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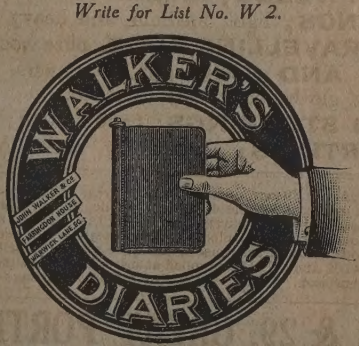

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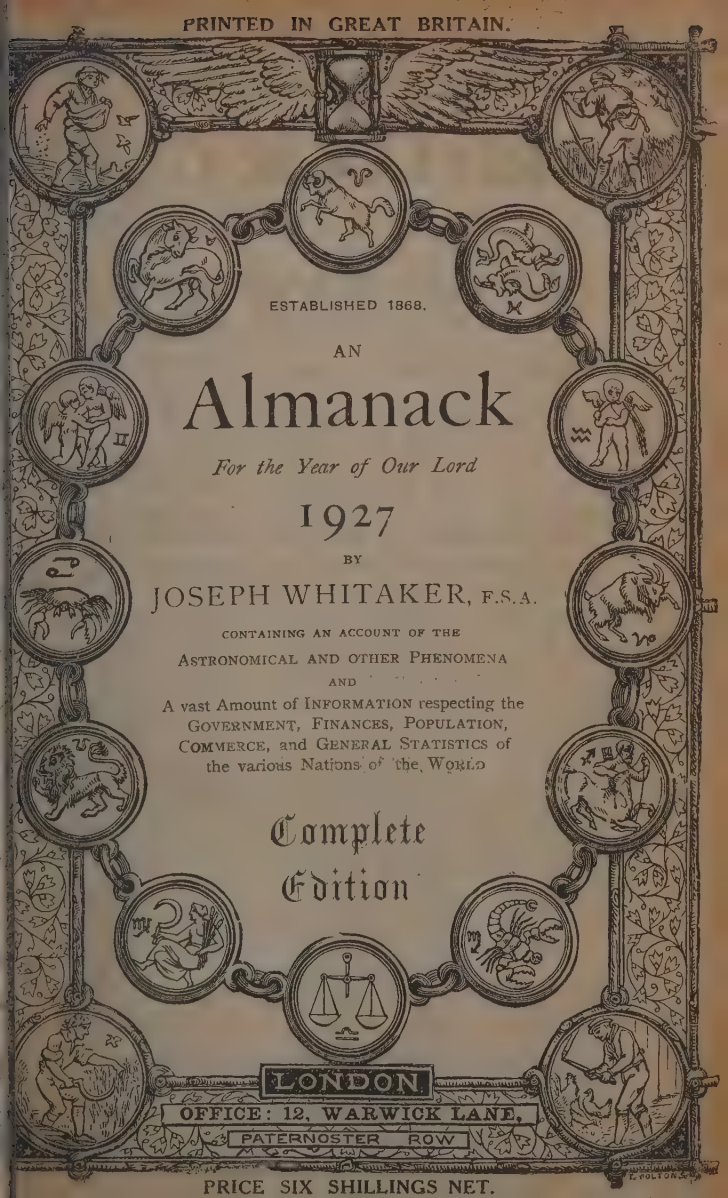

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PREFACE TO THE LIX^TH ANNUAL VOLUME.

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THE 59th Annual Volume, which must henceforward be known as "THE COMPLETE WHITAKER" (to distinguish it from the newly established Abridged Edition), has been almost entirely re-arranged, and the "Subscriber for many years" may feel puzzled, at first, in handling the new issue. The Editor hopes, however, that an examination of the Table of Contents will justify the re-arrangement under which the sections are now presented, and he feels that the references and cross-references contained in the Index will enable even the most impatient of inquirers to obtain the information required with the minimum of delay.

At the request of many readers a Table of "Abbreviations in Common Use" now follows the Index; and among the items of general interest will be found the results of the 1926 Census of Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. The Editor has also been favoured with an article concerning New Zealand by the Prime Minister of the Dominion.

Questions of the Day are dealt with in 57 short articles, and these are followed by Annual Summaries of Events, notable Deaths, Wills proved during the past twelve months, Meteorology for the year, Science and Invention, Art, Music, the Drama and a Retrospect of Sport, with a Diary of Events in the ensuing year. Among the summaries is a new article giving details of the meteorological conditions in the Harvest and Holiday months for the past 51 years.

The Editor's letterbox has been unusually full since the last Preface was written, and while expressing his gratitude to those who have taken the trouble to write their suggestions and criticisms, he begs to request those who feel the inspiration but refrain from communicating the result, to take in the next twelve months the more charitable course of assisting to make "WHITAKER" increasingly useful to themselves and to the world at large.

Correspondents are earnestly requested to note the first day of October as the latest date when suggestions should reach the Office, at the address given below.

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FOR THE HOLIDAY GUIDE SUPPLEMENT see pages civ–cvix.

	PAGES
Index	xi–liii
Abbreviations in Common Use	liv–lvi
THE CALENDAR	1–51
Tidal Constants	52–53
Astronomical Tables	54–57
ECLIPSES, &c., 1927	58–60
THE STELLAR SYSTEM	61–67
THE SOLAR SYSTEM, &c.	68–73
PERPETUAL CALENDAR	74
THE EARTH	75–76
TIDE	77–78
CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES	79–82
THE WORLD	83–88
GREAT BRITAIN:—	
Tables of Sovereigns, &c.	89–92
The Royal Family	93
The Royal Households	93–96
The Peerage	97–118
The Privy Council	119–120
The Baronetage	121–127
Orders of Chivalry	128–148
The Victoria Cross	149–152
His Majesty's Ministers	153
Prime Ministers since 1827	154–155
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Ministry	156
Parliamentary Summary, 1925–6	157–159
The House of Commons	160–179
Government Offices	180–225
Law and Justice	226–235
Legal Notes	236–258
Professional Fees	259–262
The Royal Navy	263–268
The Army	269–274
The Royal Air Force	274–276
Religious Statistics	277–293
Cathedrals and Churches	294–297
Education Statistics	298
Universities and Schools	299–336
Societies and Institutions	337–361
Hospitals	362–367
Public and Private Buildings	368–376
Lab Regulations	377–378
Clubs	379–384
Publishers	385
Newspaper Offices	386–390
Banks and Banking	391–414
Life and Fire Assurance	415–428
Monetary Units	429–432
Rates of Exchange	433
Hall Marks on Plate	434–435
Weights and Measures	436–444
Wages and other Tables	445–451

	PAGES
THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—	
Area and Population, &c.	452–455
The British Isles	456–457
The British Constitution	458–459
Finances	460–461
Customs Tariff	462–465
Duties, Licences, &c.	466–476
State Expenditure 1926–1927	477–479
The National Debt	480–483
Pensions and Insurance	484–486
Production and Industry	487–491
External Trade	492–493
Communications	494–495
Postal Regulations	496–506
Air Mails and Air Services	506–507
Railways	508–523
Shipping	524–533
THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND	534–538
Government of London	539
City of London	540–544
County of London	545–548
Principal English Cities	549–557
THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES	558–560
THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND	561–565
IRELAND	566–567
NORTHERN IRELAND	568–569
THE IRISH FREE STATE	570–571
IMPERIAL HIGH COMMISSIONERS	572
INDIA	573–610
CANADA	611–623
NEWFOUNDLAND	624–625
AUSTRALIA	626–642
NEW ZEALAND	643–648
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	649–659
COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES	660–697
THE UNITED STATES	698–717
THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS	718
RULERS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES	719
AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS	720–721
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	722–809
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE	810–811
THE WORLD'S WHEAT & CEREALS	812–813
QUESTIONS OF THE DAY	814–833
ANNUAL SUMMARIES:—	
Events of the Year, 834; Obituary, 845; Wills Proved, 1925–1926, 847; The Year's Weather, 854, Holiday Weather, 1876–1926, 855; Storms and Floods, 860; Science and Invention, 862; Art, 870; Music, 871; Drama, 873; Retrospect of Sport, 879; Close Times for Game, &c., 888; Hunts and Hounds, 895; Sporting and Society Diary, 896.	

FOR LIST OF SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES, see pages lxvii–ciii.

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PAGE
BBREVIATIONS ..... liv–lvi
berdare Hall 306
berdeen ..... 563–5, cxx
,, Banks 412
,, Bishop of, 288; (R.C.) 292
,, High Water at 52
,, Members of Parliament 277
,, Newspapers 386
,, Schools 330, 336
,, Sheriff 235
,, Shipping 525
,, Sunrise and Sunset 55
,, University 307
berystwyth, &c. College 306
,, National Library 204
borigines of Australia 626
bsent Voters 242
bsolute Magnitude 63
,, Temperature 439
,, Zero 439
BYSSINIA, Area, &c. 719, 722
,, Chronology, 79; Coinage 431
,, Legation 719
cademy, British 337
,, Royal 206, 337
,, Irish, 337; Scottish 206, 337
ccident Insurance Offices 425–8
ccidents, Air 506, 507, 836–7
,, Explosives 194
,, Factories 194
,, General 836
,, Railway 516, 519, 836, 842–3
,, Sea 525, 836
,, Street 494
ccountant-General, 197; Admiralty, 204
,, Health 190–1
,, Post Office 211
ccountants, 328, 837–8; Charges 259
cre, Dimensions of 436
cting, School of 310
ction Department 577
ctors' Fund 338, 355
cts of Parliament, 1925–26 157–9
ctuaries Societies 338
ctuary, The Government 190
da Leigh Homes 339
dagio, Mode of 97, 106
delaide, 638; Observatory 207
,, Schools 697
delphi, The (London) 368
den, Peninsula of 430, 573, 590, 595
djutant-General 686
djutant-General, The (U.K.) 270
dministration, The (U.K.) 153
dministration Act 256
dministrations, 1827–1926 154–5
dministrators (Wills) 253
dmirals 265
dmiralty 263–4
,, Court 226, 228
,, First Lord 153, 155
,, Registry 228
dmission (Stamps) 469
doption (Legal Notes) 236
dult Education 338
dvice (Life Assurance) 428
dvocates, Faculty of 310–1
egean Islands 759
erial Post 500
erodrome, Croydon 374, 507
erodynamics Dept. 216
erological Observatory 276
eronautical Societies 338
eroplane Parachute 862
eroplanes and Mosquitoes 862
ffidavit (Stamps) 469
fforestation 189
FGHANISTAN, Area, &c. 608–9
FRICA, Area and Population 83
,, by Air 507
,, Naval Command 268
,, Religions 277
,, Telegraph Rates to 502–3
,, Zone Time 78
FRICA, SOUTH (UNION OF) 649–59
gadir 774
ge of Earth, 79; of Judges 228
gents-General in London 572
GRA AND OUDH 573, 591–2
gram 809

PAGE
Agreements, Stamps on 469
Agricultural Census 811
,, Colleges 308
,, Credits Act 214
,, Hall 390
,, Societies 338
,, Statistics 487, 488, 812–3
,, Wages Board 180
Agriculture Board (Scotland) 181
,, Development 184
,, Dole for 218
,, International Inst. of 810
,, Ministry of (Eng. & W.) 180
Air Chief Marshal 276
,, Colleges 308
,, Council 275
,, Force Cross 130
,, ,, Estimat s 478
,, ,, Medal 130, 274
,, ,, Medals issued 274
,, ,, Pensions 485
,, ,, Personnel 274
,, ,, Relative Rank 273
,, ,, Royal 270
,, Mails 506
,, Ministry 275
,, Parcels 506
,, Programme, 1925–7 274
,, Rank Officers 270
,, Secretary for 153, 155
,, Services 507
,, Staff College 308
,, Transport Museum 203
,, Union 507
Aircraft Carriers 267, 268, 276
Airmen's War Pensions 485
Airship Records 507, 830–1, 836–7
Airships, British 507
Aitutaki 647
Ajaigarh 596
Ajmer-Merwara 573, 594
Akbar the Great 577
Alabama State 711, 712
Aland Archipelago 747
Alaoulites 803
Alaska 711, 712
ALBANIA, Area, &c. 722–3
Albany, H.R.H. Duchess of 92
Albert Hall, 390; Memorial 371, 376
,, Medal, 130; Orphanage 338
Alberta 611, 622–3
Aldebaran 63
Aldermen (City of London) 540
,, (County of London) 547–8
Alderney Island 670
Aldershot, 553; Command 271
Aleppo 803
ALEXANDRA, H.M. Queen 157, 845
,, Day Fund 338
,, Hospital 363
,, Palace 390
,, Stakes 880
Alexandretta 719, 803
Alexandria, 748; Shipping 85, 748
Alfred the Great 91, 535
Algeria, Area, &c. 752
Algol, The Variable Star 65
Alhucemas 799
Alice, H.R.H. Princess 92
Aliens Branch (Home Office) 194–5
,, Status of 238
Alimony, Law of 240
All Saints' Day 42
,, Hospital 367
All Steel Train 860
Allahabad 576
Allies, Loans to 482, 705
,, Losses in War 257
Allotments 488, 831–2
Almonry, Royal 93
Alps (Heights) 84, 87
,, Lakes of Southern 641
Alsace-Lorraine 752
Alternative Pensions 485
Altitudes of Railways 519, 523
Alwar 593
Amaputaland 659
Amat. Athletic Champions, 376, 882, 883
Amazon, The 84, 732
Ambassadors, British, Foreign 720–1
Ambulance Services (London) 353, 378

PAGE
America (Continent) 83
,, Cities 87
,, Religions 277
,, Telegraph Rates to 503
,, Trade with 493
,, Zone Time 78
American Banks in London 392–9
,, Clubs 379–80
,, Consulate 716, 721
,, Embassy 716, 721
,, Newspapers 389, 390
See also "United States."
Amman 686
Ampère, The 438
Amsterdam, 87, 776; Canal 85
,, Island (French) 754
Amundsen's Flight 507
Amur River 84
Amusement Guide 390, 896
Anatolia 805
Ancient Irish Titles 130
,, Monuments 225
Andaman Islands 573, 595
,, Sea 84
Andes, The 782
Andorra 723
Anglesey 558, 559
Anglo-Continental Wireless 508
Anglo-Saxons, The 89, 535
Anglo-Societies 338
Angola (Portuguese) 785
Angora 805
Angstrom, The 68
Anguilla Island 665, 6
Angular Measure 436
Anhalt 758
Animists 277
Ankole 666
Annam, French 754
Anniversaries ..... 2, 6, 10, etc.
Annobon Island 799
Annuities, Immediate 424
,, Terminable (Debt) 480, 482
Annuity, Present Value of an 447
Antananarivo 754
Antarctic, The 672–2
Antigua (Leeward Islands) 665
Antilles 662–3
Antipodes Islands 643, 648
Antiquarian Societies 338
Antiquities, Museum of 205
,, Keeper of 202
Antiquity of Man 79, 535
"Anti-" Societies 338–9
Anti-Vivisection Hospital 363
Antwerp, 86, 729; Shipping 85
Anzac Cemeteries 804
Apogee and Perigee, 2, 6, 10, &c.; 40–1
Apothecaries, 339; Measure 436
Appeal Courts 226, 234
,, Statistics 235
Appearance Department 227
Appointments, Stamps on 469
Apprenticeship Indentures, Stamp 469
Apsley House (Pictures) 206
Arabia 723–5
"Arabian Nights" 765
Arago, Mount 793
Archaeological Societies 339
,, Discoveries, 1926 862–9
Archbishop of Canterbury 97, 279
,, ,, of St. Asaph 284
,, ,, of York 97, 283
Archbishops 97, 279, 283, 284
,, How to address them 97
,, (C. of E.) Abroad 286–7
,, Irish 288
,, Roman Catholic 292–3
Archdeacons 279–85
Archers, Royal Company of 96
Arches, Court of 229
Architects' Fees 259–60
Architectural Education 308, 9
,, Societies 339
Architecture, Periods of 435
Archives, The King's 93
Arctic Exploration 830, 1, 862
,, Ocean 84
Arcturus 63
Area of Earth 83

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	PAGE
Arethusa, Training Ship	314
ARGENTINA, Area, &c.	725 6
,, Army	269
,, Coinage	433
,, Legation	720-1
,, Motor Cars, 464; Shipping, 524, 528 32	
,, Wheat Production, &c.	812-3
Argyll, 563, 564; Bishop of	288, 292
,, H.R.H. Duchess of	90
,, Sheriff	235
Arizona	711, 712
Arkansas	711, 712
Armagh	567
,, Archbishop of	288, 292
,, Observatory	207
ARMENIA, Area, &c.	729, 793
,, Chronology	80
,, Loans to	482, 705
Armenian Church	291
Armies of the World	269
Armistice Monument	751
Armorial Bearings Licence	468, 469
Arms, College of	181
,, Grant of (Duty)	468, 469
Armstrong College	305
Army, The British	270-4
,, Casualties	274
,, Commands	271
,, Council	270
,, Estimates	478
,, Field-Marshals	272
,, General Officers	272-3
,, in China	675
,, Indian	271, 595-6, 601
,, Medals issued	274
,, of the Rhine	271
,, Regular	271
,, Relative Rank	273
,, Societies	339
,, Strength of the	269
,, Territorial	269
,, War Pensions	485
Art, Colleges of	308-9
,, Division, Scotland	188
,, Galleries, &c.	202-3
,, Royal Academy	187
,, Royal Fine, Commission	188
,, Schools of	187, 308-9
,, Societies	337 56
,, Summary (1926)	870-1
Articled Clerks (Stamps)	469
Artillery, Royal	271
Artistic Societies	337-56
Ascension Day	18
,, Island	688
Ascot Races 376, 879, 880; (in 1927)	896
Ash Wednesday	1, 6, 50
Ashanti	674
Ashmolean Museum	205
ASIA, Area and Population	83
,, Religions of, 277; Time	78
ASIA MINOR	729
Asir, Imamate of	724
ASSAM	573, 589, 594
Assay Offices and Marks	434-5
Assembly, The National	278
Assessments (Income Tax)	479
Assistant Masters' Association	339
,, Mistresses' Association	339
Assizes (England & Wales)	228-9
Associated Board	339
Associates Dept.	227
Association Football	376, 884, 896
Astronomy, Life & Fire	415-28
,, Mirfire concerning	428
Assyria	764
Assyrian Chronology	80
Astronomers Royal	207
Astronomical Constants	65
,, Day	65
,, Observatories	207
,, Phenomena, 1927...2 *et seq.*, 58-9	
,, Societies	339
Astrophysical Observatory	207, 701
Asunción	780
Asylums	365, 368
,, Board (Metropolitan)	201, 364, 364-5, 366, 378
Athens	760
Athletics, 376; Records	882, 887
Athlone, Earl of	89, 690
Atiu	648
Atlantic	84
,, Fleet, 266; Passages	532
Atlas Mountains	774
Atmosphere, 20-1, 83; Pollution	276
,, Pressure	438
Atonement, Day of	81
Attorney-General	153, 200
Attorney, Powers of (Stamp)	469
Auckland, 647; Islands	638, 648
,, Schools	307
Auctioneers, Incorporated	339
,, Institute	339
,, Fees	251-2
,, Licence	446
Audit Department	188
,, Colonial	182
,, India	196
,, Natl. Insurance	207
Auditor-General	188
Auditors' Fees	259
Aurora Borealis	73
AUSTRALIA	
Agriculture	629, 813
American Consuls	727
Area and Population	626
Army	628
Aviation	507, 630
Banks	392-9
Beam Wireless	505
Births, Deaths, and Marriages	626
Bishops	286, 293
Boys' Schools	607
By Air	507
Capital	630
Cities	83
Climate	627
Coinage	429, 430
Cost of the War	262
Cricket	881
Debt	482, 629
Defence	628
Emigration to	626
Events in 1925-6	841
Executive Council	627-8
Finances of	628-9
Government	627-8
High Commissioner	368, 572, 630
Hospital	363
Immigration	626
Insurance Companies	425-8
Judicature	628
Legislature	628
Loans to	482
London Offices	572
Manufactures	629
Mines	629
Mints	201
Motor Cars	630
Navy	266, 267, 628
Newspapers	389-90
Parcel rates to	368
Population, 1872-1926	626
Postal Guide	498-500
Posts and Telegraphs	630
Production and Industry	629-30
Railway Gauges	437
Railways	630
Religion	277, 626
Shipping	630
States of	626, 632-42
Telephones	495
Telegraph rates to	503
Territories	626, 631
Time	78
Trade	492, 629-30
,, Commissioners	572
,, with Great Britain	492
Tramways	630
War Losses	274, 629
Weights and Measures	442
Wheat	812
Wool	629
Australia House	368
Australolpithecus Africanus	79
AUSTRIA, Area, &c.	727 8
,, Army	269
,, Coinage	431
,, Cost of the War	262
,, Divorces	225
,, Legation	721
,, Loans to	482, 705
AUSTRIA—*continued.*	PAGE
,, Railway Gauges	437
,, Rate of Exchange	443
,, Telephones	495
,, War Losses	267, 274
,, Wheat Imports	813
Autumn begins	1, 50
Auxiliary Forces	269
Average Heights and Weights	538
Aviation	836-9
,, Air Ministry	275
,, Programme	274
,, Airships	507
,, Ballooning	884
,, Civil	506, 507
,, Events in 1925-26	836-7
,, Insurance Companies	425-8
,, King's Prize	830-1
,, Polar	507
,, Royal Air Force	274, 275-6
,, Societies	338
Aviculture	339
Azerbaijan	794
Azoic Period	79
Azores	784
Aztecs	772-3
BAALBEK	803
Babylon, Hanging Gardens	85
Babylonian Chronology	80
Bach Choir	390
Baden	758
Badminton	436, 883
Baffin Land	84
Baghdad, 764, 765; Railway	764
,, Air Mails	506
Bahamas, The	663
Bahia	733
Bahrein, British Protectorate of	669
Baku	794
Balance of Trade	492
Balearic Islands (Spanish)	799
Baldwin Ministries	153, 154-5
Ballooning	884
Banbury	cxx
Baltic Sea	84
Baltimore	87, 707, 710
Baluchistan	573, 595
Banana, Origin of	812-3
Banat, The	726, 808
Bandoeng	87, 797
Bangor, 560; Bishopric of	284
,, University College	306
Bank Holidays	414
,, Postal Arrangements	504
,, Notes	429
,, of England	368, 391, 393
,, of Ireland	393
,, Rate of Discount	414
Bankers' Clearing House	392
,, Institute, 339-40; Licence	469
Bankruptcy Dept. (Bd. of Trade)	239-40
,, (High Court)	227, 228
,, Statistics	420
Banks and Banking	391-414
,, Savings	495
,, Scottish	392 9, 412 4
Bann, The	84
Bannockburn	562
Banns of Marriage	244-5
Baptism Certificate Stamp	470
Baptists, 291, 297, 340; Colleges	319
Bar (Meteorology)	438
Bar Council	310
Barbados	663
Barbuda	665
Barcelona	87, 798
Barents Island	779
Barking, Bp. of (Chelmsford)	279
Barley, Statistics	812-3
Barnardo's (Dr.) Homes	340
Barnett House	318
Baroda	573, 605
Barometer, 1925-26 ... 3, 7, 11, &c.	864
Barometric Pressure, 424; 1925-26	854
Baronesses, Own Right	114
Baronets, 121-7; Barons	106-14
Barons, How to address	106
Barrels, Size of	437
Barrister (Stamp)	469
Barrow	563
,, Bishop of (Carlisle)	283

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LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

PAGE
rutett School of Architecture ..309
shkir Republic..788
sra ..764, 765
sse Terre ..754
sterly, Law of ..242
sutoland ..601
tavia ..777
th ..553, 863, cxx
. Schools ..322, 331
. Order of the ..128–9, 131–42
. and Wells, Bishop of ..106, 279
attenes ..539
. Dogs' Home ..344
. Hospital, 363; Park ..373
tting Averages ..881
ttles, Dates of ..2, 6, 10 *et seq.*
ttleships ..267, 268
tum ..794
varia ..757
agles, Packs of ..895
am Wireless ..505
ar Island ..779
ANCH, H.R.H. PRINCESS ..90, 96
chuanaland ..601–2
de Library ..205
dford College ..306
dlam ..305, 308
e Keepers' Association ..340
LP Diary, 476; Licences ..474
hring Sea ..84
lfast ..567
. Clubs ..384
. High Water ..52
. Members of Parliament ..179
. Newspapers ..386
. Queen's University ..307
. Schools ..330, 336
. Shipping of ..525
. Stationery Office ..217–8
. Sunrise ..55
. Tides ..52
LGIUM, Area, &c. ..728, 731
. Air Mails ..506
. Army ..269
. Congo ..730–1
. Cost of the War ..262
. Divorces ..225
. Embassy ..720, 721
. Events in 1926 ..893–4
. Exports to ..492
. Illegitimacy ..456
. Loans to ..482, 483
. Railway Gauges ..437
. Rate of Exchange ..433
. Shipping ..524, 525, 528 532
. Summer Time ..77
. Telephones ..495
. War Losses ..274
. Wheat Imports ..813
lgrade ..809
lgrave Hospital ..363, 4
lgravia ..368
lls Head ..521
nevolent Societies ..337–350
NGAL, PROVINCE OF ..573, 589, 591
nghazi ..767
nguella Railway ..786
nquests to Charities ..clxii–clxiv
nzart ..573, 594
rlin ..86, 87, 757
rmondsey, 539; Settlement ..321
rmuda ..660
rne ..66, 802
ssarabia ..786
telgeuse ..63, 67
tlehem ..685
thlem Royal Hospital ..365
thnal Green, 539; Museum ..204
tting Commission ..181
ble ..158–9, 460, 466, 814
eyrout ..803
hopal ..605, 607
hutan ..608, 719
ible Christians ..290
. Society ..340
iblical Chronology ..443
. Weights and Measures ..443
ig Ben" ..370
HAR AND ORISSA ..573, 589, 593–4
kaner ..605
ill of Lading, Stamp on ..469
illiards ..885
PAGE
illingsgate Market ..371
ills of Exchange, Stamp on ..469
. of Sale, 469; Dept. ..227
iochemistry Institute ..863
irdcage Walk ..373
irds (Wild), Close Time for ..868
. Protection Society ..340
. Speed of ..863
IRMINGHAM ..87, 549, cxx
. Archbishop of ..292
. Art Gallery, &c. ..205
. Assay Office ..434, 435
. Banks ..401
. Births and Deaths ..553
. Bishop of ..106, 279
. Clubs ..381
. Insurance Companies ..425–8
. Members of Parliament ..168
. Music, 872; Newspapers ..386
. Population ..87, 553
. Recorder ..230
. Schools ..322, 331
. Settlement ..321
. Street Accidents ..235
. Sunrise ..55
. Technical Colleges ..316
. Telegraph Offices ..501
. University ..305
. Year Book ..684
irth Certificates ..238, 470
. Rate ..820
irths (Legal Notes) ..236
. Registry of ..192–3
. Statistics of ..192–3, 236, 456
ishop of London's Registry ..289
ishops (C. of E.) Abroad ..286–7
. English, 106, 279–284; House of 278
. How to address ..106
. in House of Lords ..106
. Irish ..288
. Missionary ..287
. Official Signatures ..279–284
. Resigned, List of ..285
. Roman Catholic ..292–3
. Scottish ..288
. Suffragan, 279 287; (Index to) 285
. Welsh ..284, 287
isley, King's Prize ..269
lack Game ..838
lack Rod ..118, 128
lackheath ..373
. Conservatoire ..373
. School of Art ..308
lackpool ..553, cxx
lanesburgh's Committee ..221
lind Associations ..340
. Library for ..206
. Literature Post ..427
. Welfare Inspectors ..192
lue Rod ..129
luemantle ..181
oard of Trade ..218 221
oards of Control ..193
oat Race, The ..376, 880
odley's Library ..205
ody Guard, King's ..94, 96
ogota ..739
ohemia ..741
oiler Insurance Offices ..425–8
oiling Point ..439
okhara ..794
olingbroke Hospital ..363
OLIVIA, Area, &c. ..731
. Rate of Exchange ..433
olshevism ..749
omb Sermon ..295
OMBAY ..573, 589, 590–1
. City ..87, 576
. Rate of Exchange ..433
onus, The War ..465, 473
. paid by Insurance Cos. ..418–9
ook Post Abroad ..498
ookmakers' Licences ..466, 814
ooks, Sizes of ..439
ooksellers' Provident Institution 340
oot Census ..83
orneo Island ..84, 660
ORNEO, BRITISH NORTH ..660–1
. London Office ..572
orneo, Netherlands' ..772
oroughs, English ..553 7
. Metropolitan ..539
PAGE
oroughs, Welsh ..560
orstal Association ..340
osnia and Herzegovina ..808
osphorus ..805
oston, Mass. ..87, 707, 710
otanic Gardens, Edinburgh ..225
. Kew ..100, 390
. Regent's Park ..390
otany from Bricks ..863
ottle Measure ..437
ougainville Islands ..668
oulogne Rides ..52
. *Bounty, H.M.S.* ..631, 685
ounty Islands ..648
ournemouth ..553 cxx
ow Church and Bells ..294
. Street Court ..232
owling Association ..376
. Championships ..884
oxing, 376; Champions ..886
oxing Day ..46
oy Scouts, The ..321
oys' Brigades ..321
. Schools (U.K.) ..322–330
. British Empire ..607
RADFORD ..552, 553, cxx
. Banks ..401
. Birth and Death Rate ..553
. Bishop of ..106, 283
. Clubs ..381
. Members of Parliament ..168
. Newspapers ..386
. Schools ..323, 331
. Technical College ..316
. Telegraph Offices ..501 2
RAZIL, Area, &c. ..732 3
. Army ..269
. Cotton ..86
. Morro Velho mine ..76
. Rate of Exchange ..433
. Shipping ..86
. Shipping ..524, 528 532
read, Loaf of ..437
rechin, Bishop of ..288
rechou ..670
recon, 560; Bishop of ..285
remen ..758
rethren ..291
rewers' Licences ..466
rewing, Institute of ..309
rewster Sessions ..234
ridgwater ..438
ridewell Hospital ..340
ridges in London ..368, 539
. London's ..827 8
. The Longest ..85
righton ..553, cxx
. Clubs ..381
. Members of Parliament ..168
. Newspapers ..386
. Schools ..323, 331
. Tides ..52
risbane ..639 640
ristol ..550–1
. Banks ..391, 401
. Births and Deaths ..553
. Bishop of ..106, 279
. Clubs ..381
. High Water ..5, 6, 52
. Members of Parliament ..168
. Merchant Vent. Coll. ..306
. Newspapers ..386
. Recorder ..230
. Schools ..323, 331
. Shipping of ..85, 525
. Sunrise ..55
. University ..305
ritannia Metal ..434
RITISH COLUMBIA ..611, 621 2
. Agent General ..572, 621
. Bishops ..286
RITISH EMPIRE :—
Area ..452
Banks ..391 9
Capitals ..454, 455
Coinage ..426
Constitution ..452 3
Cost of the War ..262
Defence ..268, 453
Distribution ..452
Education ..454
Ethnology ..452

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BRITISH EMPIRE *–continued.* PAGE
Events in 1925-26 841
Exhibition (Liquidation) 833
Exports 493
Finance 454, 493
Government 452 3
Grain Statistics 813
High Commissioners 572
History and Statistics 452 697
Immigration 455
Imperial Conference 453, 821 2
Imports 493
Industries 454
Judicature, 454; Legislature 453
Population 452, 455
Production 454
Religion 458
Shipbuilding 524
Shipping 454, 524, 528–532
Schools 697
Trade 493
War Losses 274
British Academy 337
,, Ambassadors and Ministers ..720
,, Association 340, 862
,, Constitution 458
,, Empire Order 120, 131
,, Government 360
,, Honduras 662
,, Industries Fair Committee ..221, 390
,, Isles 456–571
,, Kings and Queens 92
,, Legion 341, 814
,, Museum 202
,, ,, Laboratory 216
,, Nationality (Legal Notes) ..236–8
,, North Borneo 572, 660–1
,, Subjects (Marriages) 218–8
,, West Indies 628–8
Broadcasting 181, 814–5
Brompton Hospital, 364; Oratory 297
Bronze Age, The, 80; Coinage 420
Brooklyn, 710; Bridge 85
Brotherhood Movement 361, 362
Brunswing Settlement 321
Brunei 661
Brunswick 758
Brussels 87, 729
Buchanan 787
Buckingham 553
,, Palace 368
,, Bishop of (Oxford) 281
Budapest 87, 763
Buddhism 277
Budget for 1926–27 ..... 158–9, 460–1
Buenos Aires 85, 730
Buffalo 87, 707, 710
Buganda Province 695
Builders' Measurements 438
,, Research Board 225
Building, School of, 315; Societies 490
Buildings, Height of 85
,, of Interest (London) 368–73
Bukovina 786
Bulawayo 687
BULGARIA, Area, &c. 733–4
,, Army 269
,, Rate of Exchange 433
,, War Losses 274
Bulkheads Committee 221
Bullion Exports and Imports 461
Bunhill Fields 297
Bunyoro 696
Burgenland 727
Burghs, Scottish 277–8, 783, 565
Burglary Insurance Companies ..425–8
Burlington House 368
BURMA 573, 575, 589, 593
Burnham Beeches 374
,, Viscount 104, 129
Burnley, 553; Bishop of (Manch.) ..284
Bushel, 437; American 442, 444
Bushy Park 374
Business Names Registration 198, 234
,, ,, ,, ... 238
,, Profits Assessed 479
Busoga Railway 696
Butt of Wine 437
Buxton cxx
By-Elections 167–79, 824–5
Byzantium 805

CAB FARES, &c. (London) 377–8
Cabinet, 458; Ministers ..153, 254–5, 156
,, Ministers' Pensions ..(*Note*) 153
,, Secretariat 214
Cable, Length of 438
,, Letters 501
Cadet Colleges, Air 308
,, ,, Army 312
,, ,, Navy 414
,, Training Ships 314
Caernarvon Radio Station 505
Caicos (Turks) Islands 664–5
Cairo 87, 748
,, By Air 507
,, W. T. Station 505
Calcutta 87, 576
,, Rate of Exchange 433
,, Shipping 85
,, Trade Commissioner 572
Calendar (1927), x ; (1928) 50
,, Coptic 80
,, for 200 years 74
,, Jewish, 81; Muhammadan 81
,, Julian 81
,, Line, The 78
,, Ready Reference 74
,, Reform of the 215
Calendars and Epochs 80–82
Calgary 623
California 711, 712
Callernish 562
Calvinistic Colleges 318
,, Methodists 291
Cambodia 731
CAMBRIDGE, Dukes of 89
,, MARQUESS OF 89
Cambridge ..... 553, cxx
,, Clubs 381
,, Colleges 302
,, House 321
,, Observatory 207
,, Pepysian Library 206
,, University 205, 300–2
,, Women's Colleges 302
Cambridgeshire, 497 498-9; The 437, 880
Cameroon 654
Campbell Islands 643, 648
CANADA, DOMINION OF :—
Agriculture 616, 813
Air Force 615
Amyrtian Consuls in 731
Area 611
Army of 615
Banks 392 9
Birth Rate, &c. 624
Bishops 286, 292
By Air 506, 507
Cabinet 613
Coal Production 616
Coinage of 430
Cost of the War 262
Debt 615, 617
Defence 615
Education 616
Emigration to 456
Events in 1925-26 841
Exports to 492
Finance 615–6
Fisheries 618
Fur Farming 616
Government 613
Governors-Gen. since 1867 612
High Commissioner 572
Immigration 456, 624
Indian Affairs, 613; Statistics 621
Insurance Companies 425–8
Judicature 614–5
Legislature 614
Loans to 482
Lumbering 616
Magazine Post 498–9
Manufactures 616
Militia and Defence 615
Mineral Production 617
Mint 201
Motor Cars 491
Navy 266, 267
Newspapers 390
Observatories 207
Parcel Rates to 399
Physiography 611
Population 621

CANADA *–continued.* PAGE
Postal Guide 498–500
Posts and Telegraphs 617
Production and Industry 616 7
Provinces 618 23
Railway Gauges 437
Railways 617
Rate of Exchange 433
Religious Statistics 277
Schools 697
Secretary of State 613
Soldiers' Re-establishment 613
Shipping 617
Telegraph Rates to 503
Telephones 495
Time 76
Trade 616–7
,, ,, Commissioner 572
War Losses 274
Weights and Measures 442
Wheat 616 813
Canal, Manchester Ship 85
,, Panama 85, 714–5
,, Suez 85, 799–800
Canals, 85, 494–5 ; Commission 228
Canary Islands (Spanish) 799
Canberra 626, 630
,, Observatory 207
Cancer, 822 ; Hospitals 363
,, Radio Knife for 868
,, Research Fund (Imperial) 341
Cannes, British Consulate 753
Canonbury Tower 368
Capacity, Sedentiary 279–84
Canterbury 553
,, Archbishop of 97, 279
,, House of Convocation 278
,, Province of 279
Canton, 87, 738 ; Island 684
Cape Breton Island 620
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE 649–55
,, Observatory 207
,, Schools 697
Cape Town 659
,, By Air 507
,, Verde Islands (Portuguese) 785
,, Wrath, Sunrise 55
Capital Duty 469
,, Redemption Table 449
Capitals of British Dominions 455
,, of the World 87, 89
CARDIFF ..... 560, cxx
,, Archbishop of 292
,, Banks 402
,, High Water 52
,, Members of Parliament 177
,, Newspapers 390
,, Schools 329, 335
,, Shipping 85, 525
,, Stationery Office 217–8
,, University College 306
Cards, Duty on 462, 466
Carinthia 747
Carisbrooke, Marquess of 90
Carlisle, 553 ; Bishop of 106, 283
Carlyle's House, Chelsea 205
Carnegie Hero Fund, 341 ; Trusts 341
Carniola 868
Caroline Islands 769
Carriages, Hackney 577–8
,, Licences for 468
Casablanca 775
Cash on Delivery Parcels 497, 502, 816–7
Caspian Sea 437
Cassel Hospital 366
Caste (India) 575
Castel Gandolfo 779
Casualties in Great War 267, 274
Cathedrals and Churches 294-7, 549–52
Cathode Ray 863
Catholic Apostolic Church 291
,, (Roman) Church 292–3, 341
Cattle Insurance Companies 425–8
,, in U.K. 487
Cavalry Regiments 271
Cayenne 764
Cayman Islands 664
Celebes Island (Netherlands) ..84, 777
Celestial Phenomena, 1927 4 *et seq.*, 58–9
Cemeteries, London 368
Cenotaph, The 368 9
Censor (Examiner) of Plays 95

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PAGE

Census of 1801-1921 457
,, of Ireland (1926) 597
Centenarians 330
Centigrade Thermometer 439
Centimetre and Inch 444
Central Chancery 95
,, Criminal Court 231, 369
,, India Agency 523
,, Supreme Court 227
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR 573, 594
Ceres (Planet) 69
Certificate of Birth, &c. 238, 470
,, of Posting 466
Certificates, Annual (Stamps) 469
,, Savings 374
Cesarewitch, Winners of 880
Ceuta 799
CEYLON :—
Area, &c. 84, 455, 669 71
Bishops 286, 293
Coinage 430
Railway Gauges 437
Trade Commissioner 572
C.G.S. Unit 438
Chaco, The 780
Chagos Archipelago 683
Chairman of Committees 118, 179
,, of County Councils 537, 547
,, of Q. S. 536, 569
,, of Railways 518
Chalmers, Miss Giles 575
Chamberlain, Lord 93, 94, 95
,, Lord Great, 200; of London 542
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE (British) —
Argentina 726
Belgium 730
Brazil 733
Chile 736
China 738
Egypt 749
France 754
Germany 756
Glasgow 343
Greece 760
Italy 767
London 343
Morocco 777
Persia 782
Portugal 785
Spain 798
Switzerland 802
Turkey 806
United States 718
Uruguay 807
Championships 881-7
Chancellor, Duchy of Lancaster 153, 186
,, Exchequer 153, 154, 222
,, The Lord 118, 153, 155, 226
Chancellors of Dioceses 279-285
,, of Universities 299-305
Chancery Courts 226, 234
,, Registrars 227
Chandernagore 754
Channel Islands 455, 456, 670
,, ,, Schools 330, 467
,, ,, Weights and Measures .. 442
,, Swimming 886
Chantrey Bequest 342
Chapels Royal 94
Chaplain General 270
,, in Chief (Air), 276; of the Fleet, 266
Chaplains, College of 96
,, Indian 596
,, to the King 94, 96
Char, Close Time for 891-2
Chargés d'Affaires 720-1
Charing Cross Hospital 346
,, ,, Bridge 827-8
Charitable Bequests ..... clxii clxvii
,, Societies (various) 337-356
Charity Commissioners 181
,, Organisation Society 342
Charter Party 470
Chartered Accountants 337, 338
Charterhouse 369
Chatham Islands 643, 648
Chauffeur's Licence 468
Chelmsford 553
,, Bishop of 106, 279
Chelsea 369, 539
,, Hospital for Women 367
,, Royal Hospital 369

PAGE

Cheltenham ..... 553, cxx
,, Ladies' College 306
,, Schools 323, 331
Chemical Societies 342
Chemist, The Government 182
Chemistry, Institute of 300
,, Research Board 215, 277
Chequers 374
Chest Diseases, Hospitals for 364-5
Chester, 553; Assay Office 434, 435
,, Bishop of, 106, 283; Herald 181
Chestnut Sunday (Bushy) 374
Chetham Library 299
Cheyne Hospital 364
Chicago 87, 707, 710
Chichester, 554: Bishop of 106, 279
Chief Constables (Counties) 537, 559, 564
,, ,, (London) 232
CHILE, Area, &c. 734-6
,, Army 269
,, Illegitimacy 456
,, Rate of Exchange 433
,, Shipping 524, 528-32
Chiltern Hundreds 374
CHINA, Area, &c. 736-8
,, Army 269
,, Bishops 287
,, British Military Forces in 270
,, Events in 1926-26 843-4
,, Exports to, 402; Fleet 266
,, in Central Asia 610, 736, 738
,, Rate of Exchange 433
,, Shipping 524
,, Weights and Measures 443
Chivalry, Orders of 128-48
Choiseul Island 684
Christ Church, Greyfriars 204
,, ,, N.Z. 697
,, ,, Oxford 281
Christian, H.R.H. Princess 90
Christian Chronology 80
,, Era 79, 80
,, Knowledge Society 342
,, Science Churches 291, 297
Christianity in England 535
,, in Ireland 596
,, in Scotland, 562; in Wales 558
,, Statistics of 277
Christmas Day 1, 46, 50
,, ,, Posts 504
,, ,, Island 678
Chronological Notes, 79-82; Terms 82
Church Army 342
,, Baptist 291, 297
,, Calvinistic Methodist 291
,, Episcopal, in Scotland 268
,, Estates Commission 215
,, Funds (Q.B.) 215
,, Lads' Brigade 321
,, Methodist 290
,, National Assembly 278
,, of England 277, 278-287
,, of Ireland, 288; R.C. 292
,, of Scotland 289
,, ,, (London) 296
,, ,, Presbyterian 289
,, of the Nativity 685
,, of Wales 284-5
,, Roman Catholic 292-3, 296
,, Societies 342
Churches, Aberdeen 564
,, Birmingham 549
,, Bradford 551
,, Bristol 550
,, Edinburgh 563
,, Glasgow 563
,, Hull, 551; Leeds 550
,, Liverpool 549
,, London 204-7
,, ,, (Pre-Fire) ..... (Note) 296
,, Manchester 549
,, Newcastle 551
,, Nottingham 552
,, Sheffield 550
,, Stratford-on-Avon 552

PAGE

Cilicia 754, 805
Cincinnati 707, 710
Cinematograph Film Duty 462
,, in Colours 863-4
Cinematography Techn. Adviser 218
Cinque Ports 554
Circuits of Judges 228, 9
Circular Measure 436
Circumference of the Earth 83, 439
Cisterns, Sizes of 437
Cities, Largest 87
,, Enrolled 549, 57
,, Scottish 563-4, 565
,, Welsh 560
City and Guilds Institute 316
,, and Suburban, Winners of 880
,, Arms ..... (Note) 378
,, Churches, 294-7; Guilds 543-4
,, of London 539, 44
,, ,, Art Gallery 205
,, ,, Library 205
,, ,, Members of Parliament 167
,, ,, Museum 205
,, Officers 542
,, Police, 231, 457; Courts 230, 231
City's Cash (Estate) 542
Civil Aviation 506, 507
,, Liabilities 200
,, List, The, 130, 283; Pensions 809
,, Research Committee 214
,, Service 180, 225
,, ,, Bonus, 486; Commission 182
,, ,, Head of 222
,, ,, Estimates 477
,, ,, Servants of India 595
,, Twilight 4, 8, 12
Civilization, Stages of 79-80
Clacton cxx
Clarenceux 181
Clearing House, Bankers' 391
,, ,, Office (Enemy Debts 221
,, ,, (Railway) 578
Clergy, Diocesan (Eng. and W.) 278, 87
,, House of 278
Clerical Guilds 357
Clerk of the Peace 537, 559, 564
Cleveland 87, 707, 710
Climate of England 534
,, of Health Resorts cxx
,, of India 575
,, of Ireland 596
,, of Scotland 562
,, Various Records 854
Clinical Medicine, School of 312
Clock before or after Sun ..... 3 et seq.
,, Time, Comparison of 78
Clocks, Duty on 476
Close Season for Fish, Game, &c. 888, 94
Clubs, American 379
,, England and Wales 381-3
,, Irish 383
,, Licences 467
,, Principal London 379-80
,, Scottish 383
,, Union Jack 414
,, Yacht 381-3
Clyde 562
,, Trustees 182
Coal bunkering 499
,, Consumption 815-6
,, Exports 490
,, Industry 489
,, Industry Committee 221
,, Kent 822-3
,, Mine Dept. 219
,, Output 86, 489
,, Resources (Research) 216
,, Stoppage 159, 833 40
,, Weights and Measures 437
Coast Guard 271
Coastwise Shipping 525
Cobden Club 357
Cobham's Flights 507, 836-7
Coburg 757
Cochin, 605, 607; Cochin China 754
,, Cocker, According to" 295
"Cockney, A" (Bow Bells) 294
Cocoa Duty 476
Cocos-Keeling Islands 678
C.O.D. 492, 501, 816 7
Codicils 258
Coffee Duty 462, 476

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COINAGE— PAGE
American 432, 433
British 429
British Dominions 429, 430
Foreign 431–3
Rates of Exchange 433
Statistics 434
Colchester 554
,, Bishop of (Chelmsford) 270
,, Sunrise 55
Coldest Day, The 854
Colleges of Arms 218, 309
Colleges, Cambridge, 301; Oxford, 300
,, and Schools 299–336
,, Ladies' 300, 302, 304, 305–7
,, Music 313 4
,, Technical 314–8
,, Theological 318 9
,, Training 319 20
Cologne 87, 757
,, Evacuation of 843
COLOMBIA, Area, &c. 738–9
Colonial (*see also* Imperial)
,, Agents 183, 572
,, Audit Department 182
,, Banks 392 9
,, Bishops 286–7, 292 3
,, Coinage 429, 430, 433
,, Institute 352
,, Newspaper Offices 389
,, Office 182 3
,, Post-age 498 500
,, Secretary 153, 154, 182
,, Securities (Price) 483
Colonial Stock Acts 255
Colonies (*see* British Empire).
,, Crown Agents for 183
Colorado 711, 712
Columbia, British 611, 621–2
,, District of 710
Colwyn Bay cxv
Comet 72
Comino 680
Commands, Navy 265, 266
,, Army 271, 272–3
,, Air Force 276
Commercial Education 352
,, Intelligence Dept. 207 8
,, Papers Post 499
,, Relations Dept. 218
,, Societies 357–361
Commissary Office, Scotland 234
Commissioners, Corps of 243
Commissioners (Police) 231
Common Council (London) 541
,, Notes (1927), 1; (1928) 50
,, Sergeant 231, 542
Commons, House of 161–179, 456
,, ,, Officers 179
,, ,, Visiting Regulations 370
,, Preservation Society 343
Commonwealth (1649–1660). The 92
,, Fund 454
Communists, Number of 826
Communist Party 826
,, Vote in 1924 160
Companies Joint Stock 490
,, (Winding-up) 219, 227
Companions of Honour 189
Compensation Fund, 466; (Postal) 498
Compound Interest Tables 451
Compression of Earth's Crust 864
Comptroller and Auditor-Gen. 188
Concerts in 1925–26 871–2
,, in 1926 390
Confectionery Duty 463
,, Licence 467
Conflict Islands 631
Confucians, Number of 277
Congo, Belgian 730–1
,, French, 754; River 85
Congregational Churches 291, 297
,, Colleges 318
Congress of the U.S. 701
,, Library of 701
Conjugal Rights 239
Conjunction ..... 4, 8, 12, &c.
CONNAUGHT, DUKE OF 90, 96
,, PRINCE ARTHUR 90, 96
,, Province of 567
Connecticut 711, 712
Conservative Ministers 153, 154–5

Conservative Party 161–357
,, Vote in 1924 160
Consistory Courts 229
Consols, 480; Price of 483
Conspicuous Gallantry Medal 130
Constabulary Inspectors 195
Constantinople 86, 87, 825–6
Constellations (Monthly), 4, 8, 12, &c.
Constituencies, Parliamentary 167 179
Constitution, The British 458, 821–2
Consular Marriages 247 8
,, Salaries 722
Consulates in America 715–6
,, American in Brit. Empire 716–7
,, British Abroad 722–809
,, Foreign in Gt. Britain 721
Consuls-General in London 721
Consulting Engineers' Fees 261
Consumption, 364; Hospitals 364 5
Continuation Schools Inspectors 187
Contract Department 264
,, Notes, Stamp Duty 470
Control (Lunacy) 193
Convalescent Homes 365
Conveners, Scotland 563
Conversion (Metrical) 444
,, Loans 480, 481
Conveyance or Transfer Duty 470
Conveyancing Counsel 227
Convict Prison Dept. 192
Convocation, Houses of 278
Conway (Ship) 314
Cook Island 643, 648
Coolidge, President 68, 700
Co-operative Movement 490, 817
Coorg 573, 589, 594
Co-Partnership 817–8
C.O.P.E.C. 343
Copenhagen 86, 87, 743
Copley Medal 844
Coptic Calendar 80
Copyhold Duty 470
Copyright, Law of 238
Corea 769
Corinth, 760; Canal 85
Corisco Islands 799
Cork, 587; Harbour Coll. 306, 307
Corn Measures 437
,, Production 487 8, 812–3
Cornwall, County of ..184, 536, 537, 538
,, Duchy of 184
Cornwall (Ship) 314
Coroners, 233; Inquests 233
,, Juries 244
Corporation of London 539, 540–2
,, Profits Tax 475
Corpus Christi 1, 50
Cost of Living 209
,, ,, the General Election 160
,, ,, the General Strike 159
,, ,, the Great War 262
,, ,, Warships 258
COSTA RICA, Area, &c. 739–740
,, Rate of Exchange 433
Cotton Marks Keeper (Patent Office) 209
,, Measures 437, 438
,, Statistics 86
Cotton's Bill 438
Council of India 5–6
,, Privy 119–120
Countess of Huntingdon's Connex. 291
Countesses in Own Right 103
Counties, English, 536–8; Irish 557
,, Scottish, 235, 563–4; Welsh 559
County Constabulary Inspectors 195
,, Council, London 545 8
,, Councils 537
,, Courts 230
,, Cricket 881
,, Hall, London, 369; Palatine 185
Coursing Records 887
Court, Central Criminal 231, 369
,, Criminal Appeal 226, 228
,, News 1925-26 834
,, of Appeal, 226; Arches 229
,, of Bankruptcy 227
,, of Chancery, 227; of Faculties 229
,, of Lord Lyon 181
,, of Peculiars 229
,, of Session, Scotland 234
,, Supreme 226, 234

Courtesy Titles of Heirs 125
Covent Garden, 864; Market 371
Coventry, 505, cxx; Bishop of 106, 280
Cowes, 534; Regatta (1927) 896
,, Tides 52
Crabs, Close Time for 892
Cran, The (Fish Measure) 439
Cranwell, Air Force 276
Creation, Date of the 80
Crediton, Bishop of (Exeter) 280
Cremation 343
Crematoria 366
Creswell Crags 646
Crete (Candia) 759
Cricket in 1926 881
,, Eton v. Harrow 881
,, Highest and Lowest Scores 881
,, Lord's Ground 376
,, Oxford v. Cambridge 886
,, Pitch, Length of 436
,, Test Matches in 1926 881
Crimes (1925–26) 837–8
Criminal Appeal Court 226, 228
,, Lunatic Court, ... 231, 369
,, Investigation Dept. 232
,, Statistics 459, 548
Cripples' Hospital 348, 364
Croatia 809–9
Cromer cxx
Cromwell, Oliver 92, 96
Crops (U.K.) 487 8
Croquet 376, 882
Cross Channel Flights 507
,, Wireless 506
Cross Country Championships 892
Cross, Military, 132; New Zealand 152
,, Victoria 149 152
Crown, The 458, 821–2
,, Agents for the Colonies 183–572
,, Colonies 660 667
,, Equerries 95
,, Lands 232
,, of India, Order of 130
,, Office, 227; Scotland 234
,, Rents 234
Croydon 554
,, Aerodrome 507
Cruelty to Animals Society 343
,, ,, Act, Inspectors 195
,, ,, Children Society 343
Cruisers 267, 268
Crystal Palace 390
Cuba, Area 84, 740–1
,, Debt to U.S.A. 705
Cubic Measure 436
,, Weights 438, 439
Cubitt, The 443
Culloden 562
Cultivation, the Age of 80
Cuming Museum 205
Curaçao 777
Currants, Duty on 462
Currency Notes 480
Curtis Island 643
Custody of Children 240–1
Customs Drawbacks 464–5
,, Establishment 183–4
,, Receipts (U.K.) 476
,, Tariff of U.K. 462 5
,, Tariffs (India) 602 4
Cycling Records, &c. 885
Cyclones in 1925-6 860–1
Cymmrodorion 343
CYPRUS 670–1
Cyrenaica 677
Czech Society 343
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, Area, &c. 741 2
,, Army 269
,, Loans to 482, 705
,, Rate of Exchange 433
,, Wheat 812–3

DACIA 786
Dahomey, French 754
Dail Eireann 571
Daily Letter Telegrams 502
,, Wages Table 455
Dairy Commissioner 180
Damascus 803
Damaun 785
Dames (British Empire) 131–142
,, Precedence of 127

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PAGE

Danger Island 645
Dangerous Drugs Inspector 195
Danish Church 295
„ Kings of England 91, 295
Danube, The, 84; Commissions 742
Danzig 433, 742–3
Dardanelles 805
Darkness (1927) 2, 73
Dartmouth, 554; College 534
Darwin Medal 844
Date Line, The 78
„ Marks on Plate 434, 5
Datia 695
David Copperfield Library 202
Davis Cup 885
Dawson Scholarships 454
Davy Medal 844
Dawes Reparations 756
Day of Atonement 81
„ The Astronomical 77
„ The Coldest 854
„ The Hottest 854
„ The Julian 12
„ The Longest ..... (*Note*) 22
„ The Shortest 46
„ The Stormiest 854
„ The Wettest 854
Daybreak ..... 4, 8, 12, &c.
Days from month to month 450
„ lost in Labour Disputes 823
„ of Grace 238
„ of the year 2, 6, 7
Dead Letter Office, 497; Sea 685
Deaf Societies 343
Deans and Chapters 229, 279–85
Death, Causes of 820
„ Certificates 238
„ (Estate Duties 470–1
„ of Queen Alexandra 157
„ Rate 192–3, 456
Deaths (Legal Notes) 238–9
„ Notable 845–7
„ Registry 192–3, 828
„ Statistics of 192–3, 239, 456
„ Under 1 year 459
„ The National 204, 480–3
„ Egyptian 748
„ French 483, 752, 833
„ Local Government 483
„ of British Dominions 493
„ of Russia 482, 705
„ of U.S.A. 705
Debt, Ottoman 481, 805
„ to U.S.A. 760
„ Imprisonment for 230
Deccan, The 574, 5
Deceased Husband's Brother 245
„ Wife's Sister 245
Decimal Association 343
„ Currency 483
Declination (Cal.) ..... 3 *et seq.*, 75–6
Decorations and Medals 130
Decree Nisi, &c. 240
Deeds, Stamps 470, 475
Deerstalking Season 615
Defaulting Debtors 483
Defence Committee, Impl. 214
„ Expenditure on 478
Deferred Telegrams 502
Degrees of Latitude, &c. 63, 439
Delagoa Bay (Lorenço Marques) 804
Delaware 711, 712
Delhi, 573; Province 595
Delville Wood 650
Denmark, Area, &c. 743–4
„ Air Mails 509
„ Army 743
„ Divorces 225
„ Illegitimacy 456
„ Railway Gauges 437
„ Rate of Exchange 433
„ Shipping 524, 525
„ Telephones 504
Dental Corps, Army 271
„ Education 309
„ Hospitals 305
„ Registration 309
d'Entrecasteaux Islands 631
Depreciation Fund 481
Deputation (Gamekeeper) 465
Deputies (City of London) 542
Derby, Bishop of (Southwell) 282

PAGE

Derby (Race, 1927) 896; Winners 879
Descent, Tables of 256–8
Detroit 87, 707, 710
Development Commission 184
Devonshire 536–7, 538
Dewhurst Stakes 880
Diameter of the Earth 71, 83, 439
Diameters (Solar System) 71
Diamond Sculls, Winner 885
Diamonds, Production of 655
Diarbekr 770
Diary of Events (1926–6) 834, 44
„ Sporting and Society, 1927 896
Dickens Museum 205
Diego Alvarez Island 695
„ Garcia 683
Dignities, Fees for 474
Dilapidations, Ecclesiastical 215
Dindings Territory 678
Dining Terms 226
Dioceses, England and Wales 279–88
Diplomatic Intercourse 720–1, 722–809
„ Service Salaries 722
Director of Public Prosecutions 228
Disabled Men (Pensions) 488
Disbanded Corps 818
Discount Rate 414
Diseases (Legal Notes) 242–3
Disposal Board (Surplus) 223
Distance between Capitals 81
„ of Horizon 872
District of Columbia 466
Distinguished Conduct Medal 130
„ Flying Cross 130
„ „ Medal 130
„ Service Cross 130
„ „ Medal 130
„ Order 130
District of Columbia 711
„ Probate Registries 253
Diu 785
Dividend Paying Assets 488
Diving Championships 885
Divorce Court 226, 228
„ for the Poor 240
„ King's Proctor 223, 227
„ Law of 239–40
„ Statistics 225
Dobruja, The 786
Dockland Settlement 321
Docks, London 371
Dockyards Department 205
Doctor Johnson's House 205
Doctor's Commons 229, 245
Doctors' Fees 239
Dodecanese 759, 767
Dog Licences (U.K.) 468, 476
Doggett's Coat and Badge 376, 885
Dogs' Home 344
Dole for Land Workers 818
Dollar, The American 431, 433
„ The Canadian 430, 433
Domesday Book 214
Domestic Occupation (U.K.) 487
„ to Objects 309–22
Dominica, Leeward Islands 666
Dominical Letters 82
Dominican Republic, Area, &c. 744
Dominion Income Tax 472
„ Status 452–3, 814
Dominions Office 182–3
„ Sec. of State 153, 154, 182
Doncaster, 554; Cup, Winners of 880
Dorchester House (Pictures) 206
Douglas, I. of M. ..... 676, cxx
Dover 588
„ Harbour (Canterbury) 279
„ High Water 52
„ Shipping 525
„ Sunrise 55
Downing Street 369
Drama, 1925–26 873–8
„ Censor 95
„ College of 310
Draught of Ships 438
Drawing Paper, Sizes of 441
Dreadnought Hospital 818
Dresden 87, 758
Drivers' (Cab) Qualifications 378
„ Licences (Motor 468
Drugs Act Inspector 195
Drunkenness 459

PAGE

Dublin ..... 567, xxx
„ Archbishops 286, 292
„ Assay office 434, 435
„ Clubs 384
„ County 567
„ High Water 5, 9
„ Newspapers 386
„ Schools 330
„ Shipping 525
„ Sunrise 55
„ Universities 307
Duchess in Own Right 92
Duchy of Cornwall, 184; Lancaster 185
Duke of York 93, 96, 97
Duke of York's School 323
Dukes, 97–8; Royal 97
„ How to Address 97
„ Courtesy Titles, &c 115
Dulwich 374
Dumb Societies 343
Dumping 400
Dunblane School 313
Dundee ..... 564, 565, cxx
„ Members of Parliament 177
„ Banks 413
„ Newspapers 386
„ Shipping 525
„ Tides 52
„ University College 307
Dunfermline 341, 565
Durham University 307
Duration of Light 73
Durban 659
Durham, 554; Bishop of 106, 283
„ County 536–7, 538; Palatine of 185
„ Observatory 207
„ University 304–5
Dutiable Articles, Postage of 500
Duties, Customs, &c. (U.K.) 462–5
„ Preferential ..... (*Notes*) 462–5, 844
Dye-stuffs Committee 221
Dyeing, Home for the 365
Dyne, The 438

PAGE

Ear Hospitals 367
Earl Marshal 184
Earls 99–103
„ How to Address 99
Earlswood Institution 365
Early Closing Association 344
Earth, The (*see also* World) 65, 71, 76
„ Age 79
„ Area 83
„ Circumference 83
„ Crust 804
„ Diameter 83, 439
„ Interior of 76
„ Magnetism 28–9, 75, 6
„ Satellite of the 73
„ Velocity of the 65, 83
Earthquakes 76, 843
East Africa, British 861
„ „ French 754
„ „ Italian 767
„ „ Portuguese 785
„ „ Trade Commissioner 572
East London College 304
„ Hospital 364
„ Midlands University 306
Eastbourne ..... 554, cxx
Easter Day ..... (1927) 1, 14; (1928) 50
„ Date of 16, 17
„ Fixed 18
Ecclesiastical Commissioners 285
„ Courts, 229; Licences 470
„ Dilapidations 215
„ Summary 1925–26 838
Echo Soundings 864
Eclipse of Moon 48–9, 58–60
„ of Sun 24–5, 58, 60
Eclipse Stakes, Winners 879
Eclipses in 1927, &c. ..... 4, 8, &c.; 58, 60
„ (1928) 52
„ Jupiter's Satellites 59
Ecliptic, The 68, 75
Economic Committee 195
Economics, London School of 304
Economy, National 158
Ecuador, Area, &c. 744–5
Edge Island 779

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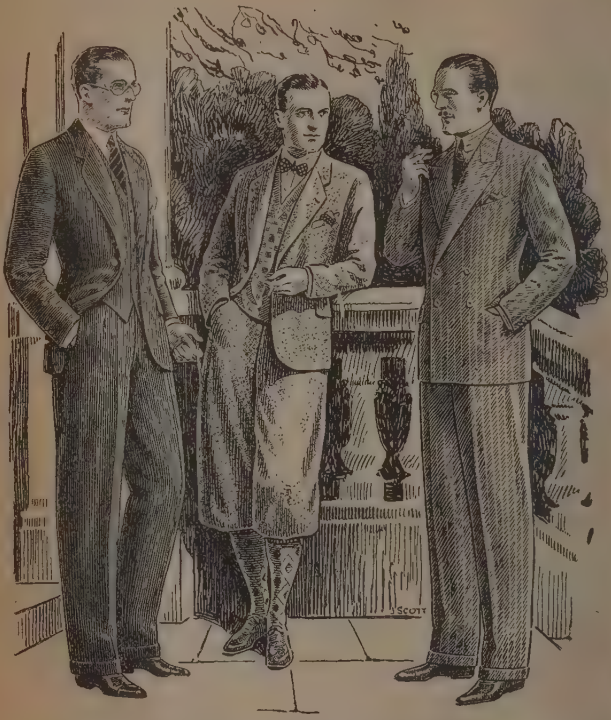
EDINBURGH ..... 533, 565, CXX
" Assay Office 434, 435
" Banks 413
" Bishop of 288
" Botanic Gardens 225
" Clubs 384
" College of Art 308
" Duke of 90
" General Post Office 213
" Government Offices in 181, 225
" Insurance Companies 425-8
" Members of Parliament 177-8
" Museum 188
" Newspapers 386
" Procurator-Fiscal 235
" R.C. Archbishop 292
" Royal Observatory 207
" Schools 330, 336
" Sheriff 235
" Stationery Office 217, 8
" Street Accidents 494
" Telegraph Offices 502
" University 307
Education, Board of 185-7
" Commercial 309
" Committee, L.C.C. 545, 548
" Cost of 477
" Dept., India 196
" Joint-Stock Subjects 330
" in British Empire 454
" in India 309-10
" Minister of 153, 185
" Naval 263, 314
" Professional 308, 328
" Scotland 187-8, 298, 307, 308, 336
" Societies 344
" Statistics 298
" Summary, 1925-6 838
" University 298, 299-307
Edward VII., H.M. King 90
Egypt, Area, &c. 745-8
" Air Mails 506
" Banks 392-9
" Bishop 287
" By Airship 507
" Cereals 812, 813
" Civilisation in 80
" Cotton 86
" Events in 1925-6 842-3
" High Commissioner 721
" Postage to 498
" Railway Sanger 437
" Rate of Exchange 433
" Troops in 271
" Weights and Measures 443
Eighty Club 358
Eisteddfodau 558
Elba 765
Elder Brethren 223
Eldest Sons' Titles 115
Eleanor Crosses 376
Election, Cost of (1924) 160
" Expenses 167-179
Electors, Number of 160
" Qualifications 211-2
Electric Welding 864
Electrical Measures 438
Electricity Bill 152
" Committee 198
" Laboratory 216
Elements and Dates (1927), 1; (1928) 50
Elizabeth, The Princess 92, 832
Ellesmere Island 84
Ellice Islands 684
Elphinstone 799
Eltham, 374; Earl of 89
Ely, 554; Bishop of 106, 280
Embassies, British & Foreign 720-1
Emigrants' Information Office 183
Emigration (U.K.), 456; Board 344
" Committee (Government) 183
" Officers 227
Empire Flax Committee 221
" League of the 347, 878
" Marketing Board 157
" Memorial Hostel 369
Employees' Societies 357-361
Employers' Liability Insurance 425-8
" (Workmen's Comp.) 497
" Societies 357-361
Employment Department 199
" in Factories 194

Employment on Railways 527
" Societies, 344; Statistics 490, 1
Encke's Comet 72
Enderbury Island 684
Endowment Insurance 421-3
Enemy Debts Department 221
Energy, Measures of 438
Enfield 374-5, 554; Enfield Lock 375
Engine and Boiler Insurance 425-8
Engineer, Vice & Rear Admirals 265
" Surveyors, R. of T. 220-1
Engineering Laboratory 216
" Museum 203
" Research Board 217
" Schools, &c. 310
" Societies 344
Engineers, Fees 362
" Railway 523
" Royal 271
England, Agriculture 487
" Area, &c. 456
" Church of 277, 285, 287
" Cities 549-561
" Climate ..... 534, CXX
" Counties 535, 536-7
" History 534
" Members of Parliament 161, 167-177
" Old Age Pensions 464
" Political Parties 161
" Religions 277
" Street Accidents 494
" Sunrise and Sunset 55
" Towns 552, 553-7
England & Wales, Acreage, &c. 456
" Agriculture 487
" Banks in 400-412
" Births, 236; Deaths 239
" Canals 494-5
" Census of 457
" Cities 549-557
" Clubs 382-3
" Crime 459
" Divorces 225
" Education 298
" Families 457
" Fisheries 489
" Forestry 189
" Harvests 487-8
" Holidays 414
" Illegitimacy 458
" Income Tax Assessments 479
" Infant Mortality 459
" Inhabited Houses 457
" Judicature 226
" Kings of 91
" Marriages 239
" Newspapers 386, 390
" Occupations 487
" Old Age Pensions 484
" Pauperism and Poor Rates 484
" Police 231-2
" Population 456, 457
" Railways 508-523
" Religion 277
" Schools 322-336
" Shipping 525
" Taxation 462-476
" Universities 298
English Architecture 435
" Cathedrals 294
" Language 277
" Mile, 436; Compared 442
Englishman, Height and Weight 838
Entertainment Duty 466, 475
Environs of London 374-6
Envoys 720-1
Eozoic Period 79
Epact, Meaning of 55
Ephesus, Temple of 85
Epicentre, The 76
Epilepsy, Hospitals for 366
Epileptics, Society 344
Epiphany 2
Epirus 139
Episcopal Church in Scotland 288
Epochs and Calendars 80-1
Epping Forest 375
Epsom Races 376, 879-80, 896
Equation of Time ..... 3, 7 *et seq.*
Equator, The 76, 83, 439
Equerries to the King, &c. 95

Equinoxes (1927), 1; (1928) 50
Equivalent Investments 446
Eritrea (Italian) 767
Eskdalemuir Observatory 276
Eskimo Origin 864, 5
Eskimos in Canada 611
Estate Agents' Fees 261-2
" Duty, 470-1; Receipts 476
" " Office 198
" Management College 320
Estates, Administration Act 256
" Intestates 256-8
Estimates, Air 478
" Army 478
" Civil Service, 477, 8; Navy 478
Estonia, Area, &c 749
" Army 269
" Loans to 482, 705
" Rate of Exchange 433
Ethical Union 344
Ethiopia 722
Ethnological Periods 83
Eton College 324, 375, 884
Euphrates, The 764
Europe, Area, Population 83
" (North), Bishop of 281
" Religions of 277
" Time 78
Eve, Tomb of (Hejaz) 723
Evelina Hospital 364
Evening Institutes, L.C.C. 324-5
" Stars 5, 9, 13
Events, 1925-26 ..... 834, 44
" 1927 ..... 93, 844
Examiner of Plays 95
Excess Profits Duty 476
Exchange, Rates of 433
Exchequer & Audit Department 188
Exchequer Bonds 480
" Chancellor 153, 154, 222
" Court 234
Excise, Board of 183, 4
" Licences and Duties 466-7
" Receipts from 476
Executive, The 158
Exemptions (Legal Notes) 252-3
Ex-Enemy Aliens Committee 221
Exeter 554
" Bishop of 106, 280
" University College 306
Exhibition Commission 217
Exhibitions (1927), London 390
Exmouth Training Ship 314
Expectation of Life 448
Expenditure, 1913-1927 460-1
" 1926 477
" Local Government 478
" State 477-9
Explosives Inspector 194
Export Credits 208
Exports (U.K.) 492
" of British Dominions 493
Express Delivery Service 496, 504
" (International Service) 501
" Trains 515, 518
External Debt 482
Eye, Hospitals for Diseases of 367

Fabian Society 358
Factories, Accidents in 194
" Employment in 194
Factory Dept. (Home Office) 194
" Laws 819
Faculties, Church of 287
Faculty Fees 472
Fahrenheit Thermometer, &c. 439
Fair Isle 561
Falkland Islands 672-2
Falmouth ..... 505, CXX
Families, Number of 457
Family Names of Peers 97, 114, 116-8
Fanning Island 684
Farad, The 438
Faraday House 316
Fares, Cab (London) 377-8
Farms, Acreage of 488
Faröe (Danish Islands) 744
Fascisti ..... 304, (*Note*) 765
Fastest Ships, 531; Trains 515, 518
Fasts and Festivals ..... 2, 6, 10, &c.
" Jewish 81
Fathom, The 438

Six-Guinea Suits.



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federated Malay States 455, 677, 678–680
people-Minded Hospitals for 365–6
ees, Professional 259–262
fellowship Guild 207
felonies in London 548
fencing 383
ferens Art Gallery 205
fernando Po 799
fertility of Marriages 456
fever Hospitals 365
fez 775
F.I.D.A.C. 818
fidelity Guarantee Offices 425 8
field-Marshals 272
fife, Area, &c. 235. 563–4
,, Duchess of 90, 98
fill 78, 672
filing and Record Department 227
finances of Gt. Britain 460–1
,, of British Dominions 493
fine Arts Commission, 188; (U.S.) 701
FINLAND, Area, &c. 749–750
,, Army 269
,, Illegitimacy 456
,, Loans to 705
,, Rate of Exchange 433
,, Shipping 524, 525
fire Brigade 544
,, Insurance 425, 428 8
,, Losses from 459, 704
,, of London (1666) 296
Fires in London 544
firecals of Scottish Counties 235
Fish, Close Season for 888–94
,, Measures 439
,, Seasonable and Unseasonable 894
Fisheries, Ministry of 180
,, Statistics 489
Fishery Board for Scotland 188
,, Officers 892
Fishing, Licences for 892
Fistula, Hospitals for 365
Fitzwilliam Museum 205
Fixed Stars, R.A. and Decl. of 66 7
Flag Officers, R.N. 265
Flaks, Coal 722–726
,, and Funnels 527
Flax Committee 221
Fleet Wood 374
Fleets 260, 268
,, Mercantile (World) ..524, 525, 528
Floating Debt, The 480
Flodden 562
Floods and Storms in 1925–26 860–1
Florence Nightingale Hospital 367
Florida, 712, 713; Hurricane 861
Flotin, The 480
Flour Imports 488, 813
Fluid Measures 436
Flying, 884; Records, &c. 506, 507
F.O.B. (Meaning of) 492
Folkestone 554
,, Shipping 524
Food Council 218, 219, 819–20
,, Exports 492
,, Imports 492
,, Investigation 215
,, of Ferns 877
Football 376, 884, 896
Foot Guards 271
Footpath, Rule of the 449
Foreign Affairs, 1925–6 841–4
,, Ambassadors 721
,, Commerce 719–720
,, Exchanges 433
,, Investments 481, 482
,, Marriages 247–9
,, Moneys 431–2
,, Newspapers 389–90
,, Office 188–9
,, Postage &c. 498 504
,, Rulers 719
,, Secretary 753, 754, 189
,, Weights and Measures 443
Foreigners, Marriages with 247
Forest Products Board 215
,, Service (India) 596
Forestry, 811; Commission 189
,, Institute, 310; Statistics 189
Formentara 799
Formosa 84, 769
Forth Bridge 85, 561
Fortunes Left in 1925–26 847–53
Fossils (Dates) 79
Foundling Hospital 369
Fowls and Thyroid 865
Fox Hunting 868, 895
Franc, The 433
FRANCE, Area, &c. 750 4
,, Air Mails 506
,, Army 269
,, Athletics 887
,, Coal Production 726
,, Colonies 754 5
,, Cost of the War 262
,, Debt 461, 483, 832 3
,, Divorces 225
,, Embassy 720, 721
,, Events in 1925–26 842–3
,, Exports to 492
,, Illegitimacy 456
,, Loans to 481, 482, 705
,, Motor Cars 494
,, Navy 268
,, Presidents of 88
,, Railway Accidents 842 3
,, ,, Gauges 437
,, Rate of Exchange 433
,, Reparations to 482
,, Seaports 85
,, Shipping 524, 525, 528 32
,, Summer Time 77
,, Taxation 86
,, Telephones 495
,, Trade of 752
,, War Losses 267, 274
,, Weather (1926) 870–1
,, Weights and Measures 442, 443
,, Wheat, &c. 812, 813
Franchise, The 241–2
Franklin District 723
Free Church of Scotland 283
Freeboard 438
Freeholds, Devolution of 256
,, (Scotland), Heritage 258
Freemasons 345, 348
Freezing Point 439
French Colonies 754–5
,, Hospital 363
,, Measures (Old) 443
,, Presidents 88
,, Revolution 750
Friendly Societies 369
,, Societies Registry 189–90, 490
Friends, Society of 291
,, Burial Ground 297
Froude National Tank 217
Fruit, Duty on 402–4
,, Statistics (U.K.) 487
Fuel (Liquid) Ships 531
,, Research 215 6
Fulham, 539; Palace 369
,, Bishop of (London) 281
Funding Loan 480, 481
Funds, The 480, 483
Funnels and House Flags 527

GAELIC SPEAKING PEOPLE 277
Galapagos Islands 745
Galatz 742, 787
Galaxy, The 61
Galicia 784
Gallice 685
Galleries, National, &c. 202–7
Gallup Hill 128
Galway, 567; University College 307
Gambela 692
Gambia 672–3
Gambier Islands 754
Game, Close Times 888 94
,, Licences 465
Gamekeeper (Deputation Duty) 465
Gardner Island 684
Garter King of Arms 128, 181
,, Order of the 128
Gas Acts Administration 218
,, Therm, The 438
Gauges of Railways 437
Gaza, 685; Gazaland 785
Geffrye Museum 205
Gegenschein 72–3
Genealogists, Society of 238
General Election Results 161, 167–70
,, ,, Cost of 160
,, Register (Edinburgh) 193
,, ,, (London) 192 3
,, Strike, 823–4, 839; Cost of 159
Generals 272
Geneva 802
Genoa 766
,, Shipping 85
Gentlemen-at-Arms, 94; Ushers 95
Geographical Measures 439
,, Societies 345
Geological Chronology 79
,, Societies, 345; Survey 216
Geology, Museum of 216
George III., Family of 89
GEORGE V., H.M. KING 93, 585
Georgia, Russia 793 4
,, South 671 2
,, U.S. 711, 712
German Hospital 363
GERMANY, Area, &c. 754 9
,, Air Mails 506
,, Army 269
,, Ambassador 721
,, Cities 87
,, Coal Production 86
,, Coinage 431, 433
,, Cost of the War 262
,, Divorces 225
,, Events in 1925–6 843
,, Exports to 492
,, Illegitimacy 456
,, Motor Cars 494
,, Navy 268
,, Railway Gauges 437
,, Rate of Exchange 433
,, Reparations 482 3
,, Shipping 524, 525, 528–32
,, Taxation 86
,, Telephones 495
,, War Losses 267, 274
,, Wheat, &c. 812, 813
Giacobini Comet 72
GIBRALTAR, Area, &c. 673
,, Siege of 267, 292
Goinage 429
Skull 865
Gilbert and Ellice Islands 684
Gilchrist Educational Trust 313
Gilead 685
Gilt-edged Securities 254 5, 483
Girl Guides 321
Girls' Schools 331–6
Girton College, Cambridge 303
Glacial Period 79
GLASGOW, Area, &c. 563, 566
,, Archbishop (R.C.) 292
,, Assay Office 434, 435
,, Banks, 423; Births 565
,, Bishop of, 288; Clubs 384
,, Chamber of Commerce 343
,, Fine Arts 205
,, High Water, &c. 52
,, Insurance Companies 425–8
,, Leading Institutions 337, 356
,, Members of Parliament 178
,, Newspapers 386
,, Observatory 207
,, Population 87, 565
,, Schools 330, 336
,, Sheriffs, &c. 235
,, Shipping of 85, 525
,, Street Accidents 494
,, Suburbs 565
,, Technical College 307
,, Tides 52
,, University 307
,, Veterinary College 321
Gloucester, 554; Bishop 106, 286
Goa 785
Goat Society, British 340
Gobi or Shamo 795
Gold Coast 673–4
,, Exports and Imports 401
,, Plate, Marks on 435–8
,, Production 86
Golden Number explained 82
Golder's Green Crematorium 368
Goldsmiths' College, 304; Hall 434
Golf Championships, &c. 383, 885
Good Friday, 1, 14, 50; Posts 504

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PAGE

oodwood Races, 376, 880 ; (1927) ..896
ordon Boys' Home 345
,, Hospital 305
ordon-Bennett Cup 884
orsedd 558
oths 758
oths, King of the 800
ough Island 695
overnment Actuary 190
,, Chemist 188
,, Hospitality Fund 190
,, Laboratory 182
,, Local 459
,, Lymph 191
,, Majority 161
,, Offices 217-8
,, Publications Office 217-8
,, Salaries 180-225, 479
,, Whips ..... (*Note*) 222, 369
920, 683 ; Bishop of 292
race, Days of 238
raham's Land 671-3
rain Production (World) 86
rampian Hills" 561
rand Juries 244
rand National, 376, 896 ; Winners 880
rand Prix de Paris 880
rantham, 554 ; Bishop of 280
raves Commission 224
ravesend 52, 375, 554
ravity, Specific 438
ray's Elegy 376
ray's Inn 310
REAT Britain, Area 84
,, Agriculture 487
,, Air Defences 276
,, Army 269
,, Canals 494-5
,, Census, 1801-1921 ..... 458, 457
,, Cereals 812
,, Coal Production 86
,, Coinage 429
,, Cost of the War 262
,, Crime 459
,, Customs Tariff 462-5
,, Debt 480-3
,, ,, to U.S.A. 705
,, Drunkenness 459
,, Education 298
,, Events, 1925-26 834-9
,, Finance 460-2
,, Fire Losses 459
,, Government 458
,, Local Taxation 478-9
,, Occupations 487
,, Population 456, 462
,, Postal Regulations 496-506
,, Posts and Telegraphs 495
,, Production 487
,, Religion 277
,, Roads 494
,, Shipping 487
,, Taxation 86, 462 476
,, Telephones 495
,, Trade 492, 493
,, ,, Unions 357-61, 823-6
,, War Losses 267, 270
,, Wealth 854
,, Wheat, &c. 467, 488, 812-3
REAT War Casualties 267, 274
,, ,, Costs 262
,, ,, Effect on Sea Routes 506
,, ,, Medals 485
,, ,, Pensions 485
REECE, Area, &c. 759-60
,, Army 269
,, Cost of the War 262
,, Debt 482, 705
,, Events in 1925-26 843-4
,, Rate of Exchange 433
,, Shipping 324, 525
,, Wheat, &c. 812
reek Chronology, 81 ; Church 291
reen Cloth, Board of 95
,, Park, The 373
,, Rod (Usher) 128
reenland (Denmark) 84, 744
reenock ..... 525, 565, CXX
,, High Water 5, 9
reenwich 375, 539
,, County Court 261
,, Hospital 264, 375

PAGE

Greenwich Magistrates 252
,, Meridian 83
,, Observatory 207
,, Royal Naval College 314
,, Time 77, 78
Gregorian Calendar 81
Grenada 667-8
Gretna Green Marriages 249
Grigg's Comet 721
Grimsby 554
,, Shipping 85, 525
Griqualand 658
Groat, The 429
Grocers' Institute 315
Grooms-in-Waiting 94
Grosvenor Hospital 367
Ground Game Shooting 888
Guadalcanal 684
Guadaloupe (France) 754
Guam 713
Guarantee Insurance Cos. 425-8
Guardians, Board of 159
Guards' Regiments, 272 ; Chapel 204
Guatemala, Area, &c. 760-1
,, Rate of Exchange 433
Guernsey ..... 670, CXX
,, Banks 402
,, Climate 424
,, Dean of (Winchester) 289
,, Schools 330, 336
,, Weights and Measures 442
Guiana, British 662-3
,, French, 754 ; Netherlands 777
Guides, Girls 321
Guildford, 554 ; Bp. of (Winchester) 282
Guildhall (London), The 369
,, Art Gallery, 205 ; Library 205
,, Justice Room 252
,, Museum 205
,, School of Music 313
Guilds, London 543-4
Guinea, French 754
,, New (Papua) 632 ; Netherlands 777
,, Portuguese, 785 ; Spanish 790
Gulf Stream 562
Gun Licences 465
Gunboats 267, 268
Guy's Hospital 362, 369
Gwalior 573, 605, 607

Habeas Corpus Act 458
Hackney, Borough of 539
,, Cabs, Licences for 377-8, 468
,, Institute 315
Hadley 371
Hadrumut, The 724
Hadrian's Wall 535
Hague, The 776
Haig's Fund 345
Hailstorms, 860-1 ; Insurance 425-8
Hairt, Area, &c. 84, 761
Haldane Society 345
Half-Quarter Days 6
Halifax 554
,, (N.S.) 620
Hall Marks on Plate 434-5
Hallé Orchestra 270
Hamburg 85, 86, 87, 758
Hammersmith 539
Hampstead, 539 ; Health 373
,, Hospital 363
Hampton Court Palace 375
Hanover ..... 749 ; House of 92
Hanse Towns 758
Hares, Close Time for 888
Harriers, Packs of 895
Harrogate ..... 554, CXX
Harrow School 324, 329
Harpenden 525, 554
,, Tides 52
Harvard House 552
Harvest and Hunter's Moon 71
,, and Holiday Weather 855-60
Harvests, Good and Bad 488
,, of U.K. 487, 488
Harwich 525, 554
,, Tides 52
Hasa (Arabia) 723
Hastings, 554, CXX ; Battle of 535
Hatfield College 306
Hathaway Cottage 552
Hauran 803

PAGE

Havana 741
Haverfordwest 559, 560
Hawaii (U.S.A.) 721, 722
Hawkers' Licences 466
Hay and Straw Measure 437
,, Statistics 487, 488
Headmasters' Association 336
,, Conference 336, 697
Headmistresses' Association 336
Health, Ministry of 190-3, 477-8
,, of the Nation 870
,, Resorts ..... CXX-CXVI
,, Societies 345, 346
,, Insurance, Cost of 426
Heath Disease Hospital 365
Heatherwood Hospital 367
Hebrew Calendar, 81 ; Measures 443
Hebrides, The ..... (*Note*) 561, 562
,, New 685
Heights Observatory (N.Z.) 207
Heidelberg Man 79
Heights and Weights Average 538
Heirs at Law 250-8
Heinz 719, 723 4
Helena Victoria, Princess 90
Heligoland Elections 3, 7, 11 (*Note*) 21
Helium Solidified 865-6
Hellespont 805
Helwan Observatory 207
Hendon 554
Henley, 555 ; Regatta 376, 885, 896
Hervey Islands 181, 369
Herzegovina 808
Hesse 758
Hide (Land Measure) 443
High Commissioners (Imperial) 195, 572
,, Court of Justice, England 226
,, ,, Justiciary, Scotland 234
,, Sheriffs, Eng., 536 ; Wales 559
,, Tides, 52-3 ; (exceptional) (*Note*) 9
,, Water at London, &c. ..... 5 *et seq.*
Highest Buildings 85
,, Mountains 84, 87
,, Railways 519, 523
Highgate Hill and Woods 373
Hindu Chronology ..... 80 f
Hindus, Number of 277
Hire Purchase Hospitals 363 4
Historical Societies 346
,, Year ..... (*Note*) 33
Hobart, Tasmania 641
Hockey 882
Hogarth's House 205
Homestead of Wine 437
Holborn, 539 ; Viaduct 369
Holiday Weather 855, 60
Holidays in U.K. 414
,, Postal Arrangements 504
Holland (see Netherlands).
,, House (Pictures) 206
,, (Lincolnshire) 536-7, 538
Holloway College, Royal 304
Home Office 193 5
,, Secretary 153, 164, 193
Homeopathic Hospital, London 363
,, Societies 341
Honduras, British 662
Honduras Republic, Area, &c. 761 2
Hong Kong, Area, &c. 675
,, Coinage 430
,, Observatory 207
,, Rate of Exchange 433
,, Shipping 85, 675
,, Trade Commissioner 572
Honourable Artillery Company, 369 70
Honourable Mr. Justice 225
Hood, H.M.S. 267, 268
Hope Island (Spitsbergen) 779
Horizon, Dip of 13
,, Distance of 872
Horizontal Parallax ..... 4 *et seq.*
Horniman Museum 205
Horning's Office 234
Horse Guards, The 270
,, Master of the 93

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PAGE

orse Power 438
,, Races (1926), 879–880 ; (1927)... 896
orses, Number of 487
orticultural Society 346, 390
orticulture, Controller of 180
,, Schools of 308
ospital Funds, &c. 346
ospitality Fund, Government ... 190
ospitals, London 362–7
,, Bequests to ..... clxii–clxiii
,, (Voluntary) Commission ... 224
ostel of God 365
otel Licences 467
ottest Day 854
ounds, Fox and Stag 895
ourly Wages Table 445
ouse Agents' Fees 201–2
,, ,, Licence 466
,, Flags and Funnels 527
,, of Bishops 278
,, of Clergy 278
,, of Laity 278
,, of Commons 165–79, 370, 458
,, of Keys 676
,, of Lords 97, 118, 370, 458
,, of Windsor ..... (*Note*) 92, 93
ousehold, Royal 3
ouses, Inhabited (U.K.) 457
,, of Parliament (Buildings) ... 370
ousing 820–1
,, Act Loans, 214 ; (Trusts) 255
,, Cost of 479
,, Department 192, 193
oward League 346
uddersfield 555
,, Banks 405
,, Member of Parliament 169
,, Schools 325, 332
,, Technical College 332
ughes Medal 844
udson Bay 84
ULL ..... 551, cxx
,, Art Gallery 205
,, Banks 408
,, Birth and Death Rate 555
,, Bishop of (York) 283
,, Clubs 382
,, High Water ..... 5 *et seq.*, 52
,, Members of Parliament 169
,, Newspapers 386
,, Population 555
,, Recorder 230
,, Schools 325, 332
,, Shipping 85, 525
,, Summer 55
,, University College 306
ull Island 684
ulme, Bishop of (Manchester) .. 284
uman Life, Earliest 79
unane Society, Royal 352
unnish 282
UNGARY, Area, &c. 762–3
,, Army 269
,, Loans to 482, 705
,, Railway Gauges 437
,, Rate of Exchange 433
,, Wheat Production 812, 813
unt Cup, Ascot, 376, 896; Winners 880
unter's Moon 71
unting, Seasons for 888
unts and Hounds 895
uron Islands 754
urdle Racing (Foot) 883
urricanes in 1925–26 860–1
yastan 793
yde Park 373
yderabad (State) 573, 607
ydrographic Dept. 263
ydrosphere 83
ygiene Inst., 346 ; School of ... 312

ICE AGE, The 79
ICELAND 84, 719, 763
Idaho 721, 712
Idar 605
Ides 81
Idiots, Asylums for 365 6
Imi 799
Imassu Falls 732
Ile des Saintes 754
Illegitimacy (Legal Notes) 242
,, Statistics 456

PAGE

Illinois 721, 712
Imbeciles, Asylums 365 6
Immediate Annuities 424
Immigration (U.K.) 456
Imperial Airways 507
,, College of Science 304
,, Conference 453, 507, 821–2
,, Defence 453 ; Committee, 214, 453
,, Dominions 452–3
,, Economic Committee 195
,, General Staff 270
,, Institute 208
,, Politics 834–5, 841
,, Preference ..... (*Notes*) 452–5, 844
,, Service Order 130
,, Shipping Committee 195
,, War Graves Commission 224
,, ,, Museum 224
Import Duties (U.K.) 462 5
Imports (Great Britain) ... 492, 813, 844
,, of British Dominions 493
Inaccessible Island 695
Inca's Bridge 739
Inch and Centimetre 436, 442
Income or Wages Table 450
,, of Taxpayers 479
,, National (U.K.) 460–1
INCOME TAX 461–7
,, Allowances, &c. 471 3
,, Assessments to 479
,, Commissioners 197
,, ,, Indian 600
,, Insurances allowed 417, 419
,, Rates and Rules 471–3
,, Revenue from 476
,, Super Tax 461
Incurables, Hospitals for 365
Indefatigable, The 314
Indemnities 469
Independent Labour Party 358, 826
Independents (Congregationalists) 291
Index Figures 471, 817
INDIA, EMPIRE OF :—
,, Agencies 587
,, Agriculture 604
,, Air Force 276
,, American Consuls 717
,, Appointments 595–6
,, Area and Population 455, 573
,, Army 271, 588, 595 6
,, Audit Office 196
,, Banks 392 9, 601, 604
,, Beam Wireless 505
,, Bishops 286, 293
,, Boundaries 573
,, Budget 1926-7 598
,, by Air 597
,, Caste 575
,, Census 573
,, Chronology 80–1
,, Climate 83, 576
,, Civil Service 195
,, Climate 575
,, Coinage 430
,, Commerce 588
,, Co-operative Credit Societies 604
,, Cost of the War 262
,, Cotton Statistics 86
,, Council of Gov.-Gen. 195 6
,, ,, of State 586
,, Councils, Provincial 589
,, Countries contiguous to 608–610
,, Crowns (Order) 130
,, Currency ..... 430, (*Note*) 600, 601, 604
,, Customs 600
,, ,, Duties 603–4
,, Deaths 598
,, Debt and Assets 600
,, Education 588, 602
,, Events in 1925–26 ..... 583–4, 841
,, Exchange Rates 433
,, Excise 600
,, Executive Council 587
,, Exports 493, 602 3, 604
,, Finances of 587, 597 9
,, Forest Service 596, 600
,, Forests 600
,, French 754
,, Government 452, 585–8
,, Governors-General 580–4
,, High Commissioner 196–7, 572
,, History 576, 584

PAGE

INDIA, EMPIRE OF—*continued.*
,, Home Department 587
,, Home Charges 601
,, Hospitals and Dispensaries ..602
,, Imperial Legislation 584
,, Imports and Exports 603
,, Income Tax 600
,, Industries and Labour 588
,, Irrigation 601
,, Joint Stock Companies 604
,, Justice, Police and Prisons ..602
,, Land Revenue 600
,, Land Trade 610
,, Languages 576
,, Law 584
,, Legislative Assembly 586
,, ,, Councils 587
,, ,, Department 588
,, Lepers 602
,, Local Government 602
,, Manufactures 604
,, Marriages 575
,, Medical Service 588
,, Mills and Factories 604
,, Minerals 604
,, Mints 587
,, Motor Cars 494
,, Mountain Peaks 84, 573 4
,, Museum (V. & A.) 204
,, Navy 266, 588, 601
,, Newspapers 389, 390
,, Notation, System of 604
,, Observatories 588
,, Occupations 575
,, Office 195
,, Opium Revenue 600
,, Orders of Knighthood ..130, 142
,, Physical Features 573 4
,, Plague Statistics 602
,, Police 596, 602
,, Population 575
,, Ports 588, 604
,, Portuguese 785
,, Postage to 498 500
,, Post and Telegraphs 584, 600
,, Princes of 605 7
,, Prisons 602
,, Provinces 573, 589–595
,, Public Works Department ..588
,, Publications 576
,, Railway Department 588
,, Railways 437, 520–3, 601
,, Rates of Exchange 433
,, Religions 277, 575
,, Residents 587
,, Revenue and Expenditure 597–600
,, Royal Indian Marine 266, 588, 601
,, Ruling Chiefs 605–7
,, Salt Revenue 600
,, Salutes 608 9
,, Sea-borne Trade 602 3
,, Secretary of State 153, 155, 195, 585
,, Sex 575
,, Shipping 85, 604
,, Snake Bite Deaths 602
,, Stamps 600
,, Star of (Order) 129
,, States 573, 605–7
,, Students Dept. 196
,, Super Tax 600
,, Surveys 602
,, Taxation 599 600
,, Telegraph Department 588
,, Time 78
,, Trade Commissioner 196, 572
,, Trade of 602 3
,, Viceroys 580–4, 587
,, Vital Statistics 602
,, War Losses 274
,, Weights and Measures 442
,, Wheat Statistics 812, 813
,, Zone Time 78
Indian Education Department 196
Indiana 721, 712
Indians in Canada 621
,, in U.S.A. 710
Indo-China, French 754
Indore 605, 607
Industrial Assurance 417
,, Commissioner 190
,, Court 200, 229
,, Disputes 823–6, 839 40

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PAGE

lustrial Fatigue Research 201
Machinery Museum 203
Property Department 208–9
Relations Department 199
and Scientific Research 215–7
School Inspectors 195
Societies 357 361
Training Division 200
bviates, Inspector 194
Retreats Licences 473
ant Mortality 459, 820
antry Regiments 271
ants' Hospital 364
Marriages 245
ectious Hospitals 365
Diseases (Legal Notes) 242–3
nabited Houses in U.K. 462
nambane 785
neritance Laws 256–8
and Revenue, Duties, &c. 469–475
Estimates 477
Offices 197–8
Receipts 476
Waterways Board 494–5
ns of Court, 310, 370 ; Terms 266
quests, Coroners 239
ects' Vision 268
titut Français 345
titutions and Societies 337–356
urance Companies 425–8
and Pensions 486
Audit Department 198
Committee 192
Department (Health) 190
(Labour) 199
Estimates 477–8
Fire 475
Growth of 472
Health 190–3, 486
Income Tax Abatement ..417, 419
Life 425 428
Advice concerning 428
Marine 425–8
Policy Stamp 471
Postal 500
Unemployment 199, 486
erest Table, Compound 451
Simple 450
erferometer 62
ernal Debt 480
ernational Express 502
Institute of Agriculture ..820–1
Labour Office 199, 719
8-hours Day 720
Parliamentary Conference ..822
Trade Unionism 825
estates' Estates 256–8
alids, Home for 367
entions and Science, 1926 868–9
Patents for 870
erness 278, 235, 563, 564, 565
Banks 473
Sunrise 55
estments, Equivalent 446
Government 482
Trust Funds 254–5
a 711, 712
h 679
wich 555
Bishop of 282
a, Area, &c. 669, 729, 703–5
Air Command 276
Mails 506
Coinage 430
Military Command 271
Wheat 812
LAND, Area 84, 597
Agriculture 569, 571
American Consuls 717
Banks 352–9
Barometer 121–7
Canals 494
Census, 1821–1921 457
of 1926 567
Chief Secretary, 1827 1921 155
Christianity 566
Church of (Disestablished) 277, 288
Climate 566
Clubs 384
Counties 567
Education 569, 571
Events in 1925–26 838–9

IRELAND—*continued.* PAGE
,, Families 457
,, Farms 488
,, Fisheries 489
,, Fox Hounds 425–8
,, Freemasons 345
,, Inhabited Houses 457
,, Insurance Companies 425–8
,, Irish Free State 567. 570–1
,, Lakes 566
,, Legal Education 321
,, Lords Lieutenant, 1827–1921 155
,, Mountains 566
,, Newspapers 386
,, Northern Ireland 567, 568–9
,, Peerage 97–118
,, Physiography 566
,, Presbyterian Church 280
,, Provinces 567
,, Railways 437, 508-23, 525
,, Religion 277
,, Representative Peers ..(*Note*) 97
,, Roman Catholic Church 292
,, Shipping 525
,, Sunrise and Sunset 55
,, Technical Colleges 318
,, Time 78
IRISH FREE STATE 456, 567, 570–1
,, Boundary Question 157
,, Census of 1926 567
,, Constitution 570
,, Events in 1925–26 838–9
,, Government 570–1
,, High Commissioner 527, 571, 572
,, Pact 157
,, Schools 330, 336
,, Trade with U.K. 429, 571
,, Universities 307
,, Weights and Measures 442
Irish Societies 344
,, Titles, Ancient 130
Irishmen, Heights and Weights ..538
Iron, Production of 490
Ironmasters' Quarterly Meetings ..6
Irregular Marriages 249
Islands, Largest 84
Islay 562
Isle of Ely 554
Isle of Man 455, 676
,, Agriculture 487
,, Area and Population 456
,, Fish Measures 439
,, Schools 330, 336
Isle of Pines 754
Isle of Wight 173, 534, 536–7
Islington 539
Ispahan 781
Italian Hospital 363
ITALY, Area, &c. 765–7
,, Navy 269
,, Colonies 767
,, Cost of the War 262
,, Debt 481, 482, 483, 705, 832–3
,, Events in 1925–26 843–4
,, Exports to 492
,, Illegitimacy 456
,, Motor Cars 494
,, Navy 268
,, Railway Gauges 437
,, Rate of Exchange 433
,, Shipping 524, 525, 528–32
,, Telephones 495
,, War Losses 267, 274
,, Wheat, &c. 812
Iviza 799
Ivory Coast 754

JACOBITES, The 562
JAMAICA, Area, &c. 664
,, Coinage 429
,, Debt to Gt. Britain 482
Jammu 605
JAPAN, Area, &c. 767–70
,, Army 269
,, Bishops 287
,, Chronology 81
,, Coal 86
,, Cost of the War 262
,, Divorces 225
,, Events 1925–26 843–4
,, Exports to 492
,, Flights to 507

JAPAN—*continued.* PAGE
,, Grain Statistics 812, 813
,, Navy 268
,, Railway Gauges 437
,, Rate of Exchange 433
,, Shipping 524, 525, 528–32
,, War Losses 267, 274
,, Weights and Measures 443
Jarrow, 555 ; Bishop of (Durham) ..283
Java (Netherlands) 84, 777
Jebel Druze 803
Jeddah 724
Jersey 670
,, Coinage 429
,, Dean of (Winchester) 282
,, Schools 330, 336
,, Weights and Measures 442
Jersey City 710
Jerusalem 685
,, Bishop of 287
,, Patriarch of 293
,, St. John of (Order) 148
Jethou 670
Jewellers' Weights 436
Jewish Calendar 81
,, New Year 1, 34, 50
,, Weights and Measures 443
Jews, 291 ; College 319
,, Hospital 363
,, Marriage of 247
,, Statistics 277
,, Synagogues 297
Jockeys, Winning, in 1926 880
Jodhpur 605, 607
Jodrell Laboratory (Kew) 180
Johannesburg 572
,, Observatory 207
John o' Groats ..... (*Note*) 561, 885
Johnson's (Dr.) House 205
Johore 677, 680
Joint Stock Companies 490
,, (Registrar) 198, 234
,, Substitution Board 200
Jordans 375
Jouk 438
Journalism, Schools of 310
Jubaland 767
Jubilee Stakes 880
Judge Advocate-General's Office ..270
Judges (U.K.), High Court 226
,, Central Criminal Court 231
,, County Court 230
,, Irish Free State 571
,, Northern Ireland 569
,, Scottish 234
,, U.S.A. 702–2
Judges' Circuits, Eng. & Wales ..228–9
Judicature, Supreme Court of ..454, 458
Judicial Committee, Privy Council ..226
,, Separation 239–40
,, Statistics 225
Jugo-Slavia, *see* Yugo-Slavia.
Julian Calendar, 81 ; Day 12
,, Period ..... (*Note*) 8–9
Jumping Records 883, 887
Jungfrau Railway 523
Juno (Planet) 69
Jupiter ..... 4 *et seq.*, 70, 71
,, in 1928 51
,, in Opposition ..... (*Note*) 36-37
,, Satellites of ..4, 8 *et seq.*, 45, 59, 73
Jura 562
Jury Service 243–4
Justice, Courts of 226, 234
Justiciary, Scottish 234
Juvenile Offenders 233

KAABA, The 724
Kabinda 785
Kaietur Falls 661
Kaisar-i-Hind Medal 130
Kalat 605
Kalends, The 81
Kansas 711, 712
Karsfuto 769
Karikal 754
Kashmir 573, 605, 607
Keats Memorial 205
Kedah 680
Keewatin District 623
Kelantan 680
Kempton Park 376, 896

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PAGE

n Wood 373
nsal Green Cemetery 368
nsington 167, 539
Bishop of (London) 281
Gardens, 373; Palace 370
Dispensary, 368; Hospital 363
nt, Aren, &c. 536-7, 538
Coalfields 822-3
nt's Cavern Skull 866
ntucky 711, 712
NYA, Area, &c. 676-7
rak 686
rguelen Island 754
rmadec Islands 643, 648
steven (Lincolnshire) 536-7, 538
w Gardens 180, 390
Observatory 276
y Industries Dept. 318
,, Duty 460, 462-5, 844
artoum 694
iva 795
orassan 587
p) Canal 795
larence, 566; Sunrise 55
o, Next of (Tables) 256-8
ng Edward VII. 90
ng Edward's Hospital Fund 347
ng-Emperor, The 93, 573
Diary, 1925-26 234
ng George's Fund 347
ng George's Sanatarium 362
ngs and Queens, England 92
Britain, 92; Scotland 92
ng's Archives 93
Bench Division Court 226
Bodyguard 94, 96
College Hospital 362
,, London 304
Coroner 227
Household 93
Inn, Dublin 311
Messengers 189
Police Medal 130
Prize (Bisley), 209; Flying 884
Proctor 223, 249
Remembrancer's Office 230
Speech 157-8
Title 821
ngs of Arms 181
ngston 375, 555
Bishop of (Southwark) 281
ngston-upon-Hull 551, 555
ngston-upon-Thames 555
pto 87, 769
ghiz Republic 768
aresbrough, Bishop of (Ripon) 284
elter Hall 314, 390
ighthood, Orders of 128-48
IGHTS Bachelor 129, 143-8
Badge of 129
Commanders 131, 142
Grand Cross, &c. 131, 142
of the Garter 128
of St. Patrick 128
of the Thistle 128
of Windsor 125
ots and Miles (Table) 438, 439, 440
ne 85, 87
laikanal Observatory 207
rdofan 694
rea, Bishop, 287; (Japan) 769
wloon, British 675
ala Lumpur 679
rdistan 770
ria Muria Islands 595
weit 609, 722
ntung Peninsula 769

BORATORY (British Museum) 216
Government 182
Imperial Institute 208
National Physical 215, 216-7
bour Cabinet 154-5, 156
Hours and Wages 822
in 1925-26 ..... 823-6, 839-40
Members of Parliament 160, 161
Ministry of 199, 200
Organisations 358
Party 160, 358, 826-7
Vote in 1924-26 160
rador 625
uan 678

PAGE

Laccadive Islands 595
Lace, Duty on 462
Ladies' Clubs, 379-83; Colleges 390-7
Ladrones 769
Lady Margaret, Oxford 300
Lagos 683
Laing Art Gallery 205
Laity, House of 278
Lake Tsana 695
,, Urmia, 770; Van 770
,, Ypos 780
Lakes, Finnish 534
Lakh of Rupees 597, 604
Lambeth 539
,, Palace, 370; Library 205
Lammas Day 30
Lampeter, St. David's College 306
Lamps to be lighted 378
Lancaster 555
,, Duchy of 185
,, Herald 181
,, House of 91
Lansing College 725
Land Court, Scottish 234
,, Law of Inheritance 256, 258
,, Measure 436, 442
,, Record Office 214
,, Registry 200
,, Revenue 183
,, Settlement Loans 214
,, ,, Staff 281
,, Surveying Fees, 261-2; Tax 473
,, Value Reference Committee 226
Land-Thirlmans 758
Lands, Directorate of 225
Land's End-John o'Groats 561, 885
Languages of the World 85, 277, 576
Lansdowne House (Pictures) 206
Laos 754
Lapland 725
Large Estates, 1925 6 ..... 847 53
Largest Cities, 87; Islands 84
,, Sailing Ships 532
,, Steel Boxes 523
,, Steamers 85, 532
,, Towns 552, 560, 565, 710
Lascelles, Viscountess 93
Last (Fish) 439
Last Lee Letters, 498; Telegrams, 501
Latitude, 83, 439; Tables of 54, 56-7
Latter Day Saints 291
Latvia, Area, &c. 770
,, Loans to 482, 705
,, Rate of Exchange 432
Laughlan Islands 601
Launceston, 555; (Tas.) 641
Law Agents 311
,, and Justice 226-35
,, Courts, 370; and Offices 226-35
,, ,, Ireland 569, 571
,, ,, Scotland 234, 5
,, Notes on 236-58
,, of Property 255, 8
,, Officers of the Crown 153, 200
,, Sittings and Terms 226, 234
,, Society 311
,, Suits (Statistics) 233
Lawn Tennis, 376, 885; Court 436
Lawyers' Fees 259
League Football 884
,, of Mercy 346
,, of Nations 719, 827, 840
,, of the Empire 347, 878
Leamington ..... 555, cxx
Leap Year 82
Lease, Present Value of a 447
Leasehold Redemption Table 449
Leases, Stamps 474
Lebanese Republic 719, 754, 803
Lee Conservancy 200
Leeds 550
,, Art Gallery 205
,, Banks 406
,, Births and Deaths 555
,, Bishop of (R.C.) 292
,, Clubs 382
,, Members of Parliament 169
,, Newspapers 396
,, Recorder 230
,, Schools 325, 332
,, University 305

PAGE

Leeward Islands 665-6
,, ,, (French) 754
Left Wing Conference 829
Legacies (Legal Notes) 251-5
Legacy Duties 474
Legal Education 310-1
,, Notes 236-58
,, Summary, 1925-26 840-1
,, System, The 453, 458
,, Tender of Money 449
Legation, British, & Foreign 720-1
Legislation in 1925-26 157-9
Legislature, The 97, 161, 79, 453, 458
Leicester 555
,, Bishop of 280
,, Members of Parliament 169
,, Schools 325, 332
,, University College 306
Leighton House 206
Leinster 567
Leith, High Water ..... 5 *et seq.*, 52
,, Shipping 85, 525
Length, Measure of 436, 442
Lent (1927) begins, 10; ends 14
Lepers, Mission to 347
L'Espérance Island 648
Letter Post, 496-7; Abroad 498
,, ,, (Air Mails) 506
,, Telegrams 502
Letters of Marque and Reprisal 474
,, Patent, Stamps on 474, 475
,, Railway 496-7
,, Statistics of 495
,, Unclaimed, &c. 497
Leviathan, S.S. 85
Lewes, 555; Bishop of (Chichester) 279
Lewis-with-Harris 562
Liberal Majorities 160
,, Party, The 161, 359
,, Votes cast 1924 160
Liberation Society 347
Liberia, Area, &c. 771
,, Loan to 705
Libia (Italian) 767
Librarianship, Schools of 311
Library Association 347
,, Bodleian 205
,, British Museum 202
,, Cambridge University 205
,, Guildhall, 205; London 206
,, Imperial Institute 208
,, Lambeth 205
,, of Agriculture 811
,, of Congress 701
,, of Scotland 205
,, of Wales 202
,, Oxford University 205
,, Patent Office 208
,, Science 203
,, V. & A. Museum 204
Lilyan Test 745
Licences (U.K.), Excise 466-7, 476
,, Bookmakers 814
,, Ecclesiastical 245
,, Fishing 892
,, Game, Gun 465
,, Insurance Companies 458
,, Local Taxation 468
,, Marriage 229, 245
,, Number issued 476
,, Occasional 467
,, Revenue from 470
Licensing Sessions 232
Lichfield, 555; Bishop of 105, 280
Liechtenstein 771
Life Assurance 415-28
,, ,, Allowance for 417
,, Boat 79
,, Expectation of 448
Life-Boat Institution, Royal Natl. 352
Light, Duration of ..... 2 *et seq.*, 73
,, Velocity of 65
,, Waves, Length of 65
,, Zodiacal 72-3
Light Railway Commission 228
Lighthouses 221, 223, 264
Limits of Horizon 872
Lincoln, 555, cxx; Bishop of 106, 280
Lincoln's Inn 310
Lincolnshire 536-7, 538
,, Handicap (Race) 880
Lindsey 536-7, 538

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PAGE

nen Measures 498
on Sermon 295
ppe 758
quid Fuel Ships 531
quidation Department 223
quidators' Fees 259
quor Control 295
,, Receipts from 476
sbon 86, 87, 785
ster Institute 312
terary Pensions, 809; Societies 347
terature Prizes (Nobel) 811
thon 670
THUANIA, Area, &c. 771–2
,, Loans to 482, 705
tigation Statistics 233
ttle Britain 370
u Kung Island 696
ve Stock (U.K.) 487
,, Commissioner 180
VERPOOL 549
,, Archbishop of (R.C.) 202
,, Art Gallery 206
,, Banks 406
,, Births and Deaths 555
,, Bishop of 106, 283
,, Climate cxx
,, Clubs 382
,, High Water at ..... 5 *et seq.*
,, Insurance Companies 485–8
,, Members of Parliament 170
,, Newspapers 386
,, Observatory 207
,, Passport Office 249
,, Population 87, 555
,, Recorder 231
,, Routes by Sea 715
,, Schools 320, 333
,, Shipping 85, 525
,, Street Accidents 494
,, Sunrise 55
,, Telegraph Offices 502
,, University 305
very Companies (London) 543–4
ving, Cost of 817
andaff, Bishopric of 205
andudno cxx
oyd's, 347; Register 347, 524
ad Water Line 438
adline Committee 221
af of Bread 437
ban Board, Public Works 214
ans Guaranteed by Britain 481
,, on Rates 483
,, Public, Repayment of 449
,, to Allies, &c. 482, 705
bito Bay 785
obsters and Crabs, Protection of 892
ocal Govt., 459; Board (*see* "Health")
,, ,, Debts 483
,, ,, Finances 478–9, 495
,, ,, Franchise 242
ocal Precedency 127
,, Taxation, 478–9; Licences 468
ocarno Treaty 857
ochs, Scottish 561
ock Hospital 305
ONDON, Areas of 87
,, Accidents in Streets 494
,, Air Services 506–7
,, Ambulance Service 376
,, American Consulate 716, 721
,, Area and Population 539
,, Assay Office 434, 281
,, Assessable Value 539
,, Asylums Board 201
,, Banks 392–9
,, Births and Deaths 539
,, Bishop of 106, 281
,, Boroughs 167–8, 539
,, Boundaries of 87
,, Bridge, High Water ..... 5 *et seq.*
,, Bridges, 368, 827–8; Buildings 368–373
,, Cab Regulations 377–8
,, Cathedrals 294–7
,, Cemeteries 308
,, Census of 87
,, Churches and Chapels 294–7
,, City of 539–544
,, Climate of cxx
,, Clubs 379–380

PAGE

LONDON—*continued.*
,, Command 271
,, Common Council 541
,, Concerts 390, 852–3
,, Coroners 233
,, County of 539, 545–8
,, Crime 548
,, Debt 542, 545
,, Diocese 281
,, Distances from 88
,, Docks 271
,, Drainage 545
,, Drunkenness 459
,, Education Committee 548
,, Environs of 574–6
,, Exhibitions (1927) 390
,, Felonies in 548
,, Fire Brigade 544
,, Fire of (1666) ..... (*Note*) 296, 370
,, Fires 544
,, Government of 539–548
,, Hackney Carriages 377–8
,, Homeopathic Hospital 363
,, Hospitals 362–7
,, Houses built in 87
,, Infant Mortality 459
,, Libraries 202–7
,, Livery Companies 543–4
,, Lord Mayor of 540
,, Markets 370–1
,, Members of Parliament 167–8
,, Monuments 370, 371
,, Museums 202–7
,, Music 390, 871–2
,, Newspaper Offices 386–390
,, Parks and Gardens 373–4
,, Parochial Charities 313
,, Picture Galleries 202–7
,, Police, 231–2, 459; Courts 232
,, Population 87, 539
,, Port of 85, 184, 271
,, Postal Service 212, 498
,, Quarter Sessions 231, 233
,, Race Meetings 376, 879–80, 896
,, Radium Institute 363
,, Railway Stations 512
,, Rainfall 854
,, Rates of 539
,, Recorder 231, 542
,, Roman Remains 371–2
,, Schools 322–9, 333–4
,, Sessions 231, 233
,, Sheriffs 536, 542
,, Shipping 85, 525
,, ,, Offices 533
,, Sport 370
,, Stone (St. Swithun's) 296
,, Synagogues 297
,, Technical Schools 314–6
,, Telegraph Offices 501
,, Telephone Service 212
,, Theatres 873–8
,, Tower of 373
,, Trade 85
,, Traffic 827–8
,, Tramways 545
,, University 177, 302–4
,, Valuation of 539
,, Water Board 201
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL:—
Activities 545–6
Aldermen 547–8
Ambulance Service 378, 546
Commercial Schools 309
Debt 545
Education Committee 545, 548
Educational Institutions 309–320
Fire Brigade 544
Members 547–8
Officers of 548
Parks and Open Spaces 373–4
Tramways 545
London, Ontario 568
Londonderry 567
Long Distance Wireless 505–6
Longest Bridges 85
,, Day 22
,, Railway Runs 515–518
,, Rivers 84
,, Tunnels 518
Longitude and Latitude 83, 439
,, (Zero) 439

PAGE

Lord Advocate 153, 200, 234
,, Chamberlain's Dept. 93, 94, 95
,, Chancellor 128, 153, 155, 226, 227
,, Chancellors' Pensions (*Note*) 226
,, Chief Justice 226
,, Great Chamberlain's Office 200
,, High Commissioner 289
,, Howe Island 635
,, Justice General 234
,, Lyon 181
,, Mayor, London 231, 540
,, Mayors (Eng. & Wales) 549–551, 560
,, President of Council 153, 155
,, ,, (Scotland) 234
,, Privy Seal 153, 200
,, Provosts 563, 565
,, Steward's Department 92
Lord's Cricket Ground 370, 380
Lords, House of 97, 118, 458
,, in Waiting 92
,, Justices 226, 234
,, Lieutenant 536, 559, 563
,, ,, of Ireland, 1827–1921 155
,, of Admiralty 203
,, of Appeal 226
,, of Treasury 222
Lorraine 752
Los Angeles 87, 710
Losses from Fire 459
Lost Property 378
Louise, Princess (Argyll) 90, 96
Louise, Princess (Fife) 90
Louisiades Islands 631
Louisiana 711, 712
Low Sunday 16
Low Temperature Research 215
Loyalty Islands 754
Lualaba 758
Lucayos (Bahamas) 663
Lunacy Administration 228
,, Boards of Control 193
,, Licences (Stamps and Taxes) 474
,, Reform 228
,, Statistics 330
Lunar Formations 71
Lunatics, Hospitals for 365–6, 368
LUXEMBURG, Area, &c. 772
Luzon Island 84
Lying-in Hospitals 366
,, Institution, Establishment (Govt.) 191
Lyon Court 181

MANYS ASSOCIATION 347
MacDonald Ministry 154–5, 156
Macao (Portuguese) 785
Macaulay Island 648
Macduff, Earl of 90
Macedonia 759
Machinery Insurance Companies 425–8
,, Museum 203
Mackenzie Island 684
McKenna Duties (Preference) 462–4
Mackenzie District 623
Mackerel Fishing Predictions 866–7
Madagascar 84, 754
Madame Tussaud's 390
Madeira (Portuguese) 784
MADRAS 573, 589, 590
,, (City) 87, 576
Madrid 86, 87, 790
Madura 777
Magazine Post 498–9
Magazines, Offices of 387–8
Magdalen Hospital 348
Magistrates, Metropolitan 232
,, Stipendiary 232
Magna Carta 375, 458
Magnetic Observatory 276
,, Pole 75–6
,, Storms 76
Magnetism, Terrestrial 75–6
Magnitude of Stars 61
Mahé 754
Mahrattas 577
Maiao Island 754
Mails and Mail Days 498
,, Air 506
Maine 711, 712
Maize Statistics 812, 813
Majestic, S.S. 85
Major-Generals 272–3
Majorca 799

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PAGE

Majorities, Parliamentary 160
Makatea 754
Malacca 679
Malaita Island 684
Malay Race, 83; Sea 84
MALAYA 455, 677–680
Coinage 430
London Agency 677
Maldive Archipelago (Ceylon) .. 669–670
Male Servant's Licence 468–476
MALTA 455, 680–2
,, Cereal Statistics 813
,, Weights and Measures 442
Malvern 374
Man, Bishop of ..... 284, (*Note*) 501
,, Isle of 676
Man, Prehistoric 79, 535, 564, 566
Manahiki 648
MANCHESTER 549–555
,, Art Gallery, 206; Banks 407
,, Births and Deaths 555
,, Bishop 166, 284
,, Climate, CXX; Clubs 382
,, College of Music 314
,, Geological Survey 649
,, Insurance Companies 425–8
,, Library 205
,, Members of Parliament 170
,, Newspapers 386
,, Population 87, 555
,, Public Trustee Office 214, 555
,, Recorder 231
,, School of Art 309
,, Schools 326, 334
,, Ship Canal 85, 495
,, Shipping of 85, 525
,, Stationery Office 217 8
,, Street Accidents 494
,, Technical School, &c. 306
,, Telegraph Offices 502
,, Victoria University 295
Manchester College, Oxford 295
Manchester Guardian 386, 549
Manchuria 736–738
Mandatory Spheres 453
Mangaia 648
Manitoba 621, 622
Mankind, Antiquity of 79
,, Races of 83
Mansfield College, 318; House 321
Mansion House, London 231, 370
Manu, Code of 576
Manufactures, Associations 357–364
Manufactures, Exports 492
,, Imports 492
Maori Population 643
Mappin Art Gallery 206
Maramuresh 786
Marble Hill 373
Marconigrams 505–6
Margaret Street Hospital 364
Margarita Island 807
Margate, 555, CXX; Tides 53
Marine Insurance 713, 715
Marie Galante 754
Marine Branch (B. of T.) 218–221
,, Engine Builders 532
,, Insurance 425–8
,, Mercantile, of World, 524, 526–532
,, Royal Indian 266, 588, 604
,, Society 314, 348
,, Survey Staff 220–1
Marines, The Royal 263
Mark, The 431, 433
Markab 69
Marketing Table 445
Markets (London) 370–1
Marks on Plate 434–5
Marlborough, 555, CXX; House 371
Marquesas 754
Marquesses 9, 819
,, How to Address 98
Marrakesh 775
Marriage (Legal Notes) 244–9
,, Abroad 247–9
,, by Banns or Licence 244–5
,, by Repute 246
,, Certificates 238
,, Dissolution of 239–40
,, Fees 248
,, Irregular 249
,, Licences 244–5, 474

PAGE

Marriage Licences, Offices for 229, 245
,, of Foreigners 249
,, Rates 192–3
,, Statistics 192–3, 249, 456
Marriages in Scotland 249
,, Fertility of 456
,, Register of 192–3
Mars ..... 4 *et seq.*, 69, 71
,, Communication with 828–9
,, in 1928 51
,, Satellites of 73
Marseilles 87, 752
,, Shipping 85
Marshall Islands 768
Martinique 754
Mary, H.R.H. Princess 93
Mary Queen of Scots 562
Maryland 711, 712
Marylebone, County Court 230
,, Police Court 232
Mashonaland 686–7
Masonic Societies 345, 348
,, Million Memorial 829
Massachusetts 711, 712
Massage, Society of 311
Massowah (Italian) 767
Master Cutler 550
,, Gunner 373
,, of the Horse 93
,, of the Household 92
,, of the Rolls 226
,, General of the Ordnance 270
Masters in Lunacy 228
,, of City Companies 543–4
,, of Hounds 895
,, of the Supreme Court 227
,, and Males, Examiners 221
Match Duty 462, 466, 476
Maternity Hospitals 366
Mathematical Societies 348
Maudsley Hospital 366
Mauritius 648
Mauretania, S.S. 85, 529, 532
MAURITIUS, Area, &c. 682–3
,, Observatory 207
Mayfair 371
Mayflower, (Jordans) 375
Mayor's Court 230
Mayors, English 539, 553–7
,, London 539
,, Welsh 560
Mayotte 754
Maze (Hetherings) 459
Mazzini 765
Mean Noon 3
Measures and Weights 436–44
Meath, Bishop of 288
Mecca (Hejaz) 726
Mecklenburg 758
Medals, How Worn 268
,, Number issued 274
,, Royal Society's 844
Medical Colleges 311–2
,, Council 310
,, Director-Gen., R.N. 263
,, Education 311–2
,, Fees and Charges 259
,, Household 94–5, 96
,, Officers of Health (Eng.) 537
,, ,, (Wales) 559
,, ,, (City of London) 542
,, ,, (County of London) 548
,, Registration 311
,, Research Council 201
,, Schools 311–2
,, Societies 348
,, Staff (Min. of Health) 191
Medicines (Duty) 466, 476
Mediterranean Fleet, 266; Sea 84
,, Royal Air Force 270
Melbourne 87, 636
,, Banks 392–9
,, Boys' Schools 697
,, Mint, 201; Observatory 207
,, Newspapers 390
,, Trade Commissioner 572
Melilla 799
Melville Land 84
Members of Parliament (Alphabetical) 161–6
,, ,, (Geographical) 167–79
,, ,, Resignation of 374

PAGE

Members of Parliament, England 161, 167–77
,, ,, Northern Ireland .. 161, 177–9
,, ,, Scotland 161, 179
,, ,, Wales 161, 177
Memel 771–2
Menai Bridge 558
Mental Defectives 193
,, Board of Control 193
,, Hospitals 365
Mequinez 775
Mercantile Losses in the War 454
,, Marine Department 218, 221
,, ,, Medals 274
,, Marines of the World 524, 526–32
,, Pensions Committee 221
,, School Ships 314
,, Shipping (U.K.) 524, 525
,, Shipping Committee 220
Merchant Venturers' College 306
Mercury ..... 4 *et seq.*, 69, 71
,, Disc of (1927) 73
,, in 1928 51
,, Transit of 44–5
Mercy, League of 348
,, Order of 130
Meridian of Greenwich 83
Merit, Order of 128
Merthyr Tydfil 560
Mesopotamia 763–5
Mesozoic Age 79
Metallurgy Research Dept. 216
Meteorological Observatories 276
,, Office 276
,, Records ..... (*Note*) 7, 854
,, Societies 348
,, Summary ..... 3 *et seq.*, 854
Meteors 72
Methodist Churches, 290; Colleges 318
Methodists, Calvinistic 291
Metric Weights and Measures 442–4
Metrology, Dept. of 216
Metropolitan Asylums Board 201, 304–5, 366, 378
,, Boroughs 539
,, Hospitals, 362–7; Fund 349
,, Museum 375
,, Police, 87, 231–2, 459; Courts 232
,, Water Board 201
Mewar 505
MEXICO, Area, &c. 772–4
,, Army 260
,, Currency, 812; Cotton 86
,, Petroleum 86
,, Rate of Exchange 433
Michaelmas 34
Michigan 711, 712
Middle East Air Force 270
Middle Temple 320
Middlesex, County of 536–7, 538
,, Hospital 362
,, Land Registry 200
,, Quarter Sessions 233
Middleton, Bishop of (Manchester) 284
Midlothian 563–4
Midwives Board, Central 311
Migration Statistics 456
,, and Social Insurance 829
Mile, British, Compared 442
,, Geographical and Nautical .. 439
Milford Haven, Marquess of 90
Military Administration 270–1
,, Cross and Medal 130
,, Education 312–3
,, Knights of Windsor 113
,, Music, Royal Schools 314, 390
,, Police 271
Militia, The 269
Milk Prices 819–20
Milky Way 61
Miller Hospital 363
Mineral Production 489
,, Rights Duty 474
,, Water Duties 476
Miners' Strike 824
,, Welfare Fund 221
Mines, Department of 218, 219
,, Royal Commission 815–6
,, Royal School of 316
Mining, School of 316
Ministers and Ambassadors 732–1
,, of State 153, 154–5

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PAGE

isters' Pensions .....(*Note*) 153
istry, The 153
nesota 711, 712
por Planets 59
ocrea 799
rt, Royal 201, 372
nts, Indian 587
ruelon 754
sionary Bishops 267
Statistics 267
ssissippi and Missouri 711, 712
stress of the Robes 95
ciaro 648
bilization Department, Naval..263
cha 724
derator, Church of Scotland ...289
gul Empire 577
kalla 724–5
ldavia 786
luccas 777
NACO 729, 774
ney, Legal Tender of 474
Lenders (Duty) 474
Order Department 213
Orders 501
Paper 480
neys of All Nations .....
ngolia 83, 738, 787, 795
nitors 267
nmouth 536–7, 538
Bishopric of 285
Schools 329–30, 335–6
nrovia 711
nt Blanc 84, 765
ntana 711, 712
nte Carlo 774
nte Video 85, 807
ntenegro .....
ndhi's Income Table 434
Notes .....2 *et seq.*
ntreal 85, 87
Banks 480
Rate of Exchange 433
Trade Commissioner .....
ntserrat, Leeward Islands 666
numents (London) 371
numentum Ancyranum 805
ON, THE .....(*Note*) 40–1, 71
Age of 4, 8, 12
Eclipses of 48–9, 59
Harvest and Hunter's 71
Occultations by 59
Paschal .....(*Note*) 16, 27
Phases .....1, 2 *et seq.*
Tables for 1928 720
Rising, Setting, &c. ...4 *et seq.*, 51
Time .....(*Note*) 4–5
onlight Nights 73
onrise .....(*Note*) 4–5
oresa 754
oravia, 741; Moravians 291, 741
oray, 563–4; Bishop of 288
orden College 349, 373
orley College 315
ormons 291
orning and Evening Stars ..5 *et seq.*
oroccan Area, &c. 774–5
,, Air Mails to 506
,, Barley Production 812
,, Events in 843–4
,, French) 754
,, Spanish) .....
ortgage Bonds, Stamps on ...474–5
,, Insurance 425–8
,, Mortality, Infant 459
oscow 86, 87
,, Air Mails to 506
oslem Mosque 291
osul 764, 765
otor Bicycle Licence 468
,, Cabs 377–8
,, Cars (Import Duty) 462
,, ,, (Licence) .....
,, ,, Statistics 494, 708
,, Driver's Licence 468
,, Insurance Companies 425–8
,, Licences, 468; Registration...468
otor Ships 524
,, Spirit Duty 476
,, Taxes 494
ount Ararat 793
ount Athos 759

PAGE

Mount Batten (*see* Beatrice, Princess, and Milford Haven).
Mount Everest 84, 574
Mount Vernon Hospital 365
Mountain Time 78
Mountains, Highest 84, 87
Movables, Scots Law of 257
Mozambique 785
Muckle Flugga 561
Muhammadan Calendar 82
Muhammadans, 277; in India 575
Muhammad's Tomb 723
Mull 561–2
Municipal Directory, England ..553–7
,, ,, Scotland 585
,, ,, Wales 560
,, Societies 349
Munster 567
Murders in 1925–6 837–8
Muscat (Oman) 724
Museums in Great Britain 202–7
Music Academies, Colleges, &c. ..313–4
,, in 1926 871–2
,, in 1927 390
,, Inspectors of 187
Musical Instruments, Duties 462
,, Societies 349
Mussolini, Signor 765, 843–4
Mycologist Government 180
Mysore 573, 605, 607

NAIRN 225, 563–4
Nairobi 573, 676, 677
Najd and Hedjaz 723–4
Names of Peers 116–8
Naples 87, 766
Napoleon 88, 688, 750
Nassau Island 646
Natal Area, &c. 649, 650
National Assembly, The 278
,, Debt 401, 480–3
,, ,, Office 204
,, Economy 158
,, Flags 712–809
,, Galleries 204
,, Health Insurance ..192, 207, 486
,, Left Wing Conference 829
,, Library, Scotland 205
,, ,, Wales 206
,, Physical Laboratory 216–7
,, Savings Committees 217, 574
,, Societies 349
,, Union of Rai.waymen 359, 825
,, University 307
Nations League 229
Nationality, Law of 236–8
,, of Emigrants 456
Nations, League of 719
Nativity, The 80
Natural History Museum 202–3
Naturalisation (Legal Notes) 237–8
Nauru Island 648
Nautical Almanac Office 207
,, Measures 438, 439
,, Surveyors 223
Naval College, Greenwich 314, 375
,, Commands 266
,, Construction Department..263–4
,, Education 263–314
,, Estimates 478
,, Losses in War 267
,, Marriages 246–7
,, Medals issued 274
,, Medical School 312
,, Music 314
,, Ordnance Department 264
,, Pensions, 485; Rank 273
,, Reserves, 264, 266; Decoration 130
,, Societies 249–50
,, Staff 263
,, Training Ships 314–5
,, War Pensions 485
Navies of the Powers 268
Navy, The Royal 263–8
,, (proposed) for India 601
Nawanagar 606
Nazareth 685
Neanderthal Man 79
Neap Tides .....5 *et seq.*, 52 3, 75
Nebraska 711, 712
Nebulae 64

PAGE

Needlework, Royal School of 325
Negri Sembilan 679
Negro Race 83
Neid, Emirate of 723–4
Neolithic Age 79–80
Nepal (Nipal) 608, 719
,, Envoy 587
Neptune .....4 *et seq.*, 71
,, Satellite of 73
Nervous Diseases, Hospitals for...366
NETHERLANDS, Area, &c. 775–7
,, Air Mails to 506
,, Army 269
,, Exports to 492
,, Illegitimacy 460
,, Indies 85, 777
,, Railway Gauges 437
,, Rate of Exchange 433
,, Shipping 524, 525, 527–8
,, Telephones 495
Neujmin Comet 72
Nevada 711, 712
Neville's Cross College 305
Nevis 665 6
New Brunswick 611, 620–1
New Caledonia 754
New Georgia Island 684
New Guinea, 84; (Papua) 631
,, ,, Netherlands' 777
,, Hampshire 711, 712
,, Hebrides 685, 754
,, Jersey, 711, 712; Mexico..711, 712
,, Orleans, 710; (Shipping) 85
,, River, The 201
NEW SOUTH WALES 632–4
Agent-General 572
Banks 392–9
Bishops 286, 293
Railway Gauges 437
New Style 82
,, Year, The, 82; Jewish 34, 81
NEW YORK (State) 711, 712
New York (City) 87, 710
Industries 707
Newspapers 390
Population 87, 710
Rate of Exchange 433
Shipping 85
Times in Weather 860–1
NEW ZEALAND 84, 643–8
Banks 392–9
Birth Rate, &c. 644
Bishops 286–7, 293
By-laws 807
Cereals Statistics 813
Coinage 429, 450
Cost of the War 262
Cross 152
Defence 646–7
Emigration to 456
Events 1925–6 841
Exports to 492
Government 645
High Commissioner 572, 646
Islands 648
Loans of 482
Motor Cars 494
Navy 266, 267
Newspapers 389, 390
Observatory 207
Postal Guide 498–500
Prime Minister, Article by 644
Railway Gauges 437
Religion 277
Schools 697
Telegraph Rates to 503
Telephones 495
Time 78
Trade 647
,, Commissioner 572
U.S. Consuls 717
War Losses 274, 278
Weights and Measures 442
Zone Time 78
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE 551
,, Art Gallery 205
,, Banks 407
,, Births and Deaths 556
,, Bishop of 106, 234
,, Geological Survey 216
,, Members of Parliament 170
,, Newspapers 386

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PAGE

Newcastle-upon-Tyne—*continued.*
,, Recorder 231
,, Schools, 326, 334; Shipping, 85, 525
,, Sunrise, 55; Tides 53
,, University College 305
Newfoundland 84, 624–5
,, Archbishop 292
,, Bishop, 287; Club 390
,, Cottage Hospital 430
,, High Commissioner 572
,, Loan to 482
,, Trade Commissioner 572
,, Weights and Measures 442
Newmarket Races 376, 860
Newnham College, Cambridge 302
Newquay cxx
Newspaper Post 496, 497, 498–9
Newspapers, Daily 326
,, Offices of 386–390
,, and General Strike 824
Next of Kin Tables 256–8
Niagara Falls 84, 618
Nicaragua, Area, &c. 719, 777–8
,, Debt to U.S.A. 705
,, Rate of Exchange 433
Nice ..... 752, 753, cxx
Nicobar Island 573, 595
Niger, French, 754; River 84
Nigeria, Area, &c. 683
,, Bishops 288, 293
Night Duty 4, 8, 12
,, Telegraph Letters 501
Nightingale Islands 695
Nights, Moonlight 2, 6, 10, 13
Nihilism 789
Nile, The 84, 692, 745
Ninety-six 644
Niue Island 648
Noah's Ark 79
Nobel Prizes 811
Nonconformist Marriages 245–6
Nones, The cxx
Non 3
Nore, The 266
Norfolk, 536–7, 538; Island 631
Normal Temperature 439
Norman Lockyer Observatory 207
Normandy 670
North America, Area, &c. 83
,, Carolina, 721, 712; Dakota, 721, 712
,, Devon (Island) 83
,, Europe, Bishop (London) 281
,, London Hospital 362
,, Pole, 439; Flight to 830
,, Somerset (Island) 84
Northern Ireland:—
Area 455
Bankruptcy 490
Canals 545
Census of 1926 567
Command 271
Cost of Election, 1924 160
Counties 597
Events in 1925–6 833–9
Executive 558
Government 568
Health Insurance 4–9
Income Tax Assessments 6–9
Judicature 593
M.P.s (Westminster) 9
Ministry 558
Parliament 561
Population 67
Postal Guide 492–506
Railways 545
Schools 292, 293
Shipping 525
University 307
Votes Cast, 1924 100
Northern Rhodesia 687–8
Northern Territory, Australia 626, 631
Northwest Frontier Province 596
,, London Hospital 363
,, Territories 611, 621
Norway, Area, &c. 778–9
,, Army 269
,, Events in 1925–6 843–4
,, Illegitimacy 456
,, Queen of 96
,, Rate of Exchange 433
,, Shipping 524, 525, 526–8, 532
,, Telephones 495

PAGE

Norwich, 556, cxx; Bishop of 106, 281
,, Members of Parliament 170
,, Sunrise 55
Norwood Cemetery 308
Nose, Hospitals for Diseases of 367
Nossi Be 754
Notary Public (Stamp) 499
Note Issues 482
Notification of Diseases 243
Nottingham ..... 551–2, 556, cxx
,, Banks 407
,, Births and Deaths 556
,, Bishop of (R.C.) 292
,, Members of Parliament 170
,, Museum and Art Gallery 206
,, Newspapers 388
,, Recorder 231
,, Schools 326, 334
,, University 306
Nova Scotia, 617, 621, 629
,, ,, Baronets of 121–7
Novaya Zemlya 84
Nullity of Marriage 229
Numismatic Societies 350
Nurses' Associations 370
Nurses, Queen Alexandra's 370
,, War Pensions 485
Nursing Board, Army 270
,, ,, R.A.F. 276
,, College of 312
,, Council 312
,, Home Control 829–830
Nyasaland 683, 4
,, Portuguese 785

Oaks, 376; Winners of the 829
Oats, Statistics of 812, 813, 865
Obituary, 1925–26 845–7
Observatories, Astronomical 207, 375
,, Meteorological 270
Occasional Licences 467
Occultations ..... 4 et seq., 50
Occupations (Great Britain) 487
,, India 575
,, (Northern Ireland) 508
Ocean Island 684
Oceania, Area and Population 83
,, Nations of 83
Oceans, Depths of, 84; Principal 84
Odessa 86, 793
Off Licences 467
Offa's Dike 535
Official Papers, &c. 224–5
Officers' War Pensions 485
Official Receivers, Bankruptcy 219–220
,, Referees 227
,, Solicitor 227
O.G.P.U. 789
Ohio, 721; Bridge 785
Ohm, The 438
Oil Painters Institute 226
Oklahoma 721, 7–2
Old Age Pensions 484
,, and New Style 52
,, Bailey 235, 269
,, Measures 443
,, Roman Catholic Church 291
,, Style 82
Oldenburg 750
Olympia 390
Olympiads 91
Oman (Arabia 609, 719, 724
Omdurman 634
One Way Traffic 530
Ongar Radio Station 505
Ontario, 618; 621, 628
,, Agent-General 572
,, Bishops 286, 292
,, Schools 697
Open Spaces (London) 373–4
Opera in 1926 872
,, in 1927 390
Ophthalmic Hospitals 367
Opium Trade, India 600
Optical Societies 350
Orange Free State 649, 650
"Oranges and Lemons" 295
Order of Mercy 139
,, ,, Merit 128
,, ,, (Indian) 130
Orders of Knighthood 128–148
Ordnance Survey Department 180–1

PAGE

Oregon 711, 712
Organists, Cathedral 279–285
,, Royal College of 313
Oriental Studies, School of 304, 314
Orinoco River 807–8
Orissa and Bihar 573, 593–4
Orkney 235, 561
Orkneys, South 671–2
Orphans, Asylum for 351
Orthodox Catholics 277
Orthopædic Hospital 367
Osaka 87
Oslo 778
Osseta 787
Ostend Tides 53
Other People's Money 847–853
Ottawa 618
,, Mint 201; Observatory 207
Otter Hunting 888
Ottoman Debt 805
Oudh and Agra, India 573, 591–2
Oversea Settlement Committee 183
,, Trade Dept. 207–8, 218
Oxford, 556, cxx; Bishop 106, 281
,, Ashmolean 205
,, Bodleian 203
,, Circuit 229
,, Clubs 382
,, Forestry Institute 310
,, Home Students 300
,, House Settlement 321
,, Members of Parliament 170, 176
,, Observatories 207
,, Radcliffe 206
,, Schools 326, 334
,, University 299–300
,, Wireless Station 505
,, Women's Colleges 300
Oyster Season 892

Pacific Islands 634–5
,, ,, (French) 754
,, ,, (Japanese) 769
,, ,, (U.S.A.) 713 4
,, Ocean 84
,, Time 78
Paddington, 539; Green Hospital 364
Pages of Honour 98
Pahang, State of 679
Paignton cxx
Painting Societies 200, 350
Palaces in London 398–3, 3
Palæography 233
Palæozoic Period 79
Palatine County 595
Palestine, Area, &c. 675 6
,, Coinage 820
,, Exploration Fund 350
Pallas 69
Palm Sunday 14
Palmer 799
Palmerston Island 643
Panama, Area, &c. 779
Panama Canal 85, 714, 3
Pangkor Island 679
Papacy, The 779
Paper Money 480
,, Weights and Sizes of 439
Papua 631
Paraguay, Area, &c. 780
Parallax ..... *see* Val.) 4 *et seq.*
Paralysis, Hospitals for 366
Parcel Post, Abroad 499 500
,, ,, Inland 496, 497
,, ,, Statistics 495
,, Imports and Exports 498
Parcels by Air 506
Parcels "C.O.D." 497, 501, 826–7
Paris 86, 87, 752
,, Air Mails to 506
,, Exchange Rates 433
,, Grand Prix 880
,, Street Accidents 494
Parkes Museum 206
Parks, Royal, 225; Public 373–4
Parliament 458
,, Hill 374
,, Members of (Alphabetical) 161–6
,, ,, (Geographical) 167–179
,, Officers of 118, 179
,, Rules for Visitors 370

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PAGE
Parliamentary Burghs 177–8, 565
,, Conference 822
,, Counsel's Office 223
,, Fares 508
,, Franchise 241–2
,, Majorities 160
,, Secretaries 153
,, Summary 157–159
Parochial Charities, London 313
,, Church Councils 278
Parsec, The (20,000,000,000,000) 161
Parties, Balance of 162
Partridge Shooting 888
Paschal Full Moon ....(*Note*) 16–17
Passenger Duty 467
,, Ship Licence 475
Passmore Edwards Settlement 321
Passport Office 189
,, Regulations 249-250
,, Stamp on 475
Pastel Society 206
Patent Medicines, 466; (Receipts), 476
,, Office 208-9, 217
,, (Letters), Fees on 474, 475
Patents Registered in 1925 371
Patriotic Fund, Royal 352
Pattern Post 499
Pawnbrokers' Licences 467
,, Regulations 250–1
Pay Corps, Army 271
,, of Civil Servants 180-225
,, Hospitals 367
,, of Indian Services 595–6
Paymaster-General 153, 209
Paymaster-Rear-Admiral 265
Peace Prize (Nobel) 811
Peculiars, Court of 229
Pedlars' Licences 467
Peerage, The 97–118
Peers, Representative ....(*Note*) 97
,, Surnames of 116–8
Peking 87, 738
Pelew Islands 769
Pemba 697
Penalties, Inland Revenue 478
Penang, Settlement of 728
Pennsylvania 711, 712
Penny, The 429
Penon de la Gomera 799
Penrhyn Island 648
Pension, Cabinet Ministers' (*Note*) 151
,, Civil List 209
,, Lord Chancellors' ....(*Note*) 226
,, Mercantile Marine 221
,, Ministry of 209-210
,, Old Age 484
,, War 485
,, ,, U.S.A. 702
,, ,, (*Note*) 149
,, Widows 484
Pentecost 22
Pentland Firth 180
Peoples ....556, CXX
People's Palace 371
Pepys's Diary 856
Pepysian Library 206
Perak 679
Perigal's Apo ees., 2, 6, 10 &c., 46–7
Perim, Island of (Aden) 595
Periods of Architecture 435
Perlis 680
Permalloy Cable 867
Perpetual Calendar 74
Perseids 78
Persia, Area, &c. 610, 719, 780–2
,, Bishop 203
,, Chronology 81
,, Persian Gulf 680
,, Petroleum 865
Perth 235, 563–4, 565
,, (W. A.) ....642; Mint 201
,, Observatory 207
Peru, Area, &c. 782–3
,, Arms 265
,, Cotton 865
,, Rate of Exchange 433
Pescadores 769
Peterborough 556
,, Bishop of 106, 281
Petite Terre 754
Petroleum Production 86
,, Carriage in Bulk 531
PAGE
Petty Sessions 451
Phases of Moon ....1, 2 *et seq.*
,, ,, for 1928 50
Pheasant Shooting 888
Philadelphia 87, 707, 710
,, Shipping 85
Philanthropic Societies 337-353
Philharmonic Hall 390
Philosophical Society, 350; Royal 352
,, ,, (Victoria Inst.) 350
Philippine Islands 712, 713
Phoenix Island 68
,, The 351, 878
Photographs by Wireless 869
Photo Theodolite 867
Phthisis Hospitals 364–5
Physical Laboratory 216–7
,, Training 187, 263, 314
Physicians, Royal Colleges of 351
,, to the King 94-5, 96
Physics Research Board 217
Picts 562
Picture Galleries (Various) 202
,, Sales in 1926 870–1
Piece of Wall Paper 438
Pigs in U.K. 487
Pike's Peak Railway 523
Piles, Hospitals for 365
Pilgrim Fathers Memorial 227
Pilgrims, The 751
Pillars of Hercules 774
Pilotage, 264; Authority 221, 223
Pilotless Aircraft ....4, 5, 8, 9, *et seq.*, 69
Plantation Rubber 86
Plants, Nerves of 867–8
Plate, Dealers in, Licence 467
,, Glass Insurance 425–8
,, Hall Marks on 474–5
Play Actors 478
Plays produced, 1925-26 873–8
Pledges (Pawnbrokers) 250–1
Plumage Import Committee 221
Plymouth ....566, CXX
,, Bishop 198
,, Bishop, 280; (R.C.) 292
,, Clubs 382
,, Command 266
,, Members of Parliament 170
,, Shipping 525
,, Sunrise 55
,, Tides 53
Poet Laureate 94
Pogson's Law ....(*Note*) 32
Poland, Area, &c. 783–4
,, ,, ...2, 10
,, Coal Output 86
,, Events in 1825-6 843–4
,, Loans to 482, 705
,, Rate of Exchange 433
,, Wheat Production 812
Polar Regions 83, 830–1
Pole, The Magnetic 75–6
,, Star, Altitude of, 5 *et seq.*, 56–7, 67
Poles, North and South 83, 439
Police Courts Officers 231–2
,, Force (City and Met.) 231–2, 459
,, Indian 596
,, Medal 130
,, Military 271
,, Railway 515, 517
,, Royal Canadian 715
Political Parties 161
,, Honours Commission 195
,, Societies 357–361
Politics in 1926 (U.K.) 824–5
Polo 376, 815
,, Water 886
Polytechnics, &c. 308–21
Pomona 561
Pondicherry (French) 754
Pondoland 660
Pons-Winnecke Comet 72
Poor, Divorce for the 241
,, Man's Lawyer 321
PAGE
Poor Persons' Committee 228
,, Relief 484
Pope of Rome 779
Pope's Villa 374
Poplar, 539; Hospital 363
Poppy Day 814
Population, British Empire 452, 455
,, Counties 538, 559, 563
,, English Boroughs 539, 553–7
,, Ireland (1926) 456, 567
,, Scottish Burghs 565
,, Welsh Boroughs 560
,, of U.K. (1570–1921) 457
,, of World 83, 868
,, of World's Cities 87
Port au-Prince 761
Port of London 310, 371
Portculis Pursuivant 181
Porto Rico 712, 713
Portrait Galleries 204, 205
,, Scottish 205
Ports of the U.K. 52–3, 85, 525
,, ,, World 52–3, 85
Portsmouth ....556, CXX
,, Bishop (R.C.) 292
,, Command 266
,, Members of Parliament 170
,, Schools 327, 334
,, Tides 51
Portugal, Area, &c. 784–5
,, Army 269
,, Colonies 785
,, Cost of the War 362
,, Events in 1925-26 843–4
,, Loans to 482
,, Railway Gauges 437
,, Rate of Exchange 433
,, Shipping 524, 525
,, War Losses 274
Post Office, 207; Statistics 495
,, Inland, 496-8; Abroad 498–501
,, ,, Edinburgh 213
,, ,, Estimates 477
,, ,, London 210–3, 371
,, ,, Life Insurance 421, 424
,, ,, Receipts from 476
,, ,, Savings Banks 213, 495
,, ,, Telegraphs 211
,, ,, Telephones 211
,, ,, Tube 868
,, ,, Wireless 505–6
,, ,, Work of the 495
Post-Graduate College 312
Postage Rates 496, 498
,, Stamps 497
Postal Guide 496–506
,, Orders 501
,, Statistics 495
Poste Restante (London) 497
Postmaster-General 153, 155, 210
Potatoes, Acreage, &c. 487, 488
Poultry Commissioner 180
Pound, The 436
Poundal, The 438
Power of Attorney, Stamp Duty 475
Poynings, Manor of 374
Prague 87, 742
Precedence, Table of 227
Preceptors, College of 313
Precession 65
Preference, Imperial ....(*Note*) 462–4, 844
Prehistoric Man 535, 594, 566
Premiums, Insurance 425–8
Presbyterian Churches 289, 291
,, Colleges 328
Present Value of a Lease, &c. 447
Presidential Election 710
Presidents, American 88
,, French 88
Press, The 386–390
Pretender, The 562
Pretoria, 659; Mint 201
Prevention of Cruelty Societies 343, 349
Prices and Wages 847
,, of Investments 483
Priests in Ordinary 94
Primates, The 279, 283
Primo Minister 153, 176, 222
,, (since 1827) 154
,, ,, Residence for 369, 373
Primitive Methodists 290
Primrose League 359

PAGE

Primus, The 288
Prince of Wales, H.R.H. 93, 96, 97, 184
,, Albert 93
,, Arthur 90
,, Consort 90
,, George 97
,, Henry 90
Prince Albert Island 84
,, Charles Foreland 779
,, Edward Island 611, 622
,, Henry's Room 371
,, of Wales's Hospital 363
,, ,, Island 84
Princes of India 6c5-6
,, of the Blood Royal 90, 93, 97
,, of Wales 92
Princess Beatrice 90, 96
,, Christian 96
,, Louise 90, 96
,, Mary 93
,, Royal 92
Principe Island 785
Printed Paper Post 496, 477, 498
Printers' Pension Corporation 350
Printing Papers and Type 441
,, School of 315
Prison Commission, 195; Scotland 195
Private Secretary to H.M. 93
Privy Council 119-22
,, ,, Judicial Committee 226
,, ,, Office 214
,, Purse Office 93
,, Seal Office 200
Probate Division Courts 225, 228
,, ,, (Estate) Duties 470-1, 476
,, Instructionsfor obtaining 253-4
,, Registries 228, 253
Procurator General, Dept. 223
Procurators Fiscal 235
Production per Acre 761
Professional Admission Fees 469
,, Education, 308-322; Fees 259-262
,, Newspapers 388-9
,, Record (Athletics) 887
,, Societies 357, 361
Professors :—
Oxford 299-300
Cambridge 301-2
London 303-4
Royal College of Science 315-6
Profit Sharing 817-8
Profits assessed to Tax 479
Propagation of the Gospel 351
Proper Motion (Stars) 61, 65, 66
Property, How divided 259-9
Prosecutions, Director of 228
Protection Orders 240
Protectorates, British 453
Proved Will, Where to find 253
Provident Societies 406
Province Wellesley 678
Provosts and Lord Provosts 570, 578
Prussia 577
P.S.A. 374
Public Liability Insurance Co.'s 428-8
,, Loans Repayment 480
,, Prosecutor's Department 228
,, Record Office 214
,, Trustee 214, 255
,, Works Loan Board 214
Publication Licences 497
Publishers and their Addresses 395
Publishers' Association 359
Pukapuka Island 548
Puncheon of Rum 37
Purchase 573, 589, 592-3
Purple Rod (Usher) 118
Pursuivants 181
Pyramids, The 85, 745

Quakers (Friends) 291
,, Marriages 247
,, Meeting House (Jordans) 375
Quantity Surveyors' Fees 260-1
Quarries and Mines 489
Quarter Days (England) 18
,, Sessions 235, 242, 233
Quarter-Master-General 570
Quebec (Province) Area 611, 618-9
,, Agent General 572
,, Bishops 287, 292
,, (City) 619

PAGE

Queen, H.M. The 89
,, Household 95, 96
Queen Alexandra, H.M. 89, 97
Queen Alexandra's Nursing Board 270
Queen Anne's Bounty Office 215
Queen Charlotte's Hospital 366
Queen Margaret College 307
Queen Mary's Hospital 363
Queen Victoria Memorial 371
,, ,, School 313
Queen Victoria's Family 90
Queen's College 305
,, Hospital 364
,, University, Belfast 307
Queensland, Area, &c. 626, 638-640
Agent-General 572
Banks 392-9
Bishops 286, 293
Railway Gauges 437
Questions of the Day 814-833
Quillimane 785
Quintal, The (Fish) 439
Quito 745

Rabat 775
Rabbi, Chief (U.K.) 291
Race Meetings, 376; in 1927 896
Races of Mankind 83
Horse, Winners of 879-880
Radcliffe Camera 306
,, Observatory 207
Radio Knife for Cancer 862
Radio-Research Board 216, 217
,, Telegraphy ..... (Note) 20-21, 505-6
Radium Institute (London) 363
Railways—
Accidents 516, 519
,, (France) 842-3
Altitude 519, 523
Baghdad 764
Benguella 785
Capital Authorised 508, 511
Census of Employés 517
Clearing Houses 518
Commission 228
Duty 467
Employés 517
Engineers 523
Finances 503, 511
Gauges 437
Indian 520
Labour Troubles 825
Letters 496-7
Longest Runs 515, 518
Parcels 512, 523
Passenger Duty 467
Rates Tribunal 222
Signal Boxes 523
Signals 865
Societies 354
Solicitors 583
Special Trains 568
Speed 515, 518
Statistics 503-23
Stocks and Shares 543
Terminals (London) 512
Traffic 510
Tunnels 518
Underground 512
United States 709
Wages, 514, 523; Races Board 229
Week-end Arrangements 509-510
Rainfall in Greenwich ..... 2, 3 et seq., 854
,, Greatest known 854
,, Organisation 270
,, Record since 1904 854
Rajputana 573
Rakahanga Island 548
Ramadan 81
Ramsay, Lady Patricia 90
Rangoon 576, 593
,, Shipping 85
Rank, Navy, Army and R.A.F. 573
Rapa Island 754
Rarotonga 648
Rateable Values 495, 539, 540, 553-7, 560, 565
Rates, Expenditure from 479, 484
,, of Discount 414
,, of Exchange 433
,, of London 539
Rating of Govt. Property 223

PAGE

Rating Reform 157
Raw Material Imported 492
Reading 556
,, University College 306
Ready Reckoner 447
,, Reference Calendar 74
Real Property, Descent of 256, 258
Rear-Admirals 585
Réaumur Thermometer 439
Receipt Stamps 475
Receipts to be kept 233
,, Penalty for not stamping 475
Receiver, Metropolitan Police 238
Receivers in Bankruptcy 219-220
Reclamation Dept., U.S.A. 710-1
Reconstruction Loans 482
Record Office, Public 214
Recorders, 230-1; London 542
Recreation, Athletics, &c. 879-883
,, Flying 507
,, Shipping 532
,, Theatre 878
,, Weather 854
Recruiting Dept. (Navy) 263
Rectors of Universities 307
Red Army, The 269, 791
Red Cross 130; Society 351
,, Indian Race 83, 611, 710
,, International 826
,, Sea 84
Redemption of Capital Table 449
Redirection of Letters 496
Redonda 665
Reedham Orphanage 351
Rees, Owen, Medal 227
Reform of the Calendar 815
Reformatory Inspectors 195
Reformed Episcopal Church 291
Refreshment House Licences 467
Refrigerating Ships 524
Regatta, Henley 376, 885, 896
Regent's Park, 373, 390; College 304
Regiments of the Army 271
Register Office, General 192-3
Registrar, Marriage before 245-6
Registrars, Bankruptcy 227
Registration of Births, &c. 252-3
,, of Business Names 198, 234
,, of Voters 242
,, Letters 496
,, Medical, Dental 309
Registry for Deeds, Middlesex 200
,, Land, Office 200
Registry Office Marriages 245-6
Regnal Years 160
Regular Army, The 271
Relative Rank, Navy, Army, R.A.F. 573
Relay Race Records 883
Religions of Gt. Britain 277
,, British Empire 277
,, Australia 277
,, Canada 277
,, India 277, 575
,, New Zealand 644
,, U.S.A. 277
,, World 277
Religious Denominations, Minor 293
,, Newspapers 388
,, Societies 338-356
,, Statistics 277
,, Tract Society 351
Remedy (Light Coins) 429
Remembrancer (London) 542
,, The King's 227, 834
Removal Terms 474
Rent Restriction Act 233
Reparations 482-3
Repayment of Public Loans 449
Repertory Players 878
Reply Coupons (Postal) 498
Representative Peers ..... (Note) 97
Research (Civil) 214
,, Council (medical) 854
,, (Imp. Inst.) 208
,, (Medical) 201
,, (Mineral) 208
,, (Navy) 264
,, (Radio) 216
,, (R.A.F.) 275
,, (Scientific) 215-7
Reserve Fleet 266
Reserves, Navy 266

PAGE

Reserves, Army 271
,, R.A.F. 274
Residuary Legatees 251
Resignation of M.P.'s 374
Responsible Government 452–3
Restitution of Conjugal Rights 239
Retrospect of Sport 879–887
Réunion Island (French) 754
Reuss (Germany) 758
Reval 749
Revenue Department Estimates 472
,, Duties 469, 475, 476
,, Offices, Inland 197–9
,, of U.K. 460, 461
Reviews and Magazines 387–8
Revocation of Wills 249
Reykjavik 763
Rhine, Army of the 271
Rhode Island 711, 712
Rhodes, 759; Colossus of 85
Rhodes, C. J., 686; Scholarships 344
Rhodesia 685–8
Rhondda 560
,, Members of Parliament 177
Richmond, 375; Palace and Park 375
,, Boroughs of 536
,, Burnid 1
Ridhans 774–5
Rifle Association, National 340
Riga 770 1
Right Ascension ..... 4, 8, 12, *et seq.*
Rio de Janeiro 8, 87, 723
,, de Oro 799
,, Muni 799
Ripon, 556; Bishop of 106, 282
Rivers of England 534
,, Scotland 562
,, Wales 558
,, the World 84
Road Department, The 222
,, Fund 461, 494
,, Rules of the 449
,, Taxes 494
Roads in the U.K. 222
Rochester, 556; Bishop of 106, 281
Rockefeller Foundation 312
Rod of Brickwork 438
Rodriguez 682–3
Rogation Sunday 8
Rolls, Master of the 226
Roman Britain 535, 562
,, Calendar 81
,, Catholic Church 277, 292–3
,, ,, Churches in London 297
,, ,, Colleges 316
,, ,, Missions 287
,, Chronology 81
,, London 371–2
,, Roads 535
Rome 86, 87, 736
,, See of 719
Ross Dependency 748
,, Institute 305
Ross on Wye cxv
Rotary Club 351
Rotterdam 87, 770
Roubaix 781
Rouge Croix, 281; Dispatch 281
Round Churches 296
Rowing Records 885
Royal Academy 296, 317, 876
,, ,, of Arts 93
,, ,, of Music 315
,, Air Force 273, 274, 277, 6
,, Army Med. Corps, 271; Coll. 3–2
,, ,, Ordnance Corps 271
,, ,, Service Corps 271
,, ,, Veterinary Corps 271
,, Botanical Gardens 280, 22, 390
,, Burghs 563, 565
,, Cambrian Academy 337
,, Coll. of Art, 287; Music 313
,, Coll. of Science 315
,, Coll. of Surgeons 306
,, Commission, Exhibition, 1851 217
,, Dukes 97
,, ,, How to Address 97
,, Engineers, Corps of 271
,, Exchange 371–2
,, Family 94 7
,, ,, Annuities to 130
,, Fine Art Commission 188

PAGE

Royal Free Hospital 62
,, Geographical Society 206, 385
,, Horticultural Society 349, 390
,, Households 93–6, 153
,, Humane Society 52
,, Hunt Cup, Winners of 8–9
,, Indian Marine 266, 781, 601
,, Institution 354
,, Irish Academy 337
,, Marines 263
,, Mews, 95; Mint 201, 372
,, Military Academy 312
,, ,, College 312
,, ,, School of Music 313
,, National Lifeboat Institution 352
,, Naval College 314
,, ,, Medical School 312
,, ,, Reserves 130, 276
,, ,, School of Music 314
,, Navy 262–8
,, Northern Hospital 362
,, Observatories 207, 375
,, Opera 390
,, Parks 22–3, 373
,, Red Cross 130
,, School of Mines 316
,, Scottish Academy 296
,, Society 352
,, ,, Medals 844
,, ,, of Arts 205, 309
,, United Service Institution 206, 355
,, Victorian Order 123, 131–142
Ruanda 798
Rubber Production 86, 670
Rugby Football 376, 881
Rugby Radio Station 505
Rulers of Foreign Countries 719
Rules of the Road 449
RUMANIA, Area, &c. 785
,, Army 869
,, Cost of the War 262
,, Loans to 482, 705
,, Rate of Exchange 433
,, Ships 8
,, War Losses 274
,, Wheat Production 812
Runnimede 375
Running Records 883
Rupee, The 430–433
Rural Deans, Archbishop of 283
Rural Deaths under 1 year 45
Ruskin College 318
RUSSIA, Area, &c. 767, 771
,, Air Mails to 506
,, Army 870, 871
,, Asiatic 41
,, British Debt to 481
,, Cereals 813
,, Coinage 434–435
,, Cost of the War 262
,, Cotton 815
,, Exports in 1925–6 824
,, in Central Asia 621
,, Loans to 70
,, Navy 870
,, Petroleum 810
,, Railway Gauges 455
,, Rate of Exchange 433
,, Shipping 834–835
,, Weights and Measures 444
Ruthen 774
Rye, 872; House, The 872
Rylands Library 207

SAAR BASIN 785
Sadler Commission 681
Safeguarding Duties 156
Safety Film 509
,, in Mines Commission 221
Saghalin 781
Sahara, The (France) 799
Sailing Clubs 881–4
,, Ships Lists 852–3
Sailors, Letters to 238
St. Albans, Bishop of 106, 282
,, ,, Town and Abbey 372, 6, 555
St. Andrew's Day 142
St. Andrews 565
,, ,, Archbishop 292; Bishop 282
,, ,, Hospital 367
,, ,, University 307
St. Asaph, Archbishop of 284

PAGE

St. Bartholomew's Church 295
,, Hospital 362, 372
,, Island 754
St. Bride's Church 295
,, ,, Foundation Inst. 206
St. Chad's College 304
St. Clement's Danes 295
St. Columba's Hospital 365
St. Croix 724
St. David's, Bishop of 285
St. Deiniol's Library 206
St. Edmundsbury, Bishop of 106, 282
St. George, Royal Society of 352
St. George's Cathedral, London 297
,, Day 1, 14, 50
,, Hall, Liverpool 549
,, Hospital 362, 372
St. Gotthard Railway 523
St. Helena 688
St. Hilda's 300
St. Hild's College 305
St. Hugh's Coll., Oxford 306
St. James's Palace, 372; Park 373
St. John Island 714
St. John of Jerusalem, Order 148
St. John's Ambulance 353
,, ,, College 304
St. John's Gate (Clerkenwell) 372
,, ,, Hospital 363, 367
St. Kitts-Nevis (Leeward Is.) 665–6
St. Lawrence River 84, 643
St. Leger, 376, 895; Winners of the, 879
St. Louis 87, 707, 710
St. Lucia, Windward I. 668
St. Luke's Hospital 365
,, ,, Mental Hospital 365
St. Margaret's, Westminster 296
St. Mark's Hospital 365
St. Martin 757–8
St. Mary Ilcbone 539
St. Mary's College 304
,, ,, Hospital 362
St. Michael & St. George 131–142
St. Pachomius 539
St. Patrick, 10; Order of 128
St. Paul 754
St. Paul's Bridge 827
,, ,, Cathedral 85, 294
,, ,, Dean and Canons, 281; Count 229
,, ,, Dean's, 367; Sword ..... Mace 294
St. Peter's Chapel 225
,, ,, Hospital 367
St. Pierre Island (French) 754
St. Saviour's Hospital 367
St. Thomas 724
St. Thomas's Hosp 367
,, ,, Hospital 362, 372
St. Vincent, Windward Islands 668
Saints' Days 2, 6, 10 82
Salamis Island 14, 699
Saladin, Tomb of Damascus 805
Salaries, Governors 2, 5
,, Items 490
,, Diplomatic Services 722
Salcombe Land 97
Salford, 556; Bishop of 106, 282
Salisbury, 556; Bishop of 106, 282
Salisbury, Rhodesia 687
Salmon, Close Time for 800
,, and Lakes 578, 579
,, Rivers & Fisheries 576–9
,, Rates & Appeals 578–9
Salonika 423
Salvation Army 61
Salzburg 727
Samaritan Free Hospital 367
Samarkand 798
Samoan Islands (N.Z.) 643, 648
,, (U.S.) 723–4
Sample Post 509
San Cristoval Island 684
San Salvador 744
San Francisco 87, 707, 710
,, Shipping 85
San Marino 7–9, 796
Sanaa 624
San Salvador 433, 793
Sandhurst Royal Military College 312–6
Sandown Park 376, 879, 899
Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) 721–2
,, (Antarctic) 671 2

PAGE

Santa Cruz Group 684
Santiago 87, 736
São Tomé 785
Saorstat Eireann 567, 571 2
Sarawak, Arca, &c. 688–9
,, Council 572
Sardinia (Italy) 765
Sargent Gallery 204
Sark 670
Sarre Territory 795
Sasine Office 234
Saskatchewan 611, 623
Satellites 45, 73
Saturn 4, 5, 8, 9, 70–71
,, In 1928 51
,, Outer Ring 73
,, Rising, &c. ..... 4 et seq.
,, Satellites of 73
Sault Ste. Marie Canal 85
Savage Island 648
Savaii 648
Savings Banks, Post Office 213, 495
,, ,, Trustee 224, 495
,, Certificates 374, 461, 480
,, Committee (Eng. & Wales) 217
,, ,, (Scotland) 217
Savoy Chapel 298
Saxe-Altenburg 758
Saxe-Coburg, 758; House of 92
Saxe-Meiningen 758
Saxe-Weimar 758
Saxon and Danish Kings 91
Saxony 758
Scapa Flow 267, 561
Scarborough ..... 556, CXX
Scarlet Rod 129
Schaumasse's Comet 72
Schaumburg Lippe 758
Scholarships (Income Tax) 473
Scholastic Associations 326
Schools, Boys, 322–30; Girls 331–6
,, in British Empire 697
,, Inspectors 186–8
,, of Art 308–9
,, of Medicine 311–2
Science and Invention (1926) 862–9
,, and Technology, Imp. Coll. 315
,, Library 203
,, Museum 203
,, Royal College of 315–6
Scientific Societies 337–356
,, Research Dept. 215 7
,, ,, Navy 261
,, Summary 862–9
Scientists, Pensions to 809
Scilly Islands ..... 534, CXX
Scotland, Kingdom of 561–5
,, Accidents in Streets 494
,, Agriculture 781, 487
,, American Consuls 717
,, Area 456
,, Assay Offices 434, 435
,, Astronomer Royal 207
,, Bank Holidays 414
,, Bankruptcy 477
,, Banks 392–9, 412–4
,, Baronets 121–7
,, Birth Registration 236
,, Births and Deaths 236, 239
,, Board of Control 193
,, Bourgeat's Comet 96
,, Burgh Directory 565
,, Cabinet Ministers 153
,, Canals 236
,, Census, 1901–1921 457
,, Century Government 451
,, Chief Constables 564
,, Christianity 562
,, Church of 277, 289
,, Clerks of the Peace 564
,, Climate 452, 453
,, Close Time for Game, &c. 888–92
,, Clubs 384
,, Collectors of Customs 184
,, Conveners 563
,, Cost of General Election 166
,, Counties 236
,, Court of Session 234
,, Crime 459
,, Death Rate 239
,, Divorce Law 241
,, Ecclesiastical Commission 285

PAGE

Scotland, Kingdom of—*continued.*
,, Education 298
,, Emigration from 456
,, Episcopal Church in 288
,, Ethnology 562
,, Families 457
,, Farms 488
,, First Men 868
,, Fish Measures 439
,, Fisheries 489
,, Fishery Board 438
,, Fox and Stag Hounds 895
,, Free and U.P. Churches 289
,, Gaelic Language 277
,, Government Offices 180–225
,, Health Insurance 486
,, Heralds College 181
,, History 562
,, Holiday Posts 504
,, Holidays and Term Days 414
,, Hunts and Hounds 895
,, Illegitimacy 242, 456
,, Income Tax Assessment 479
,, Industries 561
,, Inhabited Houses 457
,, Inland Revenue 198
,, Insurance Companies 425–8
,, Intestacy, Law of 257–8
,, Judicature 234
,, King's Houschold 96
,, Kings and Queens of 91, 562
,, Land Court 234
,, Law ..... 233, 259; Terms 234–5
,, Legal Notes 236–258
,, Local Govt. Finances 483
,, Lords Lieutenant 563
,, Marriages, 239 ; Laws 249
,, Medical Schools 312
,, Members of Parliament 165, 177–9
,, Meteorological Observatories 276
,, Military Command 271
,, Ministers of State 153
,, National Gallery 205
,, ,, Portraits 205
,, ,, Museum 205
,, ,, Portrait Gallery 20
,, Savings Committee 217
,, Naval Command 266
,, New Year's Day 82
,, Newspapers 383
,, Occupations of the People 487
,, Old Age Pensions 484
,, Peerage 97–118
,, Peeresses 93, 103, 114
,, Physiography 562
,, Police 459
,, Political Organisation 360
,, Political Parties 161
,, Poor Relief 484
,, Population 456
,, Procurators-Fiscal 235
,, Publishers 385
,, Rateable Values 505
,, Register Office 2, 8
,, Religion 277
,, Representative Peers. *(Note)* 97
,, Revenue Offices 193, 199
,, Roman Catholic Church 293
,, Roman Inroads 562
,, Royal Household 96
,, ,, Scottish Academy 206, 337
,, Salmon Fishing 838–890
,, Savings Committee 217
,, Schools 330, 336
,, Secretary of State 153, 217, 831
,, Sheriffs, and Clerks 234
,, Shipping of 525
,, Sovereigns of 91, 5 2
,, Stationery Office 217–8
,, Street Accidents 494
,, Sunday Posts 504
,, Sunrise and Sunset 94
,, Technical Schools 317–8
,, Telegraph Offices 502
,, Term Days 414
,, Theological Colleges 318
,, to N.Y. by Air 507
,, Trade Union Congress 852
,, Training Colleges 319
,, Trout Fishing 888–91
,, Unemployment Insurance 199
,, United Free Church 289

PAGE

Scotland, Kingdom of—*continued.*
,, Universities 292, 307
,, Veterinary Colleges 320
,, Votes cast in 1924 160
,, Wills, Law of 254
Scotland Yard 231–2
Scotsmen, Heights and Weights 538
,, in Canada 611
Scouts, Boy 321
Scrap of Paper 728
Scrivenery Department 227
Sculling Championship 862
Scythia Pontica 786
Sea, Depth of the 84
,, Fisheries 489
,, Miles 440
,, Routes, War's Effect on 506
,, Rule of the Road 449
,, Time at 78, 440
,, Transport 228
Sea-Bathing Hospital 364
Seamen, Number of 525
,, Registry of 527
,, Schools for 313–4
Seamen's Hospital 362–3
,, Societies 353
,, War Pensions 485
Seapoint, The tenantest, 25 ; of U.K. 538
Seasonable Fish 894
Seasons, The 1, 50
Secondary Education 293
,, Teachers' Colleges 320
Secretaries of State 153, 154–5
Secretary of State, Scotland 153, 217, 831
Security Pact (Locarno) 157
Selangor 679
Semitic Roots 83
Senegal-Niger (French) 754
Separation, Legal 240–1
Septuagesima 16
Serbia 808–9
,, Cost of the War 262
,, War Losses 274
Sergeants' Inn 370
Serjeants-at-Arms 95
Servants (Male) Licences 468
Session, Court of 234
Sessions, Brewster, 232 ; Quarter 232–3
Settlements, Stamp on 475
,, (University) 321
Seven Wonders of the World 85
Severn, The 534
Seville 798
Seychelles, Area, &c. 685, 689
Shaftesbury Society 353
Shakespeare Memorial 552
,, Societies 353
Shakr 774–5
Shanghai 85, 87, 738
Shantung, British 666–7
Share Certificate Stamp 475
Sheep in Australia 629
,, in U.K. 487
Sheffield ..... 550, CXX
,, Art Gallery 206
,, Assay Marks 434, 435
,, Banks 409
,, Birth and Death Rate 556
,, Bishop of 106, 284
,, Clubs 383
,, Members of Parliament 171
,, Newspapers 386
,, Recorder 231, 550
,, Schools 327, 324
,, University 305
Sheffield Plate 559
Shekel, The 443
Sherborne, Bishop of (Salisbury) 282
Sheriff of Chancery 234
Sheriffs, High, England 536
,, of London 562
,, Scotland 235
,, Wales 559
Shetland Islands 235, 561
,, (South) 691 2
Shintoists 27
Ship Canals 85
,, Measurement 438
,, Surveyors 220–1
,, Time, 78 ; Watches 440
Shipbuilders of over 25,000 tons 532

PAGE

Shipbuilding, 825; British 524
,, Naval 268
Shipowners in the World 526
Shipping and Seamen Offices 218
,, Imperial Commission 195
,, Lloyd's Register 347
,, lost in the War 454
,, of British Empire 454
,, of the World 524
,, (U.K.) 524, 526
,, Offices in London 533
,, Panama Canal 715
,, Register (B. of T.) 218
,, Routes 506
,, Suez Canal 800
Ships, Fastest Afloat 527
,, Funnels and House Flags 527
,, Largest Afloat 85, 528-532
,, Measurement 440
,, of Royal Navy 267, 268
,, Speed of 438
,, Time on, 78, 438; Water for 437
,, Wireless Telegrams to 504-5
Shooting Game, Seasons for 888
,, Licences for 455
Shoreditch, 539; County Court 230
Shorthand, U.K. 532
Shrewsbury, 555; Bishop (R.C.) 292
Shuttleless Power Loom 868
SIAM, Area, &c. 610, 796-7
,, Weights and Measures 443
Siberian Railway 792
Sicily (Italy) 768
Sidereal Time ..... 3 *et seq.*, 56-7, 77
Sidney Island 684
Sierra Leone 5 689-690
Signal Boxes, Largest 523
,, Dept., R.N. 262
Signals, Royal Corps of 271
Signet, Writers to the 311
Signs of the Zodiac, &c. ..... *Title Page*
Sikh States of India 605-6, 607
Sikhs, The 577-8
Sikkim 573, 605, 607
Silchester 535
Silesia 741
Silk Duties 462-3
,, Measures 443
Silures 79, 557
Silver Coinage 428-433
,, Exported and Imported 461
,, Plate, Marks on 424-5
,, Price, &c., of Standard 429
,, Production 66
Simple Interest Table 435
Sinai Peninsula 746
Sind 573, 590, 591
Singapore 85, 87, 678, 679
,, Rate of Exchange 433
Sinking Fund, The 461, 481
Sion College 311
Siriometer, The 63
Sirius 67
Siwa Island 697
Sizes of Books, 441; Slates 438
,, of Stars 63
,, of Type 441
Skegness CXX
Skin Diseases, Hospitals for 367
Skye 561
Slade School 309
Slates, Sizes of 438
Slavonia 808, 9
Slovakia 741
Small Holdings 488, 831-2
Smallpox, 243; Hospitals 365
Smithfield, 372; Market 370, 372
Smithsonian Institution 693
Smuggling 476
Smyrna 759, 806
Snares Islands 643
Snow Plough, Rotary 863
Snowdon Railway 519
Snowstorms, 1925-26 862-1
Soane's Museum 206
Socialist Organizations 831
Societies and Institutions 337-356
Society Islands (French) 754
Sociology, Schools of 318
Sodor and Man, 561; Bishop 106, 284
Sofia 734
Sokotra, Island of (Aden) 595

PAGE

SOLAR SYSTEM, The 68-73
,, Cycle explained 82
,, Eclipses, 1927 ..... 24-25, 58
,, Physics Observatory 207
,, Time 57, 77
Soldiers, Letters to 498
,, Pensions 485
,, Societies 353
Solicitor-General 753, 200
,, Board of Customs 283
,, Inland Revenue 193
,, Ministry of Health 192
,, ,, of Labour 200
,, Scotland 753, 200, 234
,, to the Post Office 213
,, to the Treasury 223
Solicitors of Railways 523
Solicitors' Certificate 469; Annual 469
,, Charges 259
,, Education 310
,, Supreme Court, Edinburgh 312
Solomon Islands (British) 682
Solomon's Temple 685
Solstices 1, 50
Somaliland 690
,, French 754
,, Italian 767
Somers Islands 680
Somerset 536-7, 538
,, Herald 181
Somerset House 228, 253, 254, 372
Somerville College 300
SOUTH AFRICA, Union of 649-59
,, American Consuls 658
,, Banks 392-9
,, Birth Rate, &c. 649
,, Bishops 287, 293
,, by Air 507
,, Cinnage 462
,, Cost of the War 262
,, Defence 652
,, Education 652, 3
,, Emigration to 456
,, Events in 1925-26 841
,, Exports to 492
,, Finance 653
,, High Commissioner 572, 652
,, History and Statistics 649-659
,, Loans to 482
,, Mint 201
,, Newspapers 389-390
,, Observatories 207
,, Parcel Rates to 500
,, Postal Guide 498, 500
,, Provinces 658-9
,, Railway Gauges 437
,, Schools 697
,, Telegraph Rates 503
,, Time 78
,, Trade 655-6
,, Transmissioner 572
,, War Losses 274
,, Weights and Measures 442
,, Wheat, &c. 653, 813
South African High Commn. 690-2
SOUTH AMERICA, Area 83
,, Time 78
SOUTH AUSTRALIA 626, 636-8
,, ,, Agent-General 572
,, ,, Railway Gauges 437
South Carolina 712, 712
,, Dakota 712, 712
,, Eastern Hospital 364
,, Georgia (Falkland Isl.) 671-2
,, Kensington Observatory 207
,, London Hospital 367
,, Orkneys and Shetlands 671-2
,, Pole 439, 671
,, Sandwich Island 671-2
,, West Africa 649, 655-7
Southampton ..... 556, CXX
,, Bishop (Winchester) 282
,, (Island) 84
,, Shipping 85, 525
,, Sunrise 55
,, Tides 53
,, Trade 85
,, University College 306
Southend ..... 556, CXX
Southern Hemisphere Stars 60-1
SOUTHERN RHODESIA 686-7
,, High Commissioner 572

PAGE

Southing ..... 4 *et seq.*
Southport ..... 556, CXX
Southwark 539
,, Bishop of, 106, 282; (R.C.) 292
,, Cathedral 294
,, County Court 230
,, Quarter Sessions 233
Southwell, Bishop of 106, 282
Sovereign (The King-Emperor) 458
,, (The Coin) 429, 433
Sovereigns, English and British 91-2
,, Scottish 91, 562
,, Welsh 92, 558
Soviet Russia 787-795
S.P.C.K., 342; S.P.G. 351
SPAIN, Area, &c. 797-9
,, Ambassador 726-1
,, Army 269
,, Events in 1925-6 ..... 843 4
,, Morocco 774-5
,, Railway Gauges 437
,, Rate of Exchange 433
,, Shipping 524, 525, 526-532
,, Wheat Production 812
Speaker of the Commons 179
,, of the Lords 118
Special Commissioners 197
,, Justices 243-4
,, Marriage Licences 245
,, Reserve (R.A.F.) 276
,, Trains 508
Specific Gravities 438
Speed of Birds 863
,, of Earth 65
,, of Ships 438
,, Trains 515 518
Spheres of Influence 453
Sphinx, The 745
Spirits Duty (U.K.) 463, 467, 476
,, Licences 467, 476
Spitalfields Market 371
Spitsbergen 84, 779, 830-1
Sport in 1925-6 879-887
Sporting Diary (1927) 896
Spring Tides 1, 50
,, Tides ..... 5 *et seq.*, 53
Spurgeon's College 328; Tabernacle 297
Square Measure 436
Staff Colleges 308, 312-3, 314
,, Air, 275, 276; Naval 263
,, Imperial General 270
Stafford 556
,, Bishop of (Lichfield) 280
Stage, London, 1925 6 873-8
,, Plays Examiner 95
,, Society, The 353, 877-8
Staghounds 895
Staghunting 888
Stamp Duties 469-475
,, Receipts (U.K.) 476
Stamping, Comptroller of 198
Stamps, Tests for 497
Standard Gold and Silver 429
,, Time, 78; Weights 436
Standards Department 218
Stanhope Gold Medal 352
Stannaries 104
Stars 379
Star and Garter Home 375
Star Clusters, 64; Spectra 62
Star of India, Order of 129, 131-142
Starboard 440
STARS, The 5, 9, 13, 61-67
,, Brightest 62
,, Clock 77
,, Distance of 63
,, Evolution of 62, 3
,, Fixed 66-7
,, Magnitude 63
,, Morning and Evening ..... 5 *et seq.*
,, Motion of 64, 66-7
,, Names of 60
,, Nearest 62
,, New or Temporary 65
,, Number of 61
,, Occultation of 59
,, Size of ..... (*Note*) 32-33, 63
,, Southern Hemisphere 66-7
,, Variable 64-5
State Management Districts 195
,, Secretaries of 153-5
Stationers' Hall 238

	PAGE
Stationery Office	227-8
Statistical Dept. (B. of Customs)	184
,, ,, (B. of Trade)	218
,, ,, (Inland Rev.)	197
,, ,, (Min. of Labour)	199
,, ,, (Min. of Transport)	221
,, ,, Societies	354
Statues in London	371
Status of Aliens	238
Statute Law Committee	223
Steamships, Fastest, &c.	527-532
,, Funnels and Flags	527
Steel Houses	821
,, Transparent	868 9
Steeplechases in 1927	896
Stellar System, The	61 67
Stepney	539
,, Bishop of (London)	211
Sterling Exchange Value	433
,, Gold and Silver	434
Stewart Island	643, 648
Stipendiary Magistrates	232
Stirling	235, 562, 565
,, Battle of	562
Stock Exchange	372
,, ,, Charges	263
,, ,, Holidays on the	414
Stockholm	85, 801
Stoke, 557; M.P.s	171
Stoke Newington	539
Stoke Pogis	376
Stone Age, The	79-80
Stone, &c., Hospital for	367
Stonehenge	535
Stonyhurst, cxx; Coll., 328; Observ.	
Storms and Floods in 1925-26	860-1
,, Magnetic	76
Stornoway	562
Straits Settlements	455, 677 9
,, Bishop of (to)	207
,, Rate of Exchange	433
Stratford-on-Avon	552, 557
Strathclyde	562
Straw Measures	437
Strawberry Hill	374
Street Accidents (U.K.)	494
"Street called Straight, The"	803
Strikes in 1925-26	823-4, 839 840
Strict Baptists	291
Structure of the Universe	61
Stuart, House of	91
Students' Library	225
Styles of Architecture	4-5
Styria	727, 808
Submarines	267 2 8
Suburban Resorts (London)	57-6
Succession to the Throne	832
,, Legacy Duties	471 474
Sudan, Area, &c.	692 4
,, Coinage	439
,, Cotton	851
,, Government Agency	572
,, Weights and Measures	443
Sudan, French	756
Suez Canal	85, 779 800
,, ,, Shares	482
Suffragan Bishops	279-281
,, ,, (Index)	28
Sugar Duty	463-4
,, Preferential Duty	463
,, Receipts from	476
,, Weights and Measures	437
Sulgrave Institution	354
Sumatra	84, 777
Summer begins	1, 50
Summer Time	(*Note*) 14, 77
,, ,, Weather, 1926-1926	855-860
Summons and Order Dept.	227
Sun, The	689-9, 77
,, Eclipses of (1927)	24-25, 58
,, ,, (1928)	51
,, Rising, Setting, &c.	2, 3 *et seq.*
,, Satellites of	67, 71
,, Spots	(*Note*) 28, 29, 68-9
Sunda Islands (Netherlands)	777
Sunday Island	648
Sunday Postal Arrangements	504
,, Societies	354
,, Telegrams	501-2, 504
Sunderland	525, 557
,, Tides	53

	PAGE
Sunrise and Sunset	2 *et seq.*, 51, 54, 55
Sunshine, Hours of, 1925-26	3 *et seq.*
,, at Health Resorts	cxx
,, Summary for U.K.	854
Super-Tax, The (Rate of)	472
,, Proceeds of	476
Supreme Court of Judicature	226, 234
Surface Measure	436
Surgeon Vice- and Rear-Admirals	265
Surgeons, Royal Colleges of	206, 354
,, to the King	94-5, 96
Surgical Societies	354
Surinam	777
Surnames of Peers	176-8
Surplus Stores Department	223
Surrey, 536-7, 538; Sessions	233
Survey, Geological	216
,, Ordnance	180-3
Surveyors, G.P.O.	213
,, Board of Trade	220
,, Fees	260-2
,, Institute	354
Sussex (E. & W.)	536, 537-8
,, Duke of	89
Sutton and Cheam	466
Suwarrow Island	648
Svalbard	779
Swansea, 560; Bishop of	285
,, Members of Parliament	177
,, University College	326
Swarajists	583
Swaziland	692
Sweden, Area, &c.	800 1
,, Army	269
,, Cereals	812
,, Illegitimacy	458
,, Railway Gauges	437
,, Rate of Exchange	433
,, Shipping	524, 525, 526 532
,, Telephones	495
Swedenborgians	291
Swimming Records	885
Switzerland, Area, &c.	801-2
,, Air Mails to	505
,, Army	269
,, Railway Gauges	437
,, Rate of Exchange	433
,, Telephones	495
Sydney, N.S.W.	87, 634 5
,, Banks, 392-9; Bridge	85
,, Harbour	634-5
,, Insurance Companies	425 8
,, Newspapers	390
,, Schools, 697; Shipping	85
,, Trade Commissioner	572
Synagogues (London)	297
Syria	749, 754, 802-4
Syzygy (Moon)	40
Tabernacle, Mr. Spurgeon's	297
"Table Spoon"	436
Table Waters Duties	476
Tabriz	781
Tadzhik Republic	704-5
Tahiti	754
Takuten	648
Tanganyika	694
,, Coinage	439
Tangier	775
Tank (William Froude)	217
,, Corps	271
Tannu Tuva	705
Taoists, Number of	277
Tariff, The British	462-5, 844
,, The Indian	603-4
Tashkend	705
Tasmania, Area, &c.	84, 640-1
,, Agents General	572
,, Banks	392-9
Tate Gallery	204
Taunga Skull	779
Taunton, 557; Bishop of (B. and W.)	279
Tavistock Clinic	366
Tax on Betting	814
Taxation, Changes in	460-1
,, in Various Countries	86, 461
,, Local	476-9
Taxed Imports	462 4
Taxes, Tables of	469-75
,, Revenue from	476
Taxi-Cab Licences	377-8
Taxing-Masters	227

	PAGE
Taxpayers' Incomes	6
Tay, The, 561; Bridge	85, 5
Tcheka	7
Tea Consumption, 476; Duty	4
Teachers' Training Colleges	319-
Technical Education	298, 314
Teddington Laboratory	2
Teinds Court	2
Telegrams, Rates	502
Telegraph Department	2
,, Letters	5
,, Money Orders	5
,, Offices always open	501
,, Statistics	4
Telegraphy, Wireless	5
Telephone Service	211, 4
Telephones per head	4
Television	8
Tembuland	6
Temperance Hospital, London	3
,, Societies	354
Temperature, Daily	3 *et se*
,, at Health Resorts	cx
,, Measures of	4
,, of Arctic	8
,, Records	8
Temple Church	2
,, The City	2
,, Inns of Court	3
Tenerife	7
Tennessee	711, 7
Tennis, 376, 886; Lawn	376, 8
,, Size of Lawn Court	4
Term Days	4
Terminable Annuities	480, 4
Terms, Law, 234; University	29, 3
Terns, Food of	8
Terrestrial Magnetism	75
Territorial Army, 269; Decoration	1
Testators (Legal Notes)	251
Tetuan	7
Tehnan	7
Texas	711, 7
Textile Designs Registration	2
,, Museum	2
,, Particulars Inspector	2
,, Trades Labour	8
Thames Championship	8
,, Conservancy	2
,, Embankment	3
,, Police Court	2
,, Tideway	371, 5
,, Tunnels	378
Thavies Inn	3
Theatres, London	87
Theatrical Societies	338, 3
Theological Colleges	318
Theosophical Society	3
Thermal Units	4
Thermometer Comparisons	4
,, Readings	3 *et se*
Thetford, 557; Bishop (Norwich)	2
Third International	8
Thistle, Order of the	1
Thrace	7
Three Kings	6
Throat Hospitals	3
Thrown Succession, the	18
Thunderstorms in 1925-6	860
Thuringian States	7
Tibet	610, 736, 7
Tidal Constants	52
Tides, Tidal Waves	75, 860
,, High	(*Note*)
,, at Various Ports	5 *et seq.*, 52
,, Spring & Neap	5 *et seq.*, 7
,, Theory of	7
Tientsin	7
Tierra del Fuego	6
Tiffis	7
Tigris, The	7
Tilbury Docks	86
Time, 77-8; Apparent Solar	7
,, Equation of	3 *et seq.* (*Note*) 8
,, Greenwich Mean	7
,, Measures of	7
,, Numeration	4
,, on Ships	4
,, Solar and Sidereal	3, 7, 11, &c. 57, 7
,, Standard	7
,, Summer	14, 7
,, Zone	7

Timor (Neth.), 777; (Portuguese) ..785
Tin Production, U.K. 489
Titanic, S.S. 528
Tithe Act 235
Titles, Ancient Irish 225
,, Courtesy 115
Tobacco Dealers' Licence (U.K.) 467
,, Duty 464
,, Receipts from 466–7
Tobago 666–7
Toc H. 355
Togoland 695, 754
Tokelau Islands 684
Tokens (Coinage of) forbidden 429
Tokio 87, 769
Toltecs 772
Ton, Conversion Tables 444
,, Long and Short 442
,, Metric 442
,, Register 440
Tonga Islands, 684; Tongareva 648
Tonkin 754
Tonnage of Ships 438
,, ,, Exports 492
Toro 696
Toronto 87, 769
Torpedo Boat Destroyers 267, 268
Torquay ..... 557, CXX
Tortola 665
Tortuga 807
Tottenham, 557; Hospital 563
Tower Bridge, 368; Hill 373
,, of London, 373; Police Court 232
Town Clerk of London 542
Town Clerks, England 549–57
,, ,, Metropolitan 539
,, ,, Scotland 560
,, ,, Wales 560
Toynbee Hall 321
Tractors, Licence for 468
Trade, Balance of 492
,, Board of 153, 155, 218–21
,, ,, Division 707
,, Commissioners 196, 572
,, Facilities Act 159, 401
,, Naval Protection 268
,, Newspapers 388–9
,, of British Dominions 493
,, of U.K. 492–3
,, Overseas Department 207–8
,, Profits from 479
,, Schools 315–6
,, Tonnage of 492
Trade Unions 357–61, 826, 829
Trading with Enemy 228
Trafalgar Square 373
Traffic Control 830
Training Colleges 319–20
,, Department (Labour) 206
,, of Teachers 186, 298
,, Ships 314
Trains, Fastest 515, 518
,, Special 508
Tramways (U.K.) 479, 495
Transcaucasia 787, 792, 8
Transfer Duties 475
Transit of Mercury 64–45
Transjordania 686
Transport Ministry 153, 221 2, 494
,, Museum 203
,, Sea 211
,, Workers 325 6
Transvaal 26, 649, 650
Transylvania 786
Travancore 605, 607
Treasury, The 222
,, Bond 480
,, Lords of the 153, 222
,, Notes 429
Treaty Execution Committee 221
Treloar's (Lord Mayor) Hospital 348
Trengganu 689
Trinidad, W. Indies 482, 572, 666–7
Trinil Skull 79
Trinity College (Dublin Univ.) 307
,, ,, (Music) 313
,, House 223
,, Sunday 22
Tripitaka, The 576
Tripoli 767
Tristan da Cunha 695
Trobriand Islands 631
Tropical Diseases Hospital 367
,, Medicine School 355
,, Year, The 1, 59
Trotting Records 886
Trout Fishing 891–2
Troy Weight 436
Trucial Chiefs 609, 725
Truro, 557; Bishop of 106, 282
Trust Funds, Investments in 254–5
Trustee Savings Banks 224, 495
,, The Public 214, 255
Trustees (Wills) 251–5
Tuam, Archbishop 292
,, ,, Bishop 288
Tube Railways 512
Tubuai Islands 754
Tudor, House of 91
Tunbridge Wells ..... 557, CXX
Tunis, 754; Coinage 431
Tunnels, Railway 518
,, Thames 372 3
Turf, The, 1926 ..... 376, 880
Turkestan 794
,, Afghan 608
,, Chinese 610, 736, 738
TURKEY, Persia, &c. 804–5
,, Army 269
,, Events in 1925–6 ..... 843 4
,, Railway Gauges 437
,, Rate of Exchange 433
,, Shipping 524
,, War Losses 274
,, Weights and Measures 443
Turkmenistan 787, 794
Turks Islands, West Indies 664 5
Tussaud's, Madame 390
Tutorial Classes 320
Tutuila 713–4
Twickenham 375–4, 557
Twilight ..... 4 *et seq.*
Tycho 72
Tyne, The, 534; Shipping 525
Tynwald 676
Type-Cultures Collection 201
Type, Sizes and Specimens of 441
Typhoons, 1925–6 860–1

UDAIPUR 605
UGANDA, Area, &c. 695–6
,, Bishop 287
,, Coinage 430
,, Cotton 86
Ukraine 789, 793
Ulster Composition 508
,, M.P.s (Westminster) 179
,, Province of 567
Umpire, Office of the 200
Undelivered Letters 497
Under-Secretaries of State 153, 156
Underground Railways 512
Undergraduates (U.K.) 298
Unemployment and Emigration 491
,, Insurance 199, 491
,, Statistics 491
Unfurnished Houses 480
Union Islands 684
,, Jack Club and Hostel 414
,, Jack, When flown 87
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (*see* S. Africa).
Unitarians, 291; College 309
United Free Church 289
,, Presbyterian Church 289
UNITED KINGDOM (*see* Great Britain).
United Methodist Free Church 290
,, Service Museum 206
,, Service Funds 356, 814
UNITED PROVINCES 573, 589
UNITED STATES:—
Agriculture 707
Air Mails 500
Ambassador in London 716, 721
Area and Population 698
Army, The 269, 702
Automobile Industry 768
Banks 302–9
Births and Deaths 698
British Ambassador to 735, 720
British Debt to 482, 765
Cabinet, The 700
Census of 1920 698
Cities, The Largest 87, 710
Coal Production 86
Coinage 432, 433
Coloured Population 698
Commerce 705, 708, 709
Congress, 701; Library of 701
Constitution, The 699–700
Consulate General (London) 716, 721
Consuls in British Empire 716 9
,, (British) in U.S. 715–6
Cost of the Great War 262
Cotton Production 86, 707
Debt 706
,, from Great Britain 705
,, from Other Countries 705
Defence 702
Dependencies 713–4
Divorces, 225; and Marriages 698
Educational Statistics 703–4
Education 698
Employment Bureaus 708
Events in 1925–26 841–2
Executive, The 700
Exports to 492
Finances 704 5
Fine Arts Commission 701
Fire Losses 704
Foreign-born Population 699
Government 699, 700
Harvest of 1926 707
Immigration 456, 698
Indian Population 710
Insurance Companies 425–8
Judiciary, The 701
Legislature, The 701
Library of Congress 701
Manufactures 707, 710
Mineral Production 707
Missionary Statistics 287
Monetary System 432, 433
Motor Cars 494, 708
Navy 268, 703
Newspapers 389–390
Oil Production 707
Parcel Post to 500
Pensions 702
Petroleum 86
Physical Features 699
Polo 885
Postage to 498
Postal Statistics 709
Presidents 88, 700, 719
Prices in 1926 707
Productions of 707–8
Railways 437, 709
Rate of Exchange 433
Reclamation Service 710
Religions 277
Representatives, House of 702
Revenue 705 6
Rivers 709
Roads 709
Seaports 85, 706
Senate, The 701
Shipping 524, 525, 526–532, 706, 709
Silver Production 86
States and Territories 711
Supreme Court, The 701
Taxation 461
Telegraph Rates to 504
Telephones 495
Tennis 885
Territories 711, 712
Time 78
Trade 705, 703, 709
Unemployment 708
War Losses 267, 274
Wars of U.S. 702
Weights and Measures 442, 710
Wheat Production 707, 812–3
Universe, Structure of the 61–2
Universities Bureau 307, 454
,, English 299
,, Irish 307
,, Overseas Students at 454
,, Scottish, 307; Welsh 306
University Boat Race 376, 886
,, College 207, 704
,, ,, Hospital 302
,, Extension 306
,, Grants Committee 304
,, Members of Parliament, 176-7, 179
,, Settlements 321

PAGE

University Societies 356
,, Sports 886
,, Statistics 298
,, Terms 299, 300
,, Women Teachers 355
Unst 561
Upolu Island 648
Upper Atmosphere ..... (*Note*) 20–21
Uranus 71, 73
,, Rising, Setting, &c. 4, 8, 12 *et seq.*
Urban Deaths under 1 year 459
Urinary Disease Hospitals 367
Ursa Major 67
Uruguay, Area, &c. 806–7
,, Rate of Exchange 433
Urundi 730–1
Usher's Notation 80
Utah 721, 732
Uzbekistan 787, 794–5

Vaccination, Law of 251
Valencia, 798; Observatory ..... 276, cxx
Valuation Office 199
,, System 4 157
Valuations, Fees for 262
Variable Stars 64 5
Vatican, The 779
Velocity of Birds 779
,, ,, Earth 65, 83
,, ,, Light 65
Venereal Disease Society 355
,, Hospitals 365
Venezuela, Area, &c. 807 8
Ventnor ..... 534, cxx
Venus 69, 71
,, Disc of (1927) 73
,, Rising, &c. ..... 4 *et seq.*
,, in 1928 54
Verulamium 375–6
Vesta (Planet) 69
Veterinary Colleges, 320–1; Corps 271
Vicar-General's Office 229
Vice-Admirals 265
Viceroy of India 587
Victoria, Queen 90
Victoria, State 626, 635–6
,, Agent-General 572
,, Banks 392–9
,, Bishops 286, 292
Victoria (B.C.), 647; Observatory 207
Victoria & Albert Museum 203
,, ,, Order of 130
,, Cross 149–152
,, Falls 84, 686
,, Hospital 364
,, League 355
,, Park 374
,, University, Manchester 305
Victorian Order, Royal 129
Victory Bonds 480
Victualling Department 264
Vinegar Makers' Licence 467
Virgin Islands (British) 666
,, ,, (U.S.A.) 724
Virginia 711, 712
Viscountesses (Own Right) 105
Viscounts 103–5
,, How to Address 103
Volcanic Dust 869
Volcanoes ..... (*Note*) 84
Voluntary Aid Det. Council 224
,, Hospitals Commission 224
Volunteer Officers' Decoration 130
Vorarlberg 727
Votes, Number of 160
,, Qualifications of 241
Votes cast in 1924 160
Votiak Province 788

Wages, Agricultural 180
,, Assessed to Tax 479
,, Board, Railways 229
,, Bonus 486, 817
,, in 1924–5 ..... 486, 817
,, Railway 486, 817
,, Table (Reckoner) 514–5
Waifs and Strays Society 356
Wakefield, 557; Bishop of 106, 284
Waldeck 758
Wales, Prince of 93, 96, 97

PAGE

Wales, Area 456
,, American Consuls 717
,, Banks 392–412
,, Board of Health 192
,, Calvinistic Church 291
,, Cathedrals 294
,, Church of 277, 284–5
,, Cost of General Election 160
,, Counties 559
,, Education Dept. 186, 187
,, History 558
,, Members of Parliament 161, 177
,, Ministry of Health 192
,, Municipalities 560
,, National Library 205
,, National Mvseum 205
,, Newspapers 386
,, Old Age Pensions 484
,, Physiography 558
,, Political Parties 161
,, Population 558
,, Ports 525
,, Princes of 92, 93
,, Religions 277
,, Schools 329–330, 335–6
,, Street Accidents 494
,, Sunrise and Sunset 55
,, Technical Colleges 317
,, Unemployment Insurance 199
,, University of 306
,, Votes cast in 1924 160
Walker Art Gallery 206
Walking Records 882, 883
Wall Paper, "Piece of" 438
Wallace Collection 224
Wallachia 786
Wallis Archipelago 754
Waltham Abbey and Cross 376
Walthamstow 557
Wandsworth 539
War, Battles of the ..... 2 *et seq.*
,, Bonus 486
,, Cost of the Great 262
,, Debt Settlements 852–3
,, Effect on Sea Routes 506
,, End of the Great 269
,, Graves Commission 224
,, Loans 480
,, Losses (Army) 274
,, ,, (Navy) 267
,, Shipping 454
,, Medals, number issued 274
,, ,, Order of 268
,, Museum 224
,, Office 270
,, Pensions, 485; Office 209–210
,, Seal Foundation 353
,, Secretary for 153, 154
Warren Hastings 579
Warrington, Bp. (Liverpool) 283
Warship Losses 267
Warships, Age Limit for 268
,, Cost of 268
Warspite, The 314
Washington (D.C.) 710
,, Island 684
,, Naval Agreement 828
,, State 711, 712
Watches (Ships) 440
,, Duty on 462, 476
Water Board, Metropolitan 201
,, Dangers Committee 221
,, Measures 437
,, Polo 886
,, Transport Museum 203
Waterfalls ..... (*Note*) 84
Waterguard, The, 897; Bridge 827
Watling Street 535
Watt, The 438
Weather, Harvest and Holiday (1875 1926) 855–860
,, Clerk of the 276
,, (Pepys's Diary) 856
,, Records 857
Week, The 82
Weekly Wages Table 445
Weights and Measures 436–444
,, ,, American 442
,, ,, British 436–442, 443
,, ,, Canadian 442
,, ,, Foreign 443
,, ,, Metric, 442; Old 443

PAGE

Weights and Measures, Standards Office 27
,, Table for Conversion 444
Weihaiwei 650
Welland Canal 5
Wellcome Museum 20
Wellington (N.Z.) 650
,, Banks 392
,, Observatory 20
Wells 55
Welshmen, Heights and Weights 5
Wembley Liquidation 85
Wesleyan Bodies 290, 35
Wesley's Chapel (London) 29
,, House Museum 20
West End Hospital 364, 36
West Ham, 539; Magistrates 29
West Indies, British 662–
,, ,, Bishops 287, 292
,, ,, Schools 69
,, ,, Netherlands 77
,, London Hospital 36
,, ,, Post Graduate Coll. 31
West Virginia 711, 71
Westfield College 30
Western Australia 626, 641–
,, ,, Agent-General 57
,, ,, Banks 392–
,, ,, Bishops 286, 29
,, ,, Railway Gauges 43
Western Islands 56
,, Samoa 644, 64
,, Skin Hospital 36
Westfield College 30
Westminster 53
,, Abbey 20
,, Archbishop of (R.C.) 29
,, Cathedral (R.C.) 29
,, County Court, 230; Court 23
,, Dean and Chapter 28
,, Hall, 373; Hospital 36
Wettest Place in World 85
Weymouth 557, 53
Whaling Industry 671–
Whalley, Bp. of (Manchester) 28
Wheat Acreage, U.K. 48
,, Price 482
,, Statistics 488, 707, 82–
"Whips," Government ..... (*Note*)
Whit Sunday 1, 22, 9
"Whitaker," How printed 43
,, Corrections for (Oct. 1) 3
Whitby, Bishop of (York) 28
White City 3
White Russia 787, 79
Whitebait Dinner, Ministerial 37
Whitechapel Art Gallery 20
Whitefield's Mission 29
Whitehall 37
Wiche Islands 77
Wick, 522; Sunrise 5
Widows' War Pensions 48
,, Pensions 48
Wight, Isle of 534, 53
Wild Birds, Protection of 340, 88
Willesden, Bishop of (London) 28
Williams's (Dr.) Library 20
Wills (Legal Notes) 251–
,, Private (where to find) 25
,, 1925-26 847–85
,, Safe Custody of 25
,, Scots Law of 25
Winchester, 557; Bishop of 106, 28
Wind, Force ..... 3 *et seq.*, 85
Windsor, 557; Castle 37
,, Dean and Canons 28
,, Herald 18
,, House of ..... (*Note*) 92, 9
,, Uniform 18
Windward Islands 667–
Wine Licences, 467; Duties 464, 47
Winnfield Sculls 376, 88
Winter begins 1, 5
Wireless Committee 22
,, Photographs 86
,, Telegraphy ..... (*Note*) 20–21, 21
,, Trains 86
Wisconsin 711, 71
Witu Protectorate 67
Wolverhampton 55
,, Members of Parliament 17
Women, Athletic Records 886, 88

	PAGE
Women, Hospitals for	306
,, Journalists	312
,, Medical School for	312
,, Nationality of	24
,, Precedency of	127
,, Students' Societies	355-6
,, Teachers' Association	336
,, Voters' Qualifications	241 2
Women's Clubs	379-384
,, Colleges	300, 302, 304
,, Political Organizations	361
,, Societies	356
,, Trade Union Congress	832
,, Universities, 312; Settlements	321
Wonders of the World	85
Woodlark Islands	631
Woods and Forests	189
Woolwich, 539; Arsenal	376
,, Bishop of (Southwark)	282
,, R.M.A., 312; Tides	53
Worcester	557
,, Bishop of	106, 283
Worcester, H.M.S.	314
Working Women's Colleges	321
Workmen's Compensation	491
,, ,, Insurance Companies	425-8
Works, Office of	224-5
World, The	83
,, Age	79
,, Armies	265
,, Cereal Statistics	812-3
,, Chronology	79-82
,, Circumference	83
,, Cities	87
,, Continents	83
,, Coal Output	86
,, Cotton Production	86
,, Flights	507, 884
,, Gold Output	86
,, Highest Buildings	85
,, Islands, 84; Languages	85

	PAGE
World, The—*continued.*	
,, Monetary Units	429
,, Mountains	84, 87
,, Navies	266
,, Oceans and Seas	84
,, Petroleum	86
,, Population, 83, 868; Races	83
,, Railways	523
,, Religions	277
,, Rivers	84
,, Rubber, 86; Rulers	710
,, Seaports	89
,, Seven Wonders	85
,, Shipbuilding	524
,, Shipping	55, 524-532
,, Silver	86
,, Weather	854, 860 1
Worship, Places of (London)	539-43
Worthing	557, CXX
Wrangel Island	623
Wrecks	525, 836
Wren's Churches (London)	296
Wrestling Championships	822
Writ Department	227
Writers to the Signet, 312; Duty	469
Writing Paper (Measures)	441
Württemberg	758
Wyoming	711, 712
Xenophon's *Anabasis*	770
Yacht Clubs (U.K.)	381-3
Yachting	882
Yannon (French)	754
Yarmouth	557, CXX
Yarn Measure	438
Year, Length of	82
,, Historical, (*Note*) 33; Regnal	160
,, Tropical	1, 50, 82
Year's Weather	854
Yemen	724

	PAGE
Yeomen of the Guard	94
Yeomanry	769
York, H.R.H. Duke of	93, 96
York	557, CXX
,, Archbishop of	97, 283
,, Chancery Court	229
,, Clubs	383
,, Convocation	278
,, Herald	181
,, House of	91
,, Members of Parliament	172, 176
,, Minster	833
,, Newspapers	386
,, Province of	283-4
,, Schools	329, 335
Yorkshire	536-7, 538
Young Men's Christian Assoc.	356
,, ,, Women's Christian Assoc.	356
Ypres League	356
Ysabel Island	684
Yugo-Slavia, Area, &c.	808-9
,, Army	269
,, Loans to	482, 795
,, Rate of Exchange	433
,, Shipping	524
,, Wheat, &c.	812
Yukon, The	611, 621
Yunnan	610
Zaffarines	799
Zanzibar, Area, &c.	697
,, Bishop	287
Zenana Societies	356
Zetland	235
Zodiac, Signs of the	(*Title Page*)
Zodiacal Light	72-3
Zone Time	78
Zoological Gardens	390
,, Societies	356
Zululand, 658; Bishop of	287
Zurich	802

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Abbreviations in Common Use.

A 1, First class.
A.A., Automobile Association.
A.A.M.C., Australian Army Medical Corps.
A.B., Able-bodied seaman.
A.C. (*Ante Christum*), Before Christ.
A.D. (*Anno Domini*), In the year of our Lord.
A.D.C., Aide-de-Camp: A.D.C. Gen., ditto, General.
Adjt., Adjutant.
Ad lib. (*ad libitum*), At pleasure.
Adm., Admiral.
A.E.C., Army Educational Corps.
A.F.C., Air Force Cross.
A.G., Adjutant-General; A.A.G., Assistant ditto.
A.H. (*Anno Hegirae*), In the year of the Hegira.
A.M. (*Ante meridiem*), Before noon.
A.M. (*Anno mundi*), In the year of the world.
A.M., Albert Medal.
A.M.D.G. (*Ad majorem Dei gloriam*), To the greater glory of God.
A.M.I.C.E., Associate Member Institute of Civil Engrs.
A.M.S., Army Medical Service or Staff.
A.Q.M.G., Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.
A.R.A., Associate of Royal Academy.
A.R.A.M., Associate Royal College of Music.
A.R.I.B.A., Associate Royal Institute of British Architects.
A. and S.H., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
Archbp., Abp., Archbishop.
Archdn., Archdeacon.
A.R.R.C., Associate Royal Red Cross.
Asst., Assistant.
Assocn., Association.
A.U.C. (*Anno urbis conditae*), In the year from the foundation of Rome.

b., born.
B.A., Bachelor of Arts.
B.C., Before Christ.
B.C.L., Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.C.S., Bengal Civil Service.
B.Ch., Bachelor of Surgery.
B.D., Bachelor of Divinity.
B.Sc., Bachelor of Science.
Bart., Barrister.
Bgde., Brigade.
B.M.A., British Medical Association.
B.N.C., Brasenose Coll., Oxford.
Bn., Battalion, or Baron.
Bp., Bishop.
Bom. C.S., Bombay Civil Service.
Brig.-Gen., Brigadier-General.
Bt., Baronet.
B.V.M., Blessed Virgin Mary.
C.A., Chartered Accountant.
C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Medical Corps.
C., Conservative.
Camb., Cambridge.
Cap. (Chapter), Number of Act of Parliament.
Capt., Captain.
Cav., Cavalry.
C.B., Companion of the Bath.
C.B.E., Commander of Order of British Empire.
C.C., Common Council, or County Council.
C.E., Civil Engineer.
cf. (*confer*), Compare.
C.F., Chaplain to the Forces.
C.G.S., Centimetre-gramme-second.
C.H., Companion of Honour.
Ch., Chief.
Chap., Chaplain.
Ch. Ch., Christ Church.
Chmn., Chairman or Chairwoman.
C.I., Lady of Imperial Order of the Crown of India.
C.I.D., Criminal Investigation Department.
C.I.E., Companion of Order of Indian Empire.
C.I.F., Cost, Insurance and Freight.
C.I.V., City Imperial Volunteers.
C.-in-C., Commander-in-Chief.
C.M.G., Companion of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
C.M.S., Church Missionary Society.
Co., County, Company; Cos., plural.
C.O.D., Cash on delivery.
Col., Colonel; Col.-Comdt., ditto Commandant.
Coll., College.
Com., Commander.
Comdg., Commanding.
Comdt., Commandant.
Com.-in-Ch., Commander-in-Chief.
Commn., Commission.
Commr., Commissioner.
Comy.-Gen., Commissary-General.
Con. (*contra*), Against.
Cons., Consul; also Consecrated.
Consg., Consulting.
Crea., Creation, created.
C.S., Civil Service.
C.S.C., Conspicuous Service Cross.
C.S.I., Companion of Order of Star of India.
C.T.C., Cyclist Touring Club.
C.V.O., Commander of Royal Victorian Order.
Cwt., Hundredweight.

d. (*denarius*), penny.
d., died.
Dau., Daughter.
D.A.G., Deputy Adjutant Gen.; D.A.A.G., Deputy Assistant do.
D.A.Q.M.G., Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General.
D.B.E., Dame of Order of British Empire.
D.C., District of Columbia.
D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Law.
D.C.L.I., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
D.C.M., Distinguished Conduct Medal.
D.D., Doctor of Divinity.
del. (*delineavit*), He (she) drew it.
Dep., Deputy.
Dept., Department.
D.F.C., Distinguished Flying Cross.
D.G. (*Dei gratia*), By the Grace of God.
Dgn., Dragoon.
Diplom., Diplomatic.
Dir., Director.
Dist., District.
Div., Division.
D.L., Deputy-Lieutenant.
D.L.I., Durham Light Infantry.
D.Litt., Doctor of Literature.
Do. (ditto), The same.
D.P.H., Diploma Public Health.
D.S.C., Distinguished Service Cross.
D.Sc., Doctor of Science.
D.S.M., Distinguished Service Medal.
D.S.O., Companion of Distinguished Service Order.
D.V. (*Deo volente*), God willing.
Dwt., Pennyweight.

E., Earl, or East.
E. and O.E., Errors and omissions excepted.
e.g. (*exempli gratia*), "for example."
Ebor, York.
E.C., East Central District.
eld., eldest.
el., elected.
Emb., Embassy.
Eng., Engineer.
et al. (*et alibi*), And elsewhere.
etc. (*et cetera*), And the other things.
et seq. (*et sequentia*), And the following.
ext., extinct.
Extraor., Extraordinary.

F.A.I., Fellow of Auctioneers' Institute.
fcp., Foolscap.
F.C.S., Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F.D. (*Fidei Defensor*), Defender of the Faith.
Fec. (*fecit*), He did it.
F.G.S., Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.H., Fire Hydrant.
F.K.Q.C.P., Fellow of King and Queen's College Physicians.
F.L.S., Fellow of the Linnean Society.
F.O.B., Free on board.
F.R.A.S., Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.C.M., Fellow of the Royal College of Music.

R.C.P., F.R.C.P.E., and F.R.C.P.I., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, of Edinburgh, and of Ireland respectively.
R.C.S., Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.
R.C.S.E., ditto of Edinburgh; F.R.C.S.I., of Ireland.
R.C.V.S., Fellow of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
R.G.S., Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
R.H.S., Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
R.I.B.A., Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
R.S., Fellow of the Royal Society.
R.S.Ed., ditto of Edinburgh.
R.S.A., Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.
R.S.L., Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
R.S.S., Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.
S.A., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
S.I., Fellow of Surveyors' Institute.
Z.S., Fellow of the Zoological Society.

K.B.E., Knight or Dame Grand Cross of British Empire.
K.C.B., Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
K.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander of Indian Empire.
K.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander of Star of India.
K.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order.
Ken., General.
K.M.I.E., Grand Master of Indian Empire.
K.M.M.G., ditto St. Michael and St. George.
K.M.S.I., ditto of the Star of India.
K.O.C., General Officer Commanding.
Kov., Governor.
Kovt., Government.
K.P.O., General Post Office.
K.R. (*Georgius Rex*), King George.
Kr. Gds., Grenadier Guards.
K.S.O., General Staff Officer; Gr., Grade (1st, 2nd, 3rd).
Kt. Br., Great Britain.

L.A.C., Honble. Artillery Company.
L.E., His Excellency.
L.G.D.H., His [Her] Grand Ducal Highness.
L.H., His [Her] Highness.
L.I.H., His [Her] Imperial Highness.
L.I.M., His [Her] Imperial Majesty.

H.J.S. (*Hic jacet sepultus*), Here lies buried.
H.L.I., Highland Light Infantry.
H.M., His, or Her, Majesty.
Highrs., Highlanders.
H.M.S., His Majesty's Ship.
Hon., Honourable, Honorary.
H.R.H., His [Her] Royal Highness.
Hrs., Hussars.
H.S.H., His [Her] Serene Highness.

I.A., Indian Army.
I.A.D., Indian Army Depts.
I.A.R.O., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Ib. (*ibidem*), In the same place.
I.C.S., Indian Civil Service.
Id. (*idem*), The same.
I.D.B., Illicit diamond buyer.
I.e. (*id est*), That is.
I.F.S., Irish Free State.
I.H.S.(*Iesus Hominum Salvator*), Jesus the Saviour of Mankind.
I.M.S., Indian Medical Service.
Incog. (*incognito*), Unknown.
In loc. (*in loco*), In its place.
I.N.R.I. (*Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum*), Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews.
Inst. (instant), current month.
I.O.O.F., Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I. of W., Inspector of Works.
I.S.C., Indian Staff Corps (now Ind. Army).
I.S.O., Imperial Service Order.
I.W., Isle of Wight.

J. Judge.
J.P., Justice of the Peace.

K.B.E., Knight Commander of British Empire.
K.C., King's Counsel.
K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.C.I.E., Knight Commander of Indian Empire.
K.C.M.G., ditto of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I., Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K.C.V.O., ditto of Royal Victorian Order.
K.G., Knight of the Garter.
K.H.C., King's Honorary Chaplain; K.H.P., ditto Physician; K.H.S., ditto Surgeon.
K.O.S.B., King's Own Scottish Borderers.
K.O.Y.L.I., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.
K.P., Knight of St. Patrick.
K.R.R.C., King's Royal Rifle Corps.
K.S.L.I., King's Shropshire Light Infantry.
K.T., Knight of the Thistle.
Kt. Bach., Knight Bachelor.

L., Liberal.
Lab., Labour.
Lat., Latitude.
lb. (*libra*), Pound weight.
L.C.C., London County Council; L.S.B., ditto School Board.
L.C.J., Lord Chief Justice.
Lieut., Lt., Lieutenant; -Col. and -Gen., ditto Colonel and General.
L.I., Light Infantry.
Lit., Literally.
L.J., Lord Justice.
L.K.Q.C.P., Licentiate &c. (see M.K.Q.C.P.).
LL.B., Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D., Doctor of Laws.
LL.M., Master of ditto.
loc. cit. (*loco citato*), In the place cited.
Long., Longitude.
Lrs., Lancers.
L.S. (*loco sigilli*), Place of the Seal.
L.S.A., Licentiate of Society of Apothecaries.
L. s. d. (*Librae, solidi, denarii*), Pounds, shillings, pence.
L. U., Liberal Unionist.

Maj., Major.
M., Marq., Marquess.
M.A., Master of Arts.
M.A.B., Metropolitan Asylums Board.
mar., married.
M.B., Bachelor of Medicine; M.D., Doctor of ditto.
M.B.E., Member of British Empire Order.
M.C., Military Cross.
M.C.C., Marylebone Cricket Club.
Mdlle., Mademoiselle.
M.E.C., Member of Executive Council.
Med., Medical, Medicine.
Mem. (*memento*), Remember!
Messrs. (*messieurs*), Gentlemen.
M.F.H., Master of Fox Hounds.
M.G. Corps, Machine Gun Corps.
M.Inst.C.E., Member of Institute of Civil Engineers.
M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E., ditto Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
M.Inst.M.M., Member of Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
M.I.Min.E., Member of Institute of Mining Engineers.
Mil., Military, Militia.
Min., Minister; Miny., Ministry.
Min. Plenip., Minister Plenipotentiary.
M.K.Q.C.P., Member of King and Queen's College of Physicians.
M.L.A., Member of Legislative Assembly.
M.L.C., ditto Council.
Mme., Madame.
M.O.H., Medical Officer of Health.
M.P., Member of Parliament.
M.R.A.S., Member of Royal Asiatic Society.

M.R.C.P., Member of Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S., Member of Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.S.E., ditto of Edinburgh.
M.R.I.A., Member of Royal Irish Academy.
MSS., Manuscripts.
Mus. D. [B.], Doctor, [Bachelor], of Music.
M.V.O., Member of Royal Victorian Order.
M.W.B., Metropolitan Water Board.

N., North.
Nat., Nationalist.
Nav., Naval.
N.B. (*Nota bene*), Note well.
N.C.O., Non-commissioned Officer.
Nem. con. (*Nemine contradicente*), No one contradicting.
N.I., Northern Ireland (Govt., Parlt., and P.C. of).
N.L., National Liberal.
No. (*Numéro*), Number.
Non seq. (*non sequitur*), It does not follow.
N.S., New style.
N.S., Nova Scotia.
N.S.W., New South Wales.
N.W.P.[T.], North-West Provinces [Territory].
N.Z., New Zealand.

O.B.E., Officer of British Empire Order.
ob., or *obiit*, died.
O.K., "All correct."
O.M., Order of Merit.
O.P. Opposite Prompt side (of Theatre), Out of Print (of books), Old Prices (Club).
O.S., Old Style.
O.S.B. Order of St. Bernard.
O.T.C., Officers' Training Corps.
ord., ordained.
Oxon., Oxford.
Oz., Ounce.

P. (in P.R.S., &c.), President—see F.R.S., R.A., &c.
P. & O., Peninsular & Oriental.
Paym., Paymaster.
P.C., Privy Councillor.
P.C. ——, Police-constable ——.
Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy.
P.L.A., Port of London Authority.
P.M. (*post meridiem*), After noon.
P.M.G., Postmaster-General.
P.M.O., Principal Medical Officer.
P.P.C. (*Pour prendre congé*), To take leave.
Preb., Prebendary.
Pres., President.
pres., presumptive, or present.
prev., previously.
Priv., Private.
Pro tem. (*pro tempore*), For the time being.
Prox. (*proximo*), Next month.
P.S. (*Post scriptum*), Postscript.
P.S.A., Pleasant Sunday Afternoon.
P.T.O., Please turn over.
P.W.D., Public Works Dept.

Q.C., Queen's Counsel.
q. e. d. (*quod erat demonstrandum*), which was to be proved.
Q.M.G., Quartermaster-General.
Q.S., Quarter Sessions.
Qmr., Quartermaster.
q.v. (*quod vide*), "which see."
Qy. (*quære*), Query.

R.A., Royal Artillery or Royal Academy.
R.A.C., Royal Automobile Club.
R.A.F., Royal Air Force; R.F.C. (*late*), Flying Corps.
R.A.M., Royal Academy of Music.
R.A.M.C., Royal Army Medical Corps.
R.A.N., Royal Australian Navy.
R.C.N., Royal Canadian ditto.
R.A.O.C., Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
R.A.S.C., Royal Army Service Corps.
R.A.V.C., Royal Army Veterinary Corps.
R.B.A., Royal Society of British Artists.
R.C., Roman Catholic.
R.D., Royal Naval Reserve (and Volunteer Reserve) Decoration, or Rural Dean.
R.E., Royal Engineers.
rem., or remvd., removed.
res., resigned.
ret., retired.
R.F.A., Royal Field Artillery.
R. Fus., Royal Fusiliers.
R.S. Fus., Royal Scots ditto.
R.G.A., Royal Garrison Artillery.
R.H.A., Royal Horse Artillery, or Royal Hibernian Academy.
R.I.A., Royal Irish Academy.
R.I.M., Royal Indian Marine.
R.I.P. (*Requiescat in pace*), May he rest in peace.
R.M., Royal Marines; (*late*) R.M.A., Royal Marine Artillery; and R.M.L.I., ditto Light Infantry.
R.M., Resident Magistrate.
R.M.A., Royal Military Academy.
R.M.S., Royal Mail Steamer.
R.N., Royal Navy; R.N.R., ditto Reserve; R.N.V.R., ditto Volunteer Reserve.
Ro. (*recto*), On the right hand page.
R. of O., Reserve of Officers.
R.R.C., Lady of Royal Red Cross.
R.S.A., Royal Scottish Academician.
R.S.V.P. (*Répondez, s'il vous plaît*), Answer, if you please.
R.T.S., Religious Tract Society.
R.U. Rif., Royal Ulster Rifles.
Rr., Rear.
Rt. Hon., Right Honourable.
R.Y.S., Royal Yacht Squadron

S., South.
S.A., South Africa.
Sc. (*scilicet*), Namely.
Sch., School.
Sec., Secretary.
Serv., Service.
S.J. (Society of Jesus), Jesuit.
s.p. (*sine prole*), Without issue.
S.P.C.A., Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S.P.C.K., Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S.P.Q.R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*), The Senate and People of Rome.
Sqdn.-Ldr., Squadron Leader.
S.S.C., Solicitor of the Supreme Court, Scotland.
suc., succeeded.
Supt., Superintendent.
Surg., Surgeon.
surv., surviving.

T., Territorial.
T.A., Territorial Army; T.D. ditto Decoration.
T.A.N.S., T.A. Nursing Service.
T.F., Territorial Force.
T.R.H., Their Royal Highnesses.
T.U.C., Trades Union Council.

Ult. (*ultimo*), in the preceding month.
U., Unionist.
U.D.C., Urban District Council.
U.K., United Kingdom.
Univ., University.
U.S., United States.
U.S.N., United States Navy.

V.A., Victoria and Albert (Order of).
V.A.D., Voluntary Aid Detachment.
V.C., Victoria Cross.
V.D., Volunteer Officers' Decoration.
Ven., Venerable.
Vet., Veterinary.
Vic., Vicar.
Visct., Viscount.
Viz. (*videlicet*), Namely.
Vo. (*verso*), On the left-hand page.
Vol., Volunteer.

W., West.
W.I.R., West India Regiment.
W. Afr. R., West African Regiment.
W.S., Writer to the Signet.
W.S.P.U., Women's Social and Political Union.

Yeom., Yeomanry.
Y.M.C.A., Young Men's Christian Association.
Y.W.C.A., Young Women's Christian Association.

Calendar Elements and Dates for the Year.

den Number	IX	Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	May 26
act	27	Union Day, South Africa	,, 31
ar Cycle...	4	Birth of King George V. (1865) ...	June 3
man Indiction...	10	*Whit Sunday*	,, 5
minical Letter	B	*Trinity Sunday*	,, 12
ian Period (Yearlot)	6640	*Corpus Christi*	,, 16
ian Day 2,424,882 (*see p.* 12) ...	Jan. 1	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894) ...	,, 23
ic Year's Day (Saturday)	,, 1	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
ttle Day, Australia	,, 25	Independence Day, U.S.A.	,, 4
ruagesima Sunday	Feb. 13	Jewish New Year	Sept. 27
Wednesday	March 2	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov. 11
d Friday	April 15	Sundays after Trinity	23
ster Day	,, 17	*First Sunday in Advent*	Nov. 27
George's Day	,, 23	*St. Andrew's Day*	,, 30
cession of King George V. (1910) ...	May 6	CHRISTMAS DAY. Sunday	Dec. 25
pension Day	,, 26		

The Tropical Year 1927–1928.

ring Equinox (1927) ...	Sun enters Sign Aries ...	March	21*d.* 15*h.*
mmer Solstice ...	,, ,, ,, Cancer ...	June	22*d.* 10*h.*
tumn Equinox ...	,, ,, ,, Libra ...	Sept.	24*d.* 1*h.*
nter Solstice ...	,, ,, ,, Capricornus ...	Dec.	22*d.* 20*h.*
ring Equinox (1928) ...	,, ,, ,, Aries ...	March	20*d.* 20*h.*

Phases of the Moon, 1927.

January.

w Moon ...	3*d.*	20*h.*	28*m.*
rst Quarter ...	10	14	43
ll Moon ...	17	22	27
st Quarter ...	26	2	5

February.

w Moon ...	2*d.*	8*h.*	54*m.*
rst Quarter ...	8	23	54
ll Moon ...	16	16	18
st Quarter ...	24	20	42

March.

w Moon ...	3*d.*	19*h.*	25*m.*
rst Quarter ...	10	11	3
ll Moon ...	18	10	24
st Quarter ...	26	11	35

April.

w Moon ...	2*d.*	4*h.*	24*m.*
rst Quarter ...	9	0	21
ull Moon ...	17	3	35
st Quarter ...	24	22	21

May.

New Moon ...	1*d.*	12*h.*	40*m.*
First Quarter ...	8	15	27
Full Moon ...	16	19	3
Last Quarter ...	24	5	34
New Moon ...	30	21	6

June.

First Quarter ...	7*d.*	7*h.*	49*m.*
Full Moon ...	15	8	19
Last Quarter ...	22	20	29
New Moon ...	29	6	32

July.

First Quarter ...	7*d.*	0*h.*	53*m.*
Full Moon ...	14	19	23
Last Quarter ...	21	14	43
New Moon ...	28	17	36

August.

First Quarter ...	5*d.*	18*h.*	5*m.*
Full Moon ...	13	4	37
Last Quarter ...	19	19	55
New Moon ...	27	6	46

September.

First Quarter ...	4*d.*	10*h.*	45*m.*
Full Moon ...	11	12	54
Last Quarter ...	18	3	30
New Moon ...	25	22	11

October.

First Quarter ...	4*d.*	2*h.*	2*m.*
Full Moon ...	10	21	15
Last Quarter ...	17	14	32
New Moon ...	25	15	37

November.

First Quarter ...	3*d.*	23*h.*	16*m.*
Full Moon ...	9	6	36
Last Quarter ...	16	5	28
New Moon ...	24	10	9

December.

First Quarter ...	2*d.*	2*h.*	15*m.*
Full Moon ...	8	17	32
Last Quarter ...	16	0	4
New Moon ...	24	4	13
First Quarter ...	31	11	22

Calendar for the Year 1927.

January.

...	2	9	16	23	30
.	3	10	17	24	31
n.	4	11	18	25	—
.	5	12	19	26	—
n.	6	13	20	27	—
.	7	14	21	28	—
.	1	8	15	22	29

February.

Su. ...	—	6	13	20	27
M. ...	—	7	14	21	28
Tu. ...	1	8	15	22	—
W. ...	2	9	16	23	—
Th. ...	3	10	17	24	—
F. ...	4	11	18	25	—
S. ...	5	12	19	26	—

March.

Su. ...	—	6	13	20	27
M. ...	—	7	14	21	28
Tu. ...	1	8	15	22	29
W. ...	2	9	16	23	30
Th. ...	3	10	17	24	31
F. ...	4	11	18	25	—
S. ...	5	12	19	26	—

April.

Su. ...	—	3	10	17	24
M. ...	—	4	11	18	25
Tu. ...	—	5	12	19	26
W. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Th. ...	—	7	14	21	28
F. ...	1	8	15	22	29
S. ...	2	9	16	23	30

May.

Su. ...	—	5	12	19	26
M. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Tu. ...	—	7	14	21	28
W. ...	1	8	15	22	29
Th. ...	2	9	16	23	30
F. ...	3	10	17	24	31
S. ...	4	11	18	25	—

June.

Su. ...	—	5	12	19	26
M. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Tu. ...	—	7	14	21	28
W. ...	—	1	8	15	22
Th. ...	2	9	16	23	30
F. ...	3	10	17	24	—
S. ...	4	11	18	25	—

July.

Su. ...	—	3	10	17	24
M. ...	—	4	11	18	25
Tu. ...	—	5	12	19	26
W. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Th. ...	—	7	14	21	28
F. ...	1	8	15	22	29
S. ...	2	9	16	23	30

August.

Su. ...	—	7	14	21	28
M. ...	1	8	15	22	29
Tu. ...	2	9	16	23	30
W. ...	3	10	17	24	31
Th. ...	4	11	18	25	—
F. ...	5	12	19	26	—
S. ...	6	13	20	27	—

September.

Su. ...	—	4	11	18	25
M. ...	—	5	12	19	26
Tu. ...	—	6	13	20	27
W. ...	—	7	14	21	28
Th. ...	1	8	15	22	29
F. ...	2	9	16	23	30
S. ...	3	10	17	24	—

October.

Su. ...	—	2	9	16	23
M. ...	—	3	10	17	24
Tu. ...	—	4	11	18	25
W. ...	—	5	12	19	26
Th. ...	—	6	13	20	27
F. ...	—	7	14	21	28
S. ...	1	8	15	22	29

November.

Su. ...	—	6	13	20	27
M. ...	—	7	14	21	28
Tu. ...	1	8	15	22	29
W. ...	2	9	16	23	30
Th. ...	3	10	17	24	—
F. ...	4	11	18	25	—
S. ...	5	12	19	26	—

December.

Su. ...	—	4	11	18	25
M. ...	—	5	12	19	26
Tu. ...	—	6	13	20	27
W. ...	—	7	14	21	28
Th. ...	1	8	15	22	29
F. ...	2	9	16	23	30
S. ...	3	10	17	24	31

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events

SUN'S LONGITUDE 300° ♒ 21d. 1h.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	Age of the Moon
1		S	**Circumcision.** NEW YEAR'S DAY. *(For note on Sunrise)*	8 8	15 59	1
2		S	**2nd Sunday after Christmas.** [*and Sunset, see p.* 54.)	8 8	16 0	2
3		M	*(For Light and Dark, see p.* 73.)	8 8	16 1	3
4		Tu	Sir Isaac Pitman b. 1813. Marshal Joffre b. 1852.	8 8	16 2	4
5		W	Gordon College, Khartoum, founded, 1899.	8 7	16 3	5
6		Th	**Epiphany.** Twelfth Day. St. Joan of Arc b. 1412.	8 7	16 4	6
7		F	Old Christmas Day. Loss of Calais, 1558.	8 7	16 6	7
8		S	John Baskerville, typefounder, d. 1775.	8 6	16 7	8
9		S	**1st Sunday after Epiphany.** E. O. Benger d. 1827.	8 6	16 8	9
10		M	Plow Monday. Archbishop Laud beheaded, 1645.	8 5	16 10	10
11		Tu	HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. First English Lottery,	8 5	16 11	11
12		W	Marquess of Crewe, K.G., born, 1858. [1569.	8 4	16 13	12
13		Th	Chillianwallah, 1849. Pr. Arthur of Connaught b. 1883.	8 3	16 14	13
14		F	Rivoli, 1797. Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., born, 1845.	8 3	16 16	14
15		S	Sandwich Islands discovered by Capt. Cook, 1778.	8 2	16 17	15
16		S	**2nd Sunday after Epiphany.** Coruña, 1809.	8 1	16 19	16
17		M	W. Bagshaw, "Apostle of the Peak," born 1828.	8 0	16 20	17
18		Tu	Capt. R. Falcon Scott, R.N., reached the S. Pole, 1912.	7 59	16 22	18
19		W	Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812. Isaac D'Israeli d. 1848.	7 58	16 23	19
20		Th	John Howard, philanthropist, d. 1790. Ruskin d. 1900.	7 57	16 25	20
21		F	Lenin (Ulionoff), founder of Bolshevism, died 1924.	7 56	16 27	21
22		S	First Labour Government assumed office, 1924.	7 55	16 28	22
23		S	**3rd Sun. after Epiphany.** Charles Kingsley d. 1875.	7 54	16 30	23
24		M	Picard's Feast, 1364. Dogger Bank, 1915.	7 53	16 32	24
25		Tu	**Conversion of St. Paul.** Adm. Lord Fisher b. 1841.	7 52	16 34	25
26		W	Fall of Khartoum—Gen. Gordon killed, 1885.	7 50	16 35	26
27		Th	Admiral Hood d. 1816. "Lewis Carroll" b. 1832.	7 49	16 37	27
28		F	Esther Johnson, "Stella," d. 1728. Aliwal, 1846.	7 48	16 39	28
29		S	Thomas Paine, Deist, b. 1737. ℣C instituted, 1856.	7 46	16 41	29
30		S	**4th Sunday after Epiphany.** Charles Bradlaugh d.	7 45	16 42	30
31		M	Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon died 1892. [1891.	7 43	16 44	31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	3d. 20h.	27·9m.
☽	First Quarter	10 14	43·3
○	Full Moon	17 22	26·8
☾	Last Quarter	26 2	5·0

Perigee 7d. 3·1h. 227,820 miles.
Apogee 23d. 3·3h. 251,750 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, January 1, 96° 57′.

RAIN FELL IN JANUARY, 1926, on 18 days; total fall 1·99 inches; *above* the average by 0·30 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan. 1. Dog and establishment licences renewable. King's taxes due. Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.

—. Quarter Sessions to be held in the first whole week after Dec. 28 last.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

15. Registration Officers to publish New Lists of all Electors on Spring Register.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time: Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at the sidereal Time.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 19	1·20	18 43 52	11·05	23 3′9 S	0·20	18 40 34	17 18 34
2	3 47	1·18	18 48 17	11·04	22 59·1	0·21	18 44 30	17 14 38
3	4 15	1·17	18 52 42	11·03	22 53·7	0·23	18 48 27	17 10 42
4	4 43	1·15	18 57 7	11·01	22 48·0	0·25	18 52 23	17 6 46
5	5 11	1·14	19 1 31	10·99	22 41·7	0·27	18 56 20	17 2 50
6	5 38	1·12	19 5 54	10·98	22 35·1	0·29	19 0 17	16 58 54
7	6 4	1·10	19 10 17	10·96	22 27·9	0·31	19 4 13	16 54 58
8	6 30	1·08	19 14 40	10·93	22 20·4	0·32	19 8 10	16 51 2
9	6 56	1·05	19 19 2	10·91	22 12·4	0·34	19 12 6	16 47 7
10	7 21	1·03	19 23 23	10·89	22 3·9	0·36	19 16 3	16 43 11
11	7 45	1·00	19 27 44	10·86	21 55·0	0·38	19 19 59	16 39 15
12	8 9	0·98	19 32 5	10·84	21 45·7	0·40	19 23 56	16 35 19
13	8 32	0·95	19 36 25	10·81	21 36·0	0·41	19 27 52	16 31 23
14	8 55	0·93	19 40 44	10·79	21 25·9	0·43	19 31 49	16 27 27
15	9 16	0·90	19 45 2	10·76	21 15·3	0·45	19 35 46	16 23 31
16	9 38	0·87	19 49 20	10·73	21 4·4	0·47	19 39 42	16 19 35
17	9 58	0·84	19 53 37	10·70	20 53·0	0·48	19 43 39	16 15 39
18	10 18	0·81	19 57 53	10·67	20 41·2	0·50	19 47 35	16 11 43
19	10 37	0·78	20 2 9	10·64	20 29·1	0·51	19 51 32	16 7 47
20	10 56	0·75	20 6 24	10·61	20 16·5	0·53	19 55 28	16 3 52
21	11 13	0·72	20 10 38	10·58	20 3·6	0·55	19 59 25	15 59 56
22	11 30	0·69	20 14 52	10·55	19 50·3	0·56	20 3 21	15 56 0
23	11 46	0·66	20 19 4	10·52	19 36·7	0·58	20 7 18	15 52 4
24	12 2	0·63	20 23 16	10·48	19 22·6	0·59	20 11 15	15 48 8
25	12 16	0·59	20 27 28	10·45	19 8·3	0·61	20 15 11	15 44 12
26	12 30	0·56	20 31 38	10·42	18 53·5	0·62	20 19 8	15 40 16
27	12 43	0·53	20 35 48	10·39	18 38·4	0·64	20 23 4	15 36 20
28	12 56	0·50	20 39 56	10·35	18 23·0	0·65	20 27 1	15 32 24
29	13 7	0·46	20 44 5	10·32	18 7·3	0·66	20 30 57	15 28 28
30	13 18	0·43	20 48 12	10·29	17 51·2	0·68	20 34 54	15 24 32
31	13 28	0·40	20 52 18	10·25	17 34′8 S	0·69	20 38 51	15 20 37

Note. — The words "Mean Noon" on this page, and the astronomical information generally throughout this ALMANACK, refer to Greenwich.

MEMORANDA.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1926.

Day	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs to foot) Mean.	Directn.	RAIN. FALL.	SUN. SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	51·5	34·8	38·6	29·230	5′2	S	·16	...
2	52·5	45·0	·4	·329	3·0	W	·18	...
3	49·9	42·0	·3	·284	5·3	SSW	·15	...
4	50·8	41·1	·3	·646	4·3	W	...	1·8
5	51·9	39·8	·2	·893	0·2	WSW	·07	...
6	54·2	42·7	·1	·794	3·5	SW	·07	2·0
7	47·3	38·6	38·0	29·706	5·9	W	·30	0·1
8	45·9	36·1	37·9	30·041	1·9	SW	...	...
9	46·8	33·6	·9	29·912	1·2	SW	...	2·5
10	49·9	36·4	·9	29·914	2·1	S	...	0·5
11	51·6	35·1	·9	30·062	0·6	Calm	...	5·4
12	40·9	31·2	37·9	·161	2·1	ESE	...	3·8
13	35·4	29·0	38·0	30·078	4·0	ENE	...	3·7
14	30·5	22·0	·0	29·677	2·9	NE	·06	...
15	28·5	20·4	·1	·578	0·5	SW	·10	...
16	29·7	16·0	·1	·538	1·6	Calm	·04	...
17	33·0	16·5	·5	·446	1·4	NE	...	...
18	40·0	27·8	·6	·738	0·6	WSW	·01	...
19	43·8	35·1	·7	·566	2·2	W	·10	0·8
20	42·2	30·4	·8	·707	0·5	W8W	...	2·2
21	36·0	31·6	·8	·594	0·5	ENE	...	...
22	49·6	28·9	·8	·706	5·4	SW	·24	...
23	50·9	44·8	·9	·324	8·9	SW	·04	...
24	49·2	37·2	38·9	·818	3·3	WSW	...	1·9
25	52·0	45·6	39·1	29·810	6·4	WSW	·08	...
26	50·2	41·0	·3	30·041	2·9	SSW	...	...
27	55·6	44·9	·5	29·568	5·4	SW	·04	1·1
28	49·9	42·7	·6	·758	2·3	SW	...	...
29	51·0	40·8	·7	·334	5·1	SW	·31	4·7
30	46·7	36·8	·7	·460	1·5	S	·01	0·1
31	49·6	43·0	·7	29·354	2·7	S	·03	0·6
Mn	45·7	35·2	38·6	29·699	—	—	1·99	31·2

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	0·3 E	3·6 S	148·1
15	4·5 W	4·6	16·4
25	9·1 W	5·5	244·7

(See Note, below.) THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi diameter.	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 17h 45m. (See p. 16.)
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′	″	″	d. h.	W. E.
1	5 27	9 52	14 10 17	4 38 21	0 55 5	57 33	15 4	27 18	4 2 0 1 ●
2	6 40	10 46	14 48 18	2 51 22	50 5	58 17	15 53	28 18	4 2 1 ○ 3
3	7 49	11 44	15 39 19	3 29 23	19 6	58 55	16 3	0 4	3 0 1 2 3
4	8 48	12 44	16 42 20	5 3 22	19 6	59 24	16 11	1 4	4 1 ○ 3 2
5	9 36	13 43	17 57 21	5 52	19 5	2 59	42 16	2 4	4 2 3 ○ 1
6	10 14	14 41	19 19 22	4 43	16 9	1 59	48 16	18 3	4 3 1 2 4 ○
7	10 43	15 37	20 42 23	1 4	11 28	4 59	45 16	17 4	4 3 ○ 1 2
8	11 8	16 29	22 5	2 3 55	8	6 10	8 59	32 16	13 5	4 ☽ 3 ○ 4 ●
9	11 29	17 20	23 26	0 47 35	0 36 5	8 59	14 16	8 6	4 2 1 ○ 3 4
10	11 50	18 10	0 46	1 39 17	4 55 6	0 58	51 16	2 7	4 ○ 2 1 3 4
11	12 10	18 59	2 5	2 31 8	10 8	6 58	26 15	55 8	4 1 ○ 2 3 4
12	12 32	19 49	3 23	3 23 51	14 46	7 57	59 15	48 9	4 3 ○ 1 2 4
13	12 58	20 41	4 39	4 17 54	18 35	4 57	32 15	40 10	4 3 2 1 ○ 4
14	13 29	21 34	5 50	5 13 15	21 22	2 57	3 15	33 11	4 ○ 3 1 2
15	14 8	22 28	6 54	6 9 25	22 58	0 56	34 15	25 12	4 ● 3 ○ 2
16	14 56	23 22	7 48	7 5 30	23 18	9 56	5 15	17 13	4 2 1 ○ 3
17	15 53	0 15	8 31	8 0 27	22 26	6 55	37 15	9 14	4 ○ 3 ●
18	16 56	1 6	9 5	8 53 24	20 28	4 55	10 15	2 15	4 1 ○ 2 3
19	18 3	1 54	9 31	9 43 52	17 35	3 54	45 14	55 16	4 2 3 ○ 1
20	19 11	2 39	9 53	10 31 51	13 59	4 54	26 14	50 17	4 3 2 1 ○
21	20 18	3 22	10 12	11 17 41	9 52	4 54	13 14	46 18	4 3 ○ 1 2
22	21 25	4 3	10 29	12 2 0	5 25	0 54	7 14	45 19	4 3 1 ○ 2
23	22 31	4 44	10 45	12 45 31	0 46	5 1	54 14	14 46	20 4 ☽
24	23 37	5 25	11 2	13 29 6	3 54	7 54	24 14	49 21	4 ● ○ 1 4 3
25	...	...	...	14 13 37	8 30	1 54	47 14	56 22	4 1 ○ 2 3 4
26	0 44	6 7	11 19	15 0 0	12 50	5 55	21 15	5 23	4 ○ 2 4 ☽
27	1 53	6 51	11 40	15 49 4	16 44	5 56	4 15	17 24	4 3 2 1 ○ 4
28	3 4	7 39	12 6	16 41 30	19 58	1 56	54 15	30 25	4 3 ○ 1 2 4
29	4 16	8 31	12 39	17 37 35	22 15	3 57	48 15	45 26	4 3 1 ○ 2 4
30	5 27	9 26	13 23	18 36 58	23 19	3 58	42 16	0 27	4 2 ○ 1 3 4
31	6 30	10 25	14 20	19 38 33	22 56	8 5	59 31	16 13	28 4	2 ○ 4 3 ●

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

January 2. Day breaks 6*h.* 2*m.* Civil twilight ends 16*h.* 52*m.* Night begins 18*h.* 5*m.* The length of the Day from Sunrise to Sunset is 7*h.* 51*m.*

The ending of Civil twilight is here defined as the time when the Sun's centre is 7½° below the horizon. Day breaks and Night begins when it is 18° below.

Jan. 2, 16*h.* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 1° S.

Jan. 3. Earth at least distance from the Sun. Perihelion 91,345,000 miles.

Jan. 3, 20*h.* Annular eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich. See p. 58.

Jan. 4, 16*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 0·4° N.

Jan. 6, 22*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 3° N.

Jan. 12, 2*h.* ♂ in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 6° N.

Jan. 16, *morn.* Occultations of η and μ Germinorum by ☽. See p. 60.

Jan. 28. Mercury in Superior conjunction.

Jan. 28, 13*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 0·8° S.

In this month the Mornings increase 25*m.*, the Afternoons 45*m.*

Constellations near the South meridian at 22*h.*: Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Canis Major.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec. S.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec. S.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec. N.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec. S.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec. S.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
1	17 36 39	23 25·4	19 27 5	23 2·2	2 21 51	15 38·5	21 55 51	13 37·0	16 6 37	19 0·7
6	18 9 24	24 5·6	19 54 0	22 6·4	2 27 36	16 10·9	21 59 48	13 15·7	16 8 43	19 6·1
11	18 43 9	24 14·9	20 20 29	20 54·0	2 34 7	16 45·6	22 3 52	12 53·6	16 10 44	19 11·0
16	19 17 38	23 50·7	20 46 28	19 26·2	2 41 19	17 21·9	22 8 2	12 30·6	16 12 40	19 15·6
21	19 52 36	22 50·9	21 11 56	17 44·5	2 49 9	17 59·3	22 12 17	12 7·0	16 14 28	19 19·8
26	20 27 50	21 13·9	21 36 50	15 50·3	2 57 33	18 37·3	22 16 37	11 42·7	16 16 10	19 23·5
31	21 3 9	18 58·9	22 1 14	13 45·2	3 6 27	19 15·4	22 21 0	11 17·8	16 17 44	19 26·8

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·55	6·5	5·3	10·6	1·5	0·8	16 18	2·5	5·0	5·6	16·2	7·0
15	8·95	6·2	5·3	9·6	1·5	0·8	16 17	2·4	5·1	5·1	15·9	7·1
25	8·04	6·2	5·4	8·7	1·5	0·8	16 16	2·4	5 2	4·6	15·7	7·1

Jan. 16, Mean Time of Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m.* 9·8*s.*

☿ URANUS. ♆ NEPTUNE.

D.	☿ Uranus. R.A.	Dec. S.	♆ Neptune. R.A.	Dec. N.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′
10	23 46·7	2 14	9 55·7	13 6
30	23 49·4	1 56	9 53·8	13 16

Jan. 16. Uranus *rises* 10*h.* 15*m.*, *sets* 21*h.* 59*m.* Neptune *rises* 19*h.* 21*m.*, *sets* 9*h.* 24*m.*

Notes on Time Numeration; Tables of the Moon, &c.—According to the practice of recent years, the day as treated in this Almanack is divided into 24 hours, numbered from 0 to 23, the hour following the midnight which begins the day being called 0. This system was adopted in the Nautical Almanac in 1925, and the time was, and is called Mean, whereas it had, when used hitherto, been called Civil Time. Time of the Greenwich meridian in this system is indicated by the letters G.M.T., but the suggestion that this should be called Universal Time (U.T.) is sometimes carried out, these letters being added to show that it is Mean time of the new numeration.

On page 3 of each month the position of the Moon, and other details relating thereto, are given for the *midnight which ends the day specified in the first column*. The second column gives the time of the rising which happens during that day, and the figures in the two following columns

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar) G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	...	0 9	9 27	9 51	5 7	5 36	4 16	4 37	10 9	10 38	0 30	0 52	9 31	9 56
2	0 30	0 58	10 10	10 35	5 58	6 25	5 5	5 16	10 57	11 26	1 19	1 35	10 20	10 42
3	1 14	1 41	10 50	11 10	6 43	7 9	5 50	5 53	11 42	...	2 1	2 15	11 2	11 22
4	1 53	2 22	11 28	11 57	7 25	7 52	6 34	6 33	0 13	0 27	2 43	2 57	11 42	...
5	*2 34	*3 6	...	0 10	8 7	8 35	7 22	7 16	1 0	1 13	3 29	3 43	0 3	0 25
6	*3 16	*3 52	0 42	0 54	8 51	9 20	8 9	7 58	1 47	2 1	4 18	4 32	0 48	1 12
7	*4 0	*4 38	1 29	1 41	9 36	10 3	8 51	8 42	2 33	2 49	5 5	5 22	1 37	2 3
8	4 45	5 21	2 17	2 29	10 21	10 46	9 34	9 31	3 18	3 35	5 55	6 12	2 28	2 53
9	5 32	6 9	3 6	3 20	11 7	11 27	10 21	10 24	4 4	4 25	6 45	7 6	3 19	3 46
10	6 24	7 1	3 59	4 20	11 48	...	11 11	11 21	4 55	5 18	7 41	8 6	4 15	4 46
11	7 21	7 59	5 4	5 32	0 17	0 46	...	0 2	5 49	6 17	8 40	9 8	5 18	5 49
12	8 24	9 5	6 15	6 44	1 20	1 58	0 20	1 3	6 50	7 22	9 42	10 14	6 21	6 53
13	9 38	10 21	7 23	7 52	2 39	3 21	1 38	2 24	7 59	8 35	10 48	11 23	7 26	7 58
14	10 56	11 33	8 27	8 56	3 57	4 34	3 5	3 41	9 9	9 44	11 54	...	8 30	9 2
15	...	0 4	9 25	9 53	5 5	5 39	4 16	4 38	10 12	10 45	0 27	0 53	9 34	10 4
16	0 34	1 2	10 16	10 42	6 3	6 33	5 12	5 23	11 6	11 37	1 24	1 43	10 30	10 53
17	1 25	1 50	11 0	11 26	6 54	7 22	6 0	6 4	11 54	...	2 12	2 28	11 14	11 33
18	*2 7	*2 33	11 41	...	7 37	8 3	6 47	6 45	0 25	0 37	2 56	3 8	11 52	...
19	*2 47	*3 13	0 8	0 19	8 16	8 40	7 30	7 22	1 8	1 18	3 36	3 47	0 10	0 29
20	3 22	3 50	0 47	0 55	8 52	9 14	8 9	7 55	1 47	1 55	4 17	4 26	0 49	1 8
21	3 56	4 24	1 24	1 29	9 26	9 45	8 40	8 26	2 21	2 29	4 53	5 2	1 26	1 43
22	4 27	4 55	1 57	2 2	9 57	10 16	9 9	9 0	2 54	3 2	5 28	5 39	2 1	2 19
23	5 0	5 27	2 32	2 39	10 29	10 46	9 40	9 37	3 26	3 37	6 3	6 17	2 37	2 56
24	5 36	6 2	3 7	3 16	10 59	11 15	10 13	10 16	4 0	4 13	6 40	6 55	3 14	3 33
25	6 13	6 38	3 45	3 59	11 30	11 47	10 47	10 58	4 35	4 50	7 18	7 37	3 52	4 13
26	6 53	7 20	4 31	4 52	...	0 8	11 25	11 45	5 24	5 36	8 1	8 27	4 37	5 5
27	7 43	8 15	5 26	5 54	0 33	1 7	...	0 12	6 5	6 36	8 55	9 28	5 36	6 8
28	8 48	9 25	6 32	7 6	1 42	2 25	0 44	1 22	7 9	7 47	10 0	10 38	6 41	7 5
29	10 6	10 45	7 43	8 18	3 4	3 50	2 9	2 51	8 22	9 2	11 10	11 49	7 49	8 22
30	11 26	11 55	8 50	9 22	4 23	5 0	3 37	4 2	9 33	10 8	...	0 16	8 55	9 26
31	...	0 31	9 46	10 14	5 26	6 0	4 43	4 53	10 31	11 4	0 52	1 12	9 56	10 23
Rise—	ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. ft.	
Springs	20 9		26 3		33 1		20 10		9 9		16 4		12 to 14	
Neaps	17 4		20 0		22 7		16 4		8 2		12 7		9 to 11	

Rising, Soutthing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12*h*.)

Day.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Souths	Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	7 6	10 58	14 50	8 51	12 48	16 45
9	7 30	11 17	15 5	8 52	12 58	17 5
16	7 48	11 38	15 28	8 48	13 7	17 27
23	7 59	11 59	16 1	8 41	13 15	17 49
30	8 2	12 21	16 41	8 32	13 21	18 12

Day.	Mars ♂ Rises	Souths	Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	12 11	19 37	3 4	10 19	15 12	20 5
9	11 48	19 18	2 50	9 54	14 50	19 45
16	11 25	19 1	2 37	9 29	14 28	19 27
23	11 3	18 44	2 26	9 5	14 6	19 8
30	10 42	18 29	2 17	8 40	13 45	18 50

Day.	Saturn ♄ Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	5 2	9 23	13 44
9	4 38	8 58	13 18
16	4 14	8 33	12 53
23	3 49	8 8	12 27
30	3 25	7 43	12 2

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury rises before the Sun in the first part of the month, but will not be visible either then or later.

♀ Venus is an evening star, but sets early. It passes through the constellation Capricornus and sets between S.W. and W.S.W. It may be seen in the twilight near the horizon.

♂ Mars, in the constellation Aries, is moving towards Taurus. It is an evening star, and will be due west about midnight at altitude 20°. Magnitude −0·4 to +0·4.

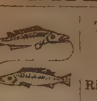
♃ Jupiter, in Aquarius, sets in the early evening. It will be a bright object in the south-west at dusk at altitude about 15°, and in the closing days of the month will be 5° or 6 degrees nearly directly above Venus. Magnitude −1·6.

♄ Saturn is a morning star to be seen low down in the south-east between 5 and 6 o'clock. Mag. +0·7.

show the time of the southing and of the setting *which next follow that rising*, and these sometimes happen after the midnight which ends the day. In such cases the figures are in heavy type, and it is to be remembered in using this table that these distinctive figures always indicate a time *on the morrow of the day of its line*. A similar system is followed in the Tables of the planets. (See pages 13, 17, 21, &c.) In the ephemerides of the planets on page 3 of each month, italic figures are occasionally used (pages 12, 16, 36) to indicate the change of sign of the declination noted in the heading.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 330° ♓ 19d. 16h.



DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets	DAYS of the Year	DAYS Lengthd.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		Tu	German "Unrestricted submarine warfare," 1917.	7 42	16 46	32	33
2		W	**Purification.** Candlemas. Scottish Quarter Day.	7 40	16 48	33	33
3		Th	Marq. of Salisbury (Premier) b. 1830; d. 22 Aug. 1903.	7 39	16 50	34	33
4		F	W.H. Ainsworth, novelist, b. 1805. Kumasi captd. 1874.	7 37	16 51	35	33
5		S	J. Lingard, historian, b. 1771. Thomas Carlyle d. 1881.	7 36	16 53	36	32
6		S	**5th Sun. after Epiphany.** Sir Henry Irving b. 1838.	7 34	16 55	37	32
7		M	Charles Dickens b. 1812. Portland vase dest'd, 1845.	7 32	16 57	38	32
8		Tu	Half Quarter Day. Burton, "Anatomy," born, 1577.	7 30	16 59	39	32
9		W	Sir Evelyn Wood born, 1838. Lord Carson born, 1854.	7 29	17 1	40	32
10		Th	W. Mitford, hist. of Greece, d. 1827. Sobraon, 1846.	7 27	17 2	41	32
11		F	Edison, electrician, b. 1847. Welsh Gds. founded, 1915.	7 25	17 4	42	32
12		S	Charles Darwin b. 1809. Abraham Lincoln b. 1809.	7 23	17 6	43	32
13		S	**Septuagesima.** Massacre of Glencoe, 1692.	7 22	17 8	44	32
14		M	St. Valentine. Cape St. Vincent, 1797.	7 20	17 10	45	32
15		Tu	Sir E. Shackleton b. 1874. Relief of Kimberley, 1900.	7 18	17 12	46	31
16		W	Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., born, 1841.	7 16	17 13	47	31
17		Th	J. H. Pestalozzi d. 1827. J. Hannay, novelist, b. 1827.	7 14	17 15	48	31
18		F	Joseph Gurney Bevan, Quaker, b. 1733, d. 12 Sept. 1814.	7 12	17 17	49	31
19		S	David Garrick b. 1717. Edgar Allan Poë b. 1809.	7 10	17 19	50	31
20		S	**Sexagesima.** Princess Royal born, 1867. [1918.	7 8	17 21	51	31
21		M	Cardinal Newman b. 1801. British occupied Jericho,	7 6	17 23	52	31
22		Tu	Washington born, 1732. General Holiday, U.S.A.	7 4	17 24	53	31
23		W	Rt. Hon. Viscount Cave, Lord Chancellor, born, 1856.	7 2	17 26	54	31
24		Th	**St. Matthias.** Gen. Maude captured Kut, 1917.	7 0	17 28	55	31
25		F	Sir Christopher Wren died, 1723; b. 20 Oct., 1632.	6 58	17 30	56	30
26		S	Dr. W. Kitchener, writer, d. 1827. Earl Cromer b. 1841.	6 56	17 32	57	30
27		S	**Quinquagesima.** Shrove Sunday. Paardeberg, 1900.	6 53	17 33	58	30
28		M	Tichborne trial ended, 1874. Princess Mary m. 1922.	6 51	17 35	59	30

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon.....	2d.	8h.	54·2m.
☽ First Quarter	8	23	53·7
○ Full Moon ...	16	16	18·1
☾ Last Quarter	24	20	42·4

Perigee 4d. 0·7h. 224,370 miles.
Apogee 19d. 18·1h. 252,320 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, Feb. 1, 95° 19'.

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1927.

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
Walsall .....Tu.	11	12	12	11
Wolverhampton ...W.	12	13	13	12
Birmingham .....Th.	13	14	14	13
Stourbridge .....F.	14	15	15	14
Dudley .....S.	15	16	16	15

MONTHLY NOTES.

Feb. 1. Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends
4. Last day for Objections to persons on New List (Spring Register) to be sent to Registration Officer.
10. Last day for Claims (Spring Register).
16. Objections and New Claims to be published
24. Last day for Objections to New Claims (Spring Register).

HALF QUARTER DAYS are—Feb. 8, May 9 Aug. 11, and Nov. 11.

RAIN FELL IN FEBRUARY, 1926, on 18 days; total fall 2·70 inches; *above* the average by 1·13 inches.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time: Add to App. Time	Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	13 37	0·36	20 56 24	10·22	17 18·1 S	0·70	20 42 47	15 16 41
2	13 45	0·33	21 0 29	10·19	17 1·1	0·72	20 46 44	15 12 45
3	13 53	0·29	21 4 33	10·15	16 43·7	0·73	20 50 40	15 8 49
4	13 59	0·26	21 8 36	10·12	16 26·1	0·74	20 54 37	15 4 53
5	14 5	0·22	21 12 38	10·08	16 8·2	0·75	20 58 33	15 0 57
6	14 10	0·19	21 16 40	10·05	15 50·1	0·76	21 2 30	14 57 1
7	14 14	0·16	21 20 41	10·01	15 31·6	0·77	21 6 26	14 53 5
8	14 17	0·12	21 24 40	9·98	15 12·9	0·78	21 10 23	14 49 9
9	14 20	0·09	21 28 39	9·94	14 53·9	0·80	21 14 20	14 45 13
10	14 22	0·05	21 32 38	9·91	14 34·7	0·81	21 18 16	14 41 17
11	14 23	0·02	21 36 35	9·88	14 15·3	0·82	21 22 13	14 37 22
12	14 23	0.01	21 40 32	9·84	13 55·6	0·83	21 26 9	14 33 26
13	14 22	0·05	21 44 28	9·81	13 35·7	0·83	21 30 6	14 29 30
14	14 21	0·08	21 48 23	9·78	13 15·5	0·84	21 34 2	14 25 34
15	14 18	0·11	21 52 17	9·75	12 55·2	0·85	21 37 59	14 21 38
16	14 15	0·14	21 56 11	9·72	12 34·6	0·86	21 41 55	14 17 42
17	14 12	0·17	22 0 4	9·69	12 13·9	0·87	21 45 52	14 13 46
18	14 7	0·20	22 3 56	9·66	11 52·9	0·88	21 49 48	14 9 50
19	14 2	0·22	22 7 47	9·63	11 31·7	0·89	21 53 45	14 5 54
20	13 57	0·25	22 11 38	9·60	11 10·4	0·89	21 57 42	14 1 58
21	13 50	0·28	22 15 28	9·58	10 48·9	0·90	22 1 38	13 58 2
22	13 43	0·31	22 19 18	9·55	10 27·2	0·91	22 5 35	13 54 7
23	13 36	0·33	22 23 7	9·52	10 5·4	0·91	22 9 31	13 50 11
24	13 27	0·36	22 26 55	9·50	9 43·4	0·92	22 13 28	13 46 15
25	13 18	0·38	22 30 43	9·48	9 21·3	0·93	22 17 24	13 42 19
26	13 0	0·40	22 34 30	0·45	8 59·0	0·93	22 21 21	13 38 22
27	12 59	0·43	22 38 17	9·43	8 36·6	0·94	22 25 17	13 34 27
28	12 49	0·45	22 42 3	9·41	8 14·1 S	0·94	22 29 14	13 30 31

MEMORANDA.

1. ..... New Moon.
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. ..... First Quarter.
7. .....
8. .....
9. .....
10. .....
11. .....
12. .....
13. ..... Full Moon.
14. .....
15. .....
16. .....
17. .....
18. .....
19. .....
20. ..... Last Quarter.
21. .....
22. .....
23. .....
24. .....
25. .....
26. .....
27. ..... New Moon.
28. .....

*METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1926.

Day	Temperature: Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)		Rain-fall.	Sun-shine.
	°	°	°	inches.		Directn.	inch.	hours.
1	53·9	44·3	39·6	29·354	1·4	SSW	·27	0·9
2	53·0	43·7	·5	·142	1·0	SSW	·03	0·5
3	47·2	40·4	·5	·112	1·4	NE	·41	...
4	45·3	37·3	·5	·336	0·5	NNW	·09	...
5	56·6	40·1	·6	·415	1·4	SSE	·12	0·1
6	56·4	48·0	·6	·291	1·8	S	·19	...
7	48·9	43·7	·5	·303	1·2	ENE	·28	...
8	52·0	42·0	·3	·527	0·4	SE	...	1·5
9	43·1	35·2	39·1	·466	2·9	E	...	...
10	35·8	34·3	38·9	·625	1·4	NE	...	...
11	39·2	34·2	·8	·628	0·8	ENE	·10	...
12	39·0	34·1	38·8	·604	0·5	NE	·14	...
13	44·7	29·6	39·0	·807	0·2	NE	...	3·0
14	47·2	26·0	·3	·963	1·8	SSW	·02	...
15	56·0	43·8	·4	·721	3·4	SW	·02	1·6
16	53·1	41·4	·5	·666	6·8	SW	...	4·2
17	48·1	37·2	·6	·400	4·4	SW	·77	...
18	49·4	38·2	·5	·643	2·8	WSW	·08	5·5
19	56·6	42·5	·5	·726	5·6	W	·05	0·2
20	53·0	44·9	·5	·949	3·2	WSW	...	...
21	60·1	43·5	·6	·799	5·2	SSW	...	1·1
22	55·9	43·3	·7	29·956	3·2	WSW	·07	6·7
23	56·4	47·4	39·8	30·003	1·6	SW	·01	...
24	56·9	44·1	40·0	·097	0·4	WSW	·02	0·3
25	55·3	39·6	·1	·202	1·3	SW	...	2·9
26	61·0	39·3	·2	·202	1·2	S	...	2·2
27	57·1	46·5	·3	·104	4·3	SW	·03	...
28	50·2	34·1	40·3	30·387	4·9	N	...	2·4
Mn	51·1	40·0	39·4	29·697	—	—	2·79	34·0

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	13·7 W	6·3 S	99·9
15	17·4	6·9	328·2
25	20·5 W	7·2 S	196·5

* The Meteorological Data in these Tables are based upon observations recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites, at 17h.30m. See p. 16.
	At Greenwich Midnight.								
	H M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	
1	7 24	11 25	15 31	20 40 42	21 2·6	60 10 16	24	29 4	41○23
2	8 8	12 26	16 51	21 41 51	17 42·1	60 35 16	30	0 15	42○31
3	8 42	13 24	18 18	22 40 55	13 11·1	60 44 16	33	1 15	4231
4	9 10	14 20	19 44	23 37 37	7 51·8	60 36 16	31	2 15	43○21
5	9 33	15 13	21 9	0 32 18	2 8·1 S	60 14 16	25	3 15	431○2
6	9 53	16 5	22 32	1 25 39	3 37·1N	59 42 16	16	4 15	42○31
7	10 14	16 56	23 53	2 18 32	9 3·7	59 4 16	5	5 15	42○3
8	10 37	17 46	1 13	3 11 37	13 54·7	58 22 15	54	6 15	¼○23
9	11 1	18 38	2 30	4 5 30	17 56·0	57 42 15	43	7 15	●○31
10	11 31	19 30	3 42	5 0 17	20 56·0	57 2 15	32	8 15	231○4
11	12 7	20 24	4 48	5 55 43	22 46·9	56 26 15	23	9 15	3○214
12	12 51	21 17	5 45	6 51 9	23 24·5	55 54 15	14	10 15	31○24
13	13 45	22 10	6 29	7 45 42	22 49·8	55 26 15	6	11 15	●2○14
14	14 45	23 1	7 6	8 38 37	21 8·4	55 1 14	59	12 15	21○34
15	15 51	23 49	7 34	9 29 22	18 29·3	54 40 14	54	13 15	○234
16	16 58	0 35	7 58	10 17 49	15 3·7	54 23 14	49	14 15	○1234
17	18 6	1 19	8 17	11 4 9	11 3·2	54 10 14	46	15 15	231○4
18	19 13	2 0	8 34	11 48 51	6 38·9	54 2 14	43	16 15	34○1●
19	20 19	2 41	8 51	12 32 31	2 1·0 N	54 1 14	43	17 15	431○2
20	21 25	3 22	9 7	13 15 54	7 13·1 S	54 2 14	44	18 15	423○1
21	22 31	4 3	9 24	13 59 46	12 18·6	54 20 14	48	19 15	421○3
22	23 39	4 46	9 42	14 44 56	16 42·3	54 42 14	54	20 15	4○123
23	.....	.....	.....	15 32 11	15 42·1	55 14 15	3	21 15	●4○23
24	0 48	5 31	10 5	16 22 15	19 6·5	55 55 15	14	22 15	4231○
25	1 58	6 20	10 34	17 15 35	21 41·6	56 45 15	28	23 15	342○1
26	3 8	7 12	11 12	18 12 23	23 12·7	57 40 15	43	24 15	31○2●
27	4 13	8 7	12 1	19 11 37	23 25·8	58 39 15	59	25 15	32○14
28	5 11	9 6	13 3	20 12 39	22 11·1 S	59 35 16	14	26 15	21○34

☽ CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 1. Day breaks 5h. 45m. Civil twilight ends at 17h. 35m. Night begins at 18h. 44m. The length of the Day is 9h. 4m.

Feb. 2, 15h. Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 1° N.

Feb. 3, 14h. Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 3° N.

Feb. 3, 17h. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 4′ N.

Feb. 5, 14h. Venus and Jupiter in conjunction. ♀ ○° 6′ S.

Feb. 9, 5h. Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 6° N.

Feb. 13, 12h. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction. ☿ 0° 1′ S.

Feb. 15. Neptune in Opposition. Distance from Earth 2,705,730,000 miles.

Feb. 25. Mercury at Greatest Elongation. 18° E.

Feb. 25, 0h. Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 0° 4′ S.

The Zodiacal Light may be seen after sunset in the last week of this month, the Moon being then absent from the sky.

In this month the Mornings increase 51m.; the Afternoons 49m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22h.: Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Canis Major, Argo, Cancer, Hydra.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec. S.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec. S.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec. N.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec. S.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec. S.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	21 38 14	16 4·1	22 25 8	11 30·9	3 15 50	19 53·2	22 25 27	10 52·3	16 19 20	19 29·7
10	22 12 38	12 38·1	22 48 36	9 9·0	3 25 38	20 30·4	22 29 56	10 26·4	16 20 27	19 32·1
15	22 45 17	8 43·2	23 11 41	6 41·2	3 35 50	21 6·4	22 34 26	10 0·0	16 21 35	19 34·1
20	23 14 6	4 40·9	23 34 28	4 9·1	3 46 23	21 40·9	22 38 57	9 33·4	16 22 34	19 35·7
25	23 35 36	1 5·5	23 57 2	1 34·1	3 57 16	22 13·6	22 43 29	9 6·5	16 23 23	19 36·9

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☽	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☽	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·93	6′ 5	5″ 5	7″ 8	1′ 5	0′ 9	16 1	15 2	5″ 3	4″ 2	15″ 5	7″ 3
15	8·91	7′ 4	5″ 6	7″ 2	1′ 5	0′ 9	16 1	3 2·8	5″ 4	3″ 8	15″ 4	7″ 4
25	8·89	9′ 4	5″ 8	6″ 7	1′ 5	0′ 9	16 1	1 3·6	5″ 5	3″ 5	15″ 4	7″ 5

Feb. 15, Mean Time of Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1m. 6·6s.

D.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	Dec. S.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec. N.
	H. M.	° ′	H. M.	° ′
5	23 50·4	1 48	9 53·2	13 20
25	23 54·1	1 25	9 51·1	13 31

Feb. 15. Uranus *rises* 8h. 19m., *sets* 20h. 9m. Neptune *rises* 17h. 0m., *sets* 7h. 24m.

The Julian Period.—In the latter part of the XVIth century, about the time of the introduction of the Gregorian Calendar, Joseph Justus Scaliger, the historian and chronologist, devised a plan for numbering the years which does not require the use of the abbreviations B.C. and A.D. This scheme is known as the Julian Period, and is called so because the years it involves are Julian and not Gregorian, but is not to be associated further with the Calendar made for Julius Cæsar about the year 45 B.C. The Period consists of 7980 Julian years, and its first year coincides with the year 4713 B.C. Hence, if the number of any year B.C. be subtracted from 4714, the remainder is the number of the year in the Julian Period, or conversely. If the number of a year A.D. be added to 4713, the sum is the number of the year in the Julian Period. The number 7980 is the product 28×19×15, these component factors being respectively the number of years in the Dominical or Solar cycle, the Metonic cycle which defines the Golden Number, and the

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places –

Days	London Bridge.		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar) G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	0 51	1 24	10 31	10 59	6 21	6 52	5 34	5 35	11 24	11 56	1 44	1 59	10 47	11 9
2	1 37	2 10	11 14	11 44	7 10	7 39	6 20	6 18	...	0 13	2 29	2 42	11 30	11 52
3	2 19	2 56	11 58	...	7 56	8 24	7 9	7 5	0 46	1 1	3 15	3 29	...	0 15
4	*3 5	*3 41	0 32	0 45	8 42	9 8	7 56	7 50	1 35	1 48	4 4	4 19	0 38	1 1
5	*3 49	*4 23	1 17	1 29	9 26	9 50	8 38	8 33	2 21	2 34	4 52	5 7	1 24	1 48
6	*4 33	*5 5	2 0	2 15	10 9	10 31	9 17	9 19	3 5	3 19	5 39	5 54	2 12	2 35
7	5 18	5 48	2 45	3 2	10 49	11 9	9 58	10 7	3 47	4 3	6 24	6 42	2 59	3 23
8	6 3	6 32	3 31	3 52	11 27	11 47	10 41	10 56	4 30	4 49	7 13	7 34	3 47	4 12
9	6 51	7 20	4 22	4 51	...	0 10	11 27	11 51	5 16	5 41	8 5	8 30	4 39	5 10
10	7 47	8 21	5 27	6 5	0 37	1 14	...	0 20	6 13	6 47	9 5	9 38	5 44	6 19
11	8 59	9 40	6 44	7 24	1 54	2 42	0 56	1 38	7 24	8 7	10 16	10 55	6 55	7 32
12	10 27	11 8	8 0	8 40	3 35	4 13	2 36	3 14	8 44	9 27	11 33	...	8 10	8 47
13	11 52	...	9 10	9 46	4 48	5 26	4 6	4 24	9 58	10 35	0 12	0 44	9 22	9 53
14	0 20	0 56	10 7	10 38	5 52	6 26	5 8	5 13	10 56	11 29	1 16	1 38	10 21	10 45
15	1 13	1 46	10 52	11 21	6 44	7 12	5 56	5 53	11 43	...	2 4	2 19	11 6	11 24
16	1 55	2 27	11 29	11 56	7 26	7 49	6 36	6 31	0 14	0 24	2 44	2 55	11 40	11 56
17	2 30	3 2	...	0 4	8 2	8 23	7 13	7 6	0 52	1 0	3 19	3 28	...	0 13
18	*3 3	*3 34	0 31	0 37	8 35	8 53	7 46	7 41	1 26	1 34	3 54	4 4	0 29	0 46
19	*3 35	*4 3	1 1	1 8	9 6	9 22	8 14	8 10	1 58	2 6	4 29	4 37	1 2	1 17
20	4 5	4 30	1 30	1 39	9 34	9 49	8 38	8 39	2 27	2 36	4 59	5 9	1 33	1 40
21	4 34	4 57	1 59	2 10	10 3	10 17	9 3	9 11	2 56	3 6	5 31	5 41	2 5	2 20
22	5 4	5 25	2 28	2 42	10 31	10 42	9 31	9 44	3 25	3 37	6 1	6 14	2 36	2 53
23	5 35	5 55	3 0	3 18	10 58	11 11	10 2	10 20	3 55	4 11	6 35	6 52	3 11	3 30
24	6 13	6 34	3 38	4 2	11 30	11 45	10 39	11 3	4 32	4 53	7 15	7 38	3 51	4 14
25	6 57	7 18	4 27	5 0	...	0 12	11 21	11 56	5 15	5 44	8 4	8 34	4 41	5 12
26	7 51	8 22	5 29	6 11	0 38	1 21	...	0 16	6 14	6 56	9 5	9 45	5 47	6 25
27	9 9	9 48	6 46	7 36	2 0	2 56	1 9	1 45	7 33	8 22	10 23	11 10	7 5	7 45
28	10 45	11 21	8 10	8 57	3 40	4 30	2 56	3 25	8 38	9 46	11 47	...	8 24	9 1

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames will probably cause a higher rise of the river, and the low lying riverside districts to be flooded.

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Southg. h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Southg. h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.
6	8 0	12 43	17 28	8 21	13 27	18 35
13	7 52	13 3	18 15	8 8	13 32	18 58
20	7 37	13 16	18 53	7 54	13 37	19 21
27	7 13	13 16	19 20	7 40	13 41	19 43

D.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Southg. h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Southg. h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.
6	10 22	18 15	2 8	8 16	13 24	18 31
13	10 3	18 1	2 0	7 51	13 2	18 13
20	9 44	17 48	1 53	7 27	12 41	17 56
27	9 27	17 36	1 46	7 2	12 20	17 38

D.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Southg. h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
6	3 0	7 18	11 35
13	2 34	6 52	11 9
20	2 8	6 26	10 43
27	1 42	5 59	10 16

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury having been in Superior Conjunction in January is now an evening star, and from about the 20th may be seen in the twilight at a low altitude south of west. It will be 4 or 5 degrees to the right of Venus, and lower by about 3 degrees.

♀ Venus is moving northward and setting later night by night, and will be a bright object in the western sky in the evening twilight. Magnitude −3·4.

♂ Mars will be seen in the south when the sky is sufficiently dark, to the right of Aldebaran which it is approaching. Magnitude +0·4 to +0·9.

♃ Jupiter sets soon after the sun south of west. Venus will be near it early in the month, and on the 5th the two planets will be less than the breadth of the Moon apart, Jupiter being the higher.

♄ Saturn not far from Antares is becoming prominent in the morning sky, low in the south-east between 3 and 4 o'clock.

Saturn ♄

Cycle of the Roman Indiction. The year 4713 B.C. was chosen as the first year of the Julian period because it was found by carrying backwards that the year named would have been the first of a period in each of these cycles. Consequently if the number of a year in the Julian Period be divided by 19, by 28 or by 15 the remainders are respectively the Golden Number, the year of the Solar Cycle, or the year of the Roman Indiction (*see* pp. 1 and 50).

It has been said that Scaliger gave the name to the period in honour of his father, Julius Caesar Scaliger, but this seems to be a misconception.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 0° ♈ 21d. 15h.	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.	Day of the Year.	Dec.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		Tu	St. David's Day. Shrove Tuesday.	6 49	17 37	60	3
2		W	**Ash Wednesday.** Lent begins.	6 47	17 39	61	3
3		Th	Robert Adam, architect, died, 1792. [1875.	6 45	17 40	62	3
4		F	Inauguration Day, U.S.A. J. Timbs, antiquarian, d.	6 43	17 42	63	3
5		S	Sir A. H. Layard, excavator of Nineveh, born, 1817.	6 41	17 44	64	3
6		S	**Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent.**	6 38	17 46	65	3
7		M	John Richard Green, historian, died, 1883.	6 36	17 47	66	2
8		Tu	Aboukir, 1801. Bernadotte, King of Sweden, d. 1844.	6 34	17 49	67	2
9		W	Fight between *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, 1862. [1915.	6 32	17 51	68	2
10		Th	H.T. Colebrooke, astronomer, d. 1837. Neuve Chapelle,	6 30	17 53	69	2
11		F	Torquato Tasso, poet, b. 1544. British entered Bagh-	6 27	17 54	70	2
12		S	Russian Revolution began, 1917. [dad, 1917.	6 25	17 56	71	2
13		S	**2nd Sunday in Lent.** F.-M. Lord Plumer, b. 1857.	6 23	17 58	72	2
14		M	Ivry, 1590. Karl Marx, socialist writer, died, 1883.	6 21	17 59	73	2
15		Tu	Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicated, 1917.	6 18	18 1	74	2
16		W	Egypt became an independent kingdom, 1922.	6 16	18 3	75	2
17		Th	St. Patrick's Day. Duke of Cambridge died, 1904.	6 14	18 5	76	2
18		F	Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, born, 1848.	6 11	18 6	77	2
19		S	David Livingstone b. 1813. Sir Richd. Burton b. 1821.	6 9	18 8	78	2
20		S	**3rd Sunday in Lent.** Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727.	6 7	18 10	79	2
21		M	Alexandria, 1801. Robert Southey, Laureate, d. 1843.	6 5	18 11	80	2
22		Tu	Lord Allenby crossed the River Jordan, 1918.	6 2	18 13	81	2
23		W	Novara, 1849. Rt. Hon. Viscount Milner, K.G., b. 1854.	6 0	18 15	82	2
24		Th	John Evelyn d. 1698. S.S. *Sussex* torpedoed, 1916.	5 58	18 16	83	2
25		F	**Annunciation.** Lady Day. Quarter Day.	5 55	18 18	84	2
26		S	Sir J. Vanburgh, architect, d. 1726. Baghdadieh, 1918.	5 53	18 20	85	2
27		S	**4th Sunday in Lent.** John Bright died, 1889.	5 51	18 21	86	2
28		M	Peg Woffington d. 1760. Crimean War declared, 1854.	5 49	18 23	87	2
29		Tu	Capt. Coram, founder of Foundling Hospital, d. 1751.	5 46	18 25	88	2
30		W	Sicilian Vespers, 1282. John Constable, R.A., d. 1837.	5 44	18 26	89	2
31		Th	Allies entered Paris, 1814. Prince Henry born, 1900.	5 42	18 28	90	2

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	3d.	19h.	24·7m.
☽ First Quarter	10	11	2·8
○ Full Moon	18	10	24·2
☾ Last Quarter	26	11	35·2

Perigee 4d 10·2h. 222,160 miles.
Apogee 18d. 22·3h. 252,580 "
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, March 1, 93° 50'.

RAIN FELL IN MARCH, 1926,

on 6 days; total fall, 0·13 inch; *below* the average by 1·60 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.—Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural Parishes to take place during this month.

8. Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories and workshops during past year.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Overseers and Parish Councils to be made up to 31st.

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at Ob. Sidereal Time
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	12 38	0·47	22 45 48	9·39	7 51·4 S	0·95	22 33 11	13 26 35
2	12 26	0·49	22 49 33	9·36	7 28·6	0·95	22 37 7	13 22 39
3	12 14	0·51	22 53 18	9·34	7 5·7	0·96	22 41 4	13 18 43
4	12 1	0·53	22 57 2	9·32	6 42·7	0·96	22 45 0	13 14 47
5	11 48	0·55	23 0 45	9·30	6 19·7	0·96	22 48 57	13 10 52
6	11 35	0·57	23 4 28	9·28	5 56·5	0·97	22 52 53	13 6 56
7	11 21	0·59	23 8 11	9·27	5 33·2	0·97	22 56 50	13 3 0
8	11 7	0·61	23 11 53	9·25	5 9·9	0·97	23 0 46	12 59 4
9	10 52	0·62	23 15 35	9·23	4 46·5	0·98	23 4 43	12 55 8
10	10 37	0·64	23 19 16	9·22	4 23·1	0·98	23 8 40	12 51 12
11	10 21	0·65	23 22 58	9·20	3 59·6	0·98	23 12 36	12 47 16
12	10 6	0·67	23 26 38	9·19	3 36·0	0·98	23 16 33	12 43 20
13	9 49	0·68	23 30 19	9·18	3 12·4	0·98	23 20 29	12 39 24
14	9 33	0·69	23 33 59	9·16	2 48·8	0·98	23 24 26	12 35 28
15	9 16	0·70	23 37 39	9·15	2 25·1	0·99	23 28 22	12 31 33
16	8 59	0·71	23 41 18	9·14	2 1·5	0·99	23 32 19	12 27 37
17	8 42	0·72	23 44 57	9·13	1 37·8	0·99	23 36 15	12 23 41
18	8 25	0·73	23 48 36	9·12	1 14·1	0·99	23 40 12	12 19 45
19	8 7	0·74	23 52 15	9·12	0 50·4	0·99	23 44 9	12 15 49
20	7 49	0·74	23 55 54	9·11	0 26·7	0·99	23 48 5	12 11 53
21	7 31	0·75	23 59 33	9·10	0 2·9 S	0·99	23 52 2	12 7 57
22	7 13	0·75	0 3 11	9·10	0 20·7 N	0·99	23 55 58	12 4 1
23	6 55	0·76	0 6 50	9·10	0 44·4	0·99	23 59 55	12 0 5
24	6 37	0·76	0 10 28	9·09	1 8·1	0·98	0 3 51	11 56 9
25	6 18	0·76	0 14 6	9·09	1 31·7	0·98	0 7 48	11 52 13
26	6 0	0·76	0 17 45	9·09	1 55·3	0·98	0 11 44	11 48 18
27	5 42	0·76	0 21 23	9·09	2 18·8	0·98	0 15 41	11 44 22
28	5 24	0·76	0 25 1	9·09	2 42·3	0·98	0 19 38	11 40 26
29	5 ‖	0·76	0 28 39	9·10	3 5·8	0·98	0 23 34	11 36 30
30	4 47	0·76	0 32 18	9·10	3 29·2	0·97	0 27 31	11 32 34
31	4 29	0·75	0 35 56	9·10	3 52·5 N	0·97	0 31 27	11 28 38

MEMORANDA.

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. ☽ .....
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20. ☽ .....
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27. ☽ .....
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29. .....
30. .....
31. .....

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1926.

Day.	Temperature Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	Barom. Mean	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)		Rain. Fall.	Sunshine.
	°	°	°	inches.	Pressure.	Directn.	inch.	hours.
1	55·2	34·1	40·4	30·335	2·0	WSW	...	5·0
2	60·5	48·0	·4	30·106	3·2	W	...	2·6
3	53·7	43·0	·5	29·796	9·7	WSW	·02	1·3
4	46·9	34·1	·7	·505	13·5	W	·03	3·1
5	47·8	33·2	40·9	·996	5·2	NNW	·01	6·6
6	60·3	43·7	41·0	·772	4·5	WSW	·05	2·0
7	57·0	49·0	·0	29·952	2·7	W	...	...
8	58·5	46·6	·1	30·084	7·3	WSW	...	3·1
9	53·8	37·6	41·0	29·890	15·0	WSW	...	0·9
10	50·6	36·6	40·9	30·232	12·5	NW	...	4·6
11	53·0	37·1	41·0	·325	4·9	W	...	0·3
12	54·7	45·0	·1	·258	3·2	W	...	...
13	56·1	41·4	·3	·254	1·3	W	...	3·0
14	53·3	36·9	·5	·175	1·0	WSW	...	...
15	51·8	36·8	·7	·070	0·7	N	...	...
16	42·9	36·1	41·9	30·121	0·8	E	...	...
17	48·5	36·4	42·0	29·924	0·5	Calm	...	1·7
18	48·4	34·7	42·0	·866	0·6	Calm	...	0·1
19	46·6	39·2	41·9	29·949	1·0	NE	...	...
20	46·6	34·1	·9	30·049	6·2	NE	...	2·1
21	41·6	32·1	41·9	29·928	4·5	ENE	...	1·1
22	41·6	33·0	42·0	·925	10·2	E	...	1·1
23	43·9	35·4	·2	·806	8·3	E	...	3·1
24	49·4	33·2	·4	·691	2·8	E	...	7·2
25	53·7	35·0	42·7	·613	0·4	Calm	...	1·8
26	60·6	39·3	43·0	·587	0·6	Calm	·01	2·7
27	56·5	38·1	·3	·271	1·0	Calm	·01	1·8
28	45·3	37·9	43·7	·299	0·2	Calm	...	...
29	58·4	36·6	44·1	·297	1·0	Calm	...	1·2
30	52·9	34·2	·5	·645	1·8	NNW	...	6·7
31	58·6	29·4	44·9	29·861	1·1	SW	...	7·4
Mn	51·9	37·6	41·9	29·888	—	—	·13	70·5

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Dny.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	22·5 W	7·2 S	91·2
15	24·5	7·1	319·4
25	25·8 W	6·8 S	187·5

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	Jupiter's Satellites.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	
1	5 59	10 6	14 19	21 13 55	19 27·1S	60 24	16 27	15	
2	6 37	11 5	15 43	22 14 10	15 22·1	61 0	16 37	28	15
3	7 7	12 3	17 11	23 12 45	10 13·8	61 18	16 42	0	5
4	7 32	12 58	18 39	0 9 37	4 25·9S	61 17	16 42	1	5
5	7 55	13 53	20 6	1 5 10	1 35·6N	60 56	16 36	2	5
6	8 16	14 46	21 32	2 0 5	7 25·8	60 20	16 26	3	5
7	8 38	15 38	22 55	2 54 59	12 42·7	59 33	16 14	4	5
8	9 2	16 31	0 17	3 50 20	17 8·8	58 41	15 59	5	5
9	9 31	17 25	1 33	4 46 15	20 30·8	57 47	15 45	6	5
10	10 6	18 20	2 42	5 42 28	22 40·5	56 57	15 31	7	5
11	10 48	19 13	3 42	6 38 24	23 34·5	56 13	15 19	8	5
12	11 39	20 7	4 30	7 33 14	23 14·5	55 34	15 8	9	5
13	12 38	20 58	5 9	8 26 20	21 46·3	55 3	15 0	10	5
14	13 42	21 47	5 39	9 17 13	19 28·8	54 38	14 53	11	5
15	14 49	22 33	6 3	10 5 49	16 2·5	54 19	14 48	12	5
16	15 56	23 17	6 24	10 52 20	12 8·5	54 7	14 45	13	5
17	17 3	23 59	6 41	11 37 12	7 47·4	53 59	14 43	14	5
18	18 9	0 40	6 57	12 21 0	3 9·6N	53 57	14 42	15	5
19	19 16	1 20	7 13	13 4 23	1 35·2S	54 0	14 43	16	5
20	20 21	2 1	7 29	13 48 4	6 17·4	54 9	14 45	17	5
21	21 30	2 43	7 47	14 32 46	10 47·6	54 23	14 49	18	5
22	22 38	3 27	8 8	15 19 11	14 55·3	54 45	14 55	19	5
23	23 48	4 14	8 35	16 7 55	18 29·5	55 14	15 3	20	5
24	.....	.....	.....	16 59 26	21 17·9	55 51	15 13	21	5
25	0 56	5 4	9 7	17 53 49	23 7·5	56 35	15 25	22	5
26	2 2	5 57	9 50	18 50 46	23 46·0	57 26	15 39	23	5
27	3 1	6 53	10 45	19 49 29	23 3·7	58 22	15 54	24	5
28	3 52	7 50	11 53	20 48 55	20 56·3	59 16	16 9	25	5
29	4 32	8 48	13 12	21 48 4	17 26·8	60 8	16 23	26	5
30	5 5	9 45	14 36	22 46 14	12 46·1	60 50	16 34	27	5
31	5 31	10 40	16 3	23 43 38	7 12·4	61 17	16 42	28	5

Jupiter is in conjunction on March 1. Because the planet is near the Sun, and therefore above the horizon almost wholly in daylight hours, the Satellites may not be visible this month, possibly not in February and April. See note, p. 16.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

March 1. Day breaks at 4*h*. 5*m*. Civil twilight ends 18*h*. 23*m*. Night begins 19*h*. 29*m*. The length of the Day is 10*h*. 48*m*.

Mar. 1. Jupiter in conjunction with Sun.

Mar. 3. Mercury at a Stationary Point.

Mar. 3, 14*h*. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 4° N.

Mar. 4, 14*h*. Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 9° N.

Mar. 5, 10*h*. Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 5° N.

Mar. 9, 15*h*. Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 4° N.

Mar. 13. Mercury in Inferior conjunction.

Mar. 21, 15*h*. Sun enters the sign Aries (Spring Equinox). Beginning of the Tropical Year.

Mar. 24, 8*h*. Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 0°.1° S.

Mar. 26. Mercury at a Stationary Point.

Mar. 31, 12*h*. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 4° N.

The Zodiacal Light may be seen after sunset in the latter part of this month, the Moon being then absent.

In this month the Morning Twilight increase 68*m*.; the Afternoon 52*m*.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h*.: Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Argo, Lynx, Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Crater.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. Dec. S. & S.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. Dec. S.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. Dec. N.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. Dec. S.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. Dec. S.
	H. M. S.	°	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	°	H. M. S	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
2	23 45 47	1 18·1	0 19 29	1 2·0	4 8 27	22 44·2	22 48 1	8 39·4	16 24 1	19 37·6
7	23 42 35	1 52·7	0 41 54	3 37·9	4 19 54	23 12·4	22 52 33	8 12·1	16 24 29	19 37·9
12	23 28 53	0 33·8	1 4 22	6 11·8	4 31 36	23 37·9	22 57 3	7 44·8	16 24 47	19 37·9
17	23 12 37	1 52·5	1 26 57	8 42·4	4 43 32	24 0·5	23 1 31	7 17·6	16 24 54	19 37·4
22	23 1 48	4 15·6	1 49 44	11 8·1	4 55 40	24 19·9	23 5 57	6 50·4	16 24 50	19 36·5
27	22 59 53	5 50·0	2 12 48	13 27·3	5 7 58	24 36·0	23 10 20	6 23·5	16 24 36	19 35·3

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·87	12·1	5·9	6·3	1·5	0·9	16 9	4·6	5·6	3·3	15·4	7·6
15	8·85	14·4	6·1	5·9	1·5	0·9	16 6	5·5	5·8	3·1	15·4	7·7
25	8·82	13·3	6·3	5·5	1·5	0·9	16 4	5·1	6·0	2·9	15·5	7·9

Mar. 17, Mean Time of Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 12*m*.4·4*s*.

D.	♅ URANUS. R.A. H. M.	♅ URANUS. Dec. S. ° ′	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A. H. M.	♆ NEPTUNE. Dec. S. ° ′
10	23 56·7	1 8	9 49·7	13 38
30	0 0·9	0 41	9 48·0	13 47

Mar. 15. Uranus *rises* 6*h*. 28*m*., *sets* 18*h*. 23*m*. Neptune *rises* 13*h*. 1*m*., *sets* 5*h*. 29*m*.

The Julian Day.—For purposes of astronomy the years of the Julian Period are converted into days, for it is convenient to be able to find the interval between two events, such, for instance, as the maximum brightness of a variable star, by simple subtraction. The number of the Julian Day corresponding to January 1 in 1927 and 1928 on pp. 1 and 50 is the number of days that have elapsed up to noon of those days respectively, and arithmetic will show that these correspond with the Julian years if it be taken into account that there is a difference of 13 days between the Julian and Gregorian Calendars, and that the first year of the Julian Period was considered to be a leap-year.

The Julian Day as used in astronomy begins at Noon. After discussion of this point in the year 1925 it was decided that no change should be made.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bath). G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	...	0 9	9 21	10 2	5 2	5 41	4 25	4 33	10 12	10 50	0 29	0 56	9 35	10 5
2	0 31	1 10	10 15	10 48	6 5	6 35	5 22	5 20	11 6	11 41	1 28	1 44	10 31	10 53
3	1 20	1 56	10 59	11 29	6 55	7 21	6 4	6 5	11 55	...	2 13	2 27	11 14	11 36
4	2 3	2 39	11 43	...	7 42	8 6	6 47	6 54	0 28	0 44	2 57	3 12	11 57	...
5	*2 49	*3 22	0 13	0 29	8 26	8 48	7 32	7 40	1 15	1 30	3 44	4 0	0 19	0 41
6	*3 33	*4 2	0 55	1 12	9 8	9 28	8 11	8 21	1 58	2 13	4 29	4 45	1 3	1 25
7	*4 14	*4 41	1 35	1 55	9 49	10 7	8 47	9 3	2 39	2 57	5 13	5 31	1 47	2 10
8	4 56	5 21	2 17	2 38	10 28	10 44	9 25	9 46	3 22	3 39	5 57	6 15	2 33	2 55
9	5 38	6 0	2 59	3 24	11 5	11 19	10 6	10 31	4 1	4 29	6 40	7 2	3 17	3 40
10	6 22	6 46	3 46	4 18	11 42	...	10 50	11 23	4 44	5 10	7 30	7 58	4 5	4 34
11	7 16	7 45	4 46	5 29	0 3	0 39	11 44	...	5 39	6 16	8 30	9 7	5 8	5 46
12	8 26	9 4	6 3	6 55	1 15	2 17	0 29	0 57	6 53	7 40	9 45	10 29	6 26	7 8
13	9 59	10 42	7 31	8 23	2 55	3 50	2 6	2 44	8 22	9 11	11 10	11 55	7 49	8 28
14	11 35	...	8 51	9 34	4 30	5 10	3 50	4 7	9 42	10 20	...	0 27	9 5	9 37
15	0 2	0 42	9 52	10 25	5 37	6 8	4 56	4 59	10 40	11 11	1 3	1 21	10 5	10 28
16	0 56	1 30	10 35	11 3	6 27	6 50	5 39	5 37	11 23	11 50	1 48	1 59	10 47	11 4
17	1 37	2 5	11 10	11 33	7 6	7 25	6 13	6 12	...	0 0	2 24	2 32	11 19	11 34
18	2 8	2 35	11 42	...	7 39	7 57	6 43	6 46	0 25	0 35	2 54	3 3	11 48	...
19	2 41	3 6	0 3	0 13	8 11	8 25	7 12	7 18	0 57	1 6	3 25	3 36	0 2	0 17
20	*3 11	*3 33	0 32	0 43	8 39	8 53	7 40	7 49	1 27	1 38	3 57	4 9	0 32	0 48
21	*3 40	*4 1	0 59	1 13	9 8	9 22	8 6	8 18	1 57	2 8	4 28	4 41	1 4	1 19
22	4 8	4 27	1 28	1 42	9 36	9 47	8 31	8 45	2 25	2 37	4 56	5 11	1 33	1 48
23	4 36	4 53	1 55	2 12	10 2	10 14	8 56	9 15	2 54	3 7	5 25	5 43	2 4	2 20
24	5 5	5 21	2 25	2 46	10 30	10 42	9 24	9 51	3 22	3 40	5 58	6 20	2 37	2 56
25	5 39	5 58	3	3 27	11 2	11 15	10 0	10 35	3 57	4 20	6 37	7 4	3 16	3 39
26	6 23	6 45	3 45	4 23	11 40	...	10 44	11 28	4 41	5 13	7 26	8 3	4 6	4 37
27	7 19	7 49	4 49	5 38	0 5	0 45	11 41	...	5 42	6 25	8 32	9 18	5 14	5 54
28	8 36	9 17	6 11	7 8	1 26	2 22	0 42	1 8	7 3	7 54	9 52	10 44	6 36	7 18
29	10 15	10 53	7 42	8 32	3 10	4 1	2 26	2 56	8 31	9 19	11 18	...	7 58	8 36
30	11 43	...	8 58	9 36	4 38	5 14	3 58	4 11	9 46	10 24	0 3	0 31	9 11	9 42
31	0 7	0 46	9 55	10 23	5 42	6 10	4 54	5 2	10 42	11 14	1 5	1 23	10 8	10 31

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	6 39	12 51	19 3	7 26	13 45	20 5
13	6 2	12 5	18 7	7 11	13 48	20 27
20	5 31	11 17	17 2	6 57	13 53	20 50
27	5 11	10 44	16 18	6 44	13 57	21 12

D.	Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	9 10	17 24	1 39	6 38	11 59	17 20
13	8 55	17 13	1 32	6 13	11 37	17 2
20	8 40	17 2	1 25	5 49	11 16	16 44
27	8 27	16 52	1 17	5 24	10 55	16 25

D.	Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	1 15	5 33	9 50
13	0 48	5 5	9 23
20	0 21	4 38	8 55
27	23 49	4 6	8 24

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury may be seen in the evening twilight in the first week of March, farther from Venus than it was last month. It becomes a morning star at the end of the month, but is not likely to be visible.

♀ Venus is a bright object of the early evening sky, to be seen south of west at sunset or soon after at altitude about 20 degrees. It passes through the constellation Pisces into Aries. Magr. −3·4.

♂ Mars continues to be an evening star. It passes about 7 degrees north of Aldebaran on the 12th, and is equal to that star in brightness at the beginning of the month.

♃ Jupiter is neither a morning nor evening star this month.

♄ Saturn is growing brighter, and is almost stationary in the region where Scorpius and Ophiuchus meet. It will be in the south-east in the early hours of the morning.

Dip of Horizon.—The tabular time of Sunrise and Sunset is computed with respect to the true astronomical horizon which is a plane tangent to the surface of the earth at sea-level, but seen from any height the visible horizon falls sensibly below this plane by an amount known as the Dip. Consequently at any place the time of sunrise is earlier, of sunset is later than that given. Approximately the dip of the horizon in minutes of arc is the square root of the number of feet of altitude, and, also approximately, in mid-latitudes, 10 minutes of arc corresponds to a minute in the time of sunrise or sunset with some variation with the time of year.

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° ♉ 21d. 3h.

DAY OF M.	Light and Park.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year	DAYS To end of Year
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	▌	F	All Fools' Day. Baker Pasha born, 1827.	5 40	18 30	91	274
2	▌	S	Copenhagen, 1801. Richard Cobden died, 1865.	5 37	18 32	92	273
3	▌	S	**5th Sun. in Lent.** John Abernethy, surgeon, b. 1764.	5 35	18 33	93	272
4	▌	M	Grinling Gibbons b. 1648. Oliver Goldsmith d. 1774.	5 33	18 35	94	271
5	▌	Tu	Lord Lister, "Antiseptics," b. 1827. U.S.A. declared	5 31	18 37	95	270
6	▌	W	Badajos, 1812. Robert Hawker, D.D. d. 1827. [war, 1917.	5 28	18 38	96	269
7	▌	Th	Old Lady Day. Archbishop of Canterbury b. 1848.	5 26	18 40	97	268
8	▌	F	King of the Belgians born, 1875. Atbara, 1898.	5 24	18 41	98	267
9	▌	S	Appomattox, 1865. Arras, 1917. Vimy Ridge, 1917.	5 22	18 43	99	266
10	▌	S	**Palm Sun.** Toulouse, 1814. Summer Time begins.*	5 19	18 45	100	265
11	▌	M	Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Monchy, 1917.	5 17	18 47	101	264
12	▌	Tu	Lord Rodney's Naval Victory, 1782.	5 15	18 48	102	263
13	▌	W	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END. Magdala, 1868.	5 13	18 50	103	262
14	▌	Th	Maunday Thursday. Princess Beatrice born, 1857.	5 11	18 51	104	261
15	▌	F	**Good Friday.** S.S. *Titanic* disaster, 1912.	5 8	18 53	105	260
16	▌	S	Culloden, 1746. Lent ends at midnight.	5 6	18 55	106	259
17	▌	S	**Easter Day.**	5 4	18 56	107	258
18	▌	M	**Easter Monday.** Bank Holiday.	5 2	18 58	108	257
19	▌	Tu	**Easter Tues.** Primrose Day. Sir Squire Bancroft d. 1926.	5 0	19 0	109	256
20	▌	W	J. Abernethy d. 1831. T.B.D. action off Dover, 1917.	4 58	19 1	110	255
21	▌	Th	Samuel L. Clemens, "Mark Twain," died, 1910.	4 56	19 3	111	254
22	▌	F	Roy. Soc. founded, 1662. Germans used poison gas, 1915.	4 54	19 5	112	253
23	▌	S	ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Naval attack on Zeebrugge, 1918.	4 52	19 6	113	252
24	▌	S	**1st Sun. aft. Easter.** Canadian attack at Ypres, 1915.	4 50	19 8	114	251
25	▌	M	**St. Mark.** ANZAC DAY (1915). Princess Mary b. 1897.	4 48	19 10	115	250
26	▌	Tu	EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	4 46	19 11	116	249
27	▌	W	Edward Gibbon, "Decline and Fall," b. 1737.	4 44	19 13	117	248
28	▌	Th	Chas. Cotton, angler, b. 1630. *Bounty* mutiny, 1789.	4 42	19 15	118	247
29	▌	F	Horse racing in England suspended, 1917.	4 40	19 16	119	246
30	▌	S	Fontenoy, 1745. Univ. Coll., London, founded, 1827.	4 38	19 18	120	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	1d.	4h.	24·2m.
☽ First Quarter	9	0	20·7
○ Full Moon	17	3	35·4
☾ Last Quarter	24	22	20·9

Perigee ..... 1d. 21·8h. ..... 221,820 miles.
Apogee ..... 15d. 0·9h. ..... 252,480 ,,
Perigee ..... 30d. 7·0h. ..... 223,340 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node April 1, 92° 11′.

RAIN FELL IN APRIL, 1926,

on 17 days; total fall 3·88 inches; *above* the average by 2·41 inches.

* **Summer Time.** See note p. 77. No change is made in these pages, but G.M.T. (U.T.) is used throughout. To convert into Summer Time 1 hour must be added.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed.

–. Quarter Sessions to be held in the first whole week after March 31.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. Financial year, 1926-1927, for Treasury purposes ends.

7. Fire Insurances must be paid.

14. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date.

15. Spring Register of Voters comes into force.

THE SUN (MEAN NOON).

Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
4 11	0·75	0 39 35	9·10	4 15·7 N	0·97	0 35 24	11 24 42
3 53	0·75	0 43 13	9·11	4 38·9	0·96	0 39 20	11 20 46
3 35	0·74	0 46 52	9·11	5 2·0	0·96	0 43 17	11 16 50
3 17	0·74	0 50 31	9·12	5 25·0	0·96	0 47 13	11 12 54
3 0	0·73	0 54 10	9·13	5 47·9	0·95	0 51 10	11 8 58
2 42	0·72	0 57 49	9·13	6 10·7	0·95	0 55 6	11 5 3
2 25	0·72	1 1 28	9·14	6 33·4	0·94	0 59 3	11 1 7
2 8	0·71	1 5 8	9·15	6 56·0	0·94	1 3 0	10 57 11
1 51	0·70	1 8 47	9·16	7 18·5	0·93	1 6 56	10 53 15
1 34	0·69	1 12 27	9·17	7 40·8	0·93	1 10 53	10 49 19
1 18	0·68	1 16 7	9·18	8 3·0	0·92	1 14 49	10 45 23
1 2	0·67	1 19 48	9·19	8 25·1	0·92	1 18 46	10 41 27
0 46	0·65	1 23 28	9·20	8 47·0	0·91	1 22 42	10 37 31
0 31	0·64	1 27 9	9·21	9 8·8	0·90	1 26 39	10 33 35
0 15	0·63	1 30 51	9·23	9 30·4	0·90	1 30 35	10 29 39
Subt.	0·61	1 34 32	9·24	9 51·9	0·89	1 34 32	10 25 43
0 14	0·60	1 38 14	9·26	10 13·2	0·88	1 38 29	10 21 48
0 28	0·58	1 41 57	9·27	10 34·3	0·88	1 42 25	10 17 52
0 42	0·57	1 45 40	9·29	10 55·3	0·87	1 46 22	10 13 56
0 55	0·55	1 49 23	9·31	11 16·1	0·86	1 50 18	10 10 0
1 8	0·53	1 53 6	9·32	11 36·7	0·85	1 54 15	10 6 4
1 21	0·51	1 56 50	9·34	11 57·1	0·35	1 58 11	10 2 8
1 33	0·49	2 0 35	9·36	12 17·3	0·84	2 2 8	9 58 12
1 45	0·47	2 4 20	9·38	12 37·3	0·83	2 6 4	9 54 16
1 56	0·45	2 8 5	9·40	12 57·1	0·82	2 10 1	9 50 20
2 6	0·43	2 11 51	9·42	13 16·7	0·81	2 13 58	9 46 24
2 16	0·41	2 15 38	9·45	13 36·1	0·80	2 17 54	9 42 28
2 26	0·39	2 19 25	9·47	13 55·3	0·79	2 21 51	9 38 33
2 35	0·37	2 23 12	9·49	14 14·2	0·78	2 25 47	9 34 37
2 44	0·35	2 27 0	9·51	14 32·9 N	0·77	2 29 44	9 30 41

MEMORANDA.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1926.

	TEMPERATURE			BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN FALL.	SUNSHINE.
	Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	Mean. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)				
				inches.		Directn.	inch.	hours.
	66·1	34·8	45·3	29·994	1·1	SSW	...	7·1
	73·2	41·6	45·9	·973	2·0	ESE	...	6·6
	72·0	46·3	46·0	·854	0·5	Calm	...	0·7
	70·7	53·7	·2	29·937	1·1	SW	·13	4·9
	68·1	48·3	·3	30·089	0·5	Calm	·32	5·3
	60·6	43·1	·3	29·903	0·6	Calm	...	2·2
	61·5	48·9	·3	·689	1·6	WSW	·42	3·1
	55·8	44·8	·1	·674	1·1	SW	·13	2·4
	55·0	41·0	46·0	·861	2·0	NW	...	6·5
	58·2	38·2	45·9	·868	0·7	N	...	5·5
	53·0	34·7	·8	·880	1·8	E	...	4·2
	57·9	37·2	45·9	·848	3·5	E	...	10·0
	66·0	36·0	46·1	·973	0·3	Calm	...	5·2
	67·8	36·5	·4	·945	3·6	SSW	...	7·3
	57·9	43·8	46·8	·574	4·3	SSW	·52	...
	56·2	39·2	47·2	·374	8·5	SSW	·29	2·2
	57·0	37·8	47·6	·409	14·4	WSW	·06	7·7
	60·9	38·5	48·0	·302	2·5	WSW	·11	8·6
	57·8	41·0	·3	·283	4·2	W	·03	5·3
	53·9	38·6	·5	·114	1·4	WSW	·38	2·2
	51·7	39·6	·7	·203	2·5	N	·29	1·1
	52·2	36·1	·7	·466	1·6	N	·16	0·2
	52·0	42·0	·6	·824	1·6	NNE	...	0·4
	52·1	40·1	·6	·968	1·4	NNE	...	0·2
	49·1	39·3	·6	·542	10·5	N	·72	...
	49·1	43·8	·6	·561	1·1	Calm	...	...
	56·1	46·6	·7	·756	0·1	Calm	·02	...
	52·1	46·1	48·8	·684	0·1	Calm	·18	...
	64·9	46·2	49·0	·642	0·9	Calm	·03	2·3
	64·9	45·1	49·1	29·633	0·9	ESE	·00	...
Mn	59·1	41·6	47·3	29·697	—	—	3·88	101·2

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
Day.		Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
5	26·4 W	6·3 S	42·4
15	26·2	5·6	270·4
25	25·2 W	4·7 S	138·3

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Jupiter's Satellites.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	h. m. s.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	5 55	11 35	17 31	0 39 31	1 8·8	61 25·1	6 44·2	9 5	
2	6 16	12 29	18 59	1 35 26	4 58·9	61 13·1	6 41·0	9 20	
3	6 38	13 23	20 27	2 31 40	10 44·7	60 43·1	6 32·1	10 20	
4	7 1	14 18	21 53	3 28 36	15 45·4	59 57·1	6 20·2	11 20	
5	7 28	15 13	23 15	4 26 20	19 42·3	59 3·1	6 5·3	12 20	
6	8 1	16 10	0 30	5 24 29	22 23·3	58 5·1	5 49·4	13 20	
7	8 41	17 6	1 36	6 22 17	23 42·8	57 8·1	5 34·5	14 20	
8	9 31	18 1	2 29	7 18 48	23 42·5	56 17·1	5 20·6	15 20	
9	10 28	18 54	3 12	8 13 13	22 29·1	55 33·1	5 8·7	16 20	
10	11 32	19 44	3 44	9 5 3	20 12·8	54 57·1	4 58·8	17 20	
11	12 39	20 31	4 10	9 54 17	17 5·2	54 30·1	4 51·9	18 20	
12	13 46	21 16	4 31	10 41 9	13 17·5	54 12·1	4 46·1	19 20	
13	14 54	21 58	4 49	11 26 11	9 0·4	54 1·1	4 43·1	20 20	
14	16 0	22 39	5 5	12 10 2	4 23·8	53 58·1	4 42·2	21 20	
15	17 7	23 20	5 20	12 53 23	0 22·9	54 1·1	4 43·1	22 20	
16	18 13	0 1	5 36	13 36 57	5 10·2	54 9·1	4 45·1	23 20	
17	19 21	0 42	5 53	14 21 29	9 48·2	54 22·1	4 49·1	25 20	
18	20 30	1 26	6 13	15 7 37	14 6·3	54 40·1	4 54·1	26 20	
19	21 39	2 12	6 36	15 55 56	17 52·8	55 3·1	5 0·1	27 20	
20	22 49	3 1	7 7	16 46 48	20 55·2	55 30·1	5 7·1	28 20	
21	23 56	3 52	7 45	17 40 17	23 1·0	56 2·1	5 16·1	29 20	
22	.....	.....	.....	18 36 1	23 58·4	56 40·1	5 26·2	0 20	
23	0 57	4 46	8 35	19 33 16	23 38·7	57 22·1	5 38·1	1 20	
24	1 49	5 42	9 38	20 31 4	21 58·1	58 7·1	5 50·2	2 20	
25	2 32	6 38	10 50	21 28 32	18 58·5	58 54·1	6 3·2	3 20	
26	3 6	7 33	12 10	22 25 6	14 47·9	59 38·1	6 15·2	4 20	
27	3 33	8 27	13 34	23 20 41	9 39·7	60 17·1	6 26·2	5 20	
28	3 57	9 21	14 59	0 15 37	3 51·8	60 45·1	6 33·2	6 20	
29	4 18	10 13	16 25	1 10 31	2 14·0	60 59·1	6 37·2	7 20	
30	4 38	11 7	17 52	2 6 4	8 23·6	60 55·1	6 36·2	8 20	

The order of the four largest Satellites of Jupiter from left to right, as seen in an inverting Telescope, is shown in these columns for the moment stated in the first column. The Satellite is indicated by the planet's disc; the black circle shows that the Satellite is behind the planet, either in eclipse or in occultation, while the sign ● shows that it is in transit across the disc.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOM

April 1. Day breaks at 3*h*. Civil twilight ends 19*h*. Night begins 20*h*. 29*m*. length of the Day is 12*h*. 50

Apr. 4, 8*h*. Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 4° N.

Apr. 6, 5*h*. Mercury Jupiter in conjunction. ☿ 0

Apr. 7, 4*h*. Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 2° N.

Apr. 10. Mercury at Great Elongation. 28° W.

Apr. 20, 12*h*. Saturn in junction with ☽. ♄ 0·1° N

Apr. 28, 7*h*. Jupiter in junction with ☽. ♃ 4° N.

Apr. 30, 1*h*. Mercury in junction with ☽. ☿ 3° N.

A display of shooting s diverging from a point a degrees south-west of Veg Lyrae) is expected about 2 21. The Moon rises shortly fore midnight on that date, the meteors are therefore t seen only in the evening hot

In this month the morni increase 6*m*.; the afterno 48*m*.

Constellations near the Se meridian at 22*h*.: Cancer, Hy Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Cor Virgo.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC. S. & N.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC. N.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC. N.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC. S.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC. S.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	2 3 6	6 22·5	2 36 12	15 38·5	5 20 26	24 48·5	23 14 39	5 56·7	16 24 12	19 3
6	23 19 35	5 58·0	2 59 59	17 40·3	5 33 2	24 57·5	23 18 55	5 30·3	16 23 37	19 3
11	23 37 38	4 44·9	3 24 9	19 31·1	5 45 45	25 2·6	23 23 6	5 4·3	16 22 53	19 2
16	23 59 20	2 50·5	3 48 43	21 9·4	5 58 33	25 3·9	23 27 12	4 38·8	16 22 1	19 2
21	0 24 0	0 21·1	4 13 39	22 34·0	6 11 26	25 1·2	23 31 13	4 13·9	16 21 0	19 2
26	0 51 20	2 38·1	4 38 53	23 43·6	6 24 21	24 54·5	23 35 7	3 49·6	16 19 51	19 2

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·79	11·0	6·6	5·2	1·5	0·9	16 1	4·2	6·3	2·8	15·7	8·0
15	8·77	9·3	6·9	4·9	1·5	1·0	15 58	3·5	6·6	2·6	15·9	8·1
25	8·75	8·1	7·2	4·7	1·6	1·0	15 55	3·1	6·9	2·5	16·2	8·2

April 26, Mean Time of Sun's semi-diam. in Transit, 1*m*. 4·8*s*.

URANUS. NEPTUNE.

D.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	♅ URANUS. DEC. S.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	♆ NEPTUNE. DEC.
	H. M.	° ′	H. M.	°
10	0 3·1	0 26	9 47·3	13
30	0 6·9	0 2	9 46·7	13

April 15 Uranus *rises* 4*h*. 33*m*., *s* 16*h*. 35*m*. Neptune *rises* 13*h*. o *sets* 3*h*. 30*m*.

The Date of Easter.—Full Moon this month occurs in the morning of Easter Sunday, a it might be supposed, according to the rubric, which ordains that if the Full Moon happens up a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after, that the festival of this year should be on April 24 But it is to be remembered that the moon to which the rubric applies is not the moon of t heavens, but to the dates of a day of Full Moon in Tables arranged by the Astronomer Roya Bradley, in the year 1752, for the finding of Easter to suit the Gregorian Calendar then new adopted in the British dominions. These tables differ from those formed by Clavius for simil purpose nearly two centuries earlier, in that they eliminated the use of the Epact, or the da of New Moon, in determining the date of Easter, and made the day of Ecclesiastical Full Moo

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith		Dublin (Bar G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	0 58	1 32	10 39	11 4	6 32	6 56	5 37	5 47	11 32	..	1 49	2 6	10 52	11 12
2	1 42	2 14	11 22	11 46	7 19	7 41	6 18	6 34	0 2	0 20	2 31	2 50	11 33	11 54
3	*2 26	*2 56	...	0 7	8 2	8 23	7 1	7 19	0 48	1 6	3 15	3 36	...	0 16
4	*3 9	*3 37	0 28	0 49	8 45	9 3	7 41	8 1	1 32	1 51	4 2	4 24	0 38	0 59
5	*3 51	*4 16	1 8	1 31	9 25	9 43	8 19	8 42	2 14	2 33	4 46	5 8	1 21	1 44
6	4 33	4 55	1 50	2 16	10 6	10 22	8 57	9 25	2 55	3 16	5 28	5 53	2 7	2 30
7	5 16	5 36	2 34	3 3	10 45	10 59	9 38	10 12	3 36	4 0	6 13	6 41	2 53	3 16
8	6 0	6 22	3 20	3 53	11 22	11 38	10 23	11 4	4 21	4 49	7 3	7 36	3 40	4 8
9	6 53	7 19	4 22	5 5	...	0 15	11 16	...	5 14	5 52	8 2	8 44	4 42	5 21
10	8 2	8 38	5 35	6 30	0 49	1 42	0 7	0 27	6 28	7 17	9 18	10 8	6 2	6 44
11	9 34	10 13	7 6	7 58	2 27	3 21	1 40	2 12	7 55	8 42	10 42	11 29	7 24	8 1
12	11 6	11 32	8 25	9 6	4 0	4 39	3 20	3 36	9 10	9 49	11 55	...	8 34	9 5
13	..	0 13	9 23	9 55	5 6	5 35	4 26	4 31	10 8	10 38	0 31	0 50	9 32	9 55
14	0 26	0 59	10 7	10 31	5 55	6 18	5 8	5 10	10 51	11 16	1 17	1 30	10 15	10 33
15	1 6	1 34	10 40	11 0	6 36	6 54	5 39	5 43	11 28	11 50	1 51	2 3	10 49	11 3
16	1 39	2 3	11 10	11 28	7 8	7 23	6 8	6 16	...	0 2	2 21	2 33	11 17	11 30
17	2 10	2 31	11 41	11 56	7 38	7 52	6 36	6 48	0 22	0 34	2 49	3 3	11 44	11 59
18	*2 39	*2 58	...	0 11	8 7	8 20	7 4	7 20	0 52	1 6	3 19	3 36	...	0 14
19	*3 9	*3 27	0 26	0 43	8 37	8 50	7 35	7 50	1 23	1 39	3 51	4 10	0 30	0 46
20	3 40	3 56	0 56	1 14	9 8	9 19	8 1	8 21	1 54	2 11	4 24	4 44	1 2	1 19
21	4 11	4 25	1 26	1 48	9 38	9 49	8 27	8 55	2 25	2 44	4 57	5 20	1 36	1 54
22	4 43	4 57	1 59	2 24	10 10	10 21	8 57	9 34	2 58	3 20	5 32	5 58	2 13	2 33
23	5 20	5 36	2 35	3 6	10 45	10 58	9 34	10 22	3 36	4 3	6 14	6 47	2 55	3 19
24	6 5	6 25	3 22	4 3	11 26	11 49	10 22	11 20	4 23	4 59	7 7	7 47	3 46	4 19
25	7 4	7 30	4 30	5 21	...	0 28	11 22	...	5 25	6 10	8 15	9 1	4 57	5 37
26	8 21	8 56	5 54	6 49	1 7	2 1	0 28	0 43	6 44	7 35	9 36	10 23	6 19	6 59
27	9 55	10 30	7 23	8 10	2 49	3 37	2 5	2 29	8 9	8 54	10 58	11 38	7 37	8 12
28	11 19	11 40	8 35	9 9	4 14	4 47	3 32	3 45	9 20	9 54	...	0 5	8 43	9 12
29	...	0 15	9 27	9 54	5 12	5 39	4 26	4 37	10 15	10 44	0 35	0 55	9 38	10 2
30	0 32	1 1	10 11	10 35	6 4	6 29	5 8	5 24	11 4	11 32	1 19	1 39	10 25	10 46

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
3	4 56	10 28	15 59	6 31	14 2	21 34
10	4 45	10 23	16 1	6 21	14 8	21 58
17	4 34	10 25	16 18	6 13	14 15	22 20
24	4 24	10 34	16 46	6 7	14 23	22 40

D.	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
3	8 15	16 42	1 9	4 59	10 33	16 7
10	8 4	16 32	1 0	4 35	10 13	15 49
17	7 54	16 22	0 51	4 10	9 50	15 30
24	7 45	16 13	0 41	3 45	9 28	15 11

D.	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
3	23 20	3 38	7 56
10	22 51	3 10	7 28
17	22 22	2 41	6 59
24	21 53	2 12	6 31

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star, but rises too near sunrise to be visible.

♀ Venus adds to the beauty of the spring twilight sky. It will be in the region of Aldebaran and the Pleiades in the middle of the month. Magnitude $-3{\cdot}4$ to $-3{\cdot}5$.

♂ Mars is still also an evening star, but is becoming fainter rapidly. It will be due west about 21h. 30 degrees above the horizon, near β Tauri at the beginning of the month and in Gemini at the end. Magnitude $+1{\cdot}4$ to $+1{\cdot}7$.

♃ Jupiter rises less than an hour before the Sun, and is not likely to be conspicuous.

♄ Saturn now rises well before midnight, and is in the south-east about that hour. Magnitude $+0{\cdot}5$ to $+0{\cdot}3$.

the essential point to be considered. The tables were arranged so that this would never differ greatly from that of the day of the actual Full Moon. The dates of Ecclesiastical Full Moon are given, or can be found from Tables given in the Introduction to the Book of Common Prayer. This year the date is April 16th, and the rubric quoted from above is satisfied. The last previous year when Easter fell on April 17th was 1892. It will do so again in 1938, 1949, and 1960, the date of Ecclesiastical Full Moon being April 14th, 13th, and 11th in these years respectively, and as each of the eleven year intervals comprises three leap-years, it is clear that April 17th is the same day of the week in all the years, that is to say, a Sunday as in this year.

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 60° 11 *22d. 2h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	Length of Day
				H. M.	H. M.	
1		S	**2nd Sun. aft. Easter. St. Philip and St. James.**	4 36	19 20	12h
2		M	William Camden, antiquary and historian, b. 1551.	4 34	19 21	12h
3		Tu	Jamaica discovered, 1494. "General" Strike began, '26.	4 32	19 23	12h
4		W	Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A., b. 1820; d. May 15, 1895.	4 30	19 24	12h
5		Th	Napoleon I. died, 1821. Empress Eugénie b. 1826.	4 28	19 26	12h
6		F	KING'S ACCESSION (1910). Phoenix Park murders, 1882.	4 27	19 28	12h
7		S	S.S. *Lusitania* torpedoed, 1915; 1,134 lives lost.	4 25	19 29	12h
8		S	**3rd Sun. after Easter.** Rev. Legh Richmond d. 1827.	4 23	19 31	12h
9		M	Half Quarter Day. Sir James Barrie, Bt., born, 1860.	4 21	19 32	12h
10		Tu	Lodi, 1796. Viscount Bryce, O.M., born, 1838.	4 20	19 34	12h
11		W	Perceval assassinated, 1812. Earl Granville b. 1815.	4 18	19 36	12h
12		Th	Passage of Douro, 1809. "General" Strike ended, '26.	4 16	19 37	12h
13		F	Sir A. Sullivan, composer, b. 1842; d. Nov. 22, 1900.	4 15	19 39	12h
14		S	Old May Day. People's Palace opened, 1887.	4 13	19 40	12h
15		S	**4th Sunday after Easter.** Edmund Keen d. 1833.	4 12	19 42	12h
16		M	Fishmongers Company founded, 1284. Albuera, 1811.	4 10	19 43	12h
17		Tu	King of Spain born, 1886. Relief of Mafeking, 1900.	4 9	19 45	12h
18		W	Elias Ashmole, antiquary, d. 1692; G. Meredith d. 1909.	4 7	19 46	12h
19		Th	La Hogue, 1692. James Boswell, biographer, d. 1795.	4 6	19 48	12h
20		F	Sir Edward Goschen, "Scrap of paper," d. 1924.	4 5	19 49	12h
21		S	Elizabeth Fry b. 1780. "Summer time" adopted, 1916.	4 3	19 50	12h
22		S	**Rogation Sunday.** Earl of Ypres died, 1925.	4 2	19 52	12h
23		M	Ramillies, 1706. Mark Lemon, *Punch*, d. 1870.	4 1	19 53	12h
24		Tu	EMPIRE DAY. Queen Victoria born, 1819.	4 0	19 55	12h
25		W	William Paley d. 1805. Bank Holiday Act, 1871.	3 58	19 56	12h
26		Th	**Ascension Day.** Holy Th. QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (1867).	3 57	19 57	12h
27		F	S. Pepys, d. 1703; Rev. M. Noble, biographer, d. 1827.	3 56	19 58	12h
28		S	H. T. Buckle d. 1862. Souchez and La Bassée, 1915.	3 55	20 0	12h
29		S	**Sunday after Ascension.** Oak Apple Day (1660).	3 54	20 1	12h
30		M	Alexander Pope died, 1744. Alfred Austin born, 1835.	3 53	20 2	12h
31		Tu	UNION DAY, S. Africa (1910). Battle of Jutland, 1916.	3 52	20 3	12h

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	*1d.*	*12h.*	*39·7m.*
☽ First Quarter	8	15	27·1
○ Full Moon	16	19	2·8
☾ Last Quarter	24	5	33·8
● New Moon	30	21	5·9

Apogee ...*12d. 12·7h.* 251,990 miles.
Perigee ...*28d. 8·4h.* 226,180 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, May 1, 90° 36'.

RAIN FELL IN MAY, 1926, on 17 days; total fall, 1·80 inches; *above* the average by 0·07 inch.

The time used in these pages is Greenwich Mean Time. To convert G.M.T. into Summer Time, 1 hour must be added.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 1. Holiday at London Stock Exchange. 5. 17 George V. ends. 6. 18 George V. begins. 15. Scottish Term Day.

ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25.

Equation of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).				Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at Oh. Sidereal Time.	MEMORANDA.
Add or Subtract.	Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.			
M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	
5 52	0·32	2 30 49	9·53	14 51 4N	0·76	2 33 40	9 26 45	1. ☉.
5 59	0·30	2 34 38	9·56	15 9·6	0·75	2 37 37	9 22 49	2.
6 6	0·28	2 38 27	9·58	15 27·6	0·74	2 41 33	9 18 53	
12 12	0·26	2 42 18	9·60	15 45·3	0·73	2 45 30	9 14 57	3.
18 18	0·23	2 46 8	9·62	16 2·7	0·72	2 49 27	9 11 1	
24 24	0·21	2 50 0	9·65	16 19·9	0·71	2 53 23	9 7 5	4.
28 28	0·19	2 53 51	9·67	16 36·8	0·70	2 57 20	9 3 9	
33 33	0·16	2 57 44	9·69	16 53·5	0·69	3 1 16	8 59 13	5.
36 36	0·14	3 1 36	9·71	17 9·8	0·68	3 5 13	8 55 18	6.
39 39	0·12	3 5 30	9·74	17 25·9	0·66	3 9 9	8 51 22	
42 42	0·10	3 9 24	9·76	17 41·6	0·65	3 13 6	8 47 26	7.
44 44	0·07	3 13 18	9·78	17 57·1	0·64	3 17 2	8 43 30	
45 45	0·05	3 17 14	9·81	18 12·3	0·63	3 20 59	8 39 34	8. ☉.
46 46	0·02	3 21 9	9·83	18 27·1	0·61	3 24 56	8 35 38	
47 47	0·00	3 25 5	9·86	18 41·7	0·60	3 28 52	8 31 42	9.
46 46	0·02	3 29 2	9·88	18 55·9	0·59	3 32 49	8 27 46	
46 46	0·05	3 33 0	9·90	19 9·9	0·57	3 36 45	8 23 50	10.
44 44	0·07	3 36 57	9·93	19 23·4	0·56	3 40 42	8 19 54	
42 42	0·09	3 40 56	9·95	19 36·7	0·55	3 44 38	8 15 58	11.
40 40	0·12	3 44 55	9·97	19 49·6	0·53	3 48 35	8 12 3	
37 37	0·14	3 48 55	10·00	20 2·2	0·52	3 52 31	8 8 7	12.
33 33	0·16	3 52 55	10·02	20 14·5	0·50	3 56 28	8 4 11	13.
29 29	0·19	3 56 56	10·04	20 26·4	0·49	4 0 25	8 0 15	
24 24	0·21	4 0 57	10·07	20 38·0	0·47	4 4 21	7 56 19	14.
19 19	0·23	4 4 59	10·09	20 49·2	0·46	4 8 18	7 52 23	
13 13	0·25	4 9 1	10·11	21 0·0	0·44	4 12 14	7 48 27	15. ☉.
7 7	0·27	4 13 4	10·13	21 10·5	0·43	4 16 11	7 44 31	
0 0	0·29	4 17 7	10·15	21 20·7	0·41	4 20 7	7 40 35	16.
5 3	0·31	4 21 11	10·17	21 30·4	0·40	4 24 4	7 36 39	
4 5	0·33	4 25 15	10·19	21 39·8	0·38	4 28 0	7 32 43	17.
3 7	0·35	4 29 20	10·21	21 48·8N	0·37	4 31 57	7 28 48	
								18.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1926.

TEMPERATURE			BAROM.	WIND (Pressure lbs. to sq. foot.)		RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	
Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1906	Mean.		Directn.	inch.	hours.	
°	°	°	inches.					
62·8	48·0	49·3	29·597	3·7	ENE	·04	1·2	19.
57·5	45·0	·5	·662	12·5	ENE	...	3·3	20.
58·9	43·1	49·8	·728	13·5	ENE	...	12·8	21. ☉.
59·0	40·0	50·0	·763	1·3	NNE	...	1·0	
49·3	36·0	·3	·697	1·9	Calm	·05	...	22.
54·4	36·6	·5	·839	4·0	N	...	9·8	23.
55·0	36·0	50·7	·626	2·6	WSW	·22	1·3	
54·9	40·5	51·0	·769	2·1	N	...	6·0	24.
56·8	32·8	·2	·742	1·0	W	...	5·7	25.
52·9	39·4	·5	·532	1·7	SW	·02	0·1	
61·6	46·3	51·8	·459	4·0	SW	·13	2·3	26.
59·4	44·2	52·1	·473	9·2	WSW	·11	10·2	
62·0	44·8	·4	·605	4·0	WSW	·04	8·6	27.
54·6	40·1	·6	·761	1·3	N	·56	2·7	
51·8	38·6	52·8	·767	3·4	NNE	...	3·2	28.
54·1	36·6	53·0	·791	9·2	N	...	9·3	
55·1	37·6	·1	·841	1·7	N	...	1·0	29. ☉.
51·4	43·0	·3	·804	0·4	Calm	·07	...	
54·0	41·4	·5	·753	0·8	Calm	·28	0·2	30.
60·4	42·7	53·8	·782	0·6	Calm	·01	1·4	
70·5	45·1	54·2	·866	1·0	E	·01	6·3	31.
69·7	46·6	·6	·914	0·9	N	...	11·8	
63·0	42·4	54·9	·946	0·9	ENE	...	7·7	
71·0	47·2	55·3	·958	0·9	Calm	·01	7·4	
74·9	48·9	·5	·951	0·6	S	...	4·5	
78·2	53·0	55·8	·798	1·6	S	...	8·8	
72·9	54·2	56·0	·771	2·9	WSW	...	4·5	
66·1	54·5	·2	·570	3·8	SW	·03	0·4	
69·5	54·1	·4	·595	3·7	WSW	·02	8·4	
63·4	53·5	56·7	·394	5·7	SW	·19	1·7	
67·4	48·4	57·1	29·527	2·8	WSW	·01	7·5	
61·0	43·9	53·1	29·719	—	—	1·80	149·1	

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
Day.		Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
5	23·6 W	3·7 S	6·2
15	21·2	2·6	234·0
25	18·1 W	1·4 S	101·7

MAY FIFTH MONTH.

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 3h. 30m. (See p. 16.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	5 0	12 1	19 20	3 2 52	13 42·1N	60 34	26 30	0 11	43○2 ☿
2	5 24	12 56	20 46	4 1 9	18 16·3	59 57	26 20	1 11	43○12
3	5 54	13 54	22 7	5 0 36	21 37·4	59 8	26 7	2 11	4321○
4	6 32	14 52	23 21	6 0 21	23 34·3	58 14	25 52	3 11	421○31
5	7 18	15 49	0 22	6 59 12	24 4·5	57 18	25 37	4 11	1○234●
6	8 14	16 45	1 10	7 55 58	23 13·8	56 25	25 22	5 11	○143 ☿
7	9 18	17 38	1 47	8 49 52	21 13·1	55 39	25 10	6 11	21○34
8	10 25	18 27	2 15	9 40 39	18 15·9	55 1	24 59	7 11	3○124
9	11 34	19 13	2 38	10 28 36	14 35·1	54 33	24 52	8 11	3○24●
10	12 42	19 56	2 56	11 14 15	10 22·6	54 14	24 47	9 11	321○4
11	13 49	20 38	3 13	11 58 21	5 48·4	54 5	24 44	10 11	2○314
12	14 56	21 18	3 28	12 41 41	1 1·9N	54 5	24 44	11 11	1○243
13	16 2	21 59	3 43	13 25 4	3 48·2S	54 13	24 46	12 11	○2413
14	17 10	22 40	3 59	14 9 19	8 32·5	54 26	24 50	13 11	241○3
15	18 18	23 23	4 18	14 55 8	13 0·6	54 45	24 55	14 11	43○1●
16	19 28	0 9	4 40	15 43 12	17 0·7	55 8	25 1	15 11	●43○2
17	20 39	0 57	5 8	16 33 53	20 19·5	55 34	25 8	16 11	432○1
18	21 49	1 48	5 44	17 27 18	22 43·5	56 2	25 16	17 11	●42○1
19	22 53	2 42	6 31	18 23 x	23 59·9	56 33	25 24	18 11	41○23
20	23 48	3 38	7 28	19 20 14	23 59·5	57 4	25 33	19 11	4○213
21	.....	.....	.....	20 17 49	22 38·4	57 37	25 42	20 11	241○3
22	0 34	4 33	8 39	21 14 47	19 59·1	58 11	25 51	21 11	●3○41
23	1 10	5 28	9 56	22 10 28	16 9·7	58 44	26 0	22 11	31○24
24	1 38	6 22	11 16	23 4 48	11 22·9	59 15	26 9	23 11	32○4 ☿
25	2 2	7 13	12 38	23 58 8	5 54·4	59 42	26 16	24 11	●2○14
26	2 22	8 4	14 1	0 51 9	0 2·0S	60 3	26 22	25 11	1○234
27	2 42	8 55	15 25	1 44 43	5 54·0N	60 13	26 24	26 11	○1234
28	3 2	9 47	16 50	2 39 37	11 31·9	60 11	26 24	27 11	21○34
29	3 24	10 41	18 16	3 36 25	16 28·9	59 56	26 20	28 11	32○14
30	3 50	11 37	19 39	4 35 10	20 23·8	59 27	26 12	0 3	31○42
31	4 23	12 34	20 58	5 35 15	22 59·7N	58 48	26 1	1 3	342○1

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

May 1. Day breaks at 2*h*. Civil twilight ends at 20*h*. Night begins 21*h*. 50*m*. Length of the Day is 14*h*. 4*m*.

May 4, 7*h*. Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 3° N.

May 5, 20*h*. Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 0·4° N.

May 17, 15*h*. Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 0° 3′ N.

May 20. Mercury in Superior conjunction.

May 25, 23*h*. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 4° N.

May 26. Saturn in Opposition. Distance from Earth, 833,000,000 miles.

May 31, 22*h*. Mercury in inferior conjunction with ☽. ☿ 2° N.

A shower of meteors believed to have relation to Halley's comet. This period comet is sometimes observed in the mornings from May 2 to 6. They diverge from a point in Aquarius, and are bright objects of long flight.

In this month the Morning Twilight increase 44*m*. ; the Afternoon Twilight decrease 44*m*.

Constellations near the Sun at midnight on 22*h*. : Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Hydra, Corvus, Virgo, Boötes, Libra.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC. N.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC. N.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC. N.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC. S.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC.
	H. M. S.	°	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	°
♈	1 21 23	6 2·1	5 4 23	24 37·4	6 37 18	24 43·8	23 38 55	3 25·9	16 18 36	19
6	1 54 26	9 45·1	5 30 0	25 14·5	6 50 17	24 29·1	23 42 35	3 3·2	16 17 15	19
♉	2 31 0	13 38·7	5 55 37	25 34·5	7 3 15	24 10·3	23 46 7	2 41·2	16 15 49	19
16	3 11 26	17 28·9	6 21 6	25 37·2	7 16 11	23 47·6	23 49 30	2 20·3	16 14 20	19
21	3 55 21	20 54·7	6 46 17	25 22·9	7 29 6	23 21·0	23 52 45	2 0·4	16 12 48	19
26	4 41 3	23 32·0	7 11 4	24 52·0	7 41 57	22 50·5	23 55 49	1 41·6	16 11 15	18
31	5 25 53	25 4·8	7 35 17	24 5·4	7 54 45	22 16·2	23 58 42	1 24·1	16 9 42	18

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·72	7·2	7·6	4·5	1·6	1·0	15 53	2·7	7·3	2·4	16·5	8·2
15	8·70	6·7	8·1	4·3	1·6	1·0	15 51	2·5	7·8	2·3	16·9	8·3
25	8·69	6·8	8·7	4·1	1·7	1·0	15 49	2·6	8·4	2·2	17·3	8·3

May 16, Mean Time of Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m*. 7·0*s*.

D.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	♅ URANUS. DEC. N.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	♆ NEPTUNE. DEC.
	H. M.	°	H. M. S.	°
10	0 8·6	0 9	9 46·7	13
30	0 11·4	0 26	9 47·3	13

May 16. Uranus *rises* 2*h*. 33*m*., *sets* 14*h*. 41*m*. Neptune *rises* 10*h*. 58*m*., *sets* 1*h*. 28*m*.

The Upper Atmosphere.—By the use of free sounding-balloons carrying self-registering instruments to heights of 20 km. (12½ miles) or more, which when they burst owing to diminishing external pressure act as parachutes to bring the instruments to the ground in safety, it is learned that the temperature falls with increasing height up to about 10 km., and then remains constant at about −53° C. up to the greatest height attained. Above that height the condition of the air is inferred from the circumstances pertaining to the flight of meteors, from which it seems that the temperature remains constant as stated from 10 km. to 55 km., and from that height there is increase up to 60 km. From luminous meteor trails it seems that there is a wind at the height of 80 to 100 km. It is suggested that at about 50 km. there is an ionized layer which reflects radio waves by day and makes long distance radio-telegraphy possible. The layer reflects

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar) G.M.T.	
Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1 18	1 44	10 54	11 17	6 52	7 14	5 48	6 9	11 53	....	2 2	2 24	11 6	11 27
*2 2	*2 26	11 40	...	7 36	7 56	6 32	6 56	0 19	0 41	2 45	3 10	11 49	...
*2 47	*3 9	0 2	0 25	8 20	8 40	7 16	7 44	1 4	1 27	3 32	4 0	0 12	0 35
*3 32	*3 51	0 45	1 10	9 5	9 22	7 56	8 28	1 49	2 14	4 20	4 48	0 58	1 22
4 14	4 33	1 28	1 56	9 46	10 2	8 33	9 12	2 34	2 58	5 5	5 34	1 45	2 8
4 59	5 15	2 12	2 42	10 27	10 40	9 13	9 59	3 15	3 41	5 50	6 22	2 32	2 56
5 44	5 59	2 59	3 35	11 5	11 23	9 56	10 50	3 59	4 29	6 39	7 17	3 21	3 48
6 34	6 54	3 55	4 40	11 50	...	10 46	11 49	4 51	5 29	7 37	8 20	4 18	4 53
7 38	8 4	5 7	6 0	0 19	1 6	11 52	...	5 56	6 42	8 47	9 33	5 31	6 9
8 57	9 27	6 28	7 17	1 45	2 36	1 3	1 20	7 11	7 57	10 3	10 44	6 45	7 18
10 19	10 45	7 42	8 22	3 11	3 53	2 32	2 47	8 21	9 2	11 10	11 45	7 49	8 19
11 26	11 46	8 42	9 14	4 20	4 52	3 41	3 51	9 23	9 56	...	0 8	8 47	9 12
....	0 18	9 29	9 53	5 13	5 37	4 29	4 36	10 11	10 37	0 36	0 54	9 34	9 54
0 31	0 55	10 6	10 25	5 55	6 14	5 2	5 12	10 51	11 13	1 14	1 29	10 13	10 30
1 7	1 27	10 38	10 54	6 31	6 48	5 30	5 44	11 26	11 46	1 46	2 1	10 45	11 0
1 39	1 57	11 10	11 26	7 6	7 21	6 0	6 18	....	0 2	2 17	2 34	11 15	11 31
*2 12	*2 29	11 44	11 59	7 40	7 54	6 33	6 56	0 21	0 39	2 48	3 8	11 47	...
2 46	2 59	....	0 18	8 13	8 25	7 4	7 32	0 55	1 14	3 22	3 45	0 3	0 20
3 19	3 31	0 30	0 52	8 46	8 59	7 34	8 8	1 29	1 52	3 59	4 24	0 38	0 57
3 55	4 4	1 4	1 29	9 21	9 33	8 4	8 46	2 5	2 30	4 36	5 4	1 16	1 36
4 31	4 39	1 40	2 10	9 58	10 11	8 38	9 27	2 42	3 10	5 16	5 48	1 57	2 20
5 12	5 21	2 22	2 57	10 37	10 49	9 19	10 15	3 23	3 57	6 2	6 38	2 44	3 10
6 0	6 13	3 11	3 53	11 20	11 40	10 13	11 12	4 14	4 54	6 58	7 39	3 38	4 10
7 0	7 18	4 18	5 9	...	0 18	11 16	...	5 17	5 59	8 5	8 49	4 45	5 26
8 10	8 36	5 41	6 31	0 52	1 42	0 15	0 29	6 27	7 12	9 20	10 4	6 4	6 39
9 32	10 2	7 2	7 45	2 23	3 11	1 33	2 4	7 43	8 24	10 33	11 10	7 12	7 43
10 49	11 10	8 9	8 41	3 43	4 17	2 58	3 20	8 50	9 23	11 35	....	8 12	8 40.
11 47	...	9 1	9 28	4 43	5 12	3 54	4 14	9 46	10 16	0 5	0 28	9 7	9 34
0 6	0 36	9 49	10 12	5 37	6 2	4 38	5 1	10 40	11 6	0 53	1 17	10 0	10 24
0 54	1 20	10 34	10 56	6 27	6 51	5 23	5 50	11 32	11 56	1 39	2 5	10 47	11 10
1 43	2 6	11 21	11 41	7 17	7 39	6 8	6 41	...	0 23	2 25	2 52	11 32	11 54

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12h.)

Mercury ☿			Venus ♀		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 14	10 48	17 23	6 5	14 31	22 57
4 6	11 7	18 10	6 7	14 39	23 12
4 1	11 34	19 10	6 13	14 47	23 21
4 4	12 8	20 15	6 24	14 55	23 26
4 18	12 44	21 13	6 37	15 2	23 26

Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7 37	16 3	0 29	3 20	9 6	14 51
7 31	15 54	0 17	2 55	8 43	14 31
7 25	15 44	0 4	2 30	8 20	14 11
7 20	15 35	23 50	2 4	7 57	13 51
7 15	15 25	23 35	1 39	7 34	13 29

Saturn ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 23	1 42	6 2
0 53	1 13	5 33
0 23	0 43	5 4
9 53	0 14	4 34
9 23	23 44	4 5

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury rises shortly before the Sun in the first part of the month, and sets about an hour later in its last few days, but this is not late enough for the planet to be easily visible.

♀ Venus is becoming brighter and sets late. It follows Mars through the constellation Gemini in the latter part of the month, and the two planets form changing configurations with Castor and Pollux. Magnitude $-3{\cdot}5$ to $-3{\cdot}7$.

♂ Mars, at the end of May, is nearly in line with the Twins, to which it approximates in magnitude.

♃ Jupiter, now in the constellation Pisces, is a Morning Star, and may be seen in the dawn, at a low altitude, south of east. Magnitude $-2{\cdot}0$.

♄ Saturn is above the horizon approximately from sunset to sunrise, but low in the sky, above and to the right of Antares. Mag. $+0{\cdot}2$.

radio-waves by night may be at 80 km. It is also suggested that it is the increase of temperature at about 60 km. that is responsible for the bending down of sound waves which make explosions at long distances audible. The gases seen as aurorae are most frequently at a height of about 100 km., but are sometimes much higher.

Heliographic Elements.—The small Table at the bottom of page 2 of each month shows the position of the Sun's axis of rotation from the N. point, and the solar latitude and longitude of the centre of the disc (that is of the Earth), referred to parallels of latitude and meridians on the Sun's surface. These quantities are used in computing the solar latitude and longitude of spots or other markings.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° ♋ 22d. 10h.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	
1		W	Lord Howe's Victory, 1794. Pullman Cars intro. 1874.	3 51	20 4	15
2		Th	Gordon Riots com. 1780. Thomas Hardy, O.M., b. 1840.	3 51	20 5	15
3		F	EASTER LAW SITTINGS END. KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865).	3 50	20 6	15
4		S	Magenta, 1859. F.-M. Viscount Wolseley born, 1833.	3 49	20 7	15
5		S	**Whit Sunday. Pentecost.** Kitchener drowned, 1916.	3 48	20 8	15
6		M	**Whit Monday.** Bank Holiday.	3 48	20 9	15
7		Tu	**Whit Tuesday.** Messines Ridge captured, 1917.	3 47	20 10	15
8		W	Douglas Jerrold d. 1857. Corn Duty abolished, 1869.	3 47	20 11	15
9		Th	Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee b. 1859; died May 7, 1925.	3 46	20 12	16
10		F	Crystal Palace opened, 1854. Garua (Cameroons) cap-	3 46	20 13	16
11		S	**St. Barnabas.** George I. died, 1727. [tured, 1915.	3 45	20 13	16
12		S	**Trinity Sunday.** Villers-Cotterets, 1918.	3 45	20 14	16
13		M	Frances Burney (Madame D'Arblay) born, 1752.	3 45	20 15	16
14		Tu	Naseby, 1645. Marengo, 1800.	3 45	20 15	16
15		W	First "Hospital Sunday" in London, 1873. (£27,360.)	3 44	20 16	16
16		Th	*Corpus Christi.* Quatre Bras, 1815. Hooge, 1915.	3 44	20 16	16
17		F	John Wesley born, 1703. Bunker Hill, 1775.	3 44	20 17	16
18		S	Waterloo, 1815. Flight-Lieut. Warneford, VC, d. 1915.	3 44	20 17	16
19		S	**1st Sunday after Trinity.** F.-M. Earl Haig b. 1861.	3 44	20 18	17
20		M	Machiavelli, historian and philosopher, died, 1527.	3 44	20 18	17
21		Tu	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	3 44	20 18	17
22		W	Gen. Sir H. Wilson assassinated, 1922. (*Longest Day.*)	3 45	20 19	17
23		Th	PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY (1894).	3 45	20 19	17
24		F	**St. John Baptist.** Midsummer Day. Quarter Day.	3 45	20 19	17
25		S	Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema, painter, died, 1912.	3 45	20 19	17
26		S	**2nd Sunday after Trinity.** Gilbert White d. 1793.	3 46	20 19	17
27		M	Sir John Hayward, historian, died, 1627. [1919.	3 46	20 19	17
28		Tu	Archduke Ferdinand assas. 1914. Germans signed peace	3 47	20 19	17
29		W	**St. Peter and St. Paul.** Globe theatre burnt, 1613.	3 47	20 19	18
30		Th	Gen. Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia, died, 1785.	3 48	20 19	18

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	7d.	7h.	48·7m.
○ Full Moon	15	8	19·3
☾ Last Quarter	22	20	29·4
● New Moon	29	6	32·0

Apogee ..... 9d. 5·5h. 251,470 miles.
Perigee .....24d. 9·8h. 229,130 ,,

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node. June 1, 88° 57′.

RAIN FELL IN JUNE, 1926,

on 13 days; total fall, 3·18 inches, *above* the average by 1·16 inches.

See note on page 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 1. Derby Day.

4. Eton celebration day.

15. Six months' qualifying period for Au Register of Voters ends.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sh of London to be elected by the Liverymen.

—. Quarter Sessions to be held in the whole week after June 24.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at Gh. Sidereal Time.
M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2 28	0·37	4 33 25	10·22	21 57·5 N	0·35	4 35 54	7 24 52
2 19	0·38	4 37 31	10·24	22 5·7	0·34	4 39 50	7 20 56
2 10	0·40	4 41 37	10·26	22 13·6	0·32	4 43 47	7 17 0
2 0	0·41	4 45 43	10·27	22 21·1	0·30	4 47 43	7 13 4
1 50	0·43	4 49 50	10·29	22 28·1	0·29	4 51 40	7 9 8
1 40	0·44	4 53 57	10·30	22 34·8	0·27	4 55 36	7 5 12
1 29	0·45	4 58 4	10·31	22 41·1	0·25	4 59 33	7 1 16
1 18	0·47	5 2 11	10·32	22 47·0	0·24	5 3 29	6 57 20
1 7	0·48	5 6 19	10·33	22 52·5	0·22	5 7 26	6 53 24
0 55	0·49	5 10 27	10·34	22 57·6	0·20	5 11 23	6 49 28
0 43	0·50	5 14 36	10·35	23 2·3	0·19	5 15 19	6 45 33
0 31	0·50	5 18 44	10·36	23 6·6	0·17	5 19 16	6 41 37
0 19	0·51	5 22 53	10·37	23 10·5	0·15	5 23 12	6 37 41
0 7	0·52	5 27 2	10·37	23 13·9	0·14	5 27 9	6 33 45
Add							
0 52	0·52	5 31 11	10·38	23 17·0	0·12	5 31 5	6 29 49
0 18	0·53	5 35 20	10·39	23 19·7	0·10	5 35 2	6 25 53
0 31	0·53	5 39 29	10·39	23 21·9	0·08	5 38 58	6 21 57
0 44	0·54	5 43 39	10·39	23 23·7	0·07	5 42 55	6 18 1
0 57	0·54	5 47 48	10·40	23 25·1	0·05	5 46 52	6 14 5
1 10	0·54	5 51 58	10·40	23 26·1	0·03	5 50 48	6 10 9
1 23	0·54	5 56 7	10·40	23 26·7	0·02	5 54 45	6 6 13
1 36	0·54	6 0 17	10·40	23 26·9	0·00	5 58 41	6 2 17
1 49	0·54	6 4 26	10·40	23 26·7	0·02	6 2 38	5 58 22
2 2	0·54	6 8 36	10·40	23 26·0	0·04	6 6 34	5 54 26
2 15	0·54	6 12 45	10·39	23 25·0	0·05	6 10 31	5 50 30
2 27	0·53	6 16 55	10·39	23 23·5	0·07	6 14 28	5 46 34
2 40	0·53	6 21 4	10·39	23 21·6	0·09	6 18 24	5 42 38
2 53	0·52	6 25 13	10·38	23 19·3	0·10	6 22 21	5 38 42
3 5	0·51	6 29 22	10·37	23 16·6	0·12	6 26 17	5 34 46
3 17	0·50	6 33 31	10·36	23 13·5 N	0·14	6 30 14	5 30 50

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1926.

TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn 1841-1905.	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)		RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
			inches.		Directn.	inch.	hours.
°	°	°					
66·8	45·0	57·4	29·674	1·5	SSW	...	11·5
52·7	48·3	57·8	·384	2·7	NE	·85	...
60·8	47·7	58·1	·711	3·1	N	·19	0·6
66·0	45·0	·3	·717	1·1	Calm	...	7·6
66·5	47·8	·4	·675	1·1	E	...	8·1
67·0	46·4	·3	·820	1·4	N	...	1·2
74·7	54·0	·2	·824	1·2	NNW	...	6·0
66·5	52·7	·1	·686	1·6	SW	·11	1·4
69·8	50·5	·0	·486	1·2	SW	·28	7·5
61·7	49·1	·1	·335	4·9	SW	·16	7·2
64·2	48·7	·2	·366	5·5	SW	·13	8·3
67·0	51·0	·4	·299	3·1	SSW	·12	3·3
66·0	48·1	·5	·410	1·3	WSW	...	2·9
69·3	45·0	·7	·467	2·6	WSW	·17	4·5
70·1	52·9	·8	·654	3·1	WSW	...	7·0
71·0	50·0	58·9	·767	1·5	WSW	...	6·2
66·9	50·1	59·0	·619	1·6	SW	·44	...
69·2	51·1	·2	·627	2·4	NE	·19	6·6
76·6	48·0	·5	·932	1·0	W	...	7·5
75·5	52·1	59·9	·972	2·0	WSW	...	8·5
78·4	60·1	60·3	·855	2·0	WSW	...	6·9
71·7	55·1	·6	·793	2·1	WNW	...	10·2
65·9	48·9	60·9	·849	1·5	NNW	·04	6·0
63·0	45·3	61·2	29·943	1·0	Calm	·19	2·6
65·6	41·2	·4	30·109	0·9	Calm	...	2·6
70·1	43·0	·5	·115	1·0	NW	...	9·7
69·4	47·0	·6	·153	1·6	Calm	·31	5·4
72·7	45·2	·6	·197	0·4	Calm	...	5·1
69·1	47·9	·6	·174	1·6	E	...	10·9
71·0	47·1	61·5	30·055	1·5	ENE	...	14·3
68·2	48·8	59·4	29·756	—	—	3·18	179·6

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5. ☽.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12. ☽.
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19. ☽.
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23.
24.
25.
26. ☽.
27.
28.
29.
30.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	14·1 W	0·1 S	316·1
15	10·0	1·1 N	183·8
25	5·6 W	2·3 N	51·4

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h. 30m (See p. 16.)
	At Greenwich Midnight.								
	h. m.	m. M.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′	′	″	d. h.	W. E.
1	5 5	13 33	22 7	6 35 29	24 7·9N	58	2 15 49	2 3	●423○
2	5 57	14 31	23 3	7 34 40	23 48·9	57	13 15 35	3 3	41○23
3	6 58	15 26	23 45	8 30 35	22 11·6	56	25 15 22	4 3	4○123
4	8 6	16 18	0 17	9 23 35	19 29·8	55	41 15 10	5 3	421○3
5	9 17	17 7	0 42	10 13 19	15 58·7	55	5 15 0	6 3	42○1
6	10 27	17 52	1 2	11 0 12	11 51·8	54	37 14 53	7 3	431○2
7	11 35	18 34	1 20	11 45 1	7 20·9	54	19 14 48	8 3	34○21
8	12 42	19 15	1 35	12 28 35	2 35·8N	54	12 14 46	9 3	231○4
9	13 49	19 56	1 50	13 11 50	2 14·8S	54	15 14 47	10 3	○234
10	14 56	20 37	2 6	13 55 37	7 2·3	54	26 14 50	11 3	○1234
11	16 4	21 19	2 23	14 40 49	11 37·4	54	46 14 55	12 3	21○34
12	17 13	22 3	2 44	15 28 13	15 49·0	55	11 15 2	13 3	2○314
13	18 25	22 51	3 9	16 18 22	19 24·2	55	41 15 10	14 3	31○24
14	19 36	23 42	3 41	17 11 32	22 8·4	56	14 15 19	15 3	3○214
15	20 44	0 36	4 24	18 7 27	23 47·4	56	46 15 28	16 3	321○4
16	21 44	1 32	5 20	19 5 18	24 9·3	57	18 15 37	17 3	○4123●
17	22 34	2 28	6 27	20 3 50	23 8·2	57	47 15 45	18 3	4○23●
18	23 13	3 24	7 44	21 1 45	20 45·5	58	14 15 52	19 3	421○3
19	23 44	4 19	9 4	21 58 8	17 9·9	58	36 15 58	20 3	42○13
20	...	...	...	22 52 40	12 35·2	58	55 16 3	21 3	431○2
21	0 9	5 11	10 25	23 45 37	7 17·9	59	11 16 7	22 3	43○21
22	0 29	6 1	11 47	0 37 40	1 35·6	S 59	22 16 10	23 3	432○1
23	0 48	6 51	13 9	1 29 42	4 13·2	N 59	27 16 12	24 3	●4○123
24	1 7	7 41	14 31	2 22 38	9 49·8	59	27 16 12	25 3	●4○23
25	1 28	8 32	15 54	3 17 14	14 54·4	59	19 16 10	26 3	21○43
26	1 51	9 25	17 16	4 13 57	19 7·3	59	2 16 5	27 3	2○134
27	2 20	10 21	18 36	5 12 36	22 10·8	58	38 15 59	28 3	31○24
28	2 57	11 18	19 49	6 12 19	23 52·1	58	6 15 50	29 3	3○124
29	3 44	12 16	20 50	7 14 45	24 6·3	57	29 15 40	0 27	321○4
30	4 42	13 13	21 39	8 9 25	22 57·5N	56	49 15 29	1 27	23○14

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AN OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOME

June 1. Civil twilight end *21h. 7m.* There is no closed n in this month in the latitud London. The length of the from Sunrise to Sunset on *Ju* is *16h. 13m.* Its length is ne *16h. 34m.* from the 20th to the 2

June 3. *6h.* Venus in conj tion with ☽. ♀ 0° 1′ N.

June 3. *12h.* Mars in conj tion with ☽. ♂ 1° S.

June 9. *18h.* Venus and M in conjunction. ♀ 1° N.

June 13. *18h.* Saturn in conj tion with ☽. ♄ 0° 2° S.

June 15. *8h.* Total Eclipse the Moon. Invisible at Greenwi See p. 58.

June 22. Mercury at Great Elongation. 25° E.

June 22, *10·4h.* Sun enters sign Cancer (Summer Solstice).

June 22, *11h.* Jupiter in c junction with ☽. ♃ 4° N.

June 22–24. Eclipse of Jupit Satellite IV. See pp. 58.

June 29, *6h.* Eclipse of the S **Visible as a Total Eclipse fr England.** See p. 58.

There may be a display meteors of a stream associa with the Pons-Winnecke period comet towards the end of month.

The Mornings increase ab *7m.* up to the 17th, and then crease.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC. N.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC. N.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC. N.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC. N.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
5	6 7 24	25 32·5	7 58 50	23 4·1	8 7 30	21 38·3	0 1 24	1 7·8	16 8 11	18 51·
10	6 44 8	25 5·6	8 21 37	21 49·4	8 20 9	20 56·9	0 3 54	0 53·0	16 6 41	18 48·
15	7 15 20	23 58·6	8 43 33	20 22·7	8 32 44	20 12·0	0 6 10	0 39·6	16 5 15	18 44·
20	7 40 34	22 25·6	9 4 34	18 45·5	8 45 14	19 23·9	0 8 13	0 27·7	16 3 52	18 41·
25	7 59 25	20 40·1	9 24 37	16 59·5	8 57 38	18 32·6	0 10 2	0 17·5	16 2 37	18 38·
30	8 11 19	18 55·1	9 43 39	15 6·2	9 9 58	17 38·4	0 11 35	0 8·9	16 1 27	18 36·

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·68	7·8	9·5	4·0	1·7	1·0	15 47	3·0	9·1	2·1	17·8	8·3
15	8·67	9·3	10·5	3·9	1·8	1·0	15 46	3·5	10·0	2·1	18·4	8·3
25	8·66	11·3	11.6	3·8	1·8	1·0	15 46	4·3	11·0	2·0	18·9	8·2

June 15, Mean Time of Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1m. 8·7s.

D.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	♅ URANUS. DEC. S.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	♆ NEPTUNE. DEC. S.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′
10	0 12·4	0 33	9 47·9	13 4
30	0 13·6	0 40	9 49·8	13 3

June 15. Uranus *rises* 0*h.* 37*m.*, *se* 12*h.* 48*m.* Neptune *rises* 9*h.* an *sets* 23*h.* 31*m.*

The Solar Eclipse of June 29.—The eclipse of the Sun in this month is to dwellers in th British Isles the most interesting event of its kind that has happened for two hundred year From a strip of England about thirty miles in breadth, whose central line runs through Cricciet Colwyn Bay, Southport, Settle, Richmond, Darlington and Hartlepool, the Sun, an hour and half or more after rising, will be totally eclipsed, and given a clear Eastern sky, the corona will b seen from the places named for about 23 seconds, an experience which is generally to be achieve only by making a journey of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of miles. On the central line totali will be shorter in the west, longer in the east, and at places within the strip other than those o the central line its duration will be shorter as the distance of the place of observation from th line increases.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

London Bridge.		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
*2 30	*2 49	...	0 8	8 4	8 23	6 52	7 29	0 44	1 12	3 11	3 42	...	0 17
3 16	3 33	0 26	0 54	8 48	9 4	7 34	8 17	1 30	1 58	4 0	4 30	0 40	1 3
4 1	4 13	1 9	1 40	9 29	9 44	8 12	9 0	2 12	2 42	4 44	5 15	1 25	1 48
4 43	4 53	1 53	2 25	10 11	10 25	8 50	9 44	2 55	3 27	5 30	6 4	2 12	2 37
5 27	5 37	2 39	3 13	10 50	11 2	9 35	10 31	3 39	4 12	6 19	6 55	3 1	3 26
6 16	6 25	3 26	4 9	11 31	11 48	10 24	11 22	4 27	5 0	7 11	7 47	3 52	4 20
7 9	7 20	4 27	5 14	...	0 22	11 17	...	5 19	5 55	8 8	8 46	4 50	5 22
8 8	8 26	5 37	6 23	0 49	1 30	0 13	0 16	6 20	6 58	9 10	9 48	5 54	6 25
9 17	9 38	6 47	7 27	2 5	2 46	1 17	1 35	7 25	8 0	10 13	10 47	6 54	7 22
10 24	10 43	7 48	8 21	3 18	3 52	2 32	2 52	8 26	8 57	11 11	11 41	7 50	8 17
11 22	11 38	8 40	9 6	4 19	4 45	3 34	3 50	9 20	9 45	...	0 4	8 42	9 5
...	0 8	9 23	9 44	5 7	5 29	4 15	4 34	10 6	10 28	0 27	0 48	9 27	9 49
0 24	0 47	10 3	10 21	5 52	6 11	4 53	5 12	10 50	11 10	1 7	1 ■8	10 10	10 30
1 6	1 25	10 41	10 56	6 33	6 51	5 27	5 52	11 33	11 50	1 44	2 7	10 48	11 6
1 45	2 0	11 18	11 32	7 14	7 29	6 1	6 34	...	0 15	2 21	2 45	11 24	11 42
2 23	2 37	11 57	...	7 52	8 6	6 37	7 16	0 30	0 56	2 58	3 25	...	0 0
3 3	3 14	0 9	0 36	8 30	8 44	7 14	7 59	1 9	1 38	3 38	4 8	0 20	0 42
*3 43	3 52	0 47	1 18	9 11	9 26	7 51	8 40	1 52	2 22	4 21	4 ■4	1 4	1 27
4 25	4 33	1 29	2 4	9 54	10 7	8 30	9 24	2 34	3 7	5 8	5 43	1 51	2 15
5 10	5 27	2 15	2 54	10 36	10 50	9 16	10 13	3 20	3 54	5 58	6 34	2 40	3 6
5 58	6 8	3 6	3 47	11 18	11 35	10 8	11 5	4 9	4 45	6 53	7 30	3 33	4 2
6 51	7 7	4 6	4 52	...	0 7	11 7	11 59	5 6	5 43	7 53	8 32	4 33	5 6
7 52	8 14	5 20	6 7	0 33	1 13	...	0 9	6 8	6 45	8 59	9 36	5 40	6 13
9 0	9 25	6 34	7 13	1 49	2 32	0 58	1 23	7 12	7 47	10 3	10 37	6 44	7 13
10 10	10 37	7 37	8 11	3 6	3 43	2 13	2 48	8 17	8 50	11 5	11 35	7 42	8 11
11 16	11 40	8 35	9 5	4 13	4 45	3 23	3 52	9 21	9 50	...	0 4	8 41	9 11
...	0 11	9 30	9 55	5 13	5 42	4 17	4 45	10 21	10 45	0 31	1 0	9 40	10 7
0 37	1 3	10 20	10 41	6 10	6 36	5 4	5 39	11 16	11 38	1 23	1 52	10 33	10 57
1 29	1 51	11 8	11 28	7 3	7 25	5 50	6 31	...	0 10	2 12	2 41	11 20	11 42
2 19	2 37	11 57	...	7 50	8 10	6 36	7 22	0 28	1 1	2 58	3 29	...	0 4

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12*h*.)

Mercury ☿

Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 42	13 26	21 50
5 11	13 38	22 4
5 36	13 49	22 0
5 52	13 48	21 42

Venus ♀

Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 53	15 7	23 21
7 9	15 11	23 12
7 26	15 14	23 0
7 41	15 14	22 45

Mars ♂

Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7 12	15 16	23 19
7 9	15 6	23 2
7 6	14 56	22 45
7 3	14 45	22 27

Jupiter ♃

Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 13	7 10	13 7
0 48	6 46	12 45
0 22	6 22	12 22
23 51	5 53	11 55

Saturn ♄

Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 53	23 14	3 36
3 23	22 45	3 7
2 53	22 15	2 38
2 23	21 46	2 9

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury arrives at Eastern elongation on the 22nd, and may be seen in the late evening twilight in the north-west by west in the middle of the month.

♀, ♂ Venus and Mars are evening stars, near together in early June, and quite close to Castor and Pollux. At 21*h*. almost throughout the month the two planets will be north of west at altitude about 18°. Venus passes a degree (declination) above Mars on the 9th, and will be considerably to the left of its fainter neighbour on June 30. Magnitude of Mars +2·0.

♃ Jupiter is a morning star, rising almost due east at the times given. Magnitude −1·9 to −2·0.

♄ Saturn is in the south an hour or two before midnight, and above the horizon from sunset to dawn. Magnitude +0·2 to +0·4.

From within this strip the phases of a partial eclipse will be seen before and after totality, but immediately outside its limits and from other parts of the British Isles, the Sun will not be entirely covered, and there will be only a large partial eclipse. It will be of great interest and of some scientific importance to know the precise lines of demarcation where totality ends, and the facts as to visibility or non-visibility of the corona in these regions. Precise observations of the length of totality will help to determine the position of these limiting lines, and such observations may serve to correct the lunar tables. Places on or near the southern limit as at present defined are Barmouth, South-east Liverpool, Wigan, Burnley, Patcley Bridge, South Otterington. The Northern limit passes through, or near to, Carnforth, Kirkby Lonsdale, Durham and South Sunderland. (*See* p. 58.)

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 120° 0′ ☊ 23d. 21h.	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.	Days of the Year	Days to end of Year
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		F	Dominion Day, Canada (1867). Somme, 1916.	3 48	20 18	182	183
2		S	Adm. Craddock born, 1862; d. (Coronel), Nov. 1, 1914.	3 49	20 18	183	182
3		S	**3rd Sunday after Trinity.** King Haakon b. 1872.	3 50	20 18	184	181
4		M	Independence Day, U.S.A. (1776). Ulundi, 1879.	3 51	20 17	185	180
5		Tu	Rt. Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes b. 1853; d. Mar. 26, 1902.	3 51	20 17	186	179
6		W	Princess Victoria b. 1868. King's marriage (1893).	3 52	20 16	187	178
7		Th	Old Quarter Day. Richard B. Sheridan died, 1816.	3 53	20 16	188	177
8		F	Joseph Chamberlain born, 1836; died, July 2, 1914.	3 54	20 15	189	176
9		S	Sempach, 1386. German S.W. Africa surrend. 1915.	3 55	20 15	190	175
10		S	**4th Sunday after Trinity.** Capt. Marryatt b. 1792.	3 56	20 14	191	174
11		M	Oudenarde, 1708. King visited Channel Is., 1921.	3 57	20 13	192	173
12		Tu	Crimea evacuated, 1856. Earl of Birkenhead b. 1872.	3 58	20 12	193	172
13		W	John Dee, astrologer, born, 1527. Berlin Treaty, 1878.	3 59	20 11	194	171
14		Th	Bastille stormed, 1789. French General Holiday.	4 0	20 11	195	170
15		F	St. Swithun's Day. Second battle of the Marne, 1918.	4 1	20 10	196	169
16		S	Nicholas II, ex-Czar of Russia, assassinated, 1918.	4 2	20 9	197	168
17		S	**5th Sun. after Trinity.** Franco-Prussian War, 1870.	4 3	20 8	198	167
18		M	Dr. W. G. Grace b. 1848. Foch's counter-attack, 1918.	4 5	20 7	199	166
19		Tu	Flinders, navigator, d. 1814. Peace Celebrations, 1919.	4 6	20 6	200	165
20		W	Sir R. Wallace died, 1890. Andrew Lang died, 1912.	4 7	20 4	201	164
21		Th	Rev. J. G. Wood b., 1827. A. Constable, pub., d. 1827.	4 8	20 3	202	163
22		F	Sir H. Rider Haggard born, 1856; died May 14, 1925.	4 10	20 2	203	162
23		S	Jewish Disabilities Act, 1858. Ultimatum to Serbia, 1914	4 11	20 1	204	161
24		S	**6th Sunday after Trinity.** Gibraltar captured, 1704.	4 12	19 59	205	160
25		M	**St. James.** Earl Balfour, K.G., born, 1848.	4 14	19 58	206	159
26		Tu	George Bernard Shaw born, 1856.	4 15	19 57	207	158
27		W	Talavera, 1809. Captain Fryatt shot, 1916.	4 17	19 55	208	157
28		Th	*Alabama* sailed, 1862. Source of Nile discovered, 1862.	4 18	19 54	209	156
29		F	Spanish Armada dispersed, 1588. Wilberforce d. 1833.	4 19	19 52	210	155
30		S	Trinity Law Sittings end. Sir C. Hawtrey d. 1923.	4 21	19 51	211	154
31		S	**7th Sun. after Trinity.** 3rd battle of Ypres, 1917.	4 22	19 49	212	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter..... *9d. 0h. 52·5m.*
○ Full Moon .....14 19 22·5
☾ Last Quarter.....21 14 43·4
● New Moon .....28 17 36·4

Apogee ... *6d. 23·9h.* ..... 251,160 miles.
Perigee ... *19d. 12·4h.* ..... 229,020 „
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, July 1, 87° 22′.

RAIN FELL IN JULY, 1926, on 17 days; total fall 2·11 inches; *below* the average by 0·13 inch.

See note on page 28.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

—. Quarter Sessions to be held in the first whole week after June 24.

5. Dividends due.

9. Fire Insurances to be paid.

15. Registration Officers to publish New List of all Electors on Autumn Register.

31. Gun and Game Licences expire.

	Equation of Time: Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon): Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.	MEMORANDA.
	M. S.	s.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	
1	3 29	0·50	6 37 40	10·35	23 10·0 N	0·16	6 34 10	5 26 54	1.
2	3 41	0·48	6 41 48	10·34	23 6·1	0·17	6 38 7	5 22 58	2.
3	3 53	0·47	6 45 56	10·33	23 1·7	0·19	6 42 3	5 19 2	
4	4 4	0·46	6 50 4	10·32	22 57·0	0·21	6 46 0	5 15 7	3. ☽.
5	4 15	0·45	6 54 11	10·30	22 51·9	0·22	6 49 57	5 11 11	
6	4 25	0·43	6 58 18	10·29	22 46·3	0·24	6 53 53	5 7 15	4.
7	4 35	0·42	7 2 25	10·27	22 40·4	0·26	6 57 50	5 3 19	
8	4 45	0·40	7 6 31	10·26	22 34·1	0·27	7 1 46	4 59 23	5.
9	4 54	0·38	7 10 37	10·24	22 27·4	0·29	7 5 43	4 55 27	
10	5 3	0·37	7 14 43	10·22	22 20·3	0·30	7 9 39	4 51 31	6.
11	5 12	0·35	7 18 48	10·20	22 12·8	0·32	7 13 36	4 47 35	
12	5 20	0·33	7 22 53	10·19	22 4·9	0·34	7 17 32	4 43 39	7.
13	5 28	0·31	7 26 57	10·17	21 56·7	0·35	7 21 29	4 39 43	
14	5 35	0·29	7 31 0	10·15	21 48·1	0·37	7 25 26	4 35 47	8.
15	5 42	0·27	7 35 4	10·13	21 39·1	0·38	7 29 22	4 31 52	
16	5 48	0·25	7 39 7	10·11	21 29·7	0·40	7 33 19	4 27 56	9.
17	5 54	0·23	7 43 9	10·09	21 20·0	0·42	7 37 15	4 24 0	10. ☽.
18	5 59	0·21	7 47 11	10·06	21 9·9	0·43	7 41 12	4 20 4	
19	6 3	0·19	7 51 12	10·04	20 59·5	0·44	7 45 8	4 16 8	11.
20	6 8	0·16	7 55 13	10·02	20 48·7	0·46	7 49 5	4 12 12	
21	6 11	0·14	7 59 13	10·00	20 37·5	0·47	7 53 1	4 8 16	12.
22	6 14	0·12	8 3 12	9·98	20 26·0	0·49	7 56 58	4 4 20	
23	6 17	0·10	8 7 12	9·95	20 14·2	0·50	8 0 55	4 0 24	13.
24	6 19	0·07	8 11 10	9·93	20 2·0	0·51	8 4 51	3 56 28	
25	6 21	0·05	8 15 8	9·91	19 49·5	0·53	8 8 48	3 52 32	14.
26	6 21	0·03	8 19 6	9·88	19 36·6	0·54	8 12 44	3 48 36	
27	6 22	0·00	8 23 3	9·86	19 23·5	0·56	8 16 41	3 44 41	15.
28	6 21	0·02	8 26 59	9·83	19 10·0	0·57	8 20 37	3 40 45	
29	6 21	0·05	8 30 54	9·81	18 56·2	0·58	8 24 34	3 36 49	16.
30	6 19	0·08	8 34 50	9·78	18 42·0	0·00	8 28 30	3 32 53	
31	6 17	0·10	8 38 44	9·76	18 27·6 N	0·61	8 32 27	3 28 57	17. ☽.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1926.

	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)		RAIN. FALL	SUN. SHINE.	
	°	°	°	inches.		Directn.	inch.	hours.	
1	76·3	50·2	61·5	29·990	1·8	E	...	13·1	20.
2	72·3	51·0	·6	30·040	1·5	NE	·02	4·9	21.
3	77·2	56·9	61·8	29·964	2·1	NE	·01	9·4	
4	67·7	52·4	62·1	·871	1·3	N	·10	0·1	22.
5	66·5	54·1	·3	·696	0·9	N	·11	...	
6	69·0	55·1	·4	·503	1·1	SW	·02	1·0	23.
7	66·3	52·1	·4	·670	0·0	Calm	·02	...	
8	77·5	50·1	·4	·853	1·0	Calm	...	6·6	24. ☽.
9	76·9	53·4	·4	·824	3·0	SW	...	5·8	
10	70·1	54·2	·5	·899	1·6	WNW	...	1·7	25.
11	83·0	60·2	·7	·926	0·6	WSW	...	5·2	26.
12	84·2	60·8	62·9	·967	0·5	Calm	...	5·6	
13	82·9	57·6	63·1	·945	1·7	ESE	...	13·4	27.
14	86·7	57·9	·3	·844	0·7	Calm	...	13·1	
15	70·0	56·8	·4	·893	1·5	NNE	...	...	28.
16	73·0	54·7	·4	·997	2·0	E	...	11·6	29.
17	74·3	49·5	·4	·936	0·6	ESE	...	11·1	
18	83·8	56·0	·3	·700	6·7	ESE	·49	7·2	30.
19	74·9	60·2	·2	·486	3·3	SW	·21	6·4	
20	70·8	57·8	·2	·698	3·0	NW	·11	3·9	31. ☽.
21	68·6	53·5	·2	·671	4·4	SW	·12	1·8	
22	71·0	51·0	·1	·885	3·8	W	...	5·8	
23	79·6	60·0	63·0	·798	3·3	WSW	...	11.8	
24	70·5	56·3	62·9	·527	2·7	WSW	·05	0·6	
25	71·6	54·9	·7	·556	3·3	W	·06	7·9	
26	59·3	47·7	·5	29·857	0·9	Calm	·34	...	
27	67·7	47·2	·4	30·070	3·1	N	·04	4·8	
28	67·9	49·0	·3	30·054	1·3	W	·02	0·1	
29	75·8	56·4	·3	29·944	1·8	NW	·36	8·2	
30	78·0	55·4	·3	30·056	1·0	NNW	·03	6·8	
31	68·8	50·3	62·2	30·188	1·6	N	...	5·0	
Mn	73·6	54·3	62·7	29·849	—	—	2·11	172·9	

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	1·1 W	3·4 N	279·0
15	3·4 E	4·4	146·7
25	7·8 E	5·3 N	14·4

(See Note, p. 4.) THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 1h. 45m. (See p. 16.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. / E.
1	5 47	14 7	22 16	9 4 13	20 37·0N	56	9 15	18 2	17 1○234
2	6 58	14 58	22 44	9 55 45	17 19·6	55	31 15	8 3	17 ○43
3	8 8	15 45	23 7	10 44 11	13 20·8	55	0 14	59 4	17 24○13
4	9 19	16 29	23 24	11 30 4	8 54·1	54	35 14	52 5	17 4○23
5	10 27	17 11	23 40	12 14 13	4 10·9N	54	20 14	48 6	17 43○12
6	11 34	17 52	23 56	12 57 32	0 39·5 S	54	15 14	47 7	17 4321○
7	12 41	18 32	0 11	13 40 56	5 28·5	54	20 14	48 8	17 4231○
8	13 48	19 13	0 27	14 25 20	10 7·5	54	36 14	52 9	17 41○32
9	14 57	19 57	0 46	15 11 37	14 26·8	55	0 14	59 10	17 4○213
10	16 7	20 43	1 10	16 0 32	18 15·0	55	32 15	8 11	17 ●4○3
11	17 19	21 32	1 38	16 52 36	21 18·2	56	10 15	18 12	17 143○2
12	18 29	22 22	2 17	17 47 52	23 21·5	56	50 15	29 13	17 3○142
13	19 33	23 21	3 9	18 45 47	24 10·6	57	31 15	40 14	17 312○4
14	20 28	0 18	4 12	19 45 10	23 35·6	58	8 15	50 15	17 23○14
15	21 12	1 16	5 28	20 44 35	21 34·4	58	40 15	59 16	17 1○324
16	21 46	2 12	6 49	21 42 45	18 13·4	59	5 16	6 17	17 ○2134
17	22 13	3 6	8 12	22 38 56	13 46·5	59	21 16	10 18	17 ●2○34
18	22 35	3 58	9 35	23 33 8	8 32·3	59	29 16	12 19	17 ☽●4○☽
19	22 55	4 48	10 57	0 25 50	2 50·4 S	59	29 16	12 20	17 3○142
20	23 14	5 38	12 19	1 17 52	2 59·4N	59	22 16	11 21	17 3412○
21	23 33	6 28	13 40	2 10 9	8 38·0	59	11 16	8 22	17 423○1
22	23 55	7 20	15 2	3 3 32	13 47·3	58	55 16	3 23	17 41○32
23	.....	.....	.....	3 58 37	18 9·5	58	35 15	58 24	17 4○213
24	0 22	8 14	16 21	4 55 33	21 28·6	58	12 15	51 25	17 421○3
25	0 55	9 9	17 35	5 53 51	23 31·7	57	45 15	44 26	17 ●4○3
26	1 37	10	18 40	6 52 30	24 11·6	57	16 15	36 27	17 43○12
27	2 29	11	19 33	7 50 11	23 28·7	56	44 15	28 28	17 3412○
28	3 31	11	57 20	14 8 45	21 30·5	56	12 15	19 0	6 32○41
29	4 40	12	49 20	45 9 38	14 18·0	56	40 15	10 1	6 1○324
30	5 52	13	38 21	10 10 27	48 14 42·0	55	10 15	2 2	6 ○1234
31	7 2	14	23 21	29 11 14	41 10 21·0N	54	45 14	55 3	6 21○34

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec. N.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec. N.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec. N.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec. S.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec. S.
	H. M. S.	°	H. M. S.	°	H. M. S.	°	H. M. S.	°	H. M. S.	°
5	8 15 36	17 23·9	10 1 37	13 7·4	9 22 12	16 41·3	0 12 52	0 2·2	16 0 25	18 34·5
10	8 12 2	16 19·5	10 18 27	11 4·7	9 34 21	15 41·5	0 13 52	0 2·7	15 59 30	18 32·5
15	8 1 39	15 58·5	10 34 2	9 0·0	9 46 26	14 39·2	0 14 36	0 5·8	15 58 43	18 31·7
20	7 47 52	16 6·1	10 48 36	6 55·2	9 58 25	13 34·5	0 15 2	0 7·0	15 58 6	18 31·6
25	7 36 4	16 53·0	11 0 59	4 52·2	10 10 21	12 27·7	0 15 10	0 6·2	15 57 37	18 30·8
30	7 31 33	17 57·4	11 12 0	2 53·3	10 22 14	11 18·8	0 14 59	0 3·5	15 57 19	18 31·1

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·66	13·7	22·9	3·7	1·9	1·0	15 45	5·2	12·4	2·0	19·6	8·1
15	8·66	15·3	14·7	3·6	1·9	0·9	15 46	5·8	14·0	1·9	20·2	8·0
25	8·67	14·1	16·9	3·6	2·0	0·9	15 46	5·4	16·1	1·9	20·8	7·9

July 15. Mean Time of Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1m. 7·8s.

D.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	Dec. N.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec. S.
	H. M.	° ′	H. M.	° ′
10	0 13·7	0 40	9 50·9	13 32
30	0 13·1	0 35	9 53·4	13 19

July 16. Uranus *rises 22h. 32m., sets* 10h. 44m. Neptune *rises 7h. 5m., sets 21h. 32m.*

Sunspots. - Though it is not possible to predict the appearance of individual spots, it may be said with some confidence that there will be many and large groups on the Sun in the current year for there is nothing more certain in Nature than the increase and decrease of the number and area of the sunspots in a period of about eleven years. Maximum may be expected at the end of this year or in 1928, since that will be about 4½ years after minimum. The cause of the waxing and waning is not known, but it appears to be an indication of some periodic change in Nature which shows itself in other ways on the Sun, such as the appearance of prominences and in changes in the form of the corona, and also in some terrestrial phenomena. Certain manifestations of earth magnetism, such as the length of the daily swing of the magnet recording declination, appear to be periodic, and the periods synchronise with that of the sunspots. The number of observed

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. Civil twilight ends 21h. 23m. In this month there is no closed night in the latitude of London until after the 21st, when the Sun will be near below the horizon at midnight. The length of the Day on July 1 is 16h. 30m.

July 1, 1h. Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 4° S.

July 2, 4h. Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 3° S.

July 2. Venus at Greatest Elongation. 45° E.

July 2, 22h. Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 3° S.

July 3. Earth at greatest distance from the Sun. Aphelion Distance, 94,453,000 miles.

July 10, 23h. Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 24′ S.

July 19. Mercury at Inferior conjunction.

July 19, 19h. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 4° N.

July 27, 17h. Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 6° S.

July 30, 22h. Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 4° S.

Meteors of the Perseid stream begin to appear in July.

In this month the Morning decrease 34m., and the Afternoon 29m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight: Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Sagittarius

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	*3 6	*3 20	0 14	0 43	8 36	8 53	7 20	8 8	1 16	1 48	3 46	4 18	0 27	0 51
2	3 50	3 59	0 57	1 27	9 17	9 32	7 59	8 49	1 58	2 30	4 31	5 2	1 14	1 35
3	4 31	4 37	1 38	2 9	9 57	10 9	8 35	9 25	2 38	3 9	5 13	5 44	1 55	2 16
4	5 11	5 15	2 17	2 51	10 33	10 45	9 14	10 4	3 19	3 48	5 56	6 27	2 38	3 0
5	5 53	5 56	2 58	3 33	11 8	11 20	9 59	10 45	4 0	4 28	6 41	7 10	3 22	3 44
6	6 36	6 41	3 45	4 22	11 42	11 59	10 44	11 25	4 42	5 9	7 27	7 56	4 6	4 30
7	7 20	7 29	4 40	5 19	...	0 28	11 31	...	5 27	5 56	8 16	8 47	4 56	5 23
8	8 8	8 25	5 41	6 19	0 53	1 27	0 7	0 25	6 19	6 51	9 12	9 42	5 51	6 30
9	9 9	9 31	6 43	7 18	1 59	2 36	0 59	1 35	7 19	7 53	10 10	10 40	6 49	7 18
10	10 14	10 41	7 46	8 17	3 13	3 48	2 16	2 54	8 24	8 54	11 11	11 38	7 48	8 16
11	11 18	11 43	8 44	9 8	4 20	4 45	3 25	3 56	9 23	9 47	...	0 8	8 43	9 9
	...	0 9	9 31	9 50	5 12	5 35	4 14	4 46	10 15	10 36	0 29	0 58	9 34	9 59
	0 33	0 55	10 15	10 32	6 2	6 22	4 54	5 33	11 6	11 24	1 14	1 42	10 23	10 45
	1 20	1 37	10 57	11 12	6 50	7 9	5 32	6 19	11 54	...	1 57	2 26	11 6	11 26
	2 4	2 19	11 40	11 54	7 35	7 52	6 15	7 6	0 10	0 42	2 40	3 11	11 46	...
	2 48	3 0	...	0 25	8 17	8 36	6 58	7 49	0 55	1 29	3 24	3 58	0 7	0 29
	*3 32	*3 42	0 36	1 9	8 59	9 19	7 43	8 28	1 40	2 13	4 12	4 45	0 52	1 16
	*4 17	*4 23	1 20	1 53	9 42	10 1	8 25	9 7	2 25	2 56	4 59	5 30	1 39	2 3
	*5 0	*5 5	2 5	2 38	10 23	10 44	9 11	9 52	3 11	3 41	5 46	6 18	2 28	2 53
	5 46	5 53	2 55	3 28	11 5	11 26	10 2	10 41	3 59	4 28	6 38	7 11	3 18	3 44
	6 34	6 45	3 50	4 25	11 49	...	10 56	11 30	4 49	5 17	7 34	8 6	4 11	4 40
	7 26	7 42	4 53	5 29	0 11	0 40	11 48	...	5 41	6 10	8 31	9 4	5 10	5 41
	8 24	8 49	6 1	6 36	1 10	1 49	0 20	0 48	6 41	7 15	9 33	10 6	6 12	6 44
	9 33	10 8	7 11	7 45	2 29	3 12	1 28	2 14	7 52	8 26	10 40	11 13	7 17	7 50
	10 50	11 25	8 19	8 48	3 51	4 25	2 56	3 37	9 4	9 34	11 48	...	8 23	8 56
	11 58	...	9 21	9 46	5 0	5 30	4 4	4 43	10 12	10 37	0 19	0 53	9 29	10 0
	0 30	0 56	10 18	10 37	6 2	6 27	4 58	5 37	11 12	11 30	1 18	1 49	10 27	10 51
	1 26	1 44	11 7	11 20	6 56	7 16	5 42	6 25	...	0 4	2 5	2 32	11 13	11 34
	2 13	2 27	11 50	...	7 43	8 0	6 24	7 11	0 18	0 50	2 47	3 17	11 54	...
	2 57	3 6	0 1	0 32	8 24	8 40	7 5	7 54	1 1	1 31	3 31	4 1	0 14	0 34
	*3 37	*3 42	0 40	1 11	9 0	9 16	7 42	8 28	1 41	2 10	4 11	4 41	0 54	1 13

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12h.)

Mercury ☿

Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 53	13 33	21 11	7 56	15 12	22 28
5 33	13 2	20 31	8 8	15 9	22 9
4 53	12 19	19 45	8 17	15 2	21 47
4 4	11 33	19 4	8 23	14 53	21 23
3 16	11 0	18 41	8 25	14 41	20 56

Venus ♀

Mars ♂

Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7 0	14 35	22 9
6 58	14 25	21 50
6 56	14 14	21 32
6 53	14 3	21 12
6 51	13 52	20 52

Jupiter ♃

Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
23 25	5 28	11 30
22 59	5 2	11 5
22 32	4 35	10 39
22 5	4 8	10 11
21 37	3 40	9 43

Saturn ♄

Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
16 54	22 17	1 41
16 24	20 48	1 12
15 56	20 20	0 44
15 27	19 51	0 16
15 0	19 24	23 48

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury sets an hour after the Sun at the beginning of the month, and rises an hour before at the end, but in neither case is it likely to be seen by the naked eye.

♀ Venus is now in Leo, and near Regulus on the 5th and 6th. It is approaching greatest brilliancy, and will be conspicuous in the west in the twilight. Magnitude −4·1.

♂ Mars will be above the horizon for an hour or two after sunset north of west: near Regulus on the 22nd and 23rd. Magnitude +2·0.

♃ Jupiter rises before midnight, and will be a prominent object in the eastern morning sky. It is now in Pisces, and begins to retrograde after the 25th. Magnitude −2·1 to −2·3.

♄ Saturn, which is still in Scorpius, will be seen low in the S. or S.W. as the sky darkens.

aurorae appears to show a similar periodicity, apart from the fact that an aurora display often occurs simultaneously with the appearance of a spot on the Sun. It has been stated as an observed fact that there are more electrons in the air at time of sunspot maximum than at minimum, and there may be effects and changes, similarly periodic, going on around us that have subtle but obscure influence on our health and temperament. No definite relation has been found between the sunspot period and weather cycles, though this has been looked for, and the appearance of a spot on the Sun has no effect on the immediate weather as is sometimes erroneously suggested.

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° ♍ 24*d.* 4*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises.	Sets.	DA of the Year
				H. M.	M. M.	
1		M	Lammas. Bank Holiday. Nile, 1798.	4 24	19 48	213
2		Tu	Blenheim, 1704. Enrico Caruso, singer, died, 1921.	4 25	19 46	214
3		W	Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, born, 1867.	4 27	19 44	215
4		Th	Great Britain declared war on Germany, 1914.	4 28	19 43	216
5		F	First shot fired in War (H.M.S. *Lance*), 1914.	4 30	19 41	217
6		S	Lord Tennyson, Laureate, b. 1809. Suvla Bay, 1915.	4 31	19 39	218
7		S	**8th Sunday after Trinity.** Old St. James's Day.	4 33	19 38	219
8		M	George Canning, statesman, died, 1827.	4 34	19 36	220
9		Tu	British Expeditionary Force landed at Boulogne, 1914.	4 36	19 34	221
10		W	Otterburn, 1388. Russell of Killowen, L.C.J., d. 1900.	4 38	19 32	222
11		Th	Half Quarter Day. Cardinal Newman d. 1890.	4 39	19 30	223
12		F	William Blake, poet and painter, died, 1827.	4 41	19 28	224
13		S	First Mahometan Mosque erected in England, 1889.	4 42	19 26	225
14		S	**9th Sunday after Trinity.** Old Lammas.	4 44	19 25	226
15		M	U.S. Troops marched through London, 1917. [1917.	4 45	19 23	227
16		Tu	Sir N. Lockyer, astronomer, d. 1920. German Bight,	4 47	19 21	228
17		W	Registration, Births, Marriages and Deaths Act, 1836.	4 49	19 19	229
18		Th	Gravelotte, 1870. Naval engagement, Riga, 1915.	4 50	19 17	230
19		F	The "Admirable" Crichton born, 1560.	4 52	19 15	231
20		S	Counsel allowed to prisoners in felony, 1836.	4 53	19 13	232
21		S	**10th Sunday after Trinity.** Bapaume, 1918.	4 55	19 11	233
22		M	Bosworth Field, 1485. Sir Wm. Herschel d. 1822.	4 56	19 8	234
23		Tu	Sir L. Worthington Evans, Bt., b. 1868. Mons, 1914.	4 58	19 6	235
24		W	**St. Bartholomew.** Airship R38 destroyed, 1921.	5 0	19 4	236
25		Th	Imprisonment for debt abolished, 1883.	5 1	19 2	237
26		F	Louvain sacked by Germans, 1914. Le Cateau, 1914.	5 3	19 0	238
27		S	Gen. Louis Botha, soldier and statesman, died, 1919.	5 4	18 58	239
28		S	**11th Sunday after Trinity.** Heligoland Bight, 1914.	5 6	18 56	240
29		M	Gen. Sir C. J. Napier d. 1853. Villers-Cotterets, 1914.	5 8	18 54	241
30		Tu	Warren Hastings died, 1818. Somme, 1918.	5 9	18 51	242
31		W	Official end of the Great War, 1921.	5 11	18 49	243

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter ..... 5*d.* 18*h.* 5′*om.*
○ Full Moon ..... 13 4 37′3
☾ Last Quarter ..... 19 19 54′5
● New Moon ..... 27 6 45′5

Apogee ... 3*d.* 18·3*h.* ..... 251,430 miles.
Perigee ...15*d.* 15·7*h.* ..... 226,010 ,,
Apogee ...31*d.* 11·2*h.* ..... 252,080 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, August 1, 85° 44′.

RAIN FELL IN AUGUST, 1926, on 11 days; total fall 2·15 inches; *below* the average by 0·04 inch.

See note on p. 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day.
4. Last day for Objections to persons on New Lists (Autumn Register) to be sent to Registration Officer.
5. Oyster season opens.
10. Last day for Claims (Autumn Register).
12. Grouse shooting begins.
16. Objections and New Claims to be published.
24. Last day for Objections to New Claims.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time: Add to App. Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.	MEMORANDA.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	
1	6 14	0·13	8 42 38	9·73	18 12 9 N	0·62	8 36 24	3 25 1	1.
2	6 11	0·15	8 46 31	9·70	17 57 8	0·63	8 40 20	3 21 5	
3	6 7	0·18	8 50 24	9·68	17 42 5	0·64	8 44 17	3 17 9	2.
4	6 2	0·20	8 54 16	9·65	17 26 9	0·66	8 48 13	3 13 13	
5	5 57	0·23	8 58 7	9·63	17 11 0	0·67	8 52 10	3 9 17	3.
6	5 51	0·26	9 1 58	9·60	16 54 8	0·68	8 56 6	3 5 21	
7	5 45	0·28	9 5 48	9·58	16 38 4	0·69	9 0 3	3 1 26	4.
8	5 38	0·31	9 9 37	9·55	16 21 6	0·70	9 3 59	2 57 30	
9	5 30	0·33	9 13 26	9·52	16 4·7	0·71	9 7 56	2 53 34	5.
10	5 22	0·36	9 17 15	9·50	15 47 4	0·72	9 11 53	2 49 38	6.
11	5 13	0·38	9 21 2	9·48	15 29 9	0·73	9 15 49	2 45 42	
12	5 4	0·40	9 24 49	9·45	15 12 2	0·74	9 19 46	2 41 46	7. ☽.
13	4 54	0·43	9 28 36	9·43	14 54 2	0·75	9 23 42	2 37 50	
14	4 43	0·45	9 32 22	9·41	14 36 0	0·76	9 27 39	2 33 54	8.
15	4 32	0·47	9 36 7	9·38	14 17 6	0·77	9 31 35	2 29 58	
16	4 21	0·49	9 39 52	9·36	13 58 9	0·78	9 35 32	2 26 2	9.
17	4 8	0·52	9 43 37	9·34	13 40 0	0·79	9 39 28	2 22 6	
18	3 56	0·54	9 47 21	9·32	13 20 9	0·80	9 43 25	2 18 11	10.
19	3 43	0·56	9 51 4	9·30	13 1·6	0·81	9 47 22	2 14 15	
20	3 29	0·57	9 54 47	9·28	12 42·0	0·82	9 51 18	2 10 19	11.
21	3 15	0·59	9 58 30	9·26	12 22·3	0·83	9 55 15	2 6 23	
22	3 1	0·61	10 2 12	9·24	12 2·3	0·83	9 59 11	2 2 27	12.
23	2 46	0·63	10 5 53	9·22	11 42·2	0·84	10 3 8	1 58 31	
24	2 30	0·65	10 9 35	9·21	11 21·9	0·85	10 7 4	1 54 35	13.
25	2 15	0·67	10 13 15	9·19	11 1·4	0·86	10 11 1	1 50 39	
26	1 58	0·68	10 16 56	9·17	10 40·7	0·86	10 14 57	1 46 43	14. ☾.
27	1 42	0·70	10 20 36	9·15	10 19·9	0·87	10 18 54	1 42 47	
28	1 25	0·72	10 24 15	9·14	9 58·9	0·88	10 22 51	1 38 51	15.
29	1 7	0·73	10 27 54	9·12	9 37·7	0·89	10 26 47	1 34 56	16.
30	0 50	0·75	10 31 33	9·11	9 16·4	0·89	10 30 44	1 31 0	
31	0 32	0·76	10 35 12	9·09	8 54·9 N	0·90	10 34 40	1 27 4	17.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1926.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min	Mn. 1841 1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND (Pressure lbs. to foot.)		RAIN-FALL	SUN-SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.	\	Directn.	inch	hours.
1	72·2	47·0	62·2	30·144	0·4	Calm	...	10·9
2	78·2	49·5	·1	·070	1·0	NNW	...	9·7
3	68·4	56·6	·1	·056	2·1	N	...	0·1
4	71·5	49·0	·1	·143	1·4	NNE	...	10·7
5	76·0	44·2	·1	30·135	0·3	Calm	...	9·8
6	70·3	54·2	·2	29·982	2·9	SW	·07	0·1
7	68·5	52·3	·2	·868	2·6	NW	·16	6·6
8	71·0	52·2	·3	·940	1·2	NW	...	3·8
9	78·7	55·3	·3	·915	2·0	SW	·02	5·9
10	73·0	56·7	·3	·673	1·4	SW	·50	2·7
11	72·0	50·6	·4	·612	3·6	WSW	1·09	9·3
12	72·6	52·0	·5	·793	2·1	WSW	...	11·3
13	72·0	57·1	·5	·737	2·3	SW	·02	0·3
14	76·3	55·8	·5	·762	2·7	WSW	...	10·1
15	76·9	50·3	·4	·828	2·5	SW	...	6·8
16	78·9	61·2	·3	·799	1·4	SW	·02	4·6
17	79·6	57·3	62·1	·756	1·2	WSW	·16	6·4
18	73·7	55·7	61·9	·680	4·0	SSW	·04	6·1
19	70·1	54·3	·7	·821	2·6	WSW	...	1·5
20	70·6	59·6	·5	·719	7·5	SW	·02	0·4
21	73·7	57·1	·3	·610	5·0	WSW	·05	3·4
22	72·1	56·0	·1	29·927	5·0	W	...	10·0
23	75·6	51·0	61·0	30·091	1·6	WSW	...	7·5
24	80·8	61·7	60·8	30·005	3·5	WSW	...	6·5
25	80·6	60·8	·7	29·948	1·5	WSW	...	1·9
26	72·1	54·9	·7	30·026	1·5	N	...	12·4
27	71·6	45·2	·6	·182	0·2	Calm	...	11·0
28	75·1	47·2	·4	30·159	1·4	ESE	...	11·7
29	73·8	50·0	·3	29·987	1·9	E	...	12·4
30	80·1	50·2	60·1	·768	0·6	ESE	...	7·8
31	83·9	60·5	59·9	29·809	1·2	SW	...	4·6
Mn	74·5	53·7	61·6	29·901	—	—	2·15	206·3

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
		°	°
5	12·3 E	6·1 N	2·9
15	15·9	6·7	90·7
25	19·1 E	7·0 N	324·5

[See Note, p. 4.]

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 0h. 0m. (See p. 26.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. s.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	8 12	15 6	21 46	11 59 32	5 39·8	54 26	14 50	4 6	2○134
2	9 20	15 47	22 1	12 43 9	0 49·3	54 14	14 47	5 6	●3○24
3	10 27	16 28	22 16	13 26 23	4 1·4	54 11	14 46	6 6	31 ☽
4	11 34	17 8	22 32	14 10 8	8 43·5	54 19	14 48	7 6	32○14
5	12 41	17 50	22 49	14 55 17	13 8·3	54 36	14 53	8 6	2○42●
6	13 49	18 34	23 10	15 42 39	17 5·6	55 4	15 0	9 6	4 ○123
7	15 0	19 22	23 36	16 32 54	20 23·5	55 41	15 10	10 6	4 2○3
8	16 10	20 12	0 10	17 26 25	22 48·3	56 25	15 22	11 6	42○13
9	17 17	21 7	0 54	18 23 1	24 5·4	57 13	15 35	12 6	431○2
10	18 16	22 4	1 53	19 21 56	24 2·1	58 3	15 49	13 6	○432
11	19 5	23 2	3 4	20 21 54	22 31·2	58 50	16 2	14 6	432○1
12	19 44	0 0	4 25	21 21 29	19 34·2	59 29	16 13	15 6	●41○2
13	20 14	0 56	5 50	22 19 37	15 21·4	59 58	16 20	16 6	4○123
14	20 39	1 50	7 16	23 15 52	10 10·7	60 14	16 25	17 6	12○43
15	21 0	2 42	8 40	0 10 26	4 23·8	60 16	16 25	18 6	2○134
16	21 19	3 34	10 5	1 3 56	1 36·4	60 5	16 22	19 6	31○24
17	21 39	4 25	11 28	1 57 11	7 27·9	59 45	16 17	20 6	3○124
18	22 0	5 17	12 51	2 50 59	12 50·5	59 17	16 9	21 6	32○4●
19	22 25	6 10	14 12	3 45 58	17 26·1	58 45	16 0	22 6	13○4●
20	22 55	7 5	15 27	4 42 22	20 59·3	58 11	15 51	23 6	○1324
21	23 34	8 1	16 34	5 39 55	23 18·3	57 36	15 42	24 6	12○43
22	.....	.....	.....	6 37 49	24 16·2	57 3	15 33	25 6	24○13
23	0 23	8 57	17 29	7 34 59	23 52·5	56 31	15 24	26 6	413○2
24	1 21	9 51	18 13	8 30 20	22 13·0	56 1	15 16	27 6	43○12
25	2 27	10 43	18 47	9 23 7	19 28·5	55 32	15 8	28 6	●432○
26	3 37	11 33	19 13	10 13 7	15 52·4	55 7	15 1	29 6	●431○
27	4 48	12 19	19 34	11 0 32	11 38·7	54 44	14 55	0 17	4○132
28	5 59	13 2	19 52	11 45 50	7 0·5	54 25	14 50	1 17	412○3
29	7 7	13 44	20 7	12 29 44	2 9·6	54 11	14 46	2 17	42○13
30	8 14	14 25	20 22	13 12 59	2 43·8	54 4	14 44	3 17	1○24○2
31	9 21	15 5	20 37	13 56 23	7 30·3	54 4	14 44	4 17	3○124

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

August 1. Day breaks at 1*h* 31*m*. Civil twilight ends at 20*h* 44*m*. Night begins, 22*h*. 43*m*. The length of the day is 15*h*. 24*m*.

Aug. 1, 0*h*. Venus in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 8° S.

Aug. 5. Venus at greatest brilliancy. Mag. − 4·2.

Aug. 6. Saturn at a Stationary Point.

Aug. 7, 7*h*. Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 24′ S.

Aug. 8. Mercury at Greatest Elongation. 19° W.

Aug. 16, 1*h*. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 4° N.

Aug. 18. Venus at a Stationary Point.

Aug. 26, 14*h*. Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 3° S.

Aug 28. 13*h*. Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 14° S.

Aug. 28, 16*h*. Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 5° S.

Aug. 29-30. Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV. (See p. 59.)

Meteors of the Perseid stream are expected this month; but as the Moon is full near the time of their greatest abundance, Aug. 10-12, observation will be somewhat impeded.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47*m*., and the Afternoons 58*m*.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h*. are those which were in that position at midnight in July. (See p. 28.)

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec. N.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec. N.	☾ MARS. R.A.	Dec. N.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec. S.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec. S.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
4	7 37 31	18 59·2	11 21 1	1 1·0	10 34 4	10 8·0	0 14 31	0 1·2	15 57 10	18 31·9
9	7 54 47	19 36·7	11 27 40	0 41·4	10 45 50	8 55·6	0 13 45	0 7·7	15 57 12	18 33·2
14	8 22 20	19 27·5	11 31 35	2 9·9	10 57 35	7 41·6	0 12 42	0 16·0	15 57 23	18 35·0
19	8 57 28	18 14·6	11 32 21	3 20·0	11 9 19	6 26·3	0 11 22	0 26·0	15 57 44	18 37·2
24	9 36 14	15 55·7	11 29 44	4 6·5	11 21 2	5 9·9	0 9 47	0 37·5	15 58 16	18 40·0
29	10 15 0	12 45·3	11 23 42	4 24·4	11 32 46	3 52·4	0 7 58	0 50·5	15 58 57	18 43·2

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·68	10·8	20·0	3·5	2·1	0·9	15 48	4′ 19·1	1′ 9·2	1′ 5·7	7·7
15	8·69	8·2	23·5	3·4	2·1	0·9	15 49	3′ 22·4	1′ 8·2	1′ 5·6	7·6
25	8·71	6·9	27·2	3·4	2·2	0·9	15 51	2′ 6·6	1′ 8·2	1′ 5·6	7·5

Aug. 14. Mean Time of Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m*. 5·48*s*.

D.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	Dec. N.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec. N.
	H. M.	° ′	H. M.	° ′
10	0 12·3	0 30	9 55·0	13 11
30	0 10·1	0 15	9 57·8	12 56

Aug 16. Uranus *rises* 20*h*. 29*m*., *sets* 8*h*. 39*m*. Neptune *rises* 5*h*. 10*m*., *sets* 19*h*. 31*m*.

Stellar Magnitude.—The numerical magnitude of a star shows its order in a scale of brightness, the terms of which are in geometrical progression. Stars just visible to the naked eye are of magnitude 6. A 5th mag. is about 2½ times as bright as a 6th, a 4th magnitude the same multiple of a 5th, the precise formula, known as Pogson's law, being that the numerical difference of magnitude multiplied by 0·4 is the logarithm of the ratio of brightness of the two objects, and from this it follows that a first magnitude star is a hundred times as bright as a 6th. The scheme may appear paradoxical because the faint stars have the larger numbers, but this is reasonable because the word "first" implies pre-eminence. It follows logically that a star 2½ times as bright as a

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	London Bridge.		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bay) G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	*4 15	*4 16	1 17	1 47	9 35	9 50	8 18	8 57	2 19	2 44	4 51	5 17	1 32	1 50
2	4 49	4 47	1 53	2 20	10 5	10 20	8 52	9 27	2 52	3 17	5 27	5 51	2 8	2 26
3	5 21	5 21	2 28	2 54	10 35	10 50	9 27	10 0	3 26	3 49	6 3	6 27	2 44	3 2
4	5 54	5 57	3 6	3 31	11 5	11 20	10 6	10 36	4 1	4 23	6 42	7 5	3 21	3 41
5	6 29	6 38	3 47	4 14	11 36	11 55	10 46	11 12	4 38	5 1	7 24	7 48	4 2	4 25
6	7 8	7 25	4 37	5 8	...	0 17	11 31	11 56	5 22	5 49	8 12	8 38	4 50	5 18
7	7 57	8 25	5 38	6 11	0 48	1 21	...	0 24	6 18	6 48	9 10	9 40	5 48	6 20
8	9 3	9 40	6 45	7 19	2 1	2 38	0 57	1 42	7 24	7 58	10 16	10 46	6 53	7 26
9	10 19	10 58	7 55	8 25	3 23	3 58	2 21	3 12	8 37	9 8	11 25	11 52	7 59	8 31
10	11 31	...	9 0	9 23	4 37	5 5	3 36	4 22	9 45	10 11	...	0 29	9 2	9 32
11	0 7	0 31	9 55	10 12	5 36	6 2	4 31	5 16	10 45	11 5	0 51	1 25	10 1	10 27
12	1 4	1 20	10 43	10 56	6 30	6 55	5 16	6 3	11 37	11 53	1 41	2 11	10 50	11 11
13	1 51	2 2	11 27	11 38	7 18	7 40	5 59	6 48	...	0 25	2 24	2 54	11 31	11 52
14	2 35	2 43	...	0 10	8 1	8 22	6 44	7 31	0 39	1 11	3 8	3 38	...	0 14
15	*3 18	*3 25	0 22	0 52	8 43	9 4	7 29	8 11	1 25	1 56	3 56	4 25	0 37	1 0
16	*4 2	*4 7	1 7	1 34	9 24	9 45	8 12	8 50	2 10	2 38	4 42	5 10	1 22	1 45
17	*4 44	*4 50	1 51	2 18	10 5	10 28	8 56	9 30	2 54	3 22	5 30	5 57	2 9	2 32
18	5 25	5 34	2 38	3 4	10 46	11 7	9 44	10 12	3 39	4 5	6 16	6 43	2 56	3 19
19	6 9	6 22	3 27	3 52	11 23	11 47	10 32	10 57	4 24	4 49	7 6	7 34	3 43	4 9
20	6 57	7 14	4 20	4 50	...	0 6	11 22	11 48	5 13	5 41	8 1	8 31	4 37	5 9
21	7 50	8 19	5 27	6 2	0 40	1 13	...	0 22	6 14	6 48	9 5	9 39	5 44	6 21
22	9 2	9 46	6 46	7 22	2 0	2 44	0 54	1 51	7 30	8 9	10 20	10 57	6 59	7 36
23	10 33	11 17	8 8	8 38	3 36	4 15	2 31	3 33	8 55	9 29	11 40	...	8 14	8 51
24	11 53	...	9 20	9 40	4 57	5 26	3 54	4 44	10 9	10 34	0 13	0 51	9 26	9 57
25	0 28	0 52	10 16	10 29	6 0	6 23	4 50	5 36	11 6	11 22	1 13	1 43	10 23	10 45
26	1 21	1 37	11 0	11 10	6 50	7 8	5 32	6 18	11 52	...	1 58	2 25	11 4	11 22
27	2 4	2 14	11 39	11 47	7 29	7 45	6 11	6 55	0 5	0 33	2 35	3 1	11 39	11 55
28	2 41	2 48	...	0 14	8 4	8 19	6 50	7 28	0 43	1 8	3 11	3 36	...	0 12
29	*3 16	*3 20	0 21	0 45	8 35	8 51	7 25	7 57	1 17	1 42	3 48	4 12	0 29	0 46
30	*3 48	*3 49	0 54	1 16	9 6	9 20	7 56	8 22	1 51	2 13	4 24	4 44	1 2	1 18
31	*4 18	*4 19	1 26	1 45	9 34	9 51	8 28	8 48	2 22	2 42	4 56	5 15	1 35	1 51

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Nooh = 12h.)

Mercury ☿

Day.	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	5 57	10 46	18 36
11	3 4	10 55	18 45
21	3 41	11 17	18 52
31	4 29	11 44	18 59

Venus ♀

Day.	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	8 22	14 25	20 27
11	8 11	14 4	19 55
21	7 53	13 36	19 20
31	7 22	13 2	18 42

Mars ♂

Day.	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	6 49	13 41	20 32
11	6 47	13 30	20 12
21	6 45	13 19	19 52
31	6 43	13 7	19 31

Jupiter ♃

Day.	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	21 9	3 11	9 14
11	20 41	2 42	8 44
21	20 13	2 13	8 13
31	19 44	1 43	7 42

Saturn ♄

Day.	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	14 32	18 56	23 20
11	14 5	18 29	22 52
21	13 38	18 2	22 25
31	13 12	17 35	21 58

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury rises before the Sun, and may perhaps be seen in the E.N.E. about half-past 3 o'clock in the middle of the month.

♀ Venus is at Greatest Brilliancy on the 5th, and may be seen at sunset or earlier about that date slightly S. of W., magnitude −4·2. It becomes fainter and sets earlier, and will not be visible to the unaided eye, at the end of the month.

♂ Mars sets less than an hour after sunset, and will not be seen.

♃ Jupiter rises in the twilight and will be seen south of east as the sky darkens, and throughout the night. It is still in the constellation Pisces. Mag. −2·4.

♄ Saturn will be west of south at altitude less than 20 degrees in the late twilight.

1st should be of magnitude 0, and an object 2½ times as bright as this should be of negative magnitude, *i.e.* −1 and so on. The law above stated readily adapts itself to the use of fractional magnitudes. Capella and Vega, which are nearly but not quite 2½ times as bright as a star of magnitude 1·0, are of about zero magnitude, or 0·2 and 0·1 respectively.

The Historical Year.—A date before 1752 written, for example, as February 25, 165$\frac{6}{7}$ implies a day in the first part of the year 1656 (Julian or Historical). It would have been in the year 1658 (Civil), because before 1752 the Civil and Legal year ended on March 25.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 180° ♎ 24d. 1h.	THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		Th	Extinction of East India Company, 1858. Sedan, 1870.	5 12	18 47	244	12
2		F	Board of Trade constituted, 1786. Omdurman, 1898.	5 14	18 45	245	12
3		S	Dunbar 1650. Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.	5 16	18 43	246	11
4		S	**12th Sun. after Trinity.** French Republic dec. 1870.	5 17	18 40	247	11
5		M	Malta capitulated to the British, 1805.	5 19	18 38	248	11
6		Tu	*Mayflower* sailed from England, 1620. Marne, 1914.	5 20	18 36	249	11
7		W	Copenhagen surrendered, 1807. Borodino, 1812.	5 22	18 34	250	11
8		Th	Montreal surrendered, 1760. Sebastopol, 1855.	5 24	18 31	251	11
9		F	Flodden, 1513. Kassassin, 1882.	5 25	18 29	252	11
10		S	Pinkie, 1547. Margaret Catchpole, convict, d. 1841.	5 27	18 27	253	11
11		S	**13th Sun. aft. Trinity.** Lord Byng of Vimy b. 1862.	5 28	18 24	254	11
12		M	Earl of Oxford and Asquith born, 1852. Aisne, 1914.	5 30	18 22	255	11
13		Tu	Capture of Quebec; death of General Wolfe, 1759.	5 31	18 20	256	10
14		W	S.S. *Carmania* sank *Cap Trafalgar*, 1914.	5 33	18 18	257	10
15		Th	Robert Pollok, poet, d. 1827. "Tanks" first used, 1916.	5 35	18 15	258	10
16		F	Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law b. 1858; d. Oct. 30, 1923.	5 36	18 13	259	10
17		S	Brazil declared an independent State, 1822.	5 38	18 11	260	10
18		S	**14th Sunday after Trinity.** Samaria, 1918.	5 39	18 8	261	10
19		M	Poictiers, 1356. Lord Brougham, Ld. Chan., b. 1778.	5 41	18 6	262	10
20		Tu	Alma, 1854. DELHI DAY (1857). Sir R. Hart d. 1911.	5 43	18 4	263	10
21		W	**St. Matthew.** King Edward II. died, 1327.	5 44	18 2	264	10
22		Th	Zutphen, 1586. Michael Faraday, physicist, b. 1791.	5 46	17 59	265	10
23		F	Assaye, 1803. Acre, 1918. Lord Morley d. 1923.	5 47	17 57	266	9
24		S	Eliza Cook, poetess, died, 1889.	5 49	17 55	267	9
25		S	**15th S. aft. Trinity.** LUCKNOW DAY (1857). Loos, 1915.	5 51	17 52	268	9
26		M	Adm. Lord Collingwood born, 1750. Thiepval, 1918.	5 52	17 50	269	9
27		Tu	George Cruickshank, caricaturist and artist, b. 1792.	5 54	17 48	270	9
28		W	Strasburg capitulated, 1870. Kut-el-Amara, 1915.	5 56	17 45	271	9
29		Th	**St. Michael.** Quarter Day. Lord Clive born, 1725.	5 57	17 43	272	9
30		F	F.-M. Earl Roberts born, 1832; died, Nov. 14, 1914.	5 59	17 41	273	9

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	4d.	10h.	44·5m.
○ Full Moon.....	11	12	53·9
☾ Last Quarter	18	3	29·6
● New Moon	25	22	10·8

Perigee..... 12d. 17·7h. ..... 223,130 miles.
Apogee..... 27d. 23·1h. ..... 252,580 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, Sept. 11, 84° 5′.

RAIN FELL IN SEPTEMBER, 1926, on 8 days; total fall 2·38 inches; *above* the average by 0·59 inch.

See Note on page 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

24. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.
27. Jewish New Year 5688.
29. Lord Mayor of London elected.
30. Accounts of Overseers to be made up.

Day	Equation of Time: Subt. from Ap. Time	Hourly Var.	THE SUN (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at th. Sidereal Time.
	M. s.	s.	H. M. s.	s.	° ′	′	H. M. s.	H. M. s.
1	...	0·78	10 38 50	9·08	8 33·3 n	0·90	10 38 37	1 23 8
2	0 6	0·79	10 42 28	9·07	8 11·6	0·91	10 42 33	1 19 12
3	0 25	0·80	10 46 5	9·05	7 49·7	0·91	10 46 30	1 15 16
4	0 44	0·81	10 49 42	9·04	7 27·7	0·92	10 50 26	1 11 20
5	1 4	0·82	10 53 19	9·03	7 5·6	0·92	10 54 23	1 7 24
6	1 24	0·83	10 56 56	9·02	6 43·3	0·93	10 58 20	1 3 28
7	1 44	0·84	11 0 32	9·01	6 21·0	0·93	11 2 16	0 59 32
8	2 4	0·85	11 4 9	9·00	5 58·5	0·94	11 6 13	0 55 37
9	2 25	0·86	11 7 45	8·99	5 36·0	0·94	11 10 9	0 51 41
10	2 45	0·87	11 11 20	8·99	5 13·4	0·94	11 14 6	0 47 45
11	3 6	0·87	11 14 56	8·98	4 50·6	0·95	11 18 2	0 43 49
12	3 27	0·88	11 18 32	8·98	4 27·8	0·95	11 21 59	0 39 53
13	3 48	0·88	11 22 7	8·97	4 4·9	0·95	11 25 55	0 35 57
14	4 10	0·88	11 25 42	8·97	3 42·0	0·96	11 29 52	0 32 1
15	4 31	0·89	11 29 18	8·97	3 19·0	0·96	11 33 49	0 28 5
16	4 52	0·89	11 32 53	8·97	2 55·9	0·96	11 37 45	0 24 9
17	5 13	0·89	11 36 28	8·97	2 32·7	0·97	11 41 42	0 20 13
18	5 35	0·89	11 40 3	8·97	2 9·5	0·97	11 45 38	0 16 17
19	5 56	0·89	11 43 39	8·97	1 46·3	0·97	11 49 35	0 12 22
20	6 17	0·88	11 47 14	8·97	1 23·0	0·97	11 53 31	0 8 26
21	6 38	0·88	11 50 50	8·97	0 59·7	0·97	11 57 28	0 4 30
22	6 59	0·88	11 54 25	8·98	0 36·3	0·97	12 1 24	0 0 34 23 56 38
23	7 20	0·87	11 58 1	8·98	0 13·0 n	0·97	12 5 21	23 52 42
24	7 41	0·87	12 1 36	8·99	0 10·4 s	0·97	12 9 17	23 48 46
25	8 2	0·86	12 5 12	8·99	0 33·8	0·97	12 13 14	23 44 50
26	8 23	0·85	12 8 48	9·00	0 57·2	0·97	12 17 11	23 40 54
27	8 43	0·85	12 12 24	9·01	1 20·6	0·97	12 21 7	23 36 58
28	9 3	0·84	12 16 1	9·02	1 44·0	0·97	12 25 4	23 33 2
29	9 23	0·83	12 19 37	9·03	2 7·4	0·97	12 29 0	23 29 7
30	9 43	0·82	12 23 14	9·04	2 30·8 s	0·97	12 32 57	23 25 11

MEMORANDA.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1926.

Day	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot).		RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE
				inches.		Directn.	inch.	hours.
1	68·5	60·0	59·8	29·872	...	NE	1·53	...
2	67·6	61·3	·7	·824	...	Calm	·27	...
3	63·8	60·7	·6	·864	0·1	Calm	·08	...
4	76·2	59·6	·5	29·955	1·0	SW	...	7·5
5	70·6	58·1	·4	30·028	1·2	SW	...	1·3
6	72·9	61·1	·2	29·978	1·3	SW	·06	1·1
7	74·9	61·0	59·0	29·916	5·0	SW	·17	0·6
8	67·0	58·6	58·8	30·080	0·5	Calm	...	...
9	78·2	55·6	·6	29·951	1·6	SSW	...	2·7
10	83·8	57·1	·4	·765	1·2	SSW	...	10·0
11	75·0	55·4	·1	·617	2·7	SW	...	7·1
12	70·8	53·5	58·0	·618	4·2	WSW	...	5·9
13	69·1	50·2	57·8	29·947	1·9	WSW	...	11·4
14	71·6	53·1	·7	30·084	1·8	SW	...	9·1
15	69·7	57·9	·6	29·953	4·5	SW	...	2·6
16	75·8	48·1	·5	30·071	1·1	SSW	...	9·8
17	75·6	56·1	57·2	30·046	0·5	SSW	...	3·3
18	82·0	52·5	56·9	29·925	0·9	S	...	10·3
19	88·2	55·9	·5	·887	0·8	S	...	11·5
20	80·0	55·0	56·2	29·964	2·5	NNW	...	7·2
21	62·9	45·0	55·9	30·174	1·9	NE	...	0.1
22	68·0	39·9	·6	·201	1·0	Calm	...	8·4
23	68·9	39·1	·4	30·071	0·6	Calm	...	6·2
24	71·4	49·8	·3	29·725	1·5	WSW	·04	2·5
25	63·4	40·8	·2	·623	4·1	WSW	·05	5·6
26	55·4	38·0	·2	·589	1·2	SW	...	1·2
27	55·2	38·2	55·1	29·750	2·4	W	·18	1·6
28	59·1	40·0	54·9	30·003	1·5	W	...	2·7
29	60·3	46·0	·7	·148	0·6	NNW	...	0·8
30	66·3	42·9	54·4	30·250	0·2	Calm	...	7·3
Mn	70·3	51·7	57·2	29·929	—	—	2·38	137·8

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
		°	°
5	22·0 E	7·2 N	179·2
15	24·1	7·2	47·2
25	25·5 E	6·9 N	275·2

[See Note, p. 4. THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 0h. 0m. (See p. 16.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	10 28	15 46	20 53	14 40 45	12 0·9	S 54	13 14	46 5 17	1 2 3 O 4
2	11 36	16 29	21 22	15 26 51	16 6·1	54	32 14	51 6 17	3 2 O 4 ☽
3	12 45	17 14	21 35	16 15 23	19 35·4	55	0 14	59 7 17	O 1 3 2 4
4	13 54	18 2	22 4	17 6 48	22 16·7	55	38 15	9 8 17	☿ 1 O 3 4
5	15 1	18 54	22 43	18 1 13	23 57·2	56	24 15	22 9 17	2 O 1 3 4
6	16 3	19 48	23 35	18 58 15	24 24·1	57	17 15	36 10 17	1 O 2 3 4
7	16 56	20 45	0 38	19 57 1	23 27·9	58	13 15	52 11 17	3 O 1 4 2
8	17 38	21 43	1 55	20 56 20	21 4·9	59	9 16	7 12 17	3 2 4 1 O
9	18 12	22 40	3 19	21 55 5	17 19·6	59	58 16	20 13 17	4 3 2 O 1
10	18 39	23 36	4 45	22 52 36	12 24·8	60	36 16	31 14 17	4 O 3 2 ●
11	19 1	0 30	6 14	23 48 46	6 40·3	60	58 16	37 15 17	4 1 O 2 3
12	19 21	1 23	7 42	0 43 59	0 29·7	S 61	2 16	38 16 17	4 2 O 1 3
13	19 41	2 16	9 8	1 38 54	5 41·5	N 60	49 16	34 17 17	4 1 O 2 3
14	20 2	3 9	10 34	2 34 13	11 28·7	60	21 16	26 18 17	4 3 O 1 2
15	20 26	4 4	11 59	3 30 30	16 30·0	59	41 16	16 19 17	3 4 2 1 O
16	20 55	4 59	13 18	4 27 57	20 27·3	58	56 16	3 20 17	3 2 O 4 1
17	21 32	5 56	14 29	5 26 17	23 7·5	58	8 15	50 21 17	1 O 3 2 4
18	22 17	6 53	15 29	6 24 44	24 24·1	57	22 15	38 22 17	1 O 2 3 4
19	23 13	7 48	16 15	7 22 15	24 17·0	56	40 15	26 23 17	2 O 1 3 4
20	.....	...	...	8 17 49	22 52·4	56	2 15	16 24 17	1 O 2 3 4
21	0 18	8 40	16 51	9 10 46	20 20·9	55	29 15	7 25 17	3 O 1 2 4
22	1 26	9 30	17 18	10 0 55	16 55·5	55	1 15	0 26 17	3 1 2 O 4
23	2 37	10 16	17 41	10 48 28	12 49·5	54	39 14	53 27 17	3 2 O 1 4
24	3 47	11 —	0 17 58	11 33 54	8 15·6	54	21 14	48 28 17	1 O 4 2 ●
25	4 56	11 42	18 14	12 17 53	3 25·2	N 54	8 14	45 0 2	4 O 2 3 ☽
26	6 4	12 23	18 29	13 1 7	1 30·8	S 53	59 14	43 1 2	4 2 O 1 3
27	7 11	13 3	18 44	13 44 21	6 22·6	53	57 14	42 2 2	●4 1 O 3
28	8 18	13 44	18 59	14 28 20	11 0·5	54	0 14	43 3 2	4 3 O 1 2
29	9 26	14 26	19 16	15 13 45	15 14·8	54	11 14	46 4 2	4 3 1 2 O
30	10 34	15 10	19 38	16 1 12	18 55·1	S 54	29 14	51 5 2	4 3 2 O 1

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September 1. Day breaks 3*h.* 6*m.* Civil twilight ends 19*h.* 34*m.* Night begins 20*h.* 54*m.* The length of the Day is 13*h.* 35*m.*

Sept. 2. Mercury in Superior conjunction.

Sept. 3, 16*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 0°.2° S.

Sept. 10. Venus in Inferior conjunction.

Sept. 12, 6*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 4° N.

Sept. 16, 6*h.* Mercury and Mars in conjunction. ☿ 0°.1° S.

Sept. 22. Jupiter in Opposition. Distance from Earth 367,580,000 miles.

Sept. 23, 17*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 1°.8 S.

Sept. 24, 1°.3*h.* The Sun enters the sign Libra. (Autumn Equinox.)

Sept. 25. Uranus in opposition. Distance from the Earth 1,772,325,000 miles.

Sept. 26, 12*h.* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 5° S.

Sept. 27, 9*h.* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 6°.2 S.

Sept. 30. Venus at a Stationary Point.

In this month the Morning decrease 47*m.*; the Afternoon 1*h.* 6*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Equuleus, Pegasus, Pisces.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	°,	H. M. S.	°,	H. M. S.	°,	H. M. S.	°,	H. M. S.	°,
3	10 51 45	9 4·4	11 14 41	4 10·1	11 44 30	2 34·1	0 5 57	1 4·6	15 59 48	18 46·8
8	11 25 59	5 10·2	11 3 47	3 23·9	11 56 16	1 15·2	0 5 45	1 19·6	16 0 48	18 50·8
13	11 57 53	1 14·3	10 52 34	2 12·0	12 8 5	0 4·1	0 5 27	1 35·3	16 1 56	18 55·2
18	12 27 55	*2 30·1*	10 42 50	0 45·9	12 19 57	*1 23·6*	23 59 2	1 51·3	16 3 14	18 59·9
23	12 56 28	*6 10·4*	10 36 1	0 41·3	12 31 53	*2 43·2*	23 56 36	2 7·4	16 4 40	19 4·9
28	13 23 53	*9 43·1*	10 32 51	*1 58·8*	12 43 54	*4 2·6*	23 54 9	2 23·3	16 6 13	19 10·2

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·73	6·4	30·4	3·4	2·2	0·9	15 53	2·4	29·1	1·8	23·0	7·4
15	8·75	6·4	30·7	3·4	2·2	0·9	15 56	2·4	29·3	1·8	23·2	7·3
25	8·77	6·7	28·2	3·4	2·2	0·8	15 59	2·5	27·0	1·8	23·2	7·1

Sept. 13. Mean Time of Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m.* 3·8*s.*

D.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	Dec.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	°,	H. M. S.	°,
10	0 8·7	0 6N	9 59·3	12 48·1
30	0 5·7	0 13S	10 1·9	12 34·1

Sept. 15. Uranus *rises* 18*h.* 29*m.*, *sets* 6*h.* 35*m.* Neptune *rises* 3*h.* 18*m.*, *sets* 17*h.* 35*m.*

Jupiter in Opposition.—Jupiter is specially bright this month because it is at Opposition at a date near to the beginning of October. Neglecting some minor considerations due to the varying distance of the Earth and planet from the Sun about the date, the exterior planets are nearest to us when in Opposition, and since the synodic period of Jupiter is 399 days, the date of Opposition is about 34 days later year by year. Because of the eccentricity of Jupiter's orbit the greatest and least distances of this planet from the Sun differ by 46 million miles, the least distance occurring when Jupiter is in Heliocentric longitude 13°, which is the longitude of the Earth on October 9th in each year. Consequently when the Opposition of Jupiter happens near that date the planet is specially near to the Sun, and to the Earth, and therefore very bright, its

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Grefnock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar. G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	4 46	4 48	1 57	2 15	10 3	10 18	8 59	9 15	2 53	3 11	5 29	5 46	2 7	2 23
2	5 13	5 18	2 30	2 46	10 29	10 44	9 31	9 47	3 23	3 41	6 1	6 19	2 39	2 56
3	5 44	5 54	3 3	3 21	10 55	11 14	10 8	10 21	3 56	4 15	6 39	6 58	3 14	3 34
4	6 20	6 36	3 45	4 7	11 28	11 54	10 50	11 1	4 35	4 57	7 22	7 44	3 56	4 22
5	7 3	7 30	4 40	5 8	...	0 19	11 39	11 55	5 25	5 55	8 16	8 45	4 52	5 26
6	8 5	8 47	5 51	6 25	1 0	1 41	...	0 52	6 35	7 13	9 28	10 3	6 4	6 44
7	9 31	10 21	7 16	7 49	2 34	3 18	1 42	2 35	8 0	8 36	10 50	11 23	7 24	8 3
8	11 1	11 45	8 35	9 1	4 5	4 42	2 59	4 3	9 20	9 49	...	0 8	8 40	9 13
9	...	0 11	9 37	9 54	5 16	5 43	4 10	4 59	10 26	10 44	0 32	1 7	9 42	10 8
10	0 45	1 0	10 24	10 37	6 10	6 33	4 58	5 43	11 16	11 32	1 22	1 51	10 31	10 52
11	1 31	1 43	11 5	11 20	6 56	7 18	5 43	6 23	...	0 3	2 5	2 32	11 12	11 32
12	2 15	2 24	11 46	...	7 40	8 1	6 28	7 5	0 18	0 48	2 47	3 15	11 53	...
13	*2 57	*3 6	0 4	0 29	8 22	8 43	7 14	7 46	1 4	1 32	3 33	4 1	0 14	0 36
14	*3 37	*3 47	0 46	1 9	9 1	9 24	7 57	8 22	1 48	2 14	4 20	4 46	0 58	1 21
15	*4 17	*4 30	1 29	1 51	9 42	10 4	8 38	8 59	2 31	2 55	5 5	5 30	1 43	2 6
16	4 57	5 12	2 13	2 35	10 20	10 43	9 20	9 41	3 14	3 37	5 51	6 16	2 30	2 53
17	5 38	5 57	2 59	3 22	10 58	11 21	10 7	10 25	3 58	4 21	6 39	7 5	3 16	3 40
18	6 23	6 51	3 52	4 21	11 40	...	11 0	11 18	4 48	5 16	7 35	8 5	4 8	4 42
19	7 22	8 1	5 3	5 40	0 15	0 49	...	0 4	5 52	6 28	8 44	9 20	5 20	6 1
20	8 40	9 32	6 29	7 7	1 42	2 27	0 30	1 39	7 15	7 57	10 6	10 45	6 43	7 25
21	10 17	11 9	7 55	8 27	3 24	4 5	2 17	3 26	8 46	9 19	11 32	...	8 5	8 42
22	11 41	...	9 10	9 31	4 48	5 15	3 43	4 35	9 58	10 19	0 4	0 41	9 15	9 44
23	0 20	0 37	10 3	10 16	5 47	6 8	4 37	5 20	10 50	11 3	0 59	1 29	10 8	10 28
24	1 9	1 27	10 43	10 53	6 31	6 48	5 18	5 54	11 31	11 42	1 41	2 6	10 45	11 1
25	1 46	1 50	11 14	11 23	7 7	7 22	5 53	6 24	...	0 7	2 15	2 36	11 16	11 30
26	2 18	2 21	11 43	11 55	7 37	7 52	6 29	6 54	0 35	0 39	2 45	3 6	11 45	...
27	2 47	2 52	...	0 13	8 7	8 22	7 1	7 23	0 49	1 11	3 19	3 40	0 0	0 15
28	*3 16	*3 22	0 26	0 41	8 35	8 51	7 32	7 48	1 21	1 40	3 53	4 10	0 30	0 45
29	*3 43	3 50	0 56	1 10	9 2	9 18	8 0	8 13	1 50	2 7	4 24	4 38	1 0	1 15
30	4 9	4 18	1 25	1 37	9 28	9 46	8 27	8 38	2 19	2 36	4 54	5 8	1 30	1 46

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12h.)

Mercury ☿

D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
4	5 20	12 8	18 54
11	6 8	12 27	18 45
18	6 50	12 42	18 32
25	7 29	12 54	18 18

Venus ♀

D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
4	5 20	12 22	18 4
11	5 51	11 39	17 28
18	4 59	10 57	16 56
25	4 13	10 21	16 30

Mars ♂

D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
4	6 41	12 56	19 11
11	6 39	12 45	18 51
18	6 38	12 34	18 30
25	6 36	12 23	18 10

Jupiter ♃

D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
4	19 16	1 13	7 10
11	18 47	0 42	6 37
18	18 18	0 11	6 4
25	17 49	23 40	5 32

Saturn ♄

D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
4	12 46	17 9	21 31
11	12 21	16 43	21 5
18	11 56	16 17	20 38
25	11 31	15 51	20 12

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is at Superior conjunction on the 2nd and sets soon after the Sun throughout the month.

♀ Venus will be 8° below the Sun when at Inferior conjunction on the 10th, and may therefore be seen telescopically when quite near conjunction. She rises after, and sets before the Sun during the first half of the month, but may be seen due east shortly before sunrise in its last few days.

♂ Mars now sets soon after the Sun, and will not be visible.

♃ Jupiter at Opposition on the 22nd will be a conspicuous object throughout the night. In the early evening it will be seen below the Square of Pegasus in the south-east. Magnitude −2·5.

♄ Saturn sets S.W. by W. in mid-evening. Magnitude 0·7.

nearness to the Sun contributing also to that end. Last year (1926) Opposition happened on August 15, and the distance of Jupiter from the Earth was 374,280,000 miles; next year (1928) it will be on October 28, and the least distance will be 369,100,000 miles. This year the distance is less than either of these. These bright Oppositions evidently occur every twelfth year. In 1880, Opposition happened on October 6, and the least distance between Jupiter and the Earth in that year was 366,945,000 miles. The difference in distance at an October and an April Opposition corresponds to an increase of 50 per cent. in brightness.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 210° m 24d. 10h.	THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAY of the Year.
				H. M.	H. M.	
1		S	St. Quentin, 1918. *Summer Time ends* 2 A.M., Oct. 2.	6 0	17 38	274
2		S	**16th Sunday after Trinity.**	6 2	17 36	275
3		M	John Lyon d. 1592. Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas b. 1878.	6 4	17 34	276
4		Tu	Alexander Selkirk landed at San Fernandez, 1704.	6 5	17 32	277
5		W	Rt. Hon. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., b. 1848. Salonica, 1915.	6 7	17 29	278
6		Th	Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith died, 1891. Le Cateau II, 1918.	6 9	17 27	279
7		F	Lepanto, 1571. Marie Lloyd, Music Hall artiste, d. 1922.	6 10	17 25	280
8		S	Loos, 1915. Fall of First Labour Government, 1924.	6 12	17 23	281
9		S	**17th Sunday after Trinity.** Cambrai, 1918.	6 14	17 21	282
10		M	Peace Treaty ratified by King George, 1919.	6 15	17 18	283
11		Tu	Camperdown, 1797. Prince ret. from Australia, 1920.	6 17	17 16	284
12		W	MICH. LAW SITTS. BEGIN. J. R. MacDonald b. 1866.	6 19	17 14	285
13		Th	Germans entered Lille, 1914.	6 20	17 12	286
14		F	Sir W. V. Harcourt b. 1827. J. F. McLennan b. 1827.	6 22	17 10	287
15		S	Edward Copleston, bishop of Llandaff, died, 1849.	6 24	17 7	288
16		S	**18th Sun. after Trinity.** Sir A. Chamberlain b. 1863.	6 25	17 5	289
17		M	Saratoga, 1777. Lille and Ostend re-occupied, 1918.	6 27	17 3	290
18		Tu	**St. Luke.** Lord Palmerston d. 1865; b. Oct. 20, 1784.	6 29	17 1	291
19		W	Jonathan Swift d. 1745. Leipzig, 1813.	6 31	16 59	292
20		Th	Navarino, 1827. First Battle of Ypres, 1914.	6 32	16 57	293
21		F	TRAFALGAR DAY (1805). S. T. Coleridge born, 1772.	6 34	16 55	294
22		S	Edict of Nantes revokd. 1685. Capt. Mayne Reid d. 1883.	6 36	16 53	295
23		S	**19th Sunday after Trinity.** Malmaison, 1917.	6 38	16 51	296
24		M	Wills removed from Doc. Com. to Som. House, 1874.	6 39	16 49	297
25		Tu	Chaucer d. 1400. Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854.	6 41	16 47	298
26		W	William Hogarth died, 1764. Aleppo, 1918.	6 43	16 45	299
27		Th	Metz, 1870. Joseph Dinham, painter, died, 1877.	6 45	16 43	300
28		F	**St. Simon and St. Jude.** John Locke died, 1704.	6 46	16 41	301
29		S	George Morland, painter, d. 1804. John Leech d. 1864.	6 48	16 39	302
30		S	**20th Sunday after Trinity.** Adm. Cochrane d. 1860.	6 50	16 37	303
31		M	John Evelyn, diarist, born 1620; died Feb. 27, 1706.	6 52	16 35	304

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	4d.	2h.	1·6m.
○ Full Moon	10	21	14·7
☾ Last Quarter	17	14	31·6
● New Moon	25	15	37·4

Perigee ..... 11d. 3·4h. ..... 221,670 miles.
Apogee ..... 25d. 1·8h. ..... 252,670 "
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, October 1, 82° 30'.

RAIN FELL IN OCTOBER, 1925, on 14 days; total fall 2·42 inches; *below* the average by 0·11 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES

October 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for next year's "WHITAKER."—Quarter Sessions to be held in the first whole week after Oct. 1.—Pheasant shooting begins.—Common Lodging-houses to be whitewashed in the first week.

5. Dividends due.
9. Various Licences expire.
12. Fire Insurances must be paid.
15. Autumn Register of Voters in force.
24. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time: Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	s.	H. M. S.	s.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	10 2	0·81	12 26 51	9·05	2 54′1 S	0·97	12 36 53	23 21 15
2	10 22	0·80	12 30 28	9·06	3 17·4	0·97	12 40 50	23 17 19
3	10 41	0·79	12 34 6	9·07	3 40·7	0·97	12 44 46	23 13 23
4	10 59	0·77	12 37 44	9·08	4 3·9	0·97	12 48 43	23 9 27
5	11 18	0·76	12 41 22	9·10	4 27·1	0·96	12 52 40	23 5 31
6	11 36	0·75	12 45 0	9·11	4 50·2	0·96	12 56 36	23 1 35
7	11 54	0·73	12 48 39	9·12	5 13·3	0·96	13 0 33	22 57 39
8	12 11	0·71	12 52 18	9·14	5 36·3	0·96	13 4 29	22 53 43
9	12 28	0·70	12 55 58	9·16	5 59·2	0·95	13 8 26	22 49 47
10	12 44	0·68	12 59 38	9·18	6 22·1	0·95	13 12 22	22 45 52
11	13 0	0·66	13 3 19	9·20	6 44·8	0·95	13 16 19	22 41 56
12	13 16	0·64	13 7 0	9·22	7 7·5	0·94	13 20 15	22 38 0
13	13 31	0·62	13 10 41	9·24	7 30·0	0·94	13 24 12	22 34 4
14	13 46	0·60	13 14 23	9·26	7 52·5	0·93	13 28 9	22 30 8
15	14 0	0·57	13 18 6	9·28	8 14·9	0·93	13 32 5	22 26 12
16	14 13	0·55	13 21 49	9·31	8 37·1	0·92	13 36 2	22 22 16
17	14 26	0·52	13 25 32	9·33	8 59·2	0·92	13 39 58	22 18 20
18	14 38	0·50	13 29 17	9·36	9 21·2	0·91	13 43 55	22 14 24
19	14 50	0·47	13 33 2	9·38	9 43·1	0·91	13 47 51	22 10 28
20	15 1	0·45	13 36 47	9·41	10 4·8	0·90	13 51 48	22 6 33
21	15 11	0·42	13 40 33	9·44	10 26·4	0·90	13 55 44	22 2 37
22	15 21	0·39	13 44 20	9·47	10 47·9	0·89	13 59 41	21 58 41
23	15 30	0·36	13 48 8	9·49	11 9·1	0·88	14 3 38	21 54 45
24	15 38	0·33	13 51 56	9·52	11 30·2	0·88	14 7 34	21 50 49
25	15 46	0·30	13 55 45	9·55	11 51·2	0·87	14 11 31	21 46 53
26	15 53	0·27	13 59 35	9·58	12 11·9	0·86	14 15 27	21 42 57
27	15 59	0·24	14 3 25	9·61	12 32·5	0·85	14 19 24	21 39 1
28	16 4	0·21	14 7 16	9·64	12 52·8	0·84	14 23 20	21 35 5
29	16 9	0·18	14 11 8	9·67	13 13·0	0·84	14 27 17	21 31 9
30	16 13	0·15	14 15 0	9·71	13 33·0	0·83	14 31 13	21 27 13
31	16 16	0·12	14 18 54	9·74	13 52·7 S	0·82	14 35 10	21 23 18

MEMORANDA.

1.
2. ☽.
3.
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9. ☽.
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16. ☽.
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23. ☽.
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28.
29.
30. ☽.
31.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1925.

Day	TEMPERATURE. Max	Min.	Mn 1841 1905	BAROM. Mean	WIND. (Pressure lb. to foot.)		RAIN-FALL.	SUNSHINE
	°	°	°	inches.	Directn.		inch.	hours.
1	70·0	54·1	54·1	30·267	0·2	Calm	...	3·1
2	59·2	53·8	53·7	·268	0·1	Calm	...	...
3	70·6	50·3	·3	·143	0·2	WSW	...	7·3
4	65·9	55·5	53·0	·209	0·6	Calm	·01	...
5	65·9	46·7	52·8	·246	0·1	Calm	...	8·6
6	70·0	41·8	·5	30·064	0·0	Calm	...	7·6
7	65·0	44·0	·3	29·988	1·8	Calm	·01	0·5
8	54·4	41·6	52·0	30·233	3·0	NNE	...	2·1
9	58·1	38·7	51·6	·327	1·3	NE	...	6·7
10	59·6	36·9	51·3	30·119	0·4	Calm	...	6·3
11	58·6	36·6	50·9	29·940	0·4	Calm	...	1·2
12	56·9	41·1	·6	·828	0·3	Calm	·01	...
13	56·9	41·4	·3	·597	3·0	WNW	·17	...
14	48·9	35·4	50·1	·846	2·4	NNW	...	5·8
15	52·0	33·4	49·9	·933	1·1	WSW	...	4·3
16	46·7	42·0	·8	·915	0·6	Calm	·28	...
17	65·7	45·4	·6	·748	6·2	W	·02	4·2
18	59·2	45·4	·3	·708	3·0	WNW	·07	2·0
19	51·3	38·1	49·1	·829	1·4	Calm	·28	...
20	62·1	46·9	48·8	·518	3·9	SW	·57	...
21	66·1	58·2	·6	29·330	4·4	SW	·40	1·2
22	63·0	54·7	·3	28·916	13·5	SW	·26	1·6
23	60·0	48·0	48·1	·704	9·9	SW	·16	0·9
24	61·2	43·5	47·9	28·921	3·7	SSW	·02	5·8
25	56·5	38·1	·7	29·431	0·5	SW	...	7·3
26	56·9	43·9	·6	·433	7·8	SSW	·16	...
27	59·0	49·0	·5	·414	5·0	SW	...	...
28	61·1	43·7	·4	·816	1·4	SW	...	7·0
29	59·9	49·1	·3	·723	2·4	SW	...	0·1
30	63·9	46·5	·2	·554	1·9	SSE	...	7·0
31	61·6	47·9	47·1	29·679	0·1	Calm	...	0·1
Mn	60·1	44·9	50·0	29·763	—	—	2·42	90·7

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	26·3 E	6·5 N	143·2
15	26·3	5·8	11·3
25	25·6 E	5·0 N	239·4

[See Note, p. 4.]

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.
1	11 43	15 57	20 3	16 51 8	21 50′38	54 55	14 58	6 2
2	12 49	16 46	20 37	17 43 42	23 48·8	55 31	15 8	7 2
3	13 53	17 38	21 22	18 38 40	24 39·5	56 15	15 20	8 2
4	14 48	18 33	22 19	19 35 24	24 13′1	57 6	15 34	9 2
5	15 34	19 28	23 28	20 32 59	22 24·6	58 3	15 49	10 2
6	16 9	20 24	0 47	21 30 32	19 14·5	59 1	16 5	11 2
7	16 38	21 19	2 12	22 27 24	14 50′1	59 56	16 20	12 2
8	17 2	22 13	3 38	23 23 27	9 25·4	60 42	16 32	13 2
9	17 23	23 7	5 6	0 18 56	3 20′0 S.	61 14	16 41	14 2
10	17 43	0 0	6 36	1 14 27	3 2′1n	61 27	16 45	15 2
11	18 3	0 54	8 5	2 10 41	9 14·2	61 20	16 43	16 2
12	18 25	1 50	9 34	3 8 13	14 49·6	60 53	16 35	17 2
13	18 53	2 48	11 0	4 7 16	19 24·2	60 12	16 24	18 2
14	19 27	3 46	12 18	5 7 29	22 39·8	59 20	16 10	19 2
15	20 10	4 45	13 24	6 7 57	24 26′1	58 24	15 55	20 2
16	21 4	5 42	14 16	7 7 21	24 42·0	57 28	15 40	21 2
17	22 8	6 37	14 55	8 4 31	23 34·2	56 37	15 26	22 2
18	23 16	7 28	15 25	8 58 40	21 15′1	55 52	15 13	23 2
19	.....	.....	.....	9 49 35	17 58·9	55 14	15 3	24 2
20	0 27	8 15	15 47	10 37 34	13 59·8	54 45	14 55	25 2
21	1 37	9 0	16 6	11 23 11	9 30′3	54 23	14 49	26 2
22	2 47	9 42	16 22	12 7 10	4 41′9n	54 8	14 45	27 2
23	3 54	10 22	16 37	12 50 18	0 15′1 S.	53 59	14 42	28 2
24	5 2	11 3	16 51	13 33 22	5 11′1	53 56	14 42	29 2
25	6 8	11 43	17 6	14 17 5	9 56·4	53 58	14 42	0 8
26	7 17	12 25	17 22	15 2 10	14 20·6	54 5	14 44	1 8
27	8 25	13 8	17 42	15 49 11	18 13′1	54 18	14 48	2 8
28	9 34	13 54	18 6	16 38 30	21 22′5	54 36	14 53	3 8
29	10 43	14 42	18 36	17 30 13	23 37′1	55 1	14 59	4 8
30	11 48	15 33	19 16	18 24 5	24 46·4	55 32	15 8	5 8
31	12 44	16 26	20 9	19 19 27	24 42′1 S.	56 10	15 18	6 8

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 22h. 15m. (See p. 26.)

W. E.
4 O 123
2 1 2 3 4
3 O 1 2 4
4 O 1 2 3
5 O 1 2 3 4
6 O 1 2 3 4
7 O 1 2 3 4
8 O 1 2 3 4
9 O 1 2 3 4
10 O 1 2 3 4
11 O 1 2 3 4
12 O 1 2 3 4
13 O 1 2 4
14 O 1 2 3 4
15 O 1 2 3 4
16 O 1 2 3 4
17 O 1 2 3 4
18 O 1 2 3 4
19 O 1 2 3 4
20 O 1 2 3 4
21 O 1 2 3 4
22 O 1 2 3 4
23 O 1 2 3 4
24 O 1 2 3 4
25 O 1 2 3 4
26 O 1 2 3 4
27 O 1 2 3 4
28 O 1 2 3 4
29 O 1 2 3 4
30 O 1 2 3 4
31 O 1 2 3 4

Conjunctions, Eclipses, and other Celestial Phenomena.

October 1. Day breaks at 4*h* 7*m*. Civil twilight ends at 18*h*. 23*m*. Night begins, 19*h*. 32*m*. The length of the Day is 11*h*. 38*m*.

Oct. 1, 3*h*. Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 0°.1 N.

Oct. 3, *aft.* Occultation of ♐ Sagittarii (mag. 2·9) by ☽. See p. 6.

Oct. 9, 11*h*. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 4° N.

Oct. 17. Venus at Greatest Brilliancy. Mag. −4·3.

Oct. 18. Mercury at Greatest Elongation, 25° E.

Oct. 21. Mars in conjunction with Sun.

Oct. 21, 13*h*. Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 8° S.

Oct. 25, 10*h*. Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 4° S.

Oct. 26. Neptune in conjunction with Regulus.

Oct. 27, 13*h*. Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 5° S.

Oct. 28, 14*h*. Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 0°.4 N.

Oct. 30. Mercury at a Stationary point.

The Zodiacal light may be seen before dawn in the first and last weeks of this month, the Moon being then absent from the sky at that hour.

In this month the Morning decrease 52*m*., and the Afternoon 1*h*. 3*m*.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h*.: Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Pegasus, Andromeda Pisces, Pisces Australis, Cetus.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Planets at Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury. R.A. H. M. S.	☿ Mercury. Dec. S. ° ′	♀ Venus. R.A. H. M. S.	♀ Venus. Dec. S. ° ′	♂ Mars. R.A. H. M. S.	♂ Mars. Dec. S. ° ′	♃ Jupiter. R.A. H. M. S.	♃ Jupiter. Dec. S. ° ′	♄ Saturn. R.A. H. M. S.	♄ Saturn. Dec. S. ° ′
3	13 50 18	12 53′7	10 33 31	2 59′6	12 56 1	5 21′7	23 51 46	2 38′6	16 7 54	19 15′7
8	14 15 41	15 44′4	10 37 46	3 40′1	13 8 15	6 40′1	23 49 28	2 53′1	16 9 43	19 21′4
13	14 39 39	18 11′4	10 45 11	3 59′4	13 20 37	7 57′7	23 47 19	3 6′4	16 11 37	19 27′3
18	15 1 18	20 9′2	10 55 17	3 57′9	13 33 7	9 14′2	23 45 21	3 18′4	16 13 37	19 33′2
23	15 18 50	21 29′2	11 7 34	3 37′0	13 45 46	10 29′4	23 43 35	3 28·9	16 15 43	19 39′3
28	15 29 1	21 57′4	11 21 36	2 58·7	13 58 36	11 43′1	23 42 4	3 37′6	16 17 54	19 45′4

The Sun and Planets.

D.	Horizontal Parallax. ☉	☽	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	Angular Semidiameter. ☉	☽	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·80	7′3	24″6	3″4	2″2	0″8		16′1	2′8	23″5	1′5	23′1	7″0	
15	8·82	8′3	22″1	3″4	2″2	0″8		16′4	3′1	20″2	1′8	22′7	7″0	
25	8·85	10′0	18″1	3″4	2″1	0″8		16′7	3′8	17′3	1′8	22′3	6″9	

Oct. 13. Mean Time of Sun's semidiam. in Transit. 1*m*. 4·8*s*.

D	♅ Uranus. R.A. H. M.	♅ Uranus. Dec. S. ° ′	♆ Neptune. R.A. H. M.	♆ Neptune. Dec. S. ° ′
10	0 4′3	0 23	10 3′0	12 29
30	0 1′7	0 39	10 4′8	12 30

Oct. 16. Uranus *rises* 16*h*. 25*m*.. *sets* 4*h*. 26*m*. Neptune *rises* 1*h*. 21*m*., *sets* 15*h*. 36*m*.

Some Facts about the Moon.—It will be seen from the figures in the Table on this page that the semidiameter of the Moon, on October 10, which happens to be the night of Full Moon, has its largest value during this year. Also (p. 38), that the distance of the Moon from the Earth at Perigee is the smallest of the year, and that the time of Perigee is only six hours after that of Full Moon. These things are related. It is obvious that the Moon should appear large when at Perigee, and it is known from principles of the Lunar theory that when Perigee happens near to the time of Syzygy, which term indicates either New Moon or Full Moon, the satellite is unusually near to us. Perigee in April of this year was near the time of New Moon (p. 14), and on that occasion the perigeal distance was small. The time of Perigee can be correlated with other effects. When it occurs near the time of New Moon the length of the lunation from New to New

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	4 35	4 48	1 54	2 7	9 55	10 13	8 58	9 7	2 50	3 6	5 27	5 42	2 2	2 19
2	5 5	5 22	2 28	2 42	10 23	10 44	9 33	9 41	3 24	3 40	6 5	6 21	2 38	2 57
3	5 40	6 3	3 7	3 25	10 55	11 20	10 15	10 23	4 2	4 21	6 47	7 5	3 19	3 44
4	6 24	6 56	4 0	4 27	11 41	...	11 7	11 19	4 51	5 20	7 40	8 10	4 14	4 51
5	7 26	8 14	5 14	5 53	0 23	1 5	...	0 19	6 5	6 42	8 57	9 31	5 33	6 15
6	8 55	9 52	6 45	7 21	2 0	2 47	0 44	2 5	7 32	8 8	10 22	10 55	6 57	7 36
7	10 31	11 21	8 9	8 37	3 38	4 16	2 32	3 35	8 56	9 23	11 40	...	8 13	8 47
8	11 43	...	9 13	9 32	4 52	5 19	3 49	4 33	10 1	10 19	0 8	0 42	9 17	9 44
9	0 23	0 34	9 59	10 15	5 45	6 8	4 39	5 12	10 51	11 7	0 59	1 25	10 7	10 27
10	1 9	1 16	10 38	10 55	6 30	6 52	5 21	5 51	11 35	11 52	1 41	2 5	10 46	11 6
11	*1 48	*1 58	11 18	11 37	7 12	7 35	6 6	6 33	...	0 19	2 23	2 47	11 27	11 48
12	*2 28	*2 43	...	0 0	7 55	8 18	6 53	7 16	0 38	1 5	3 8	3 33	...	0 10
13	*3 9	*3 27	0 22	0 44	8 36	9 1	7 37	7 56	1 24	1 48	3 56	4 18	0 33	0 56
14	*3 49	*4 10	1 6	1 26	9 18	9 42	8 19	8 33	2 8	2 31	4 42	5 3	1 19	1 42
15	4 30	4 53	1 51	2 9	9 56	10 22	9 3	9 12	2 52	3 12	5 29	5 48	2 5	†2 28
16	5 10	5 38	2 37	2 55	10 35	11 0	9 50	9 57	3 36	3 57	6 16	6 37	2 52	3 18
17	5 56	6 32	3 29	3 54	11 16	11 53	10 45	10 52	4 26	4 52	7 13	7 40	3 47	4 21
18	6 55	7 43	4 43	5 16	...	0 26	11 51	...	5 31	6 6	8 24	8 57	5 0	5 42
19	8 15	9 17	6 11	6 46	1 19	2 7	0 4	1 22	6 57	7 37	9 49	10 24	6 24	7 5
20	9 52	10 52	7 39	8 7	3 3	3 44	1 50	3 5	8 26	8 54	11 12	11 39	7 44	8 19
21	11 13	11 59	8 50	9 7	4 25	4 52	3 19	4 12	9 23	9 51	...	0 16	8 50	9 17
22	...	0 9	9 40	9 52	5 20	5 41	4 15	4 54	10 25	10 36	0 36	1 3	9 40	10 0
23	0 45	0 51	10 16	10 25	6 3	6 20	4 54	5 25	11 2	11 12	1 15	1 36	10 18	10 34
24	1 20	1 24	10 45	10 56	6 37	6 53	5 27	5 53	11 35	11 46	1 48	2 7	10 48	11 2
25	1 49	1 55	11 14	11 26	7 8	7 24	6 0	6 21	...	0 7	2 19	2 35	11 16	11 30
26	*2 17	*2 24	11 42	11 57	7 36	7 53	6 33	6 49	0 18	0 38	2 49	3 4	11 44	11 58
27	*2 44	*2 55	...	0 11	8 5	8 22	7 4	7 17	0 50	1 7	3 21	3 35	...	0 13
28	3 10	3 25	0 26	0 39	8 33	8 51	7 34	7 42	1 21	1 37	3 55	4 7	0 29	0 46
29	3 38	3 56	0 58	1 10	9 2	9 21	8 5	8 7	1 53	2 7	4 27	4 38	1 2	1 18
30	4 6	4 26	1 30	1 40	9 30	9 52	8 37	8 36	2 25	2 38	5 1	5 13	1 35	1 53
31	4 35	5 1	2 4	2 14	10 1	10 23	9 13	9 12	2 59	3 13	5 39	5 51	2 12	2 32

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12*h.*)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Southes	Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Southes	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
26	8 3	13 4	18 4	3 36	9 53	16 10
26	8 33	13 12	17 50	3 9	9 31	15 53
26	8 58	13 17	17 36	2 52	9 15	15 39
26	9 9	13 15	17 21	2 42	9 4	15 26
30	8 56	12 59	17 2	2 39	8 56	15 13

D.	Mars ♂ Rises	Southes	Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Southes	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	6 35	12 13	17 50	17 20	23 9	4 59
9	6 34	12 2	17 30	16 51	22 39	4 26
16	6 33	11 52	17 11	16 22	22 8	3 53
23	6 32	11 42	16 52	15 53	21 38	3 23
30	6 32	11 33	16 33	15 25	21 9	2 53

D.	Saturn ♄ Rises	Southes	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	11 7	15 26	19 46
9	10 42	15 1	19 20
16	10 18	14 36	18 54
23	9 55	14 12	18 29
30	9 31	13 47	18 4

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury sets after the Sun, but too early to be visible to naked eye.

♀ Venus is a brilliant object in the morning sky during the month. Low in the east about 4 o'clock. Magnitude −4·3.

♂ Mars in conjunction on the 21st, rises and sets nearly with the Sun throughout the month, and will not be visible.

♃ Jupiter is to be seen in the E.S.E. at dusk, and will be a prominent object in the south-east and southern sky during the evening. Mag. −2·4.

♄ Saturn is coming to the end of this Apparition, and sets about two hours after the Sun, S.W. by W.

is short; when it occurs near Full Moon it is long, the range extending from about 29 days 7 hours to more than 29 days 19 hours. When Perigee falls between New and Full Moon, that first part is less than half the complete lunation. The converse of this, Apogee coinciding with first quarter, happened in July of this year, when 15 days 13 hours elapsed between New Moon and Full. The Moon returns to Perigee at intervals in the mean of 27 days, 13 hours, 18 minutes, this period being called an Anomalistic month, so that Perigee occurs near the time of New Moon every fourteenth month. The above statements, true in general, suffer variation in detail because of intricacies of motion due mainly to Solar attraction investigated under the name of the Lunar theory.

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 240° 1′ 23*d.* 7*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAY of the Year.	to end
				h. m.	h. m.		
1		Tu	**All Saints.** Battle of Coronel, 1914.	6 53	16 33	305	6
2		W	*All Souls.* Edward Colston, philanthropist, b. 1636.	6 55	16 31	306	5
3		Th	Acre, 1840. Yarmouth bombarded, 1914.	6 57	16 30	307	5
4		F	George Peabody d. 1869. Advance on Sambre, 1918.	6 59	16 28	308	5
5		S	William III. lauded at Torbay, 1688. Inkerman, 1854.	7 1	16 26	309	5
6		S	**21st Sunday after Trinity.** Passchendaele, 1917.	7 2	16 24	310	5
7		M	Last execution at Tyburn, 1783. Gaza, 1917.	7 4	16 23	311	5
8		Tu	Samuel Birch, dramatist and pastrycook, born, 1757.	7 6	16 21	312	5
9		W	Lord Mayor's Day. Cruiser *Emden* destroyed, 1914.	7 8	16 19	313	5
10		Th	Passage of Nivelle, 1813. Wilhelm II. abdicated, 1918.	7 9	16 18	314	5
11		F	ARMISTICE DAY (1918). Martinmas. Half Quarter Day.	7 11	16 16	315	5
12		S	Chloroform first used as an anæsthetic, 1847.	7 13	16 15	316	4
13		S	**22nd Sunday after Trinity.** Beaumont-Hamel, 1916.	7 15	16 13	317	4
14		M	John Curwen, "tonic sol-fa," born, 1816.	7 16	16 12	318	4
15		Tu	Colenso, 1899. League of Nations first met, 1920.	7 18	16 10	319	4
16		W	Captain Cook took possession of New Zealand, 1769.	7 20	16 9	320	4
17		Th	Geo. Grote, historian, b. 1794. Suez Canal opened, 1869.	7 22	16 8	321	4
18		F	Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. S. Maude, K.C.B. (Baghdad), d. 1917.	7 23	16 6	322	4
19		S	Charles I. born, 1600; executed Jan. 30, 1649.	7 25	16 5	323	4
20		S	**23rd Sunday after Trinity.** Quiberon Bay, 1759.	7 27	16 4	324	4
21		M	Surrender of German Navy to Britain, 1918.	7 28	16 3	325	4
22		Tu	Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery b. 1873. Ctesiphon, 1915.	7 30	16 1	326	3
23		W	Seven tons of gold landed from Australia, 1852.	7 32	16 0	327	3
24		Th	Old Martinmas. Discovery of Tasmania, 1642.	7 33	15 59	328	3
25		F	Sir Francis Chantry d. 1841. Sir H. Havelock d. 1857.	7 35	15 58	329	3
26		S	Queen Maud born, 1869. Dr. L. S. Jameson d. 1917.	7 36	15 57	330	3
27		S	**1st Sunday in Advent.** W. Cowper, poet, b. 1731.	7 38	15 56	331	3
28		M	Dr. W. Hawes, founder Royal Humane Society, b. 1736.	7 40	15 56	332	3
29		Tu	John Ray, naturalist, born, 1627.	7 41	15 55	333	3
30		W	**St. Andrew.** Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill b. 1874.	7 43	15 54	334	3

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	2*d.*	15*h.*	15·8*m.*
○ Full Moon	9	6	36·1
☾ Last Quarter	16	5	28·2
● New Moon	24	10	9·2

Perigee 8*d.* 15·3*h.* 222,080 miles.
Apogee 21*d.* 6·9*h.* 252,380 ,,

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, Nov. 1, 80° 51′.

RAIN FELL IN NOVEMBER, 1925,

on 12 days; total fall, 1·43 inches; *below* the average by 0·85 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

November 1. Fox-hunting begins.

– Ordinary day of election of Borough Councillors.

– Holiday at London Stock Exchange.

9. Lord Mayor's Day. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.

12. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.

15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire, See Note, Dec. 15.

Day	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly Var.	THE SUN (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.	MEMORANDA.	Day
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.		
1	16 19	0·09	14 22 48	9·77	14 12·2 S	0·81	14 39 7	21 19 22		1.
2	16 20	0·03	14 26 43	9·80	14 31·5	0·80	14 43 3	21 15 26		2.
3	16 21	0·02	14 30 38	9·83	14 50·6	0·79	14 47 0	21 11 30		3.
4	16 21	0·01	14 34 35	9·87	15 9·4	0·78	14 50 56	21 7 34		4.
5	16 21	0·05	14 38 32	9·90	15 27·9	0·77	14 54 53	21 3 38		5.
6	16 19	0·08	14 42 30	9·94	15 46·2	0·76	14 58 49	20 59 42		6.
7	16 17	0·11	14 46 29	9·97	16 4·3	0·75	15 2 46	20 55 46		7.
8	16 14	0·15	14 50 29	10·00	16 22·1	0·74	15 6 42	20 51 50		8.
9	16 10	0·18	14 54 29	10·04	16 39·6	0·72	15 10 39	20 47 54		9.
10	16 5	0·22	14 58 30	10·08	16 56·8	0·71	15 14 36	20 43 58		10.
11	15 59	0·25	15 2 33	10·11	17 13·7	0·70	15 18 32	20 40 2		11.
12	15 53	0·29	15 6 36	10·15	17 30·3	0·69	15 22 29	20 36 7		12.
13	15 46	0·33	15 10 40	10·18	17 46·7	0·67	15 26 25	20 32 11		13.
14	15 37	0·36	15 14 44	10·22	18 2·7	0·66	15 30 22	20 28 15		14.
15	15 28	0·40	15 18 50	10·26	18 18·4	0·65	15 34 18	20 24 19		15.
16	15 18	0·43	15 22 57	10·29	18 33·8	0·63	15 38 15	20 20 23		16.
17	15 7	0·47	15 27 4	10·33	18 48·9	0·62	15 42 11	20 16 27		17.
18	14 56	0·51	15 31 12	10·36	19 3·6	0·61	15 46 8	20 12 31		18.
19	14 43	0·54	15 35 21	10·40	19 18·0	0·59	15 50 5	20 8 35		19.
20	14 30	0·58	15 39 31	10·43	19 32·0	0·58	15 54 1	20 4 39		20.
21	14 15	0·61	15 43 42	10·47	19 45·7	0·56	15 57 58	20 0 43		21.
22	14 0	0·64	15 47 54	10·50	19 59·1	0·55	16 1 54	19 56 47		22.
23	13 45	0·68	15 52 6	10·54	20 12·1	0·53	16 5 51	19 52 52		23.
24	13 28	0·71	15 56 19	10·57	20 24·7	0·52	16 9 47	19 48 56		24.
25	13 11	0·74	16 0 33	10·60	20 36·9	0·50	16 13 44	19 45 0		25.
26	12 52	0·77	16 4 48	10·63	20 48·7	0·49	16 17 40	19 41 4		26.
27	12 33	0·80	16 9 4	10·66	21 0·2	0·47	16 21 37	19 37 8		27.
28	12 14	0·83	16 13 20	10·69	21 11·2	0·45	16 25 34	19 33 12		28.
29	11 53	0·86	16 17 37	10·72	21 21·9	0·44	16 29 30	19 29 16		29.
30	11 32	0·89	16 21 54	10·75	21 32·1 S	0·42	16 33 27	19 25 20		30.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1925.

Day	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905.	BAROM. Mean	WIND. Pressure lbs. to foot.	Directn.	RAIN-FALL inch.	SUN-SHINE hours.	Day
	°	°	°	inches.					
1	58·7	46·4	47·0	29·659	3·0	SSW	·21	1·5	1.
2	61·4	48·1	46·8	·574	2·1	SW	·04	6·6	2.
3	61·0	50·0	·6	·491	6·8	WSW	·32	...	3.
4	59·4	44·7	·4	·747	2·1	WSW	·07	6·8	4.
5	51·2	45·1	46·1	·631	2·0	W	·07	...	5.
6	52·0	40·3	45·8	29·743	1·0	NW	...	1·7	6.
7	56·0	43·7	·4	28·825	2·6	WSW	·37	1·7	7.
8	48·6	36·0	45·0	28·943	6·4	N	...	0·6	8.
9	42·7	30·0	44·6	29·401	3·5	N	...	5·1	9.
10	38·2	28·1	·3	29·637	1·2	N	·09	...	10.
11	43·4	34·2	44·0	30·096	6·0	ENE	·04	...	11.
12	46·0	32·7	43·7	30·234	2·3	NE	...	7·5	12.
13	40·1	30·9	·5	29·965	0·6	NE	...	...	13.
14	43·7	26·6	·3	·929	0·0	Calm	...	1·6	14.
15	45·6	29·1	43·1	29·975	0·4	S	...	6·4	15.
16	43·0	32·0	42·8	30·082	1·6	E	...	0·3	16.
17	47·1	34·7	·6	·188	5·2	E	...	4·5	17.
18	47·0	36·5	·4	·277	4·2	E	...	6·3	18.
19	44·6	35·2	·3	·308	2·6	ENE	...	0·1	19.
20	45·4	35·0	·2	·288	0·7	NE	...	...	20.
21	47·4	40·2	·1	30·080	0·7	Calm	...	1·3	21.
22	46·0	39·6	·1	29·818	0·2	Calm	...	0·3	22.
23	46·0	36·8	·0	·845	1·1	NNE	...	...	23.
24	41·8	32·1	42·0	·945	0·9	NNW	...	...	24.
25	40·5	33·0	41·9	·697	11·2	N	·08	4·0	25.
26	33·0	25·5	·8	·983	1·4	WSW	...	...	26.
27	35·9	24·9	·7	30·582	3·1	W	·07	...	27.
28	34·9	26·0	·5	·452	3·5	NW	...	2·9	28.
29	37·0	29·2	·2	·583	3·0	NW	·01	1·4	29.
30	42·0	33·1	41·0	29·790	1·5	WSW	·06	2·2	30.
Mn	46·0	35·3	43·5	29·766	—	—	1·43	62·8	

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	23·9 E	3·9 N	94·4
15	21·6	2·8	322·5
25	18·5 E	1·6 N	190·7

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 20h. 45m. (See p. 16.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. h.	W. E.
1	13 32	17 20	21 12	20 15 29	23 19·8S	56	55 15	30 7	8	41 O 32
2	14 10	18 14	22 22	21 11 22	20 39·8	57	45 15	44 8	8	43 O 2 ♃
3	14 40	19 7	23 45	22 6 34	16 47·4	58	38 15	58 9	8	324 O ●
4	15 5	20 0	1 7	23 0 58	11 52·6	59	30 16	13 10	8	312 O 4
5	15 25	20 51	2 33	23 54 53	6 9·8S	60	18 16	26 11	8	O 124 ●
6	15 45	21 43	3 59	0 49 0	0 2·3N	60	55 16	36 12	8	♃ 1 O 34
7	16 3	22 36	5 27	1 44 5	6 21·0	61	17 16	42 13	8	2 O 234
8	16 25	23 31	6 58	2 40 57	12 20·2	61	20 16	43 14	8	1 O 234
9	16 49	0 28	8 28	3 40 3	17 32·6	61	3 16	38 15	8	3 O 124
10	17 19	1 28	9 53	4 41 16	21 33·2	60	28 16	28 16	8	● 32 O 4
11	17 58	2 29	11 8	5 43 42	24 3·9	59	39 16	15 17	8	32 1 O 4
12	18 48	3 30	12 9	6 45 48	24 57·1	58	43 16	0 18	8	4 O 312
13	19 51	4 28	12 55	7 45 53	24 16·7	57	44 15	44 19	8	41 O 23
14	21 1	5 22	13 29	8 42 41	22 15·4	56	48 15	28 20	8	42 O 13
15	22 13	6 11	13 54	9 35 43	19 10·0	55	58 15	15 21	8	41 O 23
16	23 26	6 58	14 14	10 25 11	15 17·1	55	16 15	3 22	8	43 O 12
17	.....	...	...	11 11 42	10 51·4	54	43 14	54 23	8	4 32 1 O
18	0 36	7 41	14 30	11 56 6	6 4·9	54	20 14	48 24	8	♃ 4 32 O
19	1 44	8 22	14 45	12 39 18	1 8·0N	54	6 14	44 25	8	43 O 12
20	2 52	9 2	15 0	13 22 10	3 50·3S	54	0 14	43 26	8	14 O 23
21	3 58	9 42	15 14	14 5 35	8 40·7	54	2 14	43 27	8	2 O 413
22	5 6	10 23	15 29	14 50 17	13 13·7	54	9 14	45 28	8	1 O 34 ●
23	6 15	11 6	15 47	15 36 56	17 18·2	54	22 14	49 29	8	3 O 124
24	7 24	11 51	16 10	16 25 59	20 42·6	54	39 14	53 0	14	32 1 O 4
25	8 34	12 39	16 38	17 17 33	23 14·2	55	0 14	59 1	14	32 O 4 ♃
26	9 41	13 30	17 15	18 11 20	24 42·7	55	24 15	6 2	14	3 O 24 ●
27	10 42	14 22	18 4	19 6 37	24 56·0	55	52 15	13 3	14	1 O 234
28	11 32	15 16	19 3	20 2 25	23 52·8	56	24 15	22 4	14	2 O 143
29	12 13	16 10	20 13	20 57 47	21 33·0	56	59 15	32 5	14	● 14 O 3
30	12 44	17 2	21 29	21 52 5	18 2·6S	57	38 15	42 6	14	4 O 12 ♃

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

November 1. Day breaks 4*h.* 59*m.* Civil twilight ends 17*h.* 20*m.* Night begins 18*h.* 29*m.* The length of the Day is 9*h.* 40*m.*

Nov. 4·5. Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV. See p. 59.

Nov. 5, 17*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 4° N.

Nov. 10, 6*h.* Transit of Mercury across the Sun's disc. See below, and p. 58.

Nov. 13, 10*h.* Mercury and Mars in conjunction. ☿ 0·9° N.

Nov. 19. Mercury at a Stationary Point.

Nov 20. Jupiter at a Stationary Point.

Nov. 20, 0*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 4° S.

Nov. 21. Venus at Greatest Elongation. 47° W.

Nov. 21, *aft.* Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV. See p. 59.

Nov. 22, 16*h.* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 0·9° S.

Nov. 23, 9*h.* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 3° S.

Nov. 25, 2*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 0·7° N.

Nov. 26. Mercury at Greatest Elongation. 20° W.

In this month the Mornings decrease 50*m.*; the Afternoons 39*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Pegasus, Pisces, Cetus, Andromeda, Aries, Perseus, Taurus.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec. S.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec. N. & S.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec. S.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec. S.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec. S.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
2	15 27 13	21 10·6	11 37 3	2 4·9	14 11 36	12 54·9	23 40 50	3 44·5	16 20 10	19 51·5
7	15 10 38	18 46·5	11 53 39	0 57·6	14 24 47	14 4·6	23 39 53	3 49·4	16 22 29	19 57·6
12	14 46 46	15 20·2	12 11 11	*0 21·3*	14 38 11	15 11·8	23 39 14	3 52·2	16 24 51	20 3·6
17	14 32 19	12 53·2	12 29 32	*1 49·9*	14 51 47	16 16·4	23 38 54	3 53·0	16 27 17	20 9·6
22	14 34 51	12 35·4	12 48 34	*3 20·2*	15 5 37	17 18·0	23 38 52	3 51·6	16 29 44	20 15·4
27	14 50 30	13 54·6	13 8 14	*5 8·3*	15 19 40	18 16·3	23 39 10	3 48·3	16 32 13	20 21·1

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☽	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☽	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·88	12·7	15·6	3·4	2·1	0·8	16 10	4·8	14·9	1·8	21·7	6·8
15	8·90	12·0	13·8	3·5	2·0	0·8	16 12	4·6	13.2	1·8	21·0	6·8
25	8·92	9·1	12·3	3·5	2·0	0·8	16 14	3·5	11·8	1·9	20·4	6·8

Nov. 12. Mean Time of Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m.* 7·9*s.*

D.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	Dec. S.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec. N.
	H. M.	° ′	H. M.	° ′
10	0 0·6	0 46	10 5·4	12 16
30.	23 59·5	0 52	10 6·0	12 14

Nov. 15. Uranus *rises* 14*h.* 26*m.*, *sets* 2*h.* 23*m.* Neptune *rises* 23*h.* 22*m.*, *sets* 13*h.* 34*m.*

The Transit of Mercury.—Mercury is in Inferior conjunction on the average every 116 days, and usually at such times the planet seen from the Earth passes above or below the Sun, because the plane of its orbit is inclined to that of the Earth; but when the conjunction happens about the planes intersect, Mercury will cross the Sun's disc, and be visible on it as a small black spot, well defined, but not large enough to be seen without a telescope. There have been, or will be, transits in November of the years 1894, 1907, 1914, 1940, 1953 and 1960. There are fewer transits in May than in November. The last was in 1924, and the next will be on 1957, May 6, though the planet will make a very close approach to the southern edge of the disc on 1937, May 10. These occurrences have not been used for determination of the Sun's distance, as have been the somewhat

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar.) G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 10	5 43	2 44	3 58	10 32	11 1	9 57	9 57	3 40	3 57	6 23	6 40	2 54	3 20
2	5 56	6 40	3 37	3 59	11 19	11 59	10 51	10 57	4 32	4 55	7 21	7 46	3 51	4 28
3	6 59	7 55	4 51	5 23	...	0 36	11 58	...	5 42	6 14	8 34	9 5	5 8	5 50
4	8 22	9 28	6 20	6 55	1 30	2 17	0 17	1 28	7 7	7 39	9 56	10 28	6 31	7 10
5	9 57	10 53	7 44	8 9	3 9	3 46	2 1	3 2	8 27	8 51	11 12	11 37	7 45	8 16
6	11 10	11 54	8 44	9 3	4 20	4 46	3 21	4 1	9 29	9 49	...	0 12	8 45	9 12
7	...	0 6	9 31	9 48	5 15	5 39	4 15	4 42	10 20	10 39	0 32	0 58	9 37	10 0
8	0 40	0 50	10 11	10 29	6 2	6 24	4 59	5 21	11 6	11 26	1 15	1 37	10 21	10 41
9	*1 20	*1 34	10 51	11 13	6 45	7 9	5 42	6 3	11 51	...	1 57	2 18	11 2	11 24
10	*2 1	*2 20	11 35	11 59	7 30	7 53	6 29	6 47	0 14	0 39	2 42	3 5	11 47	...
11	*2 45	*3 8	...	0 20	8 15	8 41	7 19	7 29	1 4	1 25	3 33	3 55	0 11	0 34
12	3 29	3 53	0 45	1 3	8 58	9 24	8 5	8 8	1 50	2 9	4 23	4 41	0 57	1 21
13	4 9	4 37	1 31	1 48	9 40	10 7	8 51	8 50	2 37	2 54	5 11	5 30	1 46	2 11
14	4 52	5 25	2 21	2 38	10 22	10 48	9 41	9 37	3 24	3 40	6 3	6 22	2 36	3 2
15	5 40	6 18	3 17	3 35	11 3	11 34	10 34	10 30	4 14	4 31	6 58	7 19	3 30	4 1
16	6 34	7 21	4 22	4 46	...	0 2	11 32	11 35	5 13	5 37	8 2	8 29	4 35	5 13
17	7 44	8 42	5 41	6 10	0 46	1 29	...	0 44	6 27	6 53	9 18	9 47	5 53	6 30
18	9 8	10 5	7 3	7 27	2 18	2 57	1 3	2 15	7 43	8 8	10 31	10 57	7 4	7 36
19	10 29	11 16	8 10	8 30	3 37	4 7	2 34	3 27	8 51	9 9	11 33	11 55	8 6	8 33
20	11 30	...	9 2	9 16	4 37	5 1	3 37	4 13	9 42	9 55	...	0 23	8 58	9 20
21	0 5	0 14	9 39	9 52	5 22	5 41	4 21	4 47	10 23	10 35	0 40	0 59	9 40	9 58
22	0 41	0 51	10 11	10 25	5 59	6 18	4 57	5 16	10 58	11 12	1 15	1 32	10 15	10 32
23	1 13	1 26	10 42	10 58	6 34	6 54	5 32	5 49	11 33	11 49	1 49	2 3	10 48	11 3
24	*1 44	*2 0	11 14	11 28	7 9	7 27	6 6	6 19	...	0 7	2 21	2 33	11 18	11 33
25	*2 14	*2 32	11 48	...	7 38	7 58	6 41	6 47	0 23	0 39	2 53	3 5	11 48	...
26	2 44	3 5	0 2	0 14	8 10	8 32	7 18	7 17	0 58	1 13	3 29	3 42	0 4	0 22
27	3 15	3 39	0 39	0 47	8 43	9 6	7 55	7 45	1 35	1 48	4 9	4 20	0 41	1 0
28	3 47	4 15	1 14	1 21	9 17	9 41	8 31	8 18	2 12	2 24	4 47	4 57	1 19	1 38
29	4 21	4 53	1 53	1 58	9 51	10 17	9 10	8 56	2 51	3 2	5 27	5 39	1 59	2 21
30	4 58	5 36	2 36	2 45	10 28	10 56	9 52	9 43	3 33	3 46	6 13	6 30	2 45	3 11

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	7 57	12 16	16 34	2 42	8 51	15 1
13	6 30	11 16	16 1	2 48	8 48	14 49
20	5 39	10 38	15 37	2 57	8 47	14 36
27	5 37	10 29	15 20	3 8	8 47	14 24

D.	Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	6 31	11 23	16 15	14 56	20 40	2 23
13	6 31	11 14	15 57	14 28	20 11	1 55
20	6 31	11 6	15 40	14 0	19 44	1 27
27	6 32	10 58	15 24	13 33	19 16	1 0

D.	Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	9 8	13 23	17 38
13	8 45	12 59	17 13
20	8 21	12 35	16 48
27	7 58	12 11	16 23

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a Morning Star after Inferior conjunction on the 10th. It rises two hours before the Sun in the last ten days of the month, and may then be visible between 6 and 7 o'clock, S.E. by E.

♀ Venus is a bright object in the east in the early morning sky. She moves in the line from Regulus to Spica, and will be near the latter at the end of the month. Magnitude $-4{\cdot}2$ to $-4{\cdot}0$.

♂ Mars rises a short time before the Sun, and will not be visible as a naked-eye object.

♃ Jupiter is in the southern sky in the early evening. It is still in the constellation Pisces, and begins to move from right to left after the 20th. Mag. $-2{\cdot}2$.

♄ Saturn sets less than an hour after the Sun at the end of this month.

similar transits of Venus. Observations of the times when Mercury enters on and leaves the disc are of value for determining the orbit, and it has been suggested that they might supply evidence of possible want of uniformity in the rate of rotation of the Earth.

Jupiter's Satellite IV.—The eclipses of this Satellite happen, or do not happen, in alternate periods of nearly three years in duration. A period of eclipse is now ending, and the phenomenon on November 21 is the last of this kind that will happen for about three years. Time observations of these eclipses at the beginning and end of the period are specially useful for determining the elements of the orbit of the satellite.

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 270° ♑ 22*d.* 20*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAY of the Year	to end
1		Th	Queen Alexandra born, 1844; died, Nov. 20, 1925.	7 44	15 53	335	31
2		F	Austerlitz, 1805. Second French Empire estab. 1852.	7 45	15 53	336	30
3		S	Hohenlinden, 1800. Mauritius captured, 1810.	7 47	15 52	337	29
4		S	**2nd Sunday in Advent.** John Tyndall died, 1893.	7 48	15 51	338	28
5		M	Adm. Earl Jellicoe b. 1859. Sir Henry Tate d. 1899.	7 49	15 51	339	27
6		Tu	Warren Hastings b. 1732. R. H. Barham b. 1788.	7 51	15 51	340	26
7		W	Marshal Ney shot, 1815. R. Liston, surgeon, d. 1848.	7 52	15 50	341	25
8		Th	German squadron destroyed off Falklands, 1914.	7 53	15 50	342	24
9		F	John Milton born, 1608. Capture of Jerusalem, 1917.	7 54	15 50	343	23
10		S	Stormberg, 1899. Airflight, England to Australia, 1919.	7 56	15 49	344	22
11		S	**3rd Sunday in Advent.** John Gay, poet, died, 1732.	7 57	15 49	345	21
12		M	Sir David Brewster, b. 1781. Robert Browning d. 1889.	7 58	15 49	346	20
13		Tu	Dr. Samuel Johnson, lexicographer, died, 1784.	7 59	15 49	347	19
14		W	George Washington d. 1799. Duke of York b. 1895.	8 0	15 49	348	18
15		Th	Helen Maria Williams, poetess, d. 1827. Colenso, 1899.	8 0	15 49	349	17
16		F	Jane Austen, novelist, b. 1775. Sir Herbt. Tree b. 1853.	8 1	15 49	350	16
17		S	Sir H. Davy, "safety lamp," b. 1778; d. May 29, 1829.	8 2	15 49	351	15
18		S	**4th Sunday in Advent.** Moodkee, 1845.	8 3	15 50	352	14
19		M	William Bowyer, "the learned printer," born, 1699.	8 4	15 50	353	13
20		Tu	Suakim, 1888. H.R.H. Prince George born, 1902.	8 4	15 50	354	12
21		W	**St. Thomas.** MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END.	8 5	15 51	355	11
22		Th	Shortest Day. C. S. Calverley, poet, born, 1831.	8 6	15 51	356	
23		F	Robt. Woodhouse, mathematician & astronomer, d. 1827.	8 6	15 52	357	
24		S	W. M. Thackeray d. 1863. W. Pettitt, dramatist, d. 1893.	8 6	15 52	358	
25		S	**Christmas Day.** Quarter Day.	8 7	15 53	359	
26		M	**St. Stephen.** Bank Holiday. Boxing Day.	8 7	15 53	360	
27		Tu	**St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.**	8 7	15 54	361	
28		W	**Innocents' Day.** Lord Macaulay died, 1859.	8 8	15 55	362	
29		Th	W. E. Gladstone born, 1809; died, May 19, 1898.	8 8	15 56	363	
30		F	Sir Jas. Paget, surgn. d. 1899. Rudyard Kipling b. 1865.	8 8	15 57	364	
31		S	First Woman Magistrate sat, 1919.	8 8	15 58	365	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	2*d.*	2*h.*	14·9*m.*
○ Full Moon	8	17	32·0
☾ Last Quarter	16	9	3·6
● New Moon	24	4	13·3
☽ First Quarter	31	11	22·1

Perigee 7*d.* 1*oh.* 224,380 miles.
Apogee 18*d.* 22·4*h.* 251,790 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, Dec. 1, 79° 16′.

RAIN FELL IN DECEMBER, 1925, on 10 days; total fall, 1·53 inches; *below* the average by 0·73 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Dec. 15. Last day for renewing solicitor certificates.

– Six months qualifying period for Spri Register of Voters ends.

– Notices to owners and occupiers affect by private Bills in Parliament must be delivere

25. Quarter Day.

27. Bank and General Holiday.

31. Various Licences expire.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at Ob. Sidereal Time	MEMORANDA.
	M. S.	S	H M S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H M S.	
1	11 11	0·92	16 26 13	10·78	21 42 08	0·40	16 37 23	19 21 24	2.
2	10 48	0·94	16 30 31	10·80	21 51 4	0·38	16 41 20	19 17 28	
3	10 25	0·97	16 34 51	10·83	22 0 4	0·37	16 45 16	19 13 32	3.
4	10 2	0·99	16 39 11	10·85	22 9 0	0·35	16 49 13	19 9 37	
5	9 38	1·02	16 43 32	10·88	22 17 1	0·33	16 53 9	19 5 41	4. ☉.
6	9 13	1·04	16 47 53	10·90	22 24 8	0·31	16 57 6	19 1 45	
7	8 48	1·06	16 52 15	10·92	22 32 1	0·29	17 1 3	18 57 49	5.
8	8 22	1·08	16 56 37	10·94	22 39 0	0·28	17 4 59	18 53 53	
9	7 56	1·10	17 1 0	10·96	22 45 4	0·26	17 8 56	18 49 57	6.
10	7 29	1·12	17 5 23	10·98	22 51 3	0·24	17 12 52	18 46 1	
11	7 2	1·14	17 9 47	11·00	22 56·8	0·22	17 16 49	18 42 5	7.
12	6 35	1·16	17 14 11	11 02	23 1·8	0·20	17 20 45	18 38 9	8.
13	6 7	1·17	17 18 35	11·03	23 6·4	0·18	17 24 42	18 34 13	
14	5 39	1·19	17 23 0	11 05	23 10·6	0·16	17 28 38	18 30 17	9.
15	5 10	1·20	17 27 25	11·06	23 14·2	0·14	17 32 35	18 26 22	
16	4 41	1·21	17 31 51	11·07	23 17·5	0·12	17 36 32	18 22 26	10.
17	4 12	1·22	17 36 16	11·08	23 20·2	0·10	17 40 28	18 18 30	
18	3 43	1·23	17 40 42	11·09	23 22·5	0·09	17 44 25	18 14 34	11. ☉.
19	3 13	1·24	17 45 8	11·10	23 24·3	0·07	17 48 21	18 10 38	
20	2 43	1·25	17 49 35	11·10	23 25·6	0·05	17 52 18	18 6 42	12.
21	2 13	1·25	17 54 1	11·11	23 26·5	0·03	17 56 14	18 2 46	
22	1 43	1·25	17 58 28	11·11	23 26·9	0·01	18 0 11	17 58 50	13.
23	1 13	1·25	18 2 54	11·11	23 26·8	0·01	18 4 7	17 54 54	
24	0 43	1·25	18 7 21	11·11	23 26·3	0·03	18 8 4	17 50 58	14.
25	*Add* 1·25	18 11 47	11·11	23 25·3	0·05	18 12 1	17 47 2		
26	0 17	1·25	18 16 14	11·11	23 23·8	0·07	18 15 57	17 43 6	15.
27	0 47	1·24	18 20 40	11·10	23 21·8	0·09	18 19 54	17 39 11	
28	1 16	1·24	18 25 7	11·09	23 19·4	0·11	18 23 50	17 35 15	16.
29	1 46	1·23	18 29 33	11·09	23 16·5	0·13	18 27 47	17 31 19	
30	2 15	1·22	18 33 58	11·08	23 13·2	0·15	18 31 43	17 27 23	17.
31	2 44	1·21	18 38 24	11·07	23 9·3	0·17	18 35 40	17 23 27	
									18. ☉.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1925.

	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn.	RAIN FALL.	SUN SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
	40·4	32·3	40·9	29·712	3·0	N	·01	2·3
	36·4	29·1	40·9	29·937	1·1	NW	...	...
	34·4	26·8	41·1	30·214	1·1	Calm	...	...
	31·7	29·0	·3	·417	0·0	Calm	...	...
	35·1	21·4	·5	·265	0·7	SE	...	4·8
	42·7	23·5	·5	30·037	0·4	S	...	5·7
	45·4	32·4	·3	29·785	2·4	S	·01	2·3
	50·9	44·6	41·0	·480	3·0	SSW	·10	...
	47·6	40·0	40·6	·503	2·9	SW	...	5·2
	48·2	39·8	·4	·521	3·2	WSW	...	2·6
	43·0	35·9	·2	·630	2·5	W	...	2·2
	42·3	32·3	·3	·762	0·9	NW	...	1·0
	34·6	26·0	·5	·747	0·4	WSW	...	...
	34·4	28·4	·7	·745	2·1	N	...	...
	31·6	23·7	·8	29·986	2·0	N	...	...
	36·9	25·5	·7	30·180	0·5	Calm	...	...
	45·8	36·8	·4	30·093	2·6	W	...	...
	42·2	38·3	40·0	29·874	1·5	W	...	...
	41·6	33·1	39·5	29·286	1·5	Calm	·2	0·1
	41·3	33·1	39·0	28·484	1·2	E	...	...
	38·9	33·6	38·7	·671	1·1	NE	...	...
	43·2	33·7	·4	28·549	8·2	NE	...	...
	38·7	31·0	·2	29·482	12·6	W	...	0·5
	40·4	33·0	·2	·632	7·0	WSW	...	2·0
	36·7	31·9	·4	·458	0·9	Calm	·08	...
	51·8	36·1	·6	·499	3·9	W	...	0·9
	52·0	45·4	·8	·346	3·4	SW	·15	...
	53·7	43·4	38·9	·393	6·1	SW	·15	...
	56·6	50·1	39·0	·203	12·4	SW	·06	...
	55·3	46·0	38·9	·068	10·5	SW	·75	...
	49·9	41·2	38·7	29·560	18·9	WSW	·20	0·2
	42·8	34·1	39·9	29·597	—	—	1·53	29·8

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	14·7 E	0·3 N	58·9
15	10·4	1·0 S	287 1
25	5·7 E	2·2 S	155 4

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 19h 30m. (See p. 16.)
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′	″	″	d. h.	W. E.
1	13 9	17 53	22 48	22 45 8	13 31′5 S.	58	19 15	53 7	14 4312○
2	13 31	18 43	0 10	23 37 17	8 12·6	59	1 16	5 8	14 4320○
3	13 49	19 33	1 30	0 29 13	2 20·9 S.	59	39 16	15 9	14 4310○
4	14 7	20 23	2 57	1 21 50	3 45·8N.	60	12 16	24 10	14 4○32
5	14 26	21 15	4 23	2 16 7	9 46·4	60	35 16	30 11	14 4○23
6	14 47	22 10	5 51	3 12 54	15 16·9	60	43 16	33 12	14 4○20
7	15 14	23 7	7 19	4 12 33	19 51·8	60	36 16	31 13	14 4○32
8	15 48	0 8	8 41	5 14 41	23 7·4	60	12 16	24 14	14 ☽3○4
9	16 33	1 10	9 51	6 17 59	24 47·6	59	34 16	14 15	14 32○4
10	17 30	2 11	10 46	7 20 32	24 47·9	58	45 16	1 16	14 3○24
11	18 38	3 9	11 27	8 20 26	23 16·2	57	52 15	46 17	14 ○24 ●
12	19 52	4 2	11 56	9 16 32	20 28·9	56	58 15	31 18	14 2○34●
13	21 7	4 51	12 19	10 8 36	16 45·2	56	7 15	18 19	14 21○34
14	22 20	5 36	12 37	10 57 3	12 23·2	55	24 15	6 20	14 ○3124
15	23 30	6 19	12 53	11 42 42	7 37·4	54	49 14	56 21	14 31○24
16	.....	...	...	12 26 33	2 39·7N.	54	25 14	50 22	14 324○2
17	0 39	6 59	13 7	13 9 34	2 20·6 S.	54	11 14	46 23	14 431○●
18	1 46	7 40	13 21	13 52 42	7 14·6	54	7 14	45 24	14 4○12●
19	2 53	8 20	13 36	14 36 52	11 53·8	54	12 14	46 25	14 42○3●
20	4 2	9 2	13 53	15 22 52	16 8·3	54	25 14	50 26	14 421○3
21	5 10	9 46	14 14	16 11 18	19 46·7	54	44 14	55 27	14 4○132
22	6 21	10 33	14 39	17 2 29	22 36·2	55	8 15	1 28	14 413○2
23	7 30	11 24	15 14	17 56 16	24 24·1	55	35 15	9 29	14 342○1
24	8 33	12 16	15 58	18 52 1	24 59·2	56	3 15	16 0	20 31○●●
25	9 28	13 11	16 55	19 48 37	24 15·1	56	33 15	24 1	20 3○124
26	10 13	14 5	18 3	20 44 53	22 11·5	57	1 15	32 2	20 21○34
27	10 48	14 59	19 18	21 39 54	18 54·8	57	30 15	40 3	20 ☽2○34
28	11 15	15 51	20 37	22 33 15	14 36·0	57	57 15	47 4	20 ○1234
29	11 37	16 41	21 57	23 25 5	9 29·2	58	24 15	55 5	20 13○24
30	11 55	17 30	23 18	0 16 1	3 50·1 S.	58	49 16	2 6	20 32○14
31	12 14	18 18	0 39	1 6 57	2 4·8N.	59	12 16	8 7	20 312○4

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December 1. Day breaks 5*h.* 40*m.* Civil twilight ends 16*h.* 45*m.* Night begins 17*h.* 57*m.* The length of the Day is 8*h.* 9*m.*

From *Dec.* 18 to 25 the length of the Day is about 7*h.* 46*m.*

Dec. 3. Saturn in conjunction with Sun.

Dec. 3. 1*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 4° N.

Dec. 8, 17*h.* Total eclipse of the Moon visible at Greenwich. See p. 58.

Dec. 9, 23*h.* Mercury and Mars in conjunction. ☿ 1°·5 N.

Dec. 17, 10*h.* Mercury and Saturn in conjunction. ☿ 1°·4 S.

Dec. 20, 4*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 0°·6 S.

Dec. 22, 10*h.* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 3° N.

Dec. 22, 16*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 1° N.

Dec. 22, 20·3*h.* The Sun enters the sign Capricornus. (Winter Solstice.)

Dec. 23, 8*h.* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 0°·3 S.

Dec. 24, 4*h.* Partial eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Greenwich.

Dec. 26, 22*h.* Mars and Saturn in conjunction. ♂ 1°·8 S.

Dec. 30, 11*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 4° N.

In this month the Morning decrease 23*m.*, the decrease being continuous throughout the month. The Afternoons decrease 4*m.* to the 13th, and then increase 9

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A. h. m. s.	☿ MERCURY. Dec. s. ° ′	♀ VENUS. R.A. h. m. s.	♀ VENUS. Dec. s. ° ′	♂ MARS. R.A. h. m. s.	♂ MARS. Dec. s. ° ′	♃ JUPITER. R.A. h. m. s.	♃ JUPITER. Dec. ° ′	♄ SATURN. R.A. h. m. s.	♄ SATURN. Dec. ° ′
2	15 13 46	15 58′8	13 28 27	6 54′2	15 33 56	19 11′0	23 39 47	3 42′8	16 34 43	20 26′
7	15 41 12	18 13′3	13 49 13	8 42′0	15 48 26	20 1′8	23 40 42	3 35′4	16 37 13	20 31′
12	16 11 6	20 19′4	14 10 32	10 29′9	16 3 10	20 48′3	23 41 55	3 26′1	16 39 43	20 37′
17	16 42 38	22 6′9	14 32 24	12 16′2	16 18 6	21 30′4	23 43 25	3 15′0	16 42 12	20 41′
22	17 15 24	23 29′5	14 54 51	13 58′9	16 33 16	22 7′6	23 45 12	3 2′1	16 44 39	20 46′
27	17 49 11	24 23′3	15 17 51	15 36′1	16 48 37	22 39′8	23 47 15	2 47′5	16 47 5	20 50′

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ⊙	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ⊙	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·93	7·4	11·2	3·5	1·9	0·8	16 15	2·8	10·7	1·9	19·7	6·8
15	8·94	6·6	10·2	3·6	1·8	0·8	16 17	2·5	9·7	1·9	19·1	6·8
25	8·95	6·2	9·4	3·7	1·8	0·8	16 17	2·4	9·0	1·9	18·5	6·8

Dec. 12. Mean Time of Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m.* 10·75*s.*

D.	♅ URANUS. R.A. h. m.	Dec. s. ° ′	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A. h. m.	Dec. s. ° ′
10	23 59·3	0 53	10 5·9	12 1′
30	0 0·0	0 48	10 5·2	12 1

Dec. 16. Uranus *rises* 12*h.* 24*m.*, *sets* 0*h.* 20*m.* Neptune *rises* 21*h.* 21*m.*, *sets* 11*h.* 33*m.*

Eclipse of the Moon.—The word eclipse, being the Greek for an *omitting* or *quitting*, may be used medically for a *faint* or a *swoon*, but astronomically it is applied to the darkening of a heavenly body, by the interposition of another. Eclipses of the Sun or Moon happen at seasons of the year called "eclipse months," which are separated by about the half of 347 days, called the "eclipse year," and are therefore continually changing their position in the solar year.

There are three "eclipse months" in 1927. The first eclipse happened in January, two in June and there are two in this month of December. The first of these, a Total Eclipse of the Moon on the 8th, will be visible at Greenwich shortly after sunset. Usually at the beginning the eclipse portion of the Moon is almost, if not quite invisible to the naked eye, but as the eclipse advances the part of the disc in the umbra is far from totally dark. It exhibits striking gradations of colour, in some parts bluish or greenish, but generally the predominant colour is described

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar) G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 44	6 30	3 29	3 45	11 13	11 47	10 44	10 44	4 25	4 44	7 10	7 33	3 40	4 12
2	6 43	7 37	4 36	5 1	...	0 16	11 41	11 50	5 26	5 51	8 15	8 42	4 48	5 26
3	7 55	8 51	5 54	6 21	0 59	1 37	...	0 48	6 34	7 3	9 25	9 54	6 2	6 36
4	9 16	10 8	7 9	7 33	2 24	3 2	1 14	2 13	7 44	8 13	10 33	10 59	7 7	7 37
5	10 33	11 14	8 10	8 30	3 40	4 12	2 42	3 21	8 49	9 15	11 33	11 58	8 7	8 36
6	11 36	...	9 0	9 21	4 41	5 9	3 46	4 12	9 45	10 11	...	0 26	9 4	9 31
7	0 7	0 29	9 55	10 8	5 33	6 0	4 35	4 56	10 37	11 4	0 50	1 14	9 57	10 22
8	*0 53	*1 18	10 38	10 56	6 24	6 52	5 22	5 40	11 28	11 57	1 39	2 1	10 45	11 8
9	*1 38	*2 6	11 16	11 40	7 13	7 41	6 15	6 27	...	0 19	2 28	2 48	11 31	11 55
10	*2 26	*2 57	...	0 3	8 1	8 29	7 10	7 13	0 50	1 9	3 18	3 39	...	0 19
11	3 12	3 43	0 35	0 49	8 45	9 13	7 59	7 53	1 40	1 55	4 10	4 27	0 43	1 7
12	3 54	4 28	1 23	1 34	9 29	9 56	8 44	8 33	2 27	2 40	4 59	5 15	1 31	1 56
13	4 37	5 15	2 10	2 19	10 10	10 36	9 30	9 19	3 13	3 23	5 49	6 3	2 21	2 45
14	5 22	6 2	3 0	3 10	10 50	11 14	10 16	10 10	3 58	4 10	6 38	6 54	3 9	3 34
15	6 8	6 53	3 54	4 9	11 33	...	11 4	11 4	4 46	5 2	7 30	7 51	4 2	4 33
16	7 1	7 51	4 56	5 18	0 4	0 33	11 53	...	5 39	6 1	8 28	8 53	5 5	5 36
17	8 6	8 57	6 4	6 26	1 9	1 43	0 3	0 51	6 39	7 4	9 30	9 56	6 6	6 36
18	9 17	10 4	7 7	7 30	2 28	2 58	1 15	2 5	7 40	8 8	10 30	10 55	7 5	7 33
19	10 26	11 5	8 6	8 26	3 33	4 4	2 37	3 13	8 41	9 6	11 26	11 50	8 0	8 26
20	11 26	11 53	8 54	9 13	4 31	4 56	3 39	4 3	9 32	9 55	...	0 15	8 51	9 15
21	...	0 16	9 35	9 55	5 17	5 41	4 25	4 42	10 17	10 41	0 38	0 58	9 38	10 0
22	0 37	1 0	10 13	10 34	6 0	6 23	5 7	5 15	10 58	11 21	1 20	1 35	10 20	10 38
23	1 14	1 37	10 47	11 9	6 39	7 2	5 46	5 46	11 36	...	1 56	2 10	10 55	11 13
24	1 48	2 15	11 20	11 48	7 18	7 42	6 27	6 20	0 2	0 16	2 34	2 47	11 31	11 50
25	*2 23	*2 54	11 57	...	7 55	8 20	7 9	6 58	0 45	0 56	3 13	3 26	...	0 9
26	*2 59	*3 33	0 27	0 33	8 32	8 57	7 49	6 35	1 26	1 35	3 55	4 7	0 29	0 49
27	3 36	4 12	1 6	1 12	9 10	9 35	8 26	8 13	2 7	2 15	4 38	4 49	1 10	1 31
28	4 13	4 52	1 46	1 54	9 48	10 12	9 1	8 55	2 47	2 58	5 21	5 33	1 53	2 16
29	4 52	5 33	2 27	2 39	10 28	10 52	9 42	9 44	3 28	3 43	6 5	6 22	2 40	3 4
30	5 37	6 20	3 14	3 32	11 9	11 34	10 28	10 38	4 14	4 33	6 57	7 18	3 29	3 56
31	6 30	7 15	4 11	4 37	11 56	...	11 18	11 34	5 4	5 28	7 52	8 15	4 25	4 56

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.
4	5 59	10 35	15 9	3 22	8 47	14 12
11	6 31	10 48	15 4	3 37	8 49	14 1
18	7 4	11 5	15 5	3 53	8 52	13 51
25	7 35	11 23	15 12	4 10	8 56	13 42

D.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.
4	6 32	10 51	15 9	13 5	18 50	0 34
11	6 32	10 43	14 54	12 39	18 24	0 9
18	6 32	10 37	14 42	12 12	17 58	23 45
25	6 31	10 31	14 30	11 45	17 34	23 22

D.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
4	7 35	11 46	15 58
11	7 11	11 22	15 34
18	6 48	10 58	15 9
25	6 25	10 34	14 44

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury may be visible before sunrise in the first week in December in the south-east.

♀ Venus is still a morning star but rises later than in November. It will be seen in the south-east about 6 o'clock with Spica on its right, and Arcturus considerably above. Magnitude $-4{\cdot}0$ to $-3{\cdot}7$.

♂ Mars rises in the dawn S.E. by E. It is very distant from the earth, and is not likely to be conspicuous.

♃ Jupiter continues to be prominent in the southern and western sky from sunset to midnight. Magnitude $-2{\cdot}1$ to $-1{\cdot}9$.

♄ Saturn being in conjunction on the 3rd, rises about 2 hours before the Sun at the end of this month. It will be near Mars on the morning of the 27th, but the event scarcely calls for remark. Magnitude 0·7.

"copper," of varying shade. It may be as a coin fresh from the mint or as one after years of service. This illumination of the Moon's disc and its variation is generally ascribed to the refraction of sunlight by the belt of atmosphere round the Earth at the places on the circle where the Sun is rising or setting. On the occasion of a Total Eclipse in the evening of October 4, 1884, the Moon disappeared almost completely, but a "black" eclipse of that kind has not been seen since, though it may be again at some time. The eclipse of this month will happen partly in twilight, but totality will not begin until an hour after sunset at Greenwich (see p. 58), and the colour variations may be striking.

NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1928

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 18 AND 19 OF KING GEORGE V.

Calendar Elements and Dates for the Year.

Golden Number	...	...	X
Epact	...	...	8
Solar Cycle (Year of)	...	...	5
Roman Indiction (Year of)	...	...	11
Dominical Letters	...	...	A, G
Julian Period (Year of)	...	...	6641
Julian Day, 2,425,247 (*see* p. 12)	...	...	Jan. 1
New Year's Day (Sunday)	...	...	,, 1
Wattle Day, Australia	...	...	,, 26
Septuagesima Sunday	...	...	Feb. 5
Ash Wednesday	...	...	,, 22
Good Friday	...	...	April 6
Easter Day	...	...	,, 8
St. George's Day	...	...	,, 23
Accession of King George V. (1910)	...	...	May 6
Ascension Day	...	...	,, 17
Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	...	...	May 26
Whit Sunday	...	...	,, 27
Union Day, South Africa	...	...	,, 31
Trinity Sunday	...	...	June 3
Birth of King George V. (1865)	...	...	,, 3
Corpus Christi	...	...	,, 7
Birth of Prince of Wales (1894)	...	...	,, 23
Dominion Day, Canada	...	...	July 1
Independence Day, U.S.A.	...	...	,, 4
Jewish New Year	...	...	Sept. 15
Armistice Day (1918)	...	...	Nov. 11
Sundays after Trinity	...	...	25
St. Andrew's Day	...	...	Nov. 30
First Sunday in Advent	...	...	Dec. 2
CHRISTMAS DAY—Tuesday	...	...	,, 25

The Tropical Year 1928–1929.

Spring Equinox (1928)	Sun enters Sign Aries	March	20*d.* 20*h.* 7*m.*
Summer Solstice	,, ,, ,, Cancer	June	21*d.* 16*h.* 1*m.*
Autumn Equinox	,, ,, ,, Libra	Sept.	23*d.* 7*h.* 1*m.*
Winter Solstice	,, ,, ,, Capricornus	Dec.	22*d.* 2*h.* 1*m.*
Spring Equinox (1929)	,, ,, ,, Aries	March	21*d.* 2*h.* 5*m.*

Phases of the Moon, 1928.

January.			
Full Moon	7*d.*	6*h.*	8*m.*
Last Quarter	14	21	14
New Moon	22	20	19
First Quarter	29	19	26
February.			
Full Moon	5*d.*	20*h.*	11*m.*
Last Quarter	13	19	5
New Moon	21	9	41
First Quarter	28	3	21
March.			
Full Moon	6*d.*	11*h.*	27*m.*
Last Quarter	14	15	20
New Moon	21	20	29
First Quarter	28	11	54
April.			
Full Moon	5*d.*	3*h.*	38*m.*
Last Quarter	13	8	9
New Moon	20	5	25
First Quarter	26	21	42
May.			
Full Moon	4*d.*	20*h.*	12*m.*
Last Quarter	12	20	50
New Moon	19	13	14
First Quarter	26	9	12
June.			
Full Moon	3*d.*	12*h.*	14*m.*
Last Quarter	11	5	51
New Moon	17	20	42
First Quarter	24	22	47
July.			
Full Moon	2*d.*	2*h.*	49*m.*
Last Quarter	10	12	16
New Moon	17	4	36
First Quarter	24	14	38
August.			
Full Moon	1*d.*	15*h.*	31*m.*
Last Quarter	8	17	24
New Moon	15	13	49
First Quarter	23	8	21
Full Moon	31	2	34
September.			
Last Quarter	6*d.*	22*h.*	35*m.*
New Moon	14	1	21
First Quarter	22	2	58
Full Moon	29	12	43
October.			
Last Quarter	6*d.*	5*h.*	6*m.*
New Moon	13	15	56
First Quarter	21	21	6
Full Moon	28	22	43
November.			
Last Quarter	4*d.*	14*h.*	6*m.*
New Moon	12	9	35
First Quarter	20	13	36
Full Moon	27	9	6
December.			
Last Quarter	4*d.*	2*h.*	32*m.*
New Moon	12	5	6
First Quarter	20	3	43
Full Moon	26	19	55

Calendar for the Year 1928.

January.

Su.	1	8	15	22	29
M.	2	9	16	23	30
Tu.	3	10	17	24	31
W.	4	11	18	25	—
Th.	5	12	19	26	—
F.	6	13	20	27	—
S.	7	14	21	28	—

February.

Su.	—	5	12	19	26
M.	—	6	13	20	27
Tu.	—	7	14	21	28
W.	1	8	15	22	29
Th.	2	9	16	23	—
F.	3	10	17	24	—
S.	4	11	18	25	—

March.

Su.	—	4	11	18	25
M.	—	5	12	19	26
Tu.	—	6	13	20	27
W.	—	7	14	21	28
Th.	1	8	15	22	29
F.	2	9	16	23	30
S.	3	10	17	24	31

April.

Su.	1	8	15	22	29
M.	2	9	16	23	30
Tu.	3	10	17	24	—
W.	4	11	18	25	—
Th.	5	12	19	26	—
F.	6	13	20	27	—
S.	7	14	21	28	—

May.

Su.	—	6	13	20	27
M.	—	7	14	21	28
Tu.	1	8	15	22	29
W.	2	9	16	23	30
Th.	3	10	17	24	31
F.	4	11	18	25	—
S.	5	12	19	26	—

June.

Su.	—	3	10	17	24
M.	—	4	11	18	25
Tu.	—	5	12	19	26
W.	—	6	13	20	27
Th.	—	7	14	21	28
F.	1	8	15	22	29
S.	2	9	16	23	30

July.

Su.	1	8	15	22	29
M.	2	9	16	23	30
Tu.	3	10	17	24	31
W.	4	11	18	25	—
Th.	5	12	19	26	—
F.	6	13	20	27	—
S.	7	14	21	28	—

August.

Su.	—	5	12	19	26
M.	—	6	13	20	27
Tu.	—	7	14	21	28
W.	1	8	15	22	29
Th.	2	9	16	23	30
F.	3	10	17	24	31
S.	4	11	18	25	—

September.

Su.	—	2	9	16	23
M.	—	3	10	17	24
Tu.	—	4	11	18	25
W.	—	5	12	19	26
Th.	—	6	13	20	27
F.	—	7	14	21	28
S.	1	8	15	22	29

October.

Su.	—	7	14	21	28
M.	1	8	15	22	29
Tu.	2	9	16	23	30
W.	3	10	17	24	31
Th.	4	11	18	25	—
F.	5	12	19	26	—
S.	6	13	20	27	—

November.

Su.	—	4	11	18	25
M.	—	5	12	19	26
Tu.	—	6	13	20	27
W.	—	7	14	21	28
Th.	1	8	15	22	29
F.	2	9	16	23	30
S.	3	10	17	24	—

December.

Su.	—	2	9	16	23
M.	—	3	10	17	24
Tu.	—	4	11	18	25
W.	—	5	12	19	26
Th.	—	6	13	20	27
F.	—	7	14	21	28
S.	1	8	15	22	29

Day.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Add to App. Time.	Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascen'n.	Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Declination.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at ob. Sidereal-T.
	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	8 15	59	3 13	18 42 49	23 5·0 S	18 39 37	17 19 31
2	8 16	0	3 41	18 47 14	23 0·3	18 43 33	17 15 35
3	8 16	1	4 9	18 51 39	22 55·1	18 47 30	17 11 39
4	8 16	2	4 37	18 56 3	22 49·4	18 51 26	17 7 43
5	8 16	3	5 5	19 0 27	22 43·3	18 55 23	17 3 47
6	8 16	4	5 31	19 4 51	22 36·7	18 59 19	16 59 51
7	8 16	5	5 58	19 9 14	22 29·7	19 3 16	16 55 56
8	8 16	7	6 24	19 13 36	22 22·2	19 7 12	16 52 0
9	8 16	8	6 49	19 17 58	22 14·3	19 11 9	16 48 4
10	8 16	9	7 14	19 22 20	22 6·0	19 15 6	16 44 8
11	8 16	11	7 39	19 26 41	21 57·2	19 19 2	16 40 12
12	8 16	12	8 3	19 31 2	21 48·1	19 22 59	16 36 16
13	8 16	14	8 26	19 35 21	21 38·4	19 26 55	16 32 20
14	8 16	15	8 49	19 39 41	21 28·4	19 30 52	16 28 24
15	8 16	17	9 11	19 43 59	21 17·9	19 34 48	16 24 28
16	8 16	18	9 33	19 48 17	21 7·1	19 38 45	16 20 32
17	8 16	20	9 53	19 52 35	20 55·8	19 42 41	16 16 36
18	8 16	21	10 14	19 56 52	20 44·1	19 46 38	16 12 40
19	7 59	16	23 10	33 20 1	8 20 32·1	19 50 35	16 8 45
20	7 58	16	25 10	52 20 5	23 20 9·6	19 54 31	16 4 49
21	7 57	16	26 11	10 20 9	37 20 6·8	19 58 28	16 0 53
22	7 55	16	28 11	27 20 13	51 19 53·6	20 2 24	15 56 57
23	7 54	16	30 11	44 20 18	4 19 40·0	20 6 21	15 53 1
24	7 53	16	32 11	59 20 22	17 19 26·1	20 10 17	15 49 5
25	7 52	16	33	12 14 20 26	28 19 11·7	20 14 14	15 45 9
26	7 51	16	35	12 28 20 30	39 18 57·1	20 18 10	15 41 13
27	7 49	16	37	12 42 20 34	49 18 42·1	20 22 7	15 37 17
28	7 48	16	38	12 54 20 38	58 18 26·7	20 26 4	15 33 21
29	7 47	16	40	13 6 20 43	6 18 11·1	20 30 0	15 29 25
30	7 45	16	42	13 17 20 47	13 17 55·1	20 33 57	15 25 30
31	7 44	16	44	13 27 20 51	20 17 38·7 S	20 37 53	15 21 34

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Midnight. Right Ascension.	At Midnight. Declination.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′
1	12 30	19 7	2 1	1 58 54	7 57·6N
2	12 50	19 59	3 26	2 52 51	13 28·8
3	13 12	20 53	4 51	3 49 32	18 16·7
4	13 42	21 51	6 14	4 49 7	21 59·1
5	14 21	22 51	7 30	5 50 58	24 17·0
6	15 11	23 52	8 33	0 53 32	24 58·8
7	16 14	0 52	9 19	7 54 51	24 4·3
8	17 27	1 48	9 55	8 53 16	21 44·8
9	18 43	2 40	10 20	9 47 52	18 17·9
10	19 58	3 28	10 41	10 38 39	14 3·4
11	21 12	4 12	10 58	11 26 10	9 18·9
12	22 22	4 54	11 13	12 11 16	4 18·9N
13	23 31	5 35	11 27	12 54 58	0 45·2S
14	.....	.....	.....	13 38 13	5 44·1
15	0 38	6 16	11 41	14 21 59	10 29·2
16	1 46	6 57	11 57	15 7 10	14 51·9
17	2 55	7 40	12 16	15 54 32	18 42·0
18	4 5	8 26	12 40	16 44 36	21 48·0
19	5 14	9 14	13 10	17 37 34	23 57·1
20	6 20	10 6	13 50	18 33 2	24 56·8
21	7 19	11 1	14 43	19 30 6	24 37·5
22	8 9	11 56	15 48	20 27 32	22 55·4
23	8 47	12 51	17 3	21 24 7	19 54·2
24	9 18	13 45	18 24	22 19 6	15 44·2
25	9 41	14 37	19 45	23 12 19	10 40·8
26	10 1	15 27	21 7	0 4 8	5 1·8S
27	10 20	16 16	22 28	0 55 19	0 54·1N
28	10 37	17 5	23 50	1 46 47	6 48·4
29	10 55	17 55	1 13	2 39 31	12 22·0
30	11 16	18 47	2 36	3 34 20	17 15·8
31	11 43	19 42	3 58	4 31 39	21 10·7N

APPARENT RIGHT ASCEN. AND DECLIN. OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ Mercury. R.A.	☿ Mercury. Dec.	♀ Venus. R.A.	♀ Venus. Dec.	♂ Mars. R.A.	♂ Mars. Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	18 23 46	24 45·0S	15 41 25	17 6·0S	17 4 10	23 6·6S
6	18 58 57	24 32·0	16 5 31	18 27·0	17 19 52	23 27·8
11	19 34 31	23 42·3	16 30 9	19 37·5	17 35 43	23 43·3
16	20 10 11	22 14·1	16 55 17	20 36·0	17 51 42	23 52·8
21	20 45 33	20 6·8	17 20 50	21 21·1	18 7 47	23 56·3
26	21 19 57	17 21·9	17 46 42	21 51·7	18 23 55	23 53·5
31	21 52 12	14 5·8S	18 12 49	22 6·9S	18 40 7	23 44·6S

D.	♃ Jupiter. R.A.	♃ Jupiter. Dec.	♄ Saturn. R.A.	♄ Saturn. Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	23 49 32	2 31·4S	16 49 27	20 54·9S
6	23 52 3	2 13·8	16 51 46	20 58·7
11	23 54 47	1 54·8	16 54 1	21 2·3
16	23 57 44	1 34·6	16 56 11	21 5·5
21	0 0 51	1 13·2	16 58 17	21 8·4
26	0 4 10	0 50·7	17 0 16	21 11·1
31	0 7 38	0 27·3S	17 2 8	21 13·5S

Jan. 4. Earth in Perihelion. Distance 91,340,000 miles.

In the year 1928 there will be five eclipses. A Total Eclipse of the Sun on May 19, Partial Eclipses of the Sun on June 17 and November 12, and Total Eclipses of the Moon on June 3 and November 27. Those in November will be visible from Greenwich in some small degree, the others not at all.

Mercury may be visible this year, 1928, as an evening star in the first part of February, at the end of May and in early June; and as a morning star in November. *Venus* will not be conspicuous this year, being at Superior Conjunction on July 1. *Mars* is a morning star early in the year, and being in Opposition in December, will then be a bright object in the sky throughout the night. *Jupiter* will be in Opposition on October 29. *Saturn* on June 6, from which the time of visibility of those planets may be inferred.

RISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	☿ Mercury. Rises	☿ Mercury. Souths	☿ Mercury. Sets	♀ Venus. Rises	♀ Venus. Souths	♀ Venus. Sets	♂ Mars. Rises	♂ Mars. Souths	♂ Mars. Sets	♃ Jupiter. Rises	♃ Jupiter. Souths	♃ Jupiter. Sets	♄ Saturn. Rises	♄ Saturn. Sths	♄ Saturn. Sets.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	8 0	11 44	15 28	4 28	9 2	13 35	6 29	10 25	14 20	12 19	17 9	22 59	6 1	10 10	14 19
8	8 19	12 6	15 53	4 45	9 8	13 30	6 27	10 19	14 11	10 33	16 45	22 38	5 37	9 46	13 54
15	8 29	12 28	16 27	5 2	9 15	13 28	6 24	10 14	14 4	10 27	16 22	22 17	5 13	9 21	13 29
22	8 30	12 50	17 9	5 17	9 23	13 30	6 20	10 9	13 58	10 36	15 59	21 56	4 49	8 57	13 4
29	8 26	13 10	17 53	5 29	9 32	13 34	6 14	10 4	13 54	9 36	15 36	21 36	4 25	8 32	12 39

Tidal Constants.

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER *at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be* approximately *found by taking the Time of High Water at the* Standard Port *(as shown on* pp. 5, 9, *etc.) and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed. The time thus found will be* Greenwich Time *for British, Irish, French and Belgian Ports, and* Amsterdam Time *for Netherlands Ports. The rise of the tide at Springs and Neaps is given in the last two columns.*

Port or Place	Constants. h. m.	Springs. ft.	Neaps. ft.
Aberdeen ..... *Leith*	*sub.* 1 33	12½	9¼
Aberdovey .. .. *Lpl*	*sub.* 3 28	14½	10
Aberystwyth ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 3 42	14¼	10
Air Point ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 0 28	25	19
Aldeburgh ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 3 19	8	6½
Alderney ..... *Lon*	*add* 4 57	20	15½
Alloa ..... *Leith*	*add* 0 49	17½	15
Amlwch ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 1 3	20	15½
Antwerp ..... *Lon*	*add* 1 59	16¾	14½
Appledore ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 1 13	23	16½
Arasaig ..... *Grnk*	*add* 5 37	13½	10
Arbroath ..... *Leith*	*sub.* 0 59	14	11
Ardrishaig ..... *Grnk*	*sub.* 0 9	9	7½
Ardrossan ..... *Grnk*	*sub.* 0 16	10	7½
Arundel ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 1 31	10	7
Ayr ..... *Grnk*	*sub.* 0 15	10	8¼
Ayre Pt. (I. of Man) ... *Lpl*	*sub.* 0 11	20	16
Avonmouth ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 0 2	41¾	31½
Ballycotton ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 2 2	12	9½
Banff ..... *Leith*	*sub.* 2 3	10½	8
Bantry Harbour ..... *Lpl*	*add* 4 50	10¼	7¾
Bardsey Island ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 3 36	15	10¼
Barmouth ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 3 33	14¼	10½
Barnstaple Bridge ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 0 44	10½	
Barrow Pier ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 0 8	18¼	14¾
Barry Island ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 0 37	37½	28½
Beachy Head ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 2 39	20	15
Beaumaris ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 0 49	23¼	16½
Belfast ..... *Dub*	*sub.* 0 58	11	9½
Berwick ..... *Leith*	*sub.* 0 18	15	11½
Bideford ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 1 4	16	
Blakeney ..... *Hull*	*add* 0 26	8½	4½
Blyth ..... *Leith*	*add* 0 37	15	11
Bolt Head ..... *Lon*	*add* 4 2	15	11
Boscastle ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 1 54	22	17
Boulogne ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 2 42	26	21
Brest ..... *Lon*	*add* 2 6	20	14¾
Bridgwater Bar ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 0 26	35	26½
Bridlington ..... *Leith*	*add* 1 59	16	12
Bridport ..... *Lon*	*add* 4 28	11¼	7¾
Brielle ..... *Lon*	*add* 1 35	5	
Brighton ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 2 42	19¾	16
Broughty Ferry ..... *Leith*	*sub.* 0 8	14½	11
Budehaven ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 1 25	23	17
Burntisland ..... *Leith*	*add* 0 6	18	14½
Burryport ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 1 8	26¼	19¼
Caen ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 3 0		
Calais ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 2 21	21	17½
Campbelton ..... *Grnk*	*sub.* 0 17	8¾	6
Cape Cornwall *Lizard Btol*	*sub.* 2 7	17	13¾
Cardiff ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 0 15	36½	27
Cardigan ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 4 15	12	9
Carmarthen Bar ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 1 1	26	19½
Carnarvon ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 1 48	15¾	12
Chatham (N. Lock) ... *Lon*	*sub.* 1 15	18½	15
Chelsea ..... *Lon*	*add* 0 8		
Chepstow ..... *Btol*	*add* 0 13	38	28½
Cherbourg ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 5 56	17¾	13¾
Chester ..... *Lpl*	*add* 0 53	10	
Chesilton ..... *Lon*	*add* 4 25	10¼	7
Chichester Harbour ... *Lon*	*sub.* 2 24	14	11
Christchurch Harbour *Lon*	*sub.* 4 51	5	
Cowes (West) ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 3 43	12½	9½
Cromarty ..... *Leith*	*sub.* 2 36	13½	11

Port or Place.	Constants h. m.	Springs. ft.	Neaps. ft.
Cromer ..... *Hull*	*add* 0 35	14¾	11
Dartmouth ..... *Lon*	*add* 4 32	14¾	10½
Deal ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 2 49	16	12½
Devonport Dock ..... *Lon*	*add* 4 2	15½	12
Dieppe ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 2 59	27½	21
Dingle Bay ..... *Lpl*	*add* 4 57	10¾	7¾
Donegal Harbour ... *Lpl*	*sub.* 5 44	11½	8½
Douglas ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 0 5	22¾	17½
Dover ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 2 51	18	14¾
Dumbarton ..... *Grnk*	*sub.* 0 4	11¾	9¼
Dumfries ..... *Lpl*	*add* 0 39	6	
Dunbar ..... *Leith*	*sub.* 0 23	14½	11
Dundalk ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 0 13	15	11½
Dundee ..... *Leith*	*add* 0 3	14½	11½
Dungeness ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 3 17	21¾	19
Dunkerque ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 1 43	16¾	13½
Exmouth ..... *Lon*	*add* 4 43	11	8½
Eyemouth ..... *Leith*	*sub.* 0 18	15	11
Falmouth ..... *Lon*	*add* 3 19	17¾	14¾
Fareham ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 2 5	11¼	8½
Fifeness ..... *Leith*	*sub.* 0 21	15	12
Filey Bay ..... *Leith*	*add* 1 36	15½	12¾
Fishguard ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 4 17	13½	8¾
Flamborough ..... *Leith*	*add* 1 49	16	12
Fleetwood ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 0 12	28¾	22¼
Flushing ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 0 17	13	10
Folkestone ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 2 56	20	16½
Formby Point ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 0 48	27¼	21½
Fowey ..... *Lon*	*add* 3 35	15	11¾
Fraserburgh ..... *Leith*	*sub.* 1 56	11	8½
Galway Bay ..... *Lpl*	*add* 5 36	15½	11½
Glasgow ..... *Grnk*	*add* 0 23	13¼	10½
Glasson Dock ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 0 8	28¼	23¼
Goole ..... *Hull*	*add* 1 9	13	
Granton Pier ..... *Leith*	*add* 0 3	18	14½
Granville ..... *Lon*	*add* 4 17	37	27¼
Gravesend ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 1 4	19¾	16
Greenwich ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 0 16	20½	17¼
Grimsby ..... *Hull*	*sub.* 0 37	19¼	15¼
Hartlepool ..... *Leith*	*add* 0 52	16	12¾
Harwich ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 2 4	12½	10½
Hastings ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 3 7	24	17½
Haverfordwest ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 4 33	7¼	2½
Havre ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 4 49	22	17¾
Hilbre Island ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 0 22	27¾	23¼
Holyhead ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 1 6	16	12½
Honfleur Harbour ... *Lon*	*sub.* 4 30	23	18
Hook of Holland ... *Lon*	*add* 0 46	6	5
Hurst Camber ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 3 52	7½	6
Hythe (Hants) ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 2 42	13¾	9¾
Ilfracombe ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 1 30	27¼	21¼
Immingham ..... *Hull*	*sub.* 0 26	20¼	16½
Inverary ..... *Grnk*	*sub.* 0 4	10	
Ipswich ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 1 28	13½	
Kew Bridge ..... *Lon*	*add* 0 53		
Kingsbridge ..... *Lon*	*add* 4 3	10	
Kingstown Harbour *Dub*	*sub.* 0 20	11¾	9¾
Kinsale Harbour ..... *Lpl*	*add* 5 42	11½	9
Kirkcudbright ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 0 9	23	17
Kirkwall ..... *Leith*	*sub.* 4 12	8½	6½
Lamlash ..... *Grnk*	*sub.* 0 15	10	7
Lancaster ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 0 8	28	23¾
Langston Harbour ... *Lon*	*sub.* 2 14	13½	10½
Lerwick Harbour ... *Leith*	*sub* 3 31	5¼	4½

Port or Place.	Constants.	Springs.	Neaps.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Limerick ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 5 50	18¼	14½
Littlehampton Bar ... *Lon*	*sub.* 2 36	16	11½
Lizard ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 2 7	17	13¼
Llanelly Bar ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 0 55	25	18¾
Loch Long ..... *Grnk*	*sub.* 0 12	12	9
Looe ..... *Lon*	*add* 3 46	16¼	13½
Lossiemouth ..... *Leith*	*sub.* 2 18	12	9
Lowestoft ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 4 8	6½	5¼
Lundy Island ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 1 54	27	20
Lyme Regis ..... *Lon*	*add* 4 35	11½	8½
Lymington ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 3 27	8	6
Lynmouth ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 1 11	30½	21¾
Lynn Deep ..... *Hull*	*sub.* 0 21	23¾	16¼
Margate Pier ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 2 19	15½	13
Maryport ..... *Lpl*	*add* 0 5	25	19
Mevagissey ..... *Lon*	*add* 3 26	15½	12
Middlesbrough ..... *Leith*	*add* 1 11	17	12¾
Milford Haven ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 5 15	21¾	16½
Minehead Pier ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 0 50	32¼	24½
Montrose ..... *Leith*	*sub.* 0 14	14	11
Morecambe ..... *Lpl*	*add* 0 2	28¼	22¼
Nash Point ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 0 49	33	25
Naze ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 2 13	13½	10
Neath ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 0 57	13½	
Needles Point ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 4 6	7½	5
Newcastle-on-Tyne ... *Leith*	*add* 0 42	15¼	11¾
Newhaven ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 2 44	19¼	14
Newport (Mon.) ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 0 6	38	29
Newquay (Towan) ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 2 26	21½	15¾
Newquay (Cardigan) ... *Lpl*	*sub.* 3 48	13	9¾
Nore Light ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 1 31	16¾	14
North Shields ..... *Leith*	*add* 0 45	14¼	11
North Sunderland ... *Leith*	*sub.* 0 4	15	11½
Oban ..... *Grnk*	*add* 5 32	11¼	8¼
Orfordness ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 2 49	8	6½
Ostende ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 1 45	15	12
Padstow ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 1 55	23	16½
Pembroke Dockyard ... *Lpl*	*sub.* 5 9	22¼	17
Penzance ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 2 36	18½	14¾
Peterhead ..... *Leith*	*sub.* 2 0	11½	9¼
Plymouth Breakwater *Lon*	*add* 3 56	15½	12
Poole ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 5 0	6½	4¾
Port Carlisle ..... *Lpl*	*add* 0 48	20	14
Port Harrington ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 0 6	25	19
Port Madoc ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 3 43	15¼	10¾
Port Patrick ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 0 5	15	12
Port Talbot ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 1 10	29	18¼
Portishead ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 0 6	42	31¾
Portland Bill ..... *Lon*	*add* 4 47	9	6½
Portland Breakwater *Lon*	*add* 5 13	6¾	4¾
Portsmouth Dockyard *Lon*	*sub.* 2 13	12¾	10¼
Preston ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 0 4	17	10
Putney Bridge ..... *Lon*	*add* 0 33		
Pwllheli Bar ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 3 26	14¾	10½
Queensferry ..... *Leith*	*add* 0 10	17½	14
Queenstown ..... *Lpl*	*add* 5 58	12½	9½
Ramsey (Isle of Man) *Lpl*	*sub.* 0 6	20¾	17½
Ramsgate Harbour ... *Lon*	*sub.* 2 20	15¾	12½
Renfrew ..... *Grnk*	*add* 0 44	11	
Ribble Lighthouse ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 0 32	25½	19

Port or Place.	Constants.	Springs.	Neaps.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Rosslare Point. ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 4 40	5	3½
Ryde ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 2 33	13½	10
St. Agnes ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 2 33	16	12
St. Helier ..... *Lon*	*add* 4 35	34½	26
St. Ives ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 2 37	23	17
St. Malo ..... *Lon*	*add* 4 10	35½	26
St. Mary ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 2 45	15¾	11¾
St. Peter Port ..... *Lon*	*add* 4 49	26	18¾
Salcombe ..... *Lon*	*add* 3 58	15	11½
Saltash ..... *Lon*	*add* 4 4	15	11
Scarborough ..... *Leith*	*add* 1 32	15¼	12½
Seaham ..... *Leith*	*add* 0 48	14½	10½
Selsea Bill ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 2 10	16½	12½
Sharpness ..... *Btol*	*add* 0 40	28	15
Sheerness Dockyard *Lon*	*sub.* 1 21	17	14
Shoreham Harbour *Lon*	*sub.* 2 23	18	13¼
Silloth ..... *Lpl*	*add* 0 19	26	20
Southampton ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 2 56	13	9½
Southend ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 1 33	18¼	14¼
Southwold ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 3 45	6½	4½
Spurn Head ..... *Hull*	*sub.* 0 54	18¾	15
Start Point ..... *Lon*	*add* 3 58	15	11½
Stirling ..... *Leith*	*add* 1 27	7½	4
Stockton ..... *Leith*	*add* 1 4	11	
Stonehaven ..... *Leith*	*sub.* 1 22	14	11
Stornoway ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 4 23	13½	9½
Stranraer ..... *Grnk*	*sub.* 0 21	9½	7½
Stromness ..... *Leith*	*sub.* 5 19	10¼	7½
Sunderland ..... *Leith*	*add* 0 46	14½	11
Sutton Bridge ..... *Hull*	*add* 0 9	20½	15
Swanage ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 5 30	6½	4¾
Swansea Bay ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 1 12	27½	20¼
Tees River Bar ..... *Leith*	*add* 1 9	15¼	12¼
Tay River Bar ..... *Leith*	*sub.* 0 24	16	13½
Teddington Lock ... *Lon*	*add* 1 27		
Teignmouth ..... *Lon*	*add* 4 16	13	9¼
Tenby ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 1 31	25½	19¼
Thurso ..... *Leith*	*sub.* 5 59	13¾	9½
Tobermory ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 5 40	14¼	10
Torbay ..... *Lon*	*add* 4 16	13½	10
Troon ..... *Grnk*	*sub.* 0 15	9	6¾
Truro ..... *Lon*	*add* 3 27	10	6
Tynemouth Bar ... *Leith*	*add* 0 57	14½	11¼
Ushant ..... *Lon*	*add* 2 8	20	14¾
Valentia Harbour ... *Lpl*	*add* 5 48	11	8¼
Waterford Harbour *Lpl*	*sub.* 5 47	13	10½
Weston-super-Mare *Btol*	*sub.* 0 28	37	28½
Wexford ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 3 48	5	3½
Whitby ..... *Leith*	*add* 1 6	15	11½
Whitehaven ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 0 7	25¾	18¾
Wick ..... *Leith*	*sub.* 3 7	10	7½
Wisbech ..... *Hull*	*add* 1 9	15¼	11¾
Woolwich ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 0 28	20½	17¼
Workington ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 0 1	25¼	20
Worm's Head ..... *Btol*	*sub.* 1 10	26½	19½
Yarmouth Road ..... *Lon*	*sub.* 4 50	6	4½
Yarmouth (I. of W.) *Lon*	*sub.* 3 52	7	5½
Ymuiden ..... *Lon*	*add* 2 14	5½	5
Youghal ..... *Lpl*	*sub.* 6 0	12½	9½

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the time of high water at *Aberdeen* on *January 9th*, 1927:—

Time of high water at London Bridge	*5h. 32m.* Morn.
Subtract tide interval	0 50
Time of high water at *Aberdeen*	4 42 Morn.

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the time of high water at Scarborough on *January 9th*:—

Time of high water at London Bridge	*5h. 32m.* Morn.
Add tide interval	2 15
Time of high water at Scarborough ..	7 47 Morn.

It may happen that the "tide interval" to be subtracted is greater than the quantity from which it has to be taken, in which case 24 hours must be added to the London Bridge time; the resulting difference will be the preceding day's afternoon tide where the London morning tide was used. Sometimes the sum "high water at London Bridge" + "tide interval" will exceed 24 hours; in this case, the excess will be the time of high water after the midnight following.

EXAMPLE 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen, *January 16th*, 1927, aft. :—

Time of high water at London Bridge on *January 16th*	*0h. 34m.* Morn.
(+ 24 hours =)	24 34
Subtract tide interval	0 50
Time of high water at Aberdeen, *Jan. 15th*	23 44 After.

54 Tables for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset at any place situated between latitude 60° N. and 60° S.

To use the table: In the horizontal line with the Sun's declination in the first column, and under the required latitude in the heading, there will be found figures which added to 12*h.* give the *local apparent time* of sunset. Subtracting these quantities from 12*h.* will give the *local apparent time* of sunrise. To obtain from this the local *mean* time, the equation of time for the day in question which is given on the second page of each month, must be added to or subtracted from these apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as shown in the heading.

To find the corresponding Greenwich mean time, the difference of longitude of the place from Greenwich must be added if the place be West, subtracted if East.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator, if the declination North in the first column be considered South, and *vice versâ*.

If the figures are required for a declination or latitude that falls between two arguments of the table, they may be found by proportion. The effect of refraction is included.

THE TIME OF SUNSET.

The times of sunrise and sunset given in this Almanack are the times when the centre of the Sun's disc is seen on the horizon from sea-level at Greenwich, computed on the assumption that the horizontal refraction is 34½′. It is doubtful whether there is a precise legal definition of sunrise and sunset. The above has generally been adopted as a correct statement, though in some Tables the instant when the upper limb, or edge, of the Sun is on the visible horizon is given as

LATITUDE.

DECLINATION.	1°	14°	26°	35	43°	49°	53°	56°	58°	60°	62°	63°	64°	65	66°
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
24 N	6 4	6 28	6 53	7 16	7 42	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 29	9 57	10 15	10 38	11 13	. .
23	6 4	6 27	6 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	11 12
22	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35
21	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10
20	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49
19	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32
18	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16
17	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1
16	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48
15	6 3	6 18	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35
14	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23
13	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11
12	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0
11	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49
10	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39
9	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29
8	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19
7	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 5	7 10
6	6 3	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 0
5	6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51
4	6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41
3	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32
2	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23	6 23
1 N	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14
0	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5
1 N	6 2	6 1	6 0	6 0	5 59	5 59	5 59	5 58	5 58	5 58	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	5 56
2	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47
3	6 2	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38
4	6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 32	5 32	5 31	5 29
5	6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20
6	6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11
7	6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5 1
8	6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52
9	6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42
10	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 32
11	6 1	5 50	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 22
12	6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 17	4 12
13	6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	4 1
14	6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50
15	6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59	3 53	3 46	3 39
16	6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27
17	6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 39	3 31	3 23	3 14
18	6 1	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 0
19	6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 8	2 58	2 46
20	6 1	5 41	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	2 55	2 43	2 30
21	6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	2 52	2 41	2 28	2 12
22	6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 9	2 50	2 38	2 25	2 10	1 52
23	6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 23	2 8	1 50	1 27
24 S	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 21	2 7	1 49	1 26	...

the time when the Sun rises and sets. The legal question has been more concerned with the distinction between local sunset and Greenwich sunset, rather than with a precise definition. It has been held by a legal tribunal, as would be expected, that the word "sunset" in laws and regulations must be taken to mean the time when the sun sets at the place in question, whether it be stated in local or Greenwich time.

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNRISE AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

The Table gives the number of minutes to be added to or subtracted from the time of sunrise at Greenwich, to find the Greenwich time of sunrise at the place named in the first column, on the first day of each month. The corrections to be applied on other dates and for other places in the neighbourhood of these may be inferred approximately by interpolation.

The sign + means that the time required is later than that at Greenwich. The sign −, that it is earlier.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Cape Wrath...	+66	+50	+32	+13	− 7	−26	−30	−14	+ 6	+24	+43	+62	+66
Wick	+57	+41	+23	+ 5	−14	−32	−36	−21	− 1	+16	+35	+53	+57
Inverness	+54	+41	+26	+11	− 5	−20	−23	−10	+ 6	+20	+36	+50	+54
Aberdeen	+43	+31	+17	+ 2	−12	−26	−29	−17	− 2	+11	+26	+40	+43
Glasgow	+43	+34	+23	+13	+ 2	− 8	−10	− 2	+ 9	+20	+30	+40	+43
Newcastle ...	+26	+20	+12	+ 3	− 5	−13	−15	− 8	0	+ 8	+17	+24	+26
Belfast	+42	+36	+28	+21	+13	+ 6	+ 4	+10	+18	+25	+33	+40	+42
Liverpool	+23	+19	+15	+10	+ 6	+ 2	+ 1	+ 4	+ 9	+13	+18	+22	+23
Dublin	+35	+32	+28	+23	+19	+15	+14	+18	+22	+26	+31	+34	+35
Hull	+14	+10	+ 5	− 1	− 6	−11	−12	− 8	− 3	+ 3	+ 8	+13	+14
Holyhead	+28	+25	+21	+17	+13	+ 9	+ 8	+11	+16	+20	+24	+27	+28
Birmingham	+13	+11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 8	+10	+12	+13
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	+ 3	0	− 3	− 7	−10	−13	−14	−11	− 8	− 4	− 1	+ 2	+ 3
Colchester ...	− 2	− 2	− 3	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 3	− 3	− 2	− 2
Dover.....	− 7	− 6	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 7	− 7
Southampton	+ 3	+ 4	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 9	+ 8	+ 7	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 3
Plymouth.....	+11	+13	+15	+18	+20	+22	+22	+21	+18	+16	+14	+12	+11
Penzance	+16	+18	+21	+23	+26	+29	+29	+27	+24	+22	+19	+16	+16
Killarney	+41	+40	+39	+37	+36	+35	+35	+36	+37	+38	+40	+41	+41

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNSET AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

This Table, similar to the preceding, can be used in the same way to find the approximate time of sunset at places other than Greenwich.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Cape Wrath...	−26	−10	+ 8	+27	+46	+65	+70	+54	+34	+16	− 3	−22	−26
Wick	−32	−16	+ 1	+20	+39	+57	+61	+45	+26	+ 8	−10	−28	−32
Inverness	−20	− 7	+ 8	+23	+39	+54	+57	+44	+28	+14	− 2	−17	−20
Aberdeen	−26	−14	0	+14	+29	+43	+46	+34	+19	+ 5	− 9	−23	−26
Glasgow	− 8	0	+11	+22	+32	+43	+44	+36	+25	+15	+ 4	− 6	− 8
Newcastle ...	−13	− 7	+ 2	+10	+18	+26	+28	+21	+13	+ 5	− 4	−11	−13
Belfast	+ 6	+12	+19	+27	+34	+42	+43	+37	+29	+22	+14	+ 8	+ 6
Liverpool	+ 2	+ 5	+10	+14	+19	+23	+24	+20	+16	+11	+ 7	+ 3	+ 2
Dublin	+15	+18	+23	+27	+31	+35	+36	+33	+28	+24	+20	+16	+15
Hull	−11	− 7	− 2	+ 4	+ 9	+14	+15	+11	+ 5	0	− 5	−10	−11
Holyhead	+ 9	+12	+16	+20	+24	+28	+29	+26	+22	+18	+14	+10	+ 9
Birmingham	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 9	+11	+13	+13	+11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 3	+ 2
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	−13	−11	− 7	− 4	0	+ 3	+ 3	+ 1	− 3	− 6	−10	−12	−13
Colchester ...	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 3	− 2	− 2	− 1	− 2	− 3	− 4	− 5	− 5	− 6
Dover.....	− 4	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 7	− 7	− 7	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 4	− 4
Southampton	+ 8	+ 7	+ 6	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 2	+ 3	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 8
Plymouth ...	+22	+20	+18	+16	+13	+11	+11	+13	+15	+17	+20	+22	+22
Penzance	+29	+27	+24	+21	+18	+16	+15	+17	+20	+23	+26	+28	+29
Killarney	+35	+36	+37	+39	+40	+41	+41	+40	+39	+38	+36	+35	+35

If these Tables be considered in conjunction with a map it will be seen that the places at which the Sun rises at the *same* moment lie in a slightly curved line across the map, the lines for different moments being approximately parallel. The lines change their inclination to the meridian throughout the year. Similarly for the setting.

Tables for Determining the Latitude

FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I.

Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.
H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.
0 0	−0 59 23+	12 0	4 0	−0 52 35+	16 0	8 0	−0 6 48+	20 0
0 10	−1 0 29+	12 10	4 10	−0 50 52+	16 10	8 10	−0 9 36+	20 10
0 20	−1 1 28+	12 20	4 20	−0 49 03+	16 20	8 20	−0 12 24+	20 20
0 30	−1 2 19+	12 30	4 30	−0 47 09+	16 30	8 30	−0 15 10+	20 30
0 40	−1 3 04+	12 40	4 40	−0 45 09+	16 40	8 40	−0 17 55+	20 40
0 50	−1 3 42+	12 50	4 50	−0 43 04+	16 50	8 50	−0 20 37+	20 50
1 0	−1 4 12+	13 0	5 0	−0 40 54+	17 0	9 0	−0 23 18+	21 0
1 10	−1 4 35+	13 10	5 10	−0 38 40+	17 10	9 10	−0 25 55+	21 10
1 20	−1 4 50+	13 20	5 20	−0 36 21+	17 20	9 20	−0 28 30+	21 20
1 30	−1 4 59+	13 30	5 30	−0 33 58+	17 30	9 30	−0 31 06+	21 30
1 40	−1 4 59+	13 40	5 40	−0 31 31+	17 40	9 40	−0 33 29+	21 40
1 50	−1 4 53+	13 50	5 50	−0 29 00+	17 50	9 50	−0 35 53+	21 50
2 0	−1 4 39+	14 0	6 0	−0 26 26+	18 0	10 0	−0 38 12+	22 0
2 10	−1 4 17+	14 10	6 10	−0 23 49+	18 10	10 10	−0 40 28+	22 10
2 20	−1 3 48+	14 20	6 20	−0 21 10+	18 20	10 20	−0 42 39+	22 20
2 30	−1 3 12+	14 30	6 30	−0 18 28+	18 30	10 30	−0 44 45+	22 30
2 40	−1 2 29+	14 40	6 40	−0 15 43+	18 40	10 40	−0 46 45+	22 40
2 50	−1 1 38+	14 50	6 50	−0 12 58+	18 50	10 50	−0 48 41+	22 50
3 0	−1 0 41+	15 0	7 0	−0 10 10+	19 0	11 0	−0 50 32+	23 0
3 10	−0 59 37+	15 10	7 10	−0 7 21+	19 10	11 10	−0 52 15+	23 10
3 20	−0 58 25+	15 20	7 20	−0 4 32+	19 20	11 20	−0 53 53+	23 20
3 30	−0 57 07+	15 30	7 30	−0 1 42+	19 30	11 30	−0 55 25+	23 30
3 40	−0 55 43+	15 40	7 40	−0 1 08+	19 40	11 40	−0 56 51+	23 40
3 50	−0 54 12+	15 50	7 50	−0 3 58+	19 50	11 50	−0 58 10+	23 50
4 0	−0 52 35+	16 0	8 0	−0 6 48+	20 0	12 0	−0 59 23+	0 0

The sign on the left-hand side of the *correction* is to be used when the argument is on the left, and *vice versâ*; + means that the correction is to be added to the reduced altitude, and − that it is to be subtracted.

TABLE II.

Local Sidereal Time.	Altitude.																				Local Sidereal Time.
	° 0	° 5	° 10	° 15	° 20	° 25	° 30	° 35	° 40	° 45	° 50	° 55	° 60	° 65	° 70						
H. M.	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	H. M.
0 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 17	12 0
0 30	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 17	12 30
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	13 0
1 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	13 30
2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	14 0
2 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	14 30
3 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 13	15 0
3 30	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 18	0 23	15 30
4 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 27	0 35	16 0
4 30	0 0	0 2	0 3	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 37	0 48	16 30
5 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	0 19	0 22	0 26	0 32	0 39	0 48	1 1	17 0
5 30	0 0	0 2	0 5	0 7	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 19	0 22	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 46	0 57	1 14	17 30
6 0	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 11	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 53	1 6	1 25	18 0
6 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 28	0 34	0 40	0 48	0 59	1 13	1 33	18 30
7 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 10	0 13	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 51	1 2	1 17	1 39	19 0
7 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 10	0 13	0 17	0 21	0 26	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 53	1 4	1 19	1 41	19 30
8 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 10	0 13	0 17	0 21	0 26	0 31	0 36	0 43	0 52	1 3	1 18	1 40	20 0
8 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 35	0 42	0 50	1 0	1 15	1 36	20 30
9 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 19	0 22	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 46	0 56	1 9	1 28	21 0
9 30	0 0	0 2	0 5	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 28	0 34	0 41	0 49	1 1	1 18	21 30
10 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 34	0 42	0 52	1 6	22 0
10 30	0 0	0 2	0 3	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 34	0 42	0 53	22 30
11 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 31	0 40	23 0
11 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 22	0 28	23 30
12 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 17	24 0

The corrections from the above Table are always additive to the corrected altitude.

TABLE III. (1927.)

Local Sidereal Time.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1	Sept. 1.	Oct 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 31.
H.	*s u*	*s u*	*s u*	*s u*	*s u*	*s u*	*s u*	*s u*	*s u*	*s u*	*s u*	*s u*	*s u*
0	0 57	0 54	0 47	0 38	0 30	0 26	0 27	0 33	0 43	0 55	1 6	1 15	1 18
2	1 2	1 4	1 1	0 53	0 44	0 37	0 33	0 34	0 41	0 50	1 2	1 13	1 20
4	1 6	1 13	1 14	1 10	1 3	0 54	0 46	0 43	0 43	0 48	0 57	1 8	1 18
6	1 8	1 18	1 24	1 25	1 21	1 12	1 3	0 55	0 50	0 49	0 53	1 0	1 10
8	1 9	1 19	1 27	1 33	1 33	1 28	1 19	1 9	1 0	0 53	0 51	0 53	1 0
10	1 7	1 14	1 23	1 32	1 37	1 36	1 30	1 21	1 10	0 59	0 51	0 48	0 50
12	1 3	1 6	1 13	1 22	1 30	1 34	1 33	1 27	1 17	1 5	0 54	0 45	0 42
14	0 58	0 56	0 59	1 7	1 16	1 23	1 27	1 26	1 19	1 10	0 58	0 47	0 40
16	0 54	0 47	0 46	0 50	0 57	1 6	1 14	1 17	1 17	1 12	1 3	0 52	0 42
18	0 52	0 42	0 36	0 35	0 39	0 48	0 57	1 5	1 10	1 11	1 7	1 0	0 50
20	0 51	0 41	0 33	0 27	0 27	0 32	0 41	0 51	1 0	1 7	1 9	1 7	1 0
22	0 53	0 46	0 37	0 28	0 23	0 24	0 30	0 39	0 50	1 1	1 9	1 12	1 10
24	0 57	0 54	0 47	0 38	0 30	0 26	0 27	0 33	0 43	0 55	1 6	1 15	1 18

The corrections in Tables II. and III. are always to be added; 1 is to be subtracted from the final result because the quantities in Table III. above have been increased by that amount in order that they may all be additive.

Solar and Sidereal Time.

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME AND *VICE VERSA*.

THE length of a Sidereal day is 23*h*. 56*m*. 4·098. of Mean Time. One hour of Sidereal Time is, therefore, equivalent to 59*m*. 50·178. of Mean Time, and one hour of mean solar time is equivalent to 1*h*. 0*m*. 9·86*s*. of Sidereal Time. This may be expressed otherwise by saying that the Mean Time clock loses or retards 9·83*s*. per hour on the sidereal clock, and that the sidereal clock gains or accelerates 9·86*s*. per hour on the Mean Time clock. These quantities—"acceleration" and "retardation"—are tabulated below for the argument (common to both) in the middle columns. If the argument be considered as Mean Time, its equivalent in Sidereal Time is obtained by adding the acceleration. On the other hand, if it is considered to be Sidereal Time, its equivalent in Mean Time is found by subtracting the retardation.

Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Argument.	Acceleration or Retardation.	Argument.	Acceleration or Retardation.
m. s.	hours	*m. s.*	*s.*	mins.	*s.*	*s.*	mins.	*s.*	secs.	*s.*	secs.	*s.*
0 9·86	1	0 9·83	0·16	1	0·16	5·09	31	5·08	1	0·00	31	0·08
0 19·71	2	0 19·66	0·33	2	0·33	5·26	32	5·24	2	0·01	32	0·09
0 29·57	3	0 29·49	0·49	3	0·49	5·42	33	5·41	3	0·01	33	0·09
0 39·43	4	0 39·32	0·66	4	0·66	5·59	34	5·57	4	0·01	34	0·09
0 49·28	5	0 49·15	0·82	5	0·82	5·75	35	5·73	5	0·01	35	0·10
0 59·14	6	0 58·98	0·99	6	0·98	5·91	36	5·90	6	0·02	36	0·10
1 9·00	7	1 8·81	1·15	7	1·15	6·08	37	6·06	7	0·02	37	0·10
1 18·85	8	1 18·64	1·31	8	1·31	6·24	38	6·23	8	0·02	38	0·10
1 28·71	9	1 28·47	1·48	9	1·47	6·41	39	6·39	9	0·02	39	0·11
1 38·56	10	1 38·30	1·64	10	1·64	6·57	40	6·55	10	0·03	40	0·11
1 48·42	11	1 48·13	1·81	11	1·80	6·74	41	6·72	11	0·03	41	0·11
1 58·28	12	1 57·95	1·97	12	1·97	6·90	42	6·88	12	0·03	42	0·11
2 8·13	13	2 7·78	2·14	13	2·13	7·06	43	7·04	13	0·04	43	0·12
2 17·99	14	2 17·61	2·30	14	2·29	7·23	44	7·21	14	0·04	44	0·12
2 27·85	15	2 27·44	2·46	15	2·46	7·39	45	7·37	15	0·04	45	0·12
2 37·70	16	2 37·27	2·63	16	2·62	7·56	46	7·54	16	0·04	46	0·13
2 47·56	17	2 47·10	2·79	17	2·78	7·72	47	7·70	17	0·05	47	0·13
2 57·42	18	2 56·93	2·96	18	2·95	7·89	48	7·86	18	0·05	48	0·13
3 7·27	19	3 6·76	3·12	19	3·11	8·05	49	8·03	19	0·05	49	0·13
3 17·13	20	3 16·59	3·29	20	3·28	8·21	50	8·19	20	0·05	50	0·14
3 26·99	21	3 26·42	3·45	21	3·44	8·38	51	8·36	21	0·06	51	0·14
3 36·84	22	3 36·25	3·62	22	3·60	8·54	52	8·52	22	0·06	52	0·14
3 46·70	23	3 46·08	3·78	23	3·77	8·71	53	8·68	23	0·06	53	0·15
3 56·56	24	3 55·91	3·94	24	3·93	8·87	54	8·85	24	0·07	54	0·15
			4·11	25	4·10	9·04	55	9·01	25	0·07	55	0·15
			4·27	26	4·26	9·20	56	9·17	26	0·07	56	0·15
			4·44	27	4·42	9·36	57	9·34	27	0·07	57	0·16
			4·60	28	4·59	9·53	58	9·50	28	0·08	58	0·16
			4·76	29	4·75	9·69	59	9·67	29	0·08	59	0·16
			4·93	30	4·91	9·86	60	9·83	30	0·08	60	0·16

See p. 77.

Celestial Phenomena for Observation in 1927.

ECLIPSES OF SUN AND MOON.

In the year 1927 there will be *five* Eclipses, three of the *Sun*, and two of the *Moon*.

I. An *Annular Eclipse of the Sun* three hours before midnight of January 3.

The path from which an Annular Eclipse may be seen lies mainly in the South Pacific Ocean south of latitude 40° S. At the beginning of its course, which will be a few minutes before 19*h*. G.M.T., its southern edge will skirt the northern and eastern shores of the north island of New Zealand; nearly three hours later it will cross the southern part of South America, coming to an end off the coast of Brazil near Porto Alegre, where the Sun will be setting. At Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney the Sun will rise partially eclipsed. At Sydney and Wellington the Greatest Phase will be of magnitude 8 or 9 digits at 18*h*. 58*m*. and 19*h*. 4*m*. G.M.T. respectively.

II. A *Total Eclipse of the Moon* in the morning of June 15 after the Moon has set at Greenwich. The beginning will be visible generally from the Atlantic Ocean, North America, except the northern border, South America and the Pacific Ocean; the ending from America, except some eastern regions, the Pacific Ocean and Australia.

Moon enters Penumbra (G.M.T.)	June 15*d*.	5*h*. 34*m*.
,, Umbra	,,	6*h*. 43*m*.
Middle of Eclipse	,,	8*h*. 24*m*.
Moon leaves Umbra	,,	10*h*. 6*m*.
,, Penumbra	,,	11*h*. 15*m*.

III. A *Total Eclipse of the Sun* in the early morning of June 29. Visible as a large Partial Eclipse at Greenwich and over the greater part of the British Isles. From a path about 30 miles in breadth that crosses N. Wales (*see* p. 24) and the north of England the Sun will be seen totally eclipsed.

The central line of the track of totality begins its course in the Atlantic at a point in longitude about 16° west of Greenwich, latitude 46½° N., where the Sun will rise at the time of mid-eclipse, runs northward and eastward, passing up St. George's Channel, and comes to land at Criccieth in Cardigan Bay at 5*h*. 23*m*. G.M.T., where the totally eclipsed Sun will be seen at 10 degrees altitude. In its path across Great Britain the central line will pass between Colwyn Bay and Abergele, through, or nearly so, Southport, Settle, Richmond, Darlington, Hartlepool, the duration of totality increasing from 21½ seconds in the west to 24½ seconds in the east. Places on the boundary lines of the path are given on p. 25, *q.v.* After leaving Hartlepool, which it will do a few seconds after 5*h*. 25*m*. G.M.T., the central line crosses the North Sea and comes to land on the south-west coast of Norway, Stavanger being within the track from which totality may be seen. The shadow passes in a north-easterly direction through Norway and Sweden, and leaves the northern shore between the North Cape and Varanger Fjord, where the duration of totality will be about 46 seconds on the central line. Passing over the Arctic Ocean and the north-east region of Siberia, central eclipse ends among the Aleutian Islands, where the Sun will then be setting at 7*h*. 26*m*. The longest duration of totality will be 50 seconds at a place in longitude about 75° E., latitude 78° N., at 6*h*. 25*m*. G.M.T.

It is computed that totality will be seen from Liverpool and Durham, and a large Partial Eclipse from other places at the following times:—

	Eclipse begins.	Greatest Phase.	Eclipse ends.	Magnitude.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
Greenwich ...	4 26	5 ♒	6 17	·96
Cambridge ...	4 27	5 21	6 19	·97
Oxford	4 27	5 ♓	6 18	·97
Liverpool ...	4 30	5 24	6 21	1·00
Durham	4 31	5 25	6 23	1·00
Dublin	4 31	5 25	6 21	·98
Armagh	4 33	5 26	6 23	·97
Edinburgh ...	4 33	5 28	6 25	·98

The magnitude is the fraction of the diameter that is obscured at Greatest Phase. North of the central line the unobscured portion will be on the upper part of the disc, south of the central line it will be on the lower.

First contact will be on the right-hand side of the Sun, between 60° and 70° from its highest point. [*See also* p. 59.]

IV. A *Total Eclipse of the Moon* in the afternoon of December 8. Visible at Greenwich.

At Greenwich the Moon will rise at 15*h*. 48*m*., as the Sun is setting. Three or four minutes later the Moon will enter the Umbra, or shadow thrown by the Earth, and obscuration will begin slightly below the middle point of the left-hand side of the disc. Either the beginning or the end of the eclipse, or both, will be visible (*see* p. 48) from most parts of the eastern hemisphere and the northern part of North America.

Moon enters Penumbra (G.M.T.)	Dec. 8*d*.	14*h*. 53*m*.
,, Umbra	,,	15*h*. 52*m*.
Total Eclipse begins	,,	16*h*. 54*m*.
Total Eclipse ends	,,	18*h*. 15*m*.
Moon leaves Umbra	,,	19*h*. 18*m*.
,, Penumbra	,,	20*h*. 17*m*.
First contact ..... 62° from N. Point to East.		
Last ,, ... 85° ,, ,, West.		

V. A *Partial Eclipse of the Sun* in the early morning of December 24. Invisible at Greenwich. This eclipse, which will happen between 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock in the morning by Greenwich time, is visible only from the southern part of South America and from the South Pacific. Magnitude at Greatest Phase, 0·55.

VI. The Planet *Mercury will be in Transit* across the Sun's disc in the early morning (Greenwich) of November 10. Egress will not occur until more than an hour after sunrise at Greenwich, and may be seen from that place. The times of the phases given below are as if seen from the centre of the Earth and require corrections to make them apply to places on the surface. At Greenwich the times of the phases at Egress will be about 30 seconds later than those given. At Kodaikanal in India the Ingress will be 36 seconds later, the Egress 14 seconds earlier, than the geocentric times.

Ingress, exterior contact	Nov. 10*d*.	3*h*. 21*m*. 24*s*.
,, interior ,,	,,	3*h*. 41*m*. 5*s*.
Least distance between centres, 2′ 9″	,,	5*h*. 45*m*. 59*s*.
Egress, interior contact	,,	8*h*. 27*m*. 54*s*.
,, exterior ,,	,,	8*h*. 29*m*. 35*s*.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Date. G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.
Jan. H. M.		*Aug.* H. M.		*Sept.* H. M.		*Oct.* H. M.		*Nov.* H. M.	
1 17 44	III. D.	1 2 54	II. D.	2 22 58	Oc. R.	11 21 1	I. R.	19 19 35	I. R.
8 18 36	I. R.	1 23 37	I. D.	8 3 39	I. D.	14 20 42	II. R.	21 18 19	IV. D.
17 18 15	II. R.	2 3 1	Oc. R.	9 22 8	I. D.	18 20 2	Oc. D.	21 19 9	IV. R.
		9 1 32	I. D.	10 0 42	Oc. R.	18 22 56	I. R.	22 18 0	Oc. D.
May		9 4 49	Oc. R.	16 18 28	III. D.	21 19 16	Oc. D.	22 23 5	II. R.
16 2 41	I. D.	11 22 19	III. D.	16 21 49	Oc. R.	21 23 18	II. R.	26 18 0	Oc. D.
29 3 43	II. D.	12 1 20	III. R.	17 0 3	I. D.	22 17 28	III. R.	26 21 31	I. R.
June		13 3 54	IV. D.	17 2 26	Oc. R.	25 21 48	Oc. D.	29 23 9	Oc. R.
7 2 49	IV. D.	16 3 26	I. D.	18 18 32	I. D.	26 0 51	I. R.	29 23 9	II. D.
8 2 52	I. D.	17 21 55	I. D.	18 20 52	Oc. R.	27 19 20	I. R.	*Dec.*	
16 0 53	II. R.	18 1 1	Oc. R.	19 20 59	II. D.	28 21 35	Oc. D.	3 19 54	Oc. D.
23 0 45	II. D.	18 21 21	II. D.	19 23 42	Oc. R.	29 1 55	II. R.	3 23 26	I. R.
23 3 27	II. R.	19 1 35	Oc. R.	23 22 29	Oc. D.	29 18 42	III. D.	4 17 36	III. R.
24 0 28	IV. R.	19 2 21	III. D.	24 1 23	III. R.	29 21 29	III. R.	5 17 55	I. R.
24 1 9	I. D.	24 23 50	I. D.	24 1 56	Oc. D.			10 17 40	II. R.
30 1 20	III. R.	25 2 47	Oc. R.	24 4 13	I. R.	*Nov.*		11 18 58	III. D.
30 3 19	II. D.	25 23 56	II. D.	25 20 22	Oc. D.	3 18 3	Oc. D.	11 21 38	III. R.
July		26 3 52	Oc. R.	25 22 42	I. R.	3 21 15	I. R.	12 16 17	Oc. D.
		29 22 13	IV. D.	26 23 23	Oc. D.	4 23 46	IV. D.	12 19 51	I. R.
1 3 3	I. D.	30 0 50	IV. R.	27 2 12	II. R.	5 1 9	IV. R.	17 17 45	II. D.
7 2 14	III. D.					5 22 44	III. D.	17 20 18	II. R.
9 23 26	I. D.	*Sept.*		*Oct.*		6 1 30	III. R.	18 23 0	III. D.
10 3 3	Oc. R.	1 1 44	I. D.	2 22 6	Oc. D.	8 17 50	II. R.	19 21 46	I. R.
17 1 20	I. D.	1 4 32	Oc. R.	3 0 37	I. R.	10 19 52	Oc. D.	24 20 24	II. D.
24 3 14	I. D.	2 2 30	II. D.	4 19 5	I. R.	10 23 11	I. R.	24 22 56	II. R.
25 0 19	II. D.	2 20 13	I. D.	10 2 32	I. R.	15 20 27	II. R.	28 18 11	I. R.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—The above Table gives the times of Disappearance (D.) and of Reappearance (R.) of the Satellites of Jupiter at Eclipse that will be visible from Greenwich in the year 1927. From May to the Opposition of Jupiter (Sept. 22) the Eclipses take place on the Western side. In this period I., and sometimes II. and III., disappear by Eclipse and reappear at the Eastern edge. The times of these reappearances (Oc. R.) are given, the satellite referred to being that of the *preceding* line. From Sept. 22 to December these Satellites disappear in some cases by occultation at the Western edge, and reappear after Eclipse on the Eastern side. The times of these disappearances are given (Oc. D.), the satellite being named in the *following* line. On Nov. 29 Satellite II. disappears at almost the same instant as it reappears after occultation and may not be seen.

THE ECLIPSE OF JUNE 29 (*continued*).

The predictions of times and places relating to eclipses are subject to errors of the Lunar Tables, but the differences caused by whatever errors of the kind there may be are likely to be too small to affect general observation, except that a person believing himself to be precisely on, or just within the edge of, the shadow track may find himself so far outside as not to see a completely total eclipse. This might be a personal disappointment, but the experience would supply a correction to the Tables. Knowledge of the Moon's place is more accurate now than it was in the years 1715 and 1724, when the last eclipses that were seen total from England happened, but the inscription on a map of the track of the eclipse of 1715, published by Halley, afterwards Astronomer Royal, may be not unsuited to the present year.

Halley's Foreward to the Total Eclipse of the Sun, 1715, April 22 O.S. (May 3 N.S.), published with a map of the track over England: "The like eclipse having not for many Ages been seen in the Southern Parts of Great Britain, I thought it not improper to give the Publick an Account thereof, that the suddain darkness wherein the Starrs will be visible about the Sun, may give no surprise to the People who would, if unadvertised, be apt to look upon it as Ominous, and to interpret it as portending evill to our Sovereign Lord King George and his Government, which God preserve. Hereby they will see that there is nothing in it more than Natural and no more than the necessary result of the Motion of the Sun and Moon; And how well those are understood will appear by this Eclipse."

After some details about several places, the foreword proceeds: "At London we compute the middle to fall at 13 min: past 9 in y^e^ Morning, when 'tis dubious whether it will be a Total Eclipse or no, London being so near y^e^ Southern limit. The first beginning will be there at 7 min: past Eight, and y^e^ end at 24 min: past Ten. The Ovall figure shows y^e^ Space y^e^ Shadow will take up at y^e^ Time of the Middle at London; and its Center will pass on to y^e^ Eastwards, with a Velocity of nearly 30 Geographical Miles in a min: of Time.

"N.B.—The Curious are desired to Observe it, and especially the duration of Total Darkness, with all the care they can; for thereby the Situation and dimensions of the Shadow will be nicely determined; and by means thereof we may be enabled to Predict the like Appearance for y^e^ future to a greater degree of certainty than can be pretended to at present for want of such Observations.—EDMUND HALLEY."

A Total Solar Eclipse may be described as the passage of the shadow of the Moon across the Earth. The shape of the shadow is, in general, an oval or ellipse, and on the occasion of this Eclipse on June 29, a certain diameter of the ellipse as it crosses England is inclined to the

[*Continued on* p. 60]

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.

Day.	Star.	Mag.	Disappearance. G.M.T.	Angle from N. Point.	Reappearance. G.M.T.	Angle from N. Point.	Day.	Star.	Mag.	Disappearance. G.M.T.	Angle from N. Point.	Reappearance. G.M.T.	Angle from N. Point.
Jan.			h. m.	°	h. m.	°	*Aug.*			h. m.	°	h. m.	°
14	*l* Tauri	5·2	18 46	90	19 45	242	4	95 Virginis..	5·4	20 34	127	21 45	283
15	+ 2° 1198 ...	6·0	21 39	141	22 21	204	15	− 6° 11	6·0	...	...	21 39	297
16	*η* Geminor...	3·2	0 31	84	1 44	275	23	+23° 1518 ...	5·8	2 32	71	3 28	276
16	*u* Geminor...	3·2	4 32	69	5 23	297	*Sept.*						
16	44 Geminor	5·9	20 57	114	22 6	240	10	69 Aquarii ...	5·6	18 51	104	19 42	216
18	*u* Caneri.....	5·5	1 10	117	2 25	268	10	*τ* Aquarii ...	4·2	19 55	44	20 55	271
18	+ 2° 1817 ...	6·0	7 45	143	...	...	12	30 Piscium	4·7	4 35	107	5 16	196
30	4 Sagittarii	4·8	6 32	176	6 52	209	18	+23° 1015...	6·0	4 25	48	5 31	288
Feb.							*Oct.*						
8	+ 12° 436 ...	5·8	20 39	353	20 57	324	3	λ Sagittar ...	2·9	16 43	97	18 5	271
11	*l* Tauri	5·2	2 3	113	2 51	237	6	33 Capricorn	5·3	18 59	149	19 15	174
13	44 Geminor..	5·9	4 52	66	...	...	9	− 6° 11	6·0	...	...	18 5	277
18	*ν* Virginis ...	4·2	...	...	19 33	308	11	64 Ceti	5·8	21 47	13	22 30	287
27	24 Sagittarii	5·7	6 19	33	6 52	340	11	*ξ*1 Ceti	4·5	22 47	1	23 22	298
Mar.							14	105 Tauri ...	6·0	20 57	83	21 49	245
10	Lal. 10607 ...	6·0	21 29	164	...	...	16	48 Geminor..	5·8	23 2	22	23 26	329
23	34 Librae ...	6·0	3 8	112	4 29	297							
23	*ζ* Librae.....	5·6	4 44	112	...	...	*Nov.*						
Apr.							6	30 Piscium...	4·7	2 5	86	...	...
5	+ 18° 624 ...	6·0	20 22	77	21 20	262	10	+ 20° 785 ...	5·8	19 59	22	20 36	298
5	+ 18° 633 ...	6·0	22 21	50	23 4	293	11	+23° 1015 ...	6·0	20 42	81	21 37	252
9	58 Geminor	6·0	0 47	66	1 32	312	13	*ω* Geminor..	5·2	4 45	127	5 47	243
16	80 Virginis..	5·6	19 28	98	20 32	320	14	*γ* Caneri.....	4·7	...	...	21 52	271
26	*κ* Capricorn	4·8	...	...	3 49	276	16–17	46 Leonis ...	5·8	23 54	105	24 53	286
May.							*Dec.*						
5	+23° 1518 ...	5·8	19 43	51	20 31	318	5	64 Ceti	5·8	19 34	30	20 34	268
June							6	*ξ*1 Ceti	4·5	20 36	24	21 33	273
7	*ν* Virginis ..	4·2	23 2	72	23 48	342	7	+ 17° 666.....	5·8	16 24	35	17 7	283
12	32 Librae ...	5·9	21 33	145	22 41	266	8	*ι* Tauri	4·7	16 30	84	17 19	245
12	34 Librae ...	6·0	23 5	53	23 45	353	8	105 Tauri ...	6·0	18 26	135	18 51	190
13	*ζ* Librae	5·6	0 32	62	1 23	337	10	48 Geminor..	5·8	17 51	63	18 36	291
18–19	*χ* Capricorn	5·3	23 52	60	24 57	278	19	95 Virginis...	5·4	4 6	134	5 13	287
27	*ε* Tauri	3·6	3 1	33	3 40	291	30	33 Piscium...	4·7	16 54	15	17 47	279
July.							30	− 6° 11	6·0	19 40	80	20 42	216
13	Cord. 25,600 z	5·7	20 40	105	21 52	217	31	26 Ceti	6·0	21 34	9	22 14	292
18	69 Aquarii...	5·6	1 7	92	2 11	284							
26	3 Geminor...	5·6	3 15	54	4 4	267							

The above is a list of the stars of magnitude 6·0 and brighter that will be seen occulted from Greenwich during the year, with the times of disappearance and reappearance. The occultations if seen from other places will be *in general*, earlier if the place is West, later if it is East, but an occultation visible from one place is not necessarily to be seen from some other. Disappearances usually happen on the East or left-hand side of the Moon, reappearances on the West, so that before Full Moon the star disappears at the dark edge and reappears at the bright, these circumstances being reversed in the latter half of the lunation. The exact position is shown by the angle from N. Point, or the point of the Moon's disc nearest the Pole of the heavens, counting towards the East from 0° to 360°. When Disappearance and Reappearance occur on opposite sides of midnight, the hour of the latter is printed 24.

Alternative names of stars (see pages 66, 67)—Polaris = *α* Ursae Minoris ; Aldebaran = *α* Tauri ; Rigel = *β* Orionis ; Capella = *α* Aurigae ; Betelgeuse = *α* Orionis ; Sirius = *α* Canis Majoris ; Castor = *α* Geminorum ; Procyon = *α* Canis Minoris ; Pollux = *β* Geminorum ; Regulus = *α* Leonis ; Spica = *α* Virginis ; Arcturus = *α* Bootis ; Antares = *α* Scorpii ; Vega = *α* Lyrae ; Fomalhaut = *α* Piscis Australis ; Altair = *α* Aquilae ; Markab = *α* Pegasi ; Achernar = *α* Eridani ; Canopus = *α* Argûs.

[*Continued from* p. 59]

direction of the central line at an angle of about 30 degrees, and mid-eclipse will occur at all places on this line as it passes at the same moment. Mid-eclipse will therefore be at the same time at Southport and Burnley, and at Carnforth and Otterington. The time of mid-eclipse at Criccieth is computed to be *5h. 23m. 17s.* ; at Hartlepool, *5h. 25m. 7s.* ; from which it may be seen that the shadow travels at the rate of about 90 miles a minute. The duration of totality at these places is 21½seconds and 24½ seconds respectively. From places a mile or two from the central line totality will be less than on that line by a fraction of a second, but at 10 or 12 miles the diminution will be appreciable, and the duration of totality will be about 15 seconds at that distance, becoming rapidly less as the limit is approached. Advantage may be taken of the occasion to make a precise astronomical observation.

[See Map published by the *British Astronomical Association*.]

THE objects of the sky, Sun, Moon, Planets, Stars, appear to us to be fixed on the interior surface of a hemisphere of which the observer is the centre. Actually the different classes of objects are at very different distances. The stars are the farthest away, and individual stars are at great and very various distances from us, and are themselves separated from one another by equally large distances. The nearest star to the Sun is nearly ten thousand times as far from it as is the planet Neptune. It is the purpose of modern astronomy to investigate the method of distribution of these bodies in space, their movements, their sizes, their physical condition as to temperature and density, the methods of mathematical physics being invoked to show how these conditions have been brought about. A catalogue (by Backhouse) of stars that are visible to the naked eye, which excludes the groups of the Milky Way, but includes cases where two or more close stars combine to form one which is so visible, contains nearly 10,000 entries. The number actually seen naturally depends on the efficiency of the observing eye and the clearness of the atmosphere, and the estimate will be less generous if the stars to magnitude 6·0 and no fainter, which is sometimes taken as the limit of naked-eye visibility, are counted. The whole number of stars down to this limit of magnitude is 4,300, of which more than 3,000 are visible during the year from latitude 60°. By the aid of the photographic plate objects are detected and recorded which no eye can see, even with the best optical aid. One hundred millions is an under-estimate of the number of stars already photographed, and it may be supposed that this number would be much increased with increased exposure, though 2,000,000,000 has been assigned as a limit to their number. The Yerkes telescope, whose object glass has 40 inches diameter, will just show stars of the 17th magnitude. A star of magnitude 21 has been photographed.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE.

The stars are divided according to their apparent brightness into series known as magnitudes (*see* page 32), and down to the 9th or 10th magnitude the number of each magnitude is known, for all to this order have been catalogued. For fainter stars the numbers have been derived from counts in sample areas. On the supposition that the Universe is an aggregation of stars in which the individuals of each of the varying degrees of intrinsic brightness are distributed uniformly throughout an endless space, it is to be expected that the number of stars brighter than the 4th magnitude would be about four times as great as the number brighter than the 3rd; the number brighter than the 5th magnitude greater than the number of those brighter than the 4th in the same ratio, and so on indefinitely. When the numbers of stars of different magnitudes obtained by counts are compared, it is found that this star-ratio, as it is called, per magnitude, in the case of the brighter stars, approaches but does not attain the theoretical value 3·98, and that the ratio decreases continually as the stars are fainter, until at the 16th magnitude it is only about two. The explanation of this observed fact is that the universe of stars accessible to vision is limited; either there are few or no stars beyond a somewhat indefinite boundary, or we are prevented from seeing them by absorbing material distributed throughout interstellar space.

It is argued that if the star-ratio remained continuously at its theoretical value for very faint magnitudes, since the number of stars increases at a greater ratio than their brightness diminishes (because of distance), each successive magnitude would be an increment to the total light of the sky, and the background of the firmament would be bright. Since it is dark there is a limit to the Universe.

To a casual glance it is clear that the stars are not uniformly distributed over the sky, but have a tendency to congregate near the great belt of cloud-like forms which encircle the heavens, known as the Milky Way or Galaxy. Applying the method of sounding by "star ratios" above outlined, it is found that the stars appear to thin out less rapidly as we go out in the plane of the Milky Way than they do in the direction of the galactic poles. The deduction is apparent; the boundaries of the stellar systems are more distant in the plane of the Galaxy than they are at the poles. In other words, the stellar system is an extremely flattened organisation, whose general form is, roughly, that of a double convex lens or of a watch. Looking along the galactic plane we find, as we should expect, the stars crowding together, since this is the direction of greatest extension, and the Milky Way is therefore largely a depth effect. But examination of its prominent features, the great star-clouds, the irregularities in its form, and the deep rifts in its structure, shows that its appearance is not wholly due to depth, and that the region is the home of bodies and masses other than uniformly distributed stars.

Statistical study of the distribution of the brighter stars shows that they, too, are arranged in a flattened spheroidal system in which the star-density, more or less uniform at its centre, diminishes as we go outward. It was formerly a general belief that the Milky Way surrounded this congregation of bright stars as a girdle, whether continuous with it or not was an open question. A more modern view pictures the total Universe as a number of clusters, similar to this one of which our Sun is a unit, all lying more or less in the Galactic plane. The greatest condensation of stars as we see them occurs in the bright galactic clouds in Sagittarius, while the opposite portion of the Milky Way is a region of low concentration and brilliancy, from which it is inferred that we are not precisely at the centre of the whole Universe, but that its boundaries are more remote in Sagittarius than elsewhere. The fact that the central line of the Milky Way deviates slightly from a great circle and that the southern Galactic hemisphere is slightly richer in stars than the northern, is generally assumed to indicate that the position of our Sun is a little north of the Galactic plane.

Attempts have been made to estimate the probable dimensions of this Universe of stars. The diameter of our own local system is generally regarded as about 3,000 or 4,000 light years. As to the larger system comprehending all the faint stars we know of, Newcomb derived a diameter of about 30,000 light-years in the Galactic plane, the shorter diameter at right angles to this plane being about ⅛th of this amount, and there have been other estimates of the same order, whilst more recently Shapley, approaching the question from an entirely different point of view, has given 300,000 light-years as the larger diameter of the Stellar Universe, the dimension at right angles to the

THE FIFTEEN BRIGHTEST STARS. FIFTEEN NEAR STARS.

Star.	Mag.	Light Received.	Spectrum.	Distance in Parsecs.	Luminosity.	Star.	Mag.	Spectrum.	Distance in Parsecs.	Absolute Mag.	Luminosity.
Sirius	−1·6	100	A	2·70	32	α^1 Centauri.....	0·3	G	1·32	4·7	1·3
Canopus ...	−0·9	52	F	200·0	91,000	Munich 1. 15040	9·7	M	1·86	13·4	0·0005
α^1 Centauri	0·3	17	G	1·32	1·3	Lalande 21185 ...	7·6	M	2·55	10·6	0·006
Vega.....	0·1	21	A	8·1	59	Sirius*	−1·6	A	2·70	1·3	31·6
Capella	0·2	19	G	15·9	210	Innes' Star	11·7	—	2·94	14·4	0·0004
Arcturus...	0·2	19	K	12·5	130	Cord. Z. 5*h*. 243...	9·2	K	3·15	11·7	0·002
Rigel	0·3	17	B	167·0	20,000	τ Ceti	3·6	K	3·17	6·1	0·363
Procyon*...	0·5	14	F	3·21	6·5	Procyon*	0·5	F	3·21	3·0	6·46
Achernar .	0·6	13	B	20·4	240	ϵ Eridani	3·8	K	3·23	6·3	0·32
β Centauri	0·9	10	B	27·8	340	61 Cygni*	5·6	K	3·33	8·0	0·06
Altair.....	0·9	10	A	4·9	11	Lacaille 9352*	7·4	M	3·42	9·7	0·013
Betelgeuse	0·9	10	Ma	58·8	1,500	Struve 2164*	8·8	—	3·48	11·1	0·004
Aldebaran	1·1	9	K	17·5	112	Groombridge 34*	8·1	M	3·55	10·4	0·007
Spica	1·2	8	B	111·0	4,100	ϵ Indi	4·7	K	3·56	7·0	0·166
Antares....	1·2	8	Map	38·5	490	Kruger 60*	9·2	Mb	3·89	11·3	0·003

The last column of each table shows the brightness, irrespective of distance, compared with that of our Sun, which is taken as a star of apparent magnitude −26·57 on the stellar scale. A star marked thus * is the brightest component of a binary or multiple system; a small star of the Centaurus group is the nearest star to us so far known.

Galactic plane being one twentieth of this. It will be gathered from this that the matter is highly conjectural. There is a type of body called Spiral Nebulae (*see* p. 64) which do not inhabit the region of space about the central Galactic plane, and from various lines of argument are thought to be very distant from our Sun. These are supposed by some to be Island Universes, not forming part of the Galactic system, but this again is a point still under discussion. It is recognised that in the space which comprises the Universe of stars there is dark obscuring matter which it is suggested is the cause of some of the dark patches in the Milky Way. As seen in the sky the Galaxy always passes through the same constellations, sharing with them the diurnal motion, but its direction bears no special relation to the direction of the Ecliptic, Equator, or horizon. Such a relation is not to be expected, for these three planes pertain only to our Sun and Earth, which are minor bodies of the Cosmos of which the Galaxy is a main outstanding feature.

STAR SPECTRA.

Most of the bright stars and many of the fainter have been examined with a spectroscope, and have been divided into classes according to their type of spectrum as indicated by the lines which cross them, the spectral types being named by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M, N. The stars of the first two classes, O and B, have spectra characteristic of helium and hydrogen. Planetary nebulæ, some stars known as Wolf-Rayet, in whose spectrum the chief lines are bright, and the bright stars of Orion generally are in this group. Stars whose spectra range between A and F—and it is to be remarked that there is no rigorous line of division between the classes—are white or blue stars, and in their spectra broad absorption lines of hydrogen are conspicuous. In the next groups—F to G, and G to K—lines characteristic of metals appear, fine but numerous, and the stars of this class are yellow. The spectrum of our Sun falls late in the group F to G. The characteristic of the spectra of the remaining classes, M (and N), is the existence of a considerable number of flutings, and the stars are red. Antares, Betelgeuse, and α Herculis are notable stars in subclasses of this type. (*See* Table above.)

STELLAR EVOLUTION.

The classification of the stars according to their type of spectrum is purely empirical, but there is strong evidence that the principal differences in stellar spectra arise in great part from some physical condition of the stellar body and partly on the chemical composition of its atmosphere. It is agreed that this dominant physical condition is temperature, and there is definite knowledge from observation that the intense white Class B stars are the hottest, the red Class M the coolest, in our series. These facts point to a genetic or evolutionary relationship between the stars of the different spectral classes, and the question arises as to how, and in which direction, the evolution proceeds. Formerly the idea obtained, perhaps rather vaguely, that each star passed through stages from hot to cold, its spectrum changing in type in the order above indicated. The system of evolution which is now propounded assumes that in the beginning of their stellar stage all stars are of Class M. They are then bodies of gas of extraordinarily low density, and of low temperature and surface brightness. They contract, grow continually hotter, and pass through the successive spectral classes towards B, but only the more massive stars can generate enough heat to reach the white hot state required to produce spectra of that class; the others reach their critical density at spectral Class A, F, G, or even K. After this critical point in their contraction is reached the stars begin to fall off in temperature and in luminosity, and gradually pass through the spectral classes in the reverse order until they have again become red stars of Class M before they finally sink to invisibility. The stars on the ascending branch are, according to the adopted terminology, chiefly "giants," those on the descending branch "dwarfs," the words referring to degree of luminosity rather than to mass, though they involve difference in volume. This theory, so far as its fundamental principle

goes, was conceived by Sir Norman Lockyer from general physical considerations, but it emerged about twelve years ago from a research by Prof. H. N. Russell of Princeton, U.S.A., correlating absolute magnitude with spectral type, and is generally associated with his name.

The question is being attacked on the theoretical side by analysing on general physical principles the constitution of a mass of gravitating matter and the probable sequence of its changes, and some modification of this new theory is being found necessary. That the low surface temperature of the denser dwarf stars is to be ascribed not to low internal temperature, but to increase of opacity, which prevents the heat from passing outwards to the surface, is one point of theory that modifies the views derived from observation; but in its main features the scheme of stellar evolution above outlined still stands, and is, in fact, supported by the physical theory.

SIZE OF THE STARS.

The stars are too remote for even the largest to show an appreciable disc in any telescope as do the planets, and obviously the size of a star is not proportional to its brightness as we see it, for this depends on its distance, and also on its intrinsic brightness, or brightness per unit of surface area, which depends on its temperature or other physical condition. The colour-index of a star, which is the difference of its magnitude determined photographically and visually, depends, assuming ideal radiation only, on its temperature. Consequently, it has been found possible to correlate surface-brightness with spectral type, and to deduce the former from the latter, and hence the area or diameter of a star is to be found by dividing its total brightness by the surface brightness per unit area. A more direct way of measuring stellar diameters has lately been found by utilising an optical principle as proposed by Fizeau and elaborated more recently by Michelson, and an apparatus known as an "interferometer" has been invented and constructed, with which the angular diameters of several of the largest stars have been measured. Since the distances of these stars are known, the following values of the diameters in miles have been deduced, and it is satisfactory that these agree closely with the values derived from consideration of the surface brightness as above outlined :—

Betelgeuse	218	million miles
Markab	150	,, ,,
Aldebaran	30	,, ,,
Arcturus	20	,, ,,

Antares, whose angular diameter has also been measured in this way, is said to be a very large star, but the difference in the estimates of its distance renders its linear diameter uncertain. From measures of Mira Ceti at maximum it has been inferred that this star was larger than Betelgeuse.

ABSOLUTE MAGNITUDE.

This phrase is much in use in the astronomy of the present day, and implies the luminosity of a star irrespective of its distance. The precise definition of absolute magnitude is that it is the number that expresses, according to the usual system of stellar magnitude (*see* p. 32), the brightness of the star as it would be seen at the distance of 10 parsecs (parallax 0·1″). It is clear that if the distance of a star is known, its absolute magnitude can be computed from its apparent, *or* by reversing the formula, if the absolute and the apparent magnitudes are known, the distance of the star can be determined, the numerical relation between M the absolute and m the apparent magnitude, being $M = m + 5 + 5 \log \pi$, where π is the decimal fraction indicating the parallax of the star.

DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

The distance of the stars from us is so immense that its determination is perhaps the most difficult problem of astronomy, and not until comparatively recent years has it been effected in any quantity and with much certainty. The direct method of determination of a star's parallax, as this quantity is called, consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from opposite points of the Earth's orbit, which is now usually done by photographing the star and its surroundings at appropriate epochs and finding by measurement the change of position of the star with relation to its neighbours. A spectroscopic method of finding parallax through the absolute magnitude has been evolved. It has been found that in the spectra of stars the ratio of the intensity of certain pairs of lines is a function of the absolute magnitude of the star. In stars intrinsically brilliant, for example, a certain Calcium line is very strong, whilst a line due to Iron is very weak, but in an intrinsically faint star the case is exactly contrary. This principle has been adopted, and knowing the spectra of stars whose distance has been found trigonometrically, a table correlating the above characteristic with absolute magnitude has been formed by help of which it is found possible to infer the absolute magnitude of a star from examination of its spectrum, and hence its distance.

The distances of some stars or groups of stars are found by indirect methods such as the following. If by any means it is possible to know the mean parallactic movement (see *Stellar Motion*) of a group of stars the mean parallax or distance of this group follows from a simple computation. In other words, the space through which our Sun travels, which is about twice the diameter of the Earth's orbit in a year, is taken as the base-line with which to measure the distance of the stars. The parallaxes of some binary stars have been found by a computational method assuming a value for their mass (hypothetical parallax).

The distances of many of the stars are given in the lists on pages 66 and 67. To express these large distances a large unit is required. One of these is the space that light moves through in one year, which in miles is 6 followed by 12 zeros; another unit is the *parsec*, or the distance at which the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would subtend an angle of 1″ (parallax = one second). This is 3¼ times the light year and is represented roughly by 2 followed by 13 zeros. There is also a unit little used called the *Siriometer*, which is equivalent to a million times the distance of the Earth from the Sun.

Within the sphere of 10 parsecs radius about the Sun as centre, there are rather more than a hundred stars whose distance has been measured. It is estimated from knowledge of the general density of stars in space that there are nearly twice that number. The others remain to be discovered.

STELLAR MOTION.

Many, if not all, of the so-called Fixed Stars are gradually changing their positions relative to one another, the movement of each star being called its Proper Motion. Consideration of these proper motions has led to the conclusion that they are in part due to actual movement in space of the stars themselves, but in part to the movement of our own Sun, which causes an apparent motion of the star in the opposite direction, this latter being called the star's parallactic motion. In this way, it has been found fairly conclusively that the Sun, and with it the Earth and planets, is moving through space with a speed of 19·5 kilometres per second towards a point on the celestial sphere not far from the bright star Vega, speaking roughly, for there are differences in the determinations of the position of this point. The Proper Motions of Stars of spectral type F and G are found to be much larger on the whole than those of other types, and it is therefore to be supposed that these classes are nearest to us. It has already been mentioned that our Sun is of this spectral type. By an optical principle known as Doppler's, it is possible to find from certain peculiarities of the lines in its spectrum the rate at which a star is approaching or receding from us. The "line of sight" or "radial" velocities of many stars have been found in this way, but it is to be remembered that views recently put forward, *e.g.*, relativity, may indicate interpretations of these observed spectrum line displacements other than motion.

STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ.

Among the apparently solitary stars we may notice groups of stars gathered close together, which may sometimes be easily separable into individuals, others that can only be separated by the most powerful telescopes, and some that appear as unresolvable patches of light; the latter are called nebulæ, and were aptly described by Sir William Herschel as "shining fluid." A short list of the more interesting of these various objects is given herewith.

No. in New General Catalogue.	Messier's or Herschel's Number.	R.A. 1920.	Declination 1920.	Constellation.	Appearance.
		h. m.	° ′		
224	M 31	0 38	+40 50	Andromeda ...	Very brilliant oval nebula, visible to naked eye.
598	M 33	1 29	+29 38	Andromeda ...	A large nebula.
869 & 884	H VI. 33, 34	2 15	+56 45	Perseus	Fine double cluster, visible to naked eye.
1952	M 1	5 30	+22 0	Taurus	The well-known "Crab Nebula" of Lord Rosse.
1976	M 42	5 31	− 5 27	Orion	Large and splendid nebula, visible to naked eye.
2070	.....	5 39	−69 19	Dorado.....	Great "Looped" nebula—visible to naked eye.
2099	M 37	5 47	+32 30	Auriga	A fine cluster of stars.
2168	M 35	6 4	+24 20	Gemini.....	Magnificent cluster of stars.
2632	M 44	8 35	+20 15	Cancer	Called "Præsepe," or the "Bee Hive"—visible to naked eye.
3372	.....	10 42	−59 16	Argo	Great nebula surrounding η Argûs.
5194	M 51	13 26	+47 35	Canes Venatici	Brilliant spiral nebula.
5272	M 3	13 38	+28 45	Canes Venatici	Splendid cluster of stars.
6205	M 13	16 39	+36 35	Hercules.....	Very fine cluster of stars, visible to naked eye.
6494	M 23	17 52	−19 0	Ophiuchus	Fine cluster of stars.
6543	H IV. 37	17 59	+66 35	Draco	Bright planetary nebula.
6720	M 57	18 51	+32 55	Lyra	Beautiful ring of bright nebulosity.
6853	M 27	19 56	+22 30	Aquila	Large nebula formed like a "Dumb-Bell" or "Hour-Glass."
7089	M 2	21 29	− 1 10	Aquarius.....	Splendid globular cluster of stars.
7078	M 15	21 26	+11 49	Pegasus	Magnificent cluster of stars.

There are nebulæ called planetary that are small, regular in outline, and show a uniform disc. Analogous to these are some which are dark in the centre called annular or ring nebulæ. Beyond this the spectroscope divides the nebulæ into two great classes. The first spectroscopic observation of a nebula, made by Huggins in 1864, showed a spectrum of one bright line only, which indicated that these bodies, or at least some of them, are constituted of glowing gas. Later investigation showed that the spectra of some nebulæ are continuous, from which it may be inferred that these are in a later stage of progress, assuming the evolution of celestial bodies from a primitive nebula. The nebulæ with continuous spectrum are called "white" nebulæ, in distinction to those with bright line spectra, which are "green" or gaseous. Photography has brought the means of studying the number and form of these objects in great detail, and it is found that there are many thousands of the white nebulæ, and that a large proportion of them are of spiral form (*see* p. 62). The gaseous green nebulæ are in a small minority, and are generally diffused and irregular in outline and lie mostly in the Milky Way. The smaller, the so-called planetary and stellar nebulæ, do not markedly avoid it as do the spirals which lie in a zone of the sky, roughly at right angles to the Galaxy. Globular star clusters also lie outside the Milky Way, but irregular clusters are within its limits. There are also masses of Dark nebulæ in space which may be the earliest form of matter. Though it is not possible to measure their distances directly, several lines of argument lead to the conclusion that the spiral nebulæ are very far away. Distance of the order of 250,000 parsecs has been assigned to M 31 and M 33 (see above).

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the stars generally shine with unchanging brightness, there are some among them which are exceptions to this rule, and of these Algol, the star β of the constellation Perseus, is the best known. In general this star is of about the second magnitude, but at regular intervals of something less than 69 hours it fades away to between third and fourth magnitude remains so for about 20 minutes, and then regains

MINIMA OF ALGOL (*β* PERSEI) IN 1927.

JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.
1 14	2 3	2 19	3 8	1 5	1 18	2 7	...	1 12	3 1
4 11	5 0	5 16	6 5	4 2	4 15	5 4	3 20	4 9	5 22
7 7	7 20	8 13	9 2	6 23	7 12	8 1	6 17	7 6	8 19
10 4	10 17	11 9	11 22	9 20	10 9	10 22	9 14	10 3	11 16
13 1	13 14	14 6	14 19	12 16	13 5	13 18	12 11	13 0	14 13
15 22	16 11	17 3	17 16	15 13	16 2	16 15	15 7	15 20	17 9
18 19	19 8	20 0	20 13	18 10	18 23	19 12	18 4	18 17	20 6
21 15	22 5	22 21	23 10	21 7	21 20	22 9	21 1	21 14	23 3
24 12	25 2	25 17	26 7	24 4	24 17	25 6	23 22	24 11	26 0
27 9	27 22	28 14	29 3	27 1	27 13	28 2	26 19	27 8	28 21
30 6	...	31 11	...	29 21	30 10	30 23	29 15	30 4	31 18

These are *approximate* times of the middle of minimum phase.

ts light. The whole eclipse occupies about 9¼ hours. The approximate times when this star will be at minimum in the months when it is suitably placed for observation are given in the table above. The position of Algol is given by R.A. 3*h.* 3*m.*, Declination 40° 39″ N.

There are variable stars of types other than those like Algol. The Cepheid variables have an average period of about 7 days, and the rise from minimum to maximum takes only about one-third of the whole period, so that the decrease of light is more gradual than the increase. Stars of the *β* Lyræ type pass from minimum to minimum in about 6½ days, but are not of the same brightness at all minima, the alternate being equal. There are variable stars of a class with periods varying from 30 to over 500 days, a large proportion of which, however, are in the neighbourhood of 300 or 400 days, whose range of brightness during a light-cycle may be as great as 9 or 10 magnitudes. The spectra of most of these long-period variables show bright emission as well as dark absorption lines, and a periodic outflow of incandescent gases and vapours is suggested as the cause of the light variation. Mira Ceti (R.A. 2*h.* 16*m.*, Declination 3° 19′ S.) is the most famous of these. It will be at maximum about the end of September, 1927, and again at the end of August, 1928. Its magnitude at maximum may be anything between 2 and 5.

There is a group of 8 or 9 stars of a remarkable type known as the *U* Geminorum which for most of the time are of uniform or nearly uniform magnitude, but suffer irregularly-periodic outbursts which generally last a few days. The majority of this group are of 11th magnitude or fainter at maximum. The outbursts may be said to happen every 20 or 30 days, but this period is frequently much exceeded. The star *SS* Cygni is included in this group and its variation is the most erratic. Also there are a few variable stars whose characteristic is the opposite of that of the class just mentioned; they are ordinarily bright, but sometimes become faint without warning and remain so for a year or more, varying very irregularly until they again attain their normal brightness. The star R. Coronæ Borealis, normally of magnitude 6·0, which gives the name to this class, has been observed since the year 1843, and up to the year 1925 forty well-marked minima had been recorded, ranging between magnitudes 7 and 15 in brightness and from 2 months to 12 years in duration.

The variation of stars of the Algol type is believed to be caused by the partial eclipse of the bright star by a dark companion which moves in an orbit round it. A secondary minimum that has been noted in the period of variation of Algol can be accounted for by this theory. The variation of the Cepheid variables, on the other hand, is not caused by eclipse, though many of them have been found to be binary stars. It has been suggested that it may be due to a pulsation or periodic swelling and contraction of the star. A curious relation has been found between the absolute magnitude and the period of variation of Cepheids, those of longer period being the brighter.

NEW OR TEMPORARY STARS.

The phenomena known as "Novae" or "New" Stars can scarcely be classed as variable stars, for the rise to maximum, so far as is known, occurs only once in their history. Generally the Nova appears in the place of a star of faint magnitude which may have blazed out into conflagration, but on the other hand the juxta-position may be the merely fortuitous and the phenomenon may be the sudden visibility of a mass of dark nebulous gas which by some means has become igneous. The great brilliancy, which occurs very suddenly, is short-lived, for there follows a rapid fall, and in a few months the object emits, perhaps, 1 per cent. of its light, whilst in a decade it falls to 10th or 12th magnitude or fainter. About thirty bright stars of this kind visible since the time of Hipparchus 134 B.C. are on record. A list of 13 that have been seen since 1848 will be found in previous issues of this Almanack, together with an account of the changes in the spectrum of New stars generally observed, the most recent to date (October, 1926) being Nova Pictoris that appeared in 1925, May 25. Several of these are still visible as faint stars of 10th to 15th magnitude and are being systematically observed. Their light generally shows some trace of variability.

ASTRONOMICAL AND OTHER CONSTANTS.

Solar Parallax	8·80″
Precession for the year 1927	50·262
Constant of Nutation	9·21
Constant of Aberration	20·47
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic (1927)	23° 26′ 55·61″
Moon's Eq. Hor. Parallax	57′ 2·70″
Earth's Orbital speed *per sec.*	29·766 km.
	18·496 miles.
Velocity of Light in vacuo *per sec.*	299·860 km.
	186·325 miles.
Solar motion *per sec.* (*Campbell*)	19·5 km. = 12·1 miles.
Pole of Galactic Plane (*Newcomb*)	R.A. 191° 2′ (or 12*h.* 44 *m.*) Dec. 26° 8′ N.
Solar Apex (*Boss*)	R.A. 270° Dec. 34° N.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1927, with spectral type, P.M. and Parallax.

	Name of Star.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Ann. Precess.	Declination.	An. Precess.	Spectrum.	Annual Proper Motion. R.A.	Annual Proper Motion. Dec.	Parallax	Distance Parsecs.
			h. m. s.	s.	° ′ ″	″		s.	″	″	
α	Andromedæ	2·2	0 4 36·6	3·09	+28 41 15	20·0	Ao*p*	+·011	−·0 16	...	...
γ	Pegasi	2·9	0 9 28·5	3·09	+14 46 40	20·0	B2	·000	−·0·01	...	...
β	Ceti	2·2	0 39 55·6	3·00	−18 23 13	19·7	Ko	+·016	+·0·04	...	...
κ	Cassiop.	2·8	1 2i 1·5	3·87	+59 51 24	18·8	A5	+·041	−·0·04	...	...
	Piscium	3·7	1 27 34·4	3·21	+14 58 12	18·6	G5	+·001	·00	·009	111
β	Cephei	3·2	1 35 16·4	3·12	+68 54 48	18·3	F8	+·154	·00	·007	143
α	Arietis	2·1	1 50 36·2	3·30	+20 27 7	17·8	A5	+·006	−·0·11	·064	15·6
γ	Ceti	3·5	2 3 3·2	3·36	+23 7 5	17·2	Kz	+·014	−·0·14	·033	30·3
α	Ceti	2·2	3 6·2	3·39	30·9	3·12	+ 2 55	44	15·4	Ao	−·010	−·0·15	·045	22·2
		3·6	2 39	30·9	3·12	+ 2 55	44	15·4	Ao	−·001	−·0·08	·011	90·9
α	Persei	2·8	3 2 58 27·7	3·14	+ 3 48	15	14·3	Ma					
δ	Persei	3											
η	Tauri	3·0	3 19 6·1	4·27	+49 36	10	12·9	F5	+·003	−·0·03	·015	66·7
ζ	Persei	2·9	3 45 37 43·1	4·26	+47 33	20	11·7	B5	+·004	−·0·04	·005	200
	Aldebaran	1·1	4 31 4 5 8·5	3·56	+23 52	50	11·3	B5	+·002	−·0·05	·007	143
ι	Aurigæ	2·9	4 52 14 2	3·44	+37 31	40	5 10·8	B1	+·001	−·0·01	·003	333
	Rigel	0·3	5 11 1·7	3·80	+16 21	50	7·5	K5	+·005	−·0·19	·057	17·5
	Capella	0·2	5 11 17·6	4·42	+45	17	5	4·3	B8*p*	·000	·00	·006	167
γ	Orionis	1·7	5 21 12·9	3·22	+ 6 17	20	4·2	Go	+·009	−·0·43	·063	15·9
β	Tauri	1·8	5 21 40·6	3·79	+28 32	50	3 7·4	Bz	·000	−·0·02	·019	52·6
							B8	+·003	−·0·18	·024	41·7
δ	Orionis	2·5	5 28 16·6	3·06	− 0 21	7	2·8	Bo				
α	Leporis	2·7	5 29 30·6	2·65	−17 52	24	2·7	Fo	·000	·00	·009	111
ε	Orionis	1·7	5 32 30·5	3·04	− 1 14	50	2·4	Bo	·000	·00	·014	71·4
ζ	Orionis	2·0	5 37 4·5	3·03	− 1 58	48	2·0	Bo	·000	−·00	·005	200
	Betelgeuse	var	5 51 13·2	3·25	+ 7 23	41	0·8	Ma	+·002	+·0·01	·000	...
										·01	·017	58·8
μ	Geminorum	3·2	6 18 32·7	3·63	+22 33	9	1·6	Ma	+·005	−·0·11		
γ	Geminorum	1·9	6 33 29·7	3·46	+16 27	47	2·9	Ao	+·003	−·0·05	·0·016	62·5
	Sirius	−1·6	6 41 55·9	2·68	−16 36	54	3·6	Ao	−·037	−1·21	37·43	23·3
51	H. Cephei	5·3	7 6 54·3	28·93	+87 9	59	5·8	Ma	−·058	−·0·03	...	2·70
δ	Geminorum	3·5	7 15 45·9	3·59	+22 7	5	6·5	Fo	−·001	−·0·02	·060	16.6·7
	Castor (α^2).	2·0	7 29 56·7	3·85	+32 3	2	7·7	Ao	−·014	−·0·08	·077	13·0
	Procyon	0·5	7 35 28·9	3·19	+ 5 24	47	8·1	F5	−·047	−1·04	·312	3·21
	Pollux	1·2	7 40 51·1	3·72	+28 12	14	8·5	Ko	−·047	−·0·05	·101	9·90
ε	Hydræ	3·5	8 42 54·7	3·19	+ 6 41	16	13·1	F8	−·013	−·0·05	·015	66·7
ι	Urs. Maj.	3·1	8 54 13·2	4·16	+48 19	46	13·8	A5	−·044	−·0·25	·070	14·3
α	Hydræ	2·2	9 24 0·0	2·95	− 8 20	29	15·6	Kz	−·001	+·0·03	·006	167
θ	Urs. Maj.	3·3	9 27 59·2	4·13	+52 0	40	15·8	F8	−·103	−·0·54	·056	17·9
ε	Leonis	3·1	9 41 42·7	3·41	+24 6	40	16·5	Gop	−·003	−·0·02	·000	...
	Regulus	1·3	10 4 29·2	3·21	+12 19	29	17·6	B8	−·017	·00	·058	17·2
γ^1	Leonis	2·6	10 15 57·0	3·29	+20 12	41	18·0	Ko	+·021	−·0·15	·004	250
β	Urs. Maj.	2·4	10 57 27·0	3·62	+56 46	27	19·3	Ao	+·011	+·0·03	·047	21·3
α	Urs. Maj.	2·0	10 59 14·4	3·74	+62 8	44	19·3	Ko	+·016	−·0·07	...	...
δ	Leonis	2·6	11 10 13·8	3·18	+20 55	26	19·6	A2	+·011	−·0·14	·078	12·8
β	Leonis	2·2	11 45 20·3	3·10	+14 58	49	20·0	A2	−·034	−·0·12	·101	9·90
γ	Urs. Maj.	2·5	11 50 0·0	3·15	+ 54 6	2	20·0	Ao	+·012	·00	·004	250
γ	Corvi	2·8	12 12 2·9	3·09	−17 8	12	20·0	B8	+·011	+·0·02	...	...
η	Virginis	4·0	12 16 10·3	3·07	− 0 15	41	20·0	Ao	−·004	−·0·03	...	...
γ	Virg. (mean)	2·9	12 37 57·6	3·08	− 1 2	58	19·8	Fo	−·038	+·0·01	·073	13·7
ε	Urs. Maj.	1·7	12 50 49·4	2·63	+56 21	21	19·6	Ao*p*	+·014	−·0·01	·042	23·8
12	Can. Ven.	2·9	12 52 37·0	2·83	+38 42	44	19·5	Ao*p*	−·020	+·0·05	·015	66·7

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

			h. m. s.	s.	° ′ ″	″		s.	″	″		
β	Hydri	2·9	0 21 56·5	2·49	−77 39 55	19·9	Go	+·694	+0·32	·141	7·09	
	Achernar	0·6	1 34 59·8	2·22	−57 36 27	18·3	B5	+·010	−·0·04	·049	20·4	
γ	Hydri	3·2	3 48 20·9	−·90	−74 27 47	10·9	Ma	+·010	+·0·12	...	...	
	Canopus	−·9	6 22 19·9	1·33	−52 39 19	2·0	Fo	+·002	+·0·01	·005	200	
	Argûs	2·3	9 15 8·1	1·61	−58 58 7	15·1	Fo	−·004	·00	...	...	
η	Argûs	7·0	10 42 13·5	2·32	−59 18 2	18·9	Pec	·000	−·0·01	...	...	
β	Chamæl.	4·4	12 14 1·4	3·49	−78 54 25	20·0	B5	−·019	+·0·02	...	...	

The position of a star is defined by its Right Ascension and Declination, which are analogous to longitude and latitude on the terrestrial sphere. For reasons known as Precession, the lines of reference on the celestial sphere are continually changing, hence these coordinates of the stars, Right Ascension and Declination change annually, each by the amount shown in the Table. Observation of position of the stars shows that the change does not conform precisely to this Precession, and the outstanding amount for individual stars is known as Proper Motion (*see* page 64), which is also shown. The angular parallax of a star is the angle that the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would subtend at the distance of the star and is inversely proportional to that distance. The determination of a star's parallax is attended with some difficulty, and results by different observers and methods may consequently differ considerably. The parallaxes in the following table have been taken from the General Catalogue of Parallaxes compiled by Dr. Frank Schlesinger of Yale and do not include any spectroscopic determinations. They are mainly trigonometric parallaxes although some have been derived from orbital motions of binary stars. For some few stars no value is available. The last column shows the distance in parsecs, corresponding to this parallax in parsecs (*see* p. 63).

There are in the

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1927, with spectral type, P.M. and Parallax—*contd.*

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Ann. Precess.	Declination.	An. Precess.	Spectrum.	Annual Proper Motion. R.A.	Annual Proper Motion. Dec.	Parallax	Distance Parsecs.
		h. m. s.	s.	° ′ ″	″		s.	″	″	
		+	+	−	−					
ζ^1 Urs. Maj.	2·4	13 20 59·5	2·40	+55 18 22·8	18·8	A0p	+·015	−0·03	·038	26·3
Spica	1·2	13 21 20·7	3·16	−10 46 51·8	18·8	B2	−·003	−0·03	·009	111
ζ Virginis	3·4	13 30 58·3	3·07	− 0 13 23·8	5·2	A2	−·020	+0·04	·038	26·3
η Urs. Maj.	1·9	13 44 40·0	2·38	+49 40 37·8	10·0	B3	−·012	−0·02	·000	...
η Bootis	2·8	13 51 12·5	2·86	+18 45 47·7	7·0	G0	−·004	−0·36	·098	10·2
Arcturus	0·2	14 12 19·9	2·81	+19 33 42·6	8·6	K0	−·078	−2·00	·080	12·5
ϵ Bootis	2·7	14 41 47·9	2·62	+27 22 52·5	3·3	K0p	−·004	+0·01	·016	62·5
α Libræ	2·9	14 46 50·2	3·32	−15 44 22·5	0·0	A2	−·008	−0·08	...	...
β Urs. Min.	2·2	14 50 54·1	−0·10	+74 27 14·4	7·6	K5	−·007	00	·011	90·9
β Libræ	2·7	15 13 4·6	3·23	− 9 6 53·1	3·3	B8	−·007	−0·02	...	...
		+	+	−	−					
γ^2 Urs. Min.	3·1	15 20 50·0	−0·11	+72 5 37·2	8·8	A2	−·002	+0·01	...	...
α Coronæ	2·3	15 31 35·8	2·53	+26 57 34·2	1·1	A0	+·009	−0·10	·053	18·9
α Serpentis	2·8	15 40 40·2	2·94	+ 6 39 15·1	4·1	K0	+·009	+0·04	·046	21·7
β^1 Scorpii	2·9	16 1 22·3	3·49	−19 36 25	9·9	B1	−·001	−0·03	...	...
δ Ophiuchi	3·0	16 10 31·1	3·15	− 3 30 27	9·2	M2	−·003	−0·14	·040	25·0
η Draconis	2·9	16 23 0·0	0·81	+61 40 45	8·2	G5	−·002	+0·06	·042	23·8
Antares	1·2	16 24 55·7	3·68	−26 16 17	8·1	M1p	−·001	−0·03	·026	38·5
β Herculis	2·8	16 27 4·8	2·59	+21 38 51	7·9	K0	−·008	−0·03	·030	33·3
ζ Herculis	3·0	16 38 32·0	2·30	+31 44 3	7·0	G0	−·036	+0·39	·111	9·1
κ Ophiuchi	3·4	16 54 12·7	2·86	+ 9 29 14·5	7·6	K0	−·020	−0·01	...	...
		+	+	−	−					
α Herculis	*var*	17 11 19·1	2·74	+14 28 20	4·2	M5	−·001	+0·03	000	...
β Draconis	3·0	17 28 46·9	1·36	+52 21 17	2·7	G0	−·002	+0·01	·004	250
α Ophiuchi	2·1	17 31 32·7	2·78	+12 36 43	2·5	A5	+·008	−0·24	·049	20·4
β Ophiuchi	2·9	17 39 51·9	2·97	+ 4 35 48	1·8	K0	−·003	+0·16	·024	41·7
μ Herculis	3·5	17 43 36·0	2·37	+27 45 44	1·4	G5	−·024	−0·75	·111	9·01
γ Draconis	2·4	17 54 54·6	1·39	+51 29 49	0·4	K5	−·001	−0·02	·017	58·8
δ Urs. Min.	4·4	17 55 46·4	−19·5	+86 36 49	0·4	A0	+·017	+0·05	...	...
		+	+	+	+					
Vega	0·1	18 34 28·0	2·01	+38 42 53	3·0	A0	+·018	+0·28	·124	8·06
β Lyræ	*var*	18 47 23·1	2·21	+33 16 37	4·1	B2p	·000	−0·01	000	...
λ Urs. Min.	6·6	18 50 28·4	−7·10	+89 1 51	4·4	M5	−·114	00	...	...
		+	+	+	+					
ζ Aquilæ	3·0	19 2 3·3	2·76	+13 45 14	5·4	A0	−·001	−0·10	·040	25·0
δ Aquilæ	3·4	19 21 49·1	3·01	+ 2 58 5	7·0	F0	+·017	+0·08	·057	17·5
β Cygni	3·2	19 27 46·6	2·42	+27 48 19	7·5	K0p	·000	−0·01	·003	333
γ Aquilæ	2·8	19 42 47·3	2·85	+10 26 3	8·7	K2	+·001	00	·018	55·6
Altair	0·9	19 47 13·3	2·89	+ 8 40 28	9·0	A5	+·036	+0·38	·204	4·90
β Aquilæ	3·9	19 51 43·6	2·94	+ 6 13 24	9·4	K0	+·003	−0·48	·078	12·8
θ Aquilæ	3·4	20 7 32·3	3·09	− 1 2 21	10·6	A0	+·002	+0·01	·015	66·7
α^2 Capricorni	3·8	20 14 0·3	3·33	−12 46 20	11·1	K0	+·004	+0·01	000	...
γ Cygni	2·3	20 19 36·5	2·15	+ 40 1 20	11·5	F8p	·000	00	000	...
α Cygni	1·3	20 38 56·6	2·04	+ 45 1 7	12·8	A2p	·000	00	·005	200
		+	+	+	+					
ϵ Cygni	2·6	20 43 15·4	2·40	+33 41 46	13·1	K0	+·029	+0·33	·041	24·4
ζ Cygni	3·4	21 9 49·7	2·55	+29 55 36	14·8	K0	·000	−0·06	·024	41·7
α Cephei	2·6	21 16 50·4	1·41	+62 16 33	15·2	A5	+·022	+0·05	·083	12·0
ϵ Pegasi	2·5	21 40 36·0	2·94	+ 9 32 22	16·4	A5	+·002	00	·002	500
α Aquarii	3·2	22 2 1	3·08	− 0 40 30	17·4	G0	+·001	00	·009	111
η Pegasi	3·1	22 39 34·7	2·81	+29 50 20	18·8	G0	+·001	−0·04	000	...
Fomalhaut.	1·3	22 53 37·2	3·29	− 30 0 35	19·2	A3	+·025	−0·17	·137	7·30
Markab	2·6	23 1 7·4	2·98	+14 48 44	19·4	A0	+·004	−0·04	·038	26·3
γ Piscium	3·9	23 13 22·8	3·06	+ 2 52 59	19·6	K0	+·050	+0·02	·028	35·7
ω Piscium	4·1	23 53 33·7	3·07	+ 6 27 33	20·0	F5	+·010	−0·11	·011	90·9

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE—*continued.*

		h. m. s.	s.	° ′ ″	″		s.	″	″	
		+	+	−	−					
γ Crucis	1·6	12 27 6·3	3·31	−56 42 17	19·9	M5	+·003	−0·28	...	...
β Centauri	0·9	13 58 39·4	4·22	−60 1 18	17·4	B1	−·003	−0·03	·036	27·8
α Centauri	0·3	14 34 37·7	4·55	−60 32 6	15·7	G0	−·487	+0·72	·758	1·32
α Tri. Aust.	1·9	16 40 55·1	6·33	−68 53 46	6·8	K2	+·003	−0·05	...	...
		+	+	+	+					
σ Octantis	5·5	19 43 4·3	89·5	−89 12 8	8·7	F0	+·104	00	...	...
α Pavonis	2·1	20 19 52·9	4·75	−56 58 14	11·5	B3	000	−0·09	...	...
α Gruis	2·2	22 3 38·4	3·78	−47 18 56	17·5	B5	+·011	−0·17	·022	45·5

list certain stars which are double, and in general the Mean place given for these is that of the brighter star. In the case of Castor (α^2 Geminorum) the second of the components is the brighter, and the place of this is given. Sirius, Procyon, which have faint companions, and α Centauri are binary stars, and of these the Mean place given is that of the centre of the orbit.

These tables give Mean places. The position on any day of the year differs from this because of Precession, Nutation, Aberration and Proper Motion. The Mean place with these effects added is called the Apparent place, and for the purposes of navigation and surveying it is the Apparent place that is required.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS AT INTERVALS OF 20 DAYS.

	R.A. h. m. s.	Dec. ° ′ ″
	+	+
	1 34 88	
Jan. 1	88·8	55·0
Jan. 21	65·7	55·0
Feb. 10	43·2	55·0
Mar. 2	23·9	55·0
Mar. 22	10·8	54·9
April 11	6·5	54·8
May 1	10·0	54·7
May 21	22·1	54·6
June 10	39·1	54·5
June 30	61·0	54·5
	1 35	
July 20	23·1	54·5
Aug. 9	45·6	54·6
Aug. 29	64·6	54·7
Sept. 18	80·1	54·8
Oct. 8	89·2	54·9
Oct. 28	92·1	55·0
Nov. 17	87·0	55·1
Dec. 7	74·9	55·3
Dec. 27	56·7	55·3

Magnitudes.

Sirius ..... −1·6

Betelgeuse 0·2 to 1·5 *Irreg.*

α Herculis 3·1 to 3·9 *Irreg.*

β Lyræ .....3·4 to 4·1

For note on Stellar Magnitude *see* p. 32.

The Solar System.

THE SUN is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe, and, so far as human knowledge goes, in magnitude and constitution, is not unlike the stars of the night sky. It is surrounded by a family of smaller bodies of which our Earth is one, and the Solar system, which is only a minute detail in the structure of the Universe, is the observing station from which we look out in all directions across the great distances which separate us from the other members of the stellar system.

The Solar or Planetary system consists of the Sun, with eight major and more than a thousand minor planets, or asteroids, circulating round it at varying distances in oval-shaped orbits. Six of the major planets have smaller bodies circulating around them, so that each forms a separate system, but all the bodies receive their light and heat from the Sun.

The periodic comets which return to perihelion at regular intervals may be considered to be members of the Solar system, since they move in elongated elliptical orbits of which the Sun is at a focus, but probably they are visible partly by their own light.

The plane of the Ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun (*see* p. 75) is used as a fundamental plane of reference. The other planets move in planes inclined but little to the plane of the Ecliptic, at varying distances from the Sun, and describe orbits in periodic times which are connected with the distances by a certain relation known as Kepler's 3rd law. The squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. Following are given brief notes on each of the bodies which make up the Solar system, with details of their sizes, distances from their primary, and periodic times in tabular form (p. 72). The time of rotation about the axis, or the length of the day of the planet, is added where this is known.

THE SUN.

The surface of the Sun, seen in a telescope, presents a mottled appearance formed by a darkish background on which small brilliant patches are scattered, the shape of these being such that they have been called alternatively rice-grains or willow leaves. On this surface or amid the material forming it, black spots appear sporadically, and around them are brilliant streaks called faculae, which are conspicuous when the spots are near the edge of the Sun. The bright streaks are also seen unassociated with spots, and when these are scattered over the disc are generally called flocculi. There are also brilliant clouds of calcium vapour pervading the solar surface that are revealed by the spectroheliograph, an instrument by means of which the whole of the Sun's disc may be photographed by the light of any element, and of that element only. The nature of the spots is not known with certainty. Formerly they were thought to be saucer-shaped depressions at a lower level than the surrounding surface, which is called the photosphere; modern views describe them as columnar vortices which have a deep-seated origin far below the photosphere, and assume that a sun-spot is a vast tornado in which electrified particles are rapidly whirled, which is proved by the presence of a magnetic field. There is apparently a connection between the solar activity, as shown by the spots, and terrestrial magnetism, for the coincidence in time between certain variations of the latter and the appearance of sun-spots is too marked to be fortuitous. It is suggested that the connection is made by stream-like emanations of corpuscles from the Sun which envelop the earth. The spots vary in size and number, which increase and decrease somewhat uniformly and arrive at a maximum about every eleven years. They increase at a rather more rapid rate than they decrease. From measures of their position on the disc and by help of the elements given on page 2 of each month the latitude and longitude (heliographic) of the spots can be computed. It is seldom that spots appear in latitudes greater than 30° from the solar equator, but about the time of spot minimum or rather earlier small spots appear in these extreme latitudes, and during the succeeding eleven years or more the spot regions converge towards the solar equator, and at time of maximum the spots are largely in solar latitude 12° to 14° N. and S. The Sun rotates on its axis in about 25½ days, which is shown by the movement of the spots across the visible disc, but because the Earth has moved in its orbit in that time the period of rotation with respect to the Earth, the Synodic period, as it is called, is 27½ days, and a spot may therefore be on the visible disc for 13 or 14 days. These are approximate mean values, for the Sun does not rotate as a whole solid body, and the rate of rotation is not the same in all latitudes. A formula derived from the Greenwich record of spots during the period 1878–1923 gives for the time of sidereal rotation in different latitudes:—

	d.	h.		d.	h.
Equator	25	1	Lat. 15°	25	8
Lat. 5°	25	2	,, 20°	25	14
,, 10°	25	5	,, 30°	26	6

These figures refer to both hemispheres of the Sun. The addition of 2 days gives approximately the period of rotation with respect to the Earth.

DATES OF SUN-SPOT MAXIMA AND MINIMA.

Maxima.		Minima.	
1805·2	1870·6	1810·6	1878·9
1816·4	1883·9	1823·3	1889·6
1829·9	1894·1	1833·9	1901·6
1837·2	1906·4	1843·5	1913·1
1848·1	1917·7	1856·0	1923·6
1860·1		1867·2	

When the intense light of the Sun is shut off by the interposition of the dark body of the Moon in a total solar eclipse, certain red prominences are seen projecting from the Sun's edge, which consist of masses of glowing hydrogen gas arising from the chromosphere. Sometimes these are of remarkable shape and extend to enormous heights, occasionally being detached from the body of the Sun. In the lower strata of the Sun's envelope are found the vapours of many metals, known by their characteristic lines shown in the spectroscope. Another appendage to the Sun outside the chromosphere, called the Corona, can only be seen during total eclipses. The lower portion of the corona consists of a pale green light containing hydrogen; the upper is a beautiful mass of silvery white light, in form of feather-like plumes, with dark spaces between, which have been traced from the Sun's edge to a distance as great as twice the Sun's diameter. The corona appears to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of Sun-spots. Solar eclipses are only

seen total at places where the shadow of the Moon falls, and an eclipse is partial at localities off this path of totality, because the change in the observer's position places him out of the direct line which joins the Moon to the Sun. Total eclipses of the Sun visible from any given place are rare. In March, 1140, there was a Total Eclipse of the Sun which may have been visible from London, and there was another in the year 1715, when the Metropolis was included in the path of totality. On a few occasions in these centuries the Sun was seen totally eclipsed from other parts of Great Britain, the last of these being on May 22, 1724. There will be an eclipse of the Sun on June 29 of this year, which will be seen total for a few seconds from the north of England (*see* pages 24 and 58.)

MERCURY.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and the smallest in the system. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth this planet can never be seen far from the former body, and is sometimes to the West, sometimes to the East of the Sun. In the former case Mercury appears as a morning star and in the latter as an evening star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are technically known as Elongations, and the times and distances, measured by the angle included between the lines which join the Earth to the Sun and the planet respectively, are given in the third page of each month. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these Elongations to vary considerably, and they may be as small as 16° or as large as 28°. Eastern elongations, when the planet is seen as an evening star, occur at intervals of about 116 days, as do Western, and there is good opportunity of seeing the planet *before* the Eastern elongations in the spring and after Western elongations in the autumn. This year Mercury may be visible as an evening star in February and March and in June, and as a morning star in August and in November and December. Mercury shows phases to the Earth —like the Moon in her first quarter if the elongation be in the East, and like her last quarter if in the West. (*See* p. 73.)

VENUS.

Venus, which is nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury, is almost exactly the same size as the Earth. Her apparent movement with respect to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, except that, being farther from the Sun, and nearer to the Earth than her smaller neighbour, the angles of Elongation exceed those of Mercury, and extend to 47°. Writing generally, it is believed that the planets rotate on axes as does the Earth, but this is not known to be the case for the interior planets Mercury and Venus, because of the difficulty in seeing any markings on their surfaces that may be considered permanent. Attempts to discover the rotation period of Venus have shown that it may be about 23 or 24 hours, or 24 days, or 225 days which is the period in which it completes its orbit round the Sun. With this divergence it can scarcely be said that any period is proved. Lately, because certain markings have been seen to move in a North and South direction, rather than from East to West, it has been suggested that Venus rotates on an axis that lies in the plane of her orbit, and on this assumption periods of 68 hours and 8 days have been deduced, which again show divergence that renders either doubtful.

MARS.

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury and considerably smaller than Venus and the Earth. Details of his distance and period will be found in the table. Mars is in opposition at intervals of about two years, because it moves at a rate not greatly different from that of the Earth, and having been in opposition in November, 1926, will be a bright object of the evening sky in the early months, but will fade and become inconspicuous in the latter part of the year. Mars, like Mercury and Venus, exhibits phases, but in a much less degree than those planets. His disc departs from exact circular form, or is gibbous only to the extent of one-eighth of its diameter. The other superior planets are too far away to show any very appreciable phase, though traces of it are sometimes to be detected in the disc of Jupiter.

Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars exhibits many well-defined markings, which enable his rotation period to be well ascertained; there are, besides, white spots at the poles of rotation. These are supposed to consist of snow, and when it is summer to the Martians in the northern hemisphere, the white spot about that pole dwindles considerably in extent, if it does not disappear entirely, which it does rarely. The remainder of the disc is divided into greyish and ruddy areas, which have been called seas and lands. The dark grey patches are now not considered to be oceans, but are usually regarded as marshes or areas covered with some sort of vegetation. These areas are seen to change their colour and intensity with the Martian seasons very much as our vegetation would appear to do if viewed from a celestial neighbour. Certain fine, dark, straight markings seen across the ruddy areas have been named "canals," perhaps a little unfortunately, as it has been taken to imply that they are of manual construction, but for this there is no sufficient evidence or proof.

MINOR PLANETS.

Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter a large number of small planets have been discovered, and every year considerable additions are made to the list. At present the total number known is more than a thousand, and there may still be thousands awaiting detection. The four largest, found in the early years of the 19th century, are —Ceres, 485 miles; Pallas, 304 miles; Juno, 118 miles; and Vesta, 243 miles in diameter. Vesta is the brightest though not the largest. In recent years the discoveries have been of much smaller objects, and it is probable that some of them are not more than from 10 to 20 miles in diameter, and are perhaps nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, and an average may be taken as 1,600 days, or 4½ years. Some of the orbits are very oval, and the inclination of their planes to the Ecliptic has considerably different values. The inclination of Pallas is 35°, whilst that of Juno is only 13°. One of these small bodies, Eros, approaches very near to the Earth at some oppositions, which affords a good opportunity for determining the solar parallax. There will be a very close approach in 1931, when the minimum distance will be about 16 million miles.

JUPITER.

The next planet in order from the Sun, Jupiter, is the largest in the system, and has a diameter eleven times that of the Earth. Its density, however, is only ¼th that of the latter. On viewing Jupiter through a telescope it will be seen that the disc is not circular, but its form, an oblate spheroid, is believed to be due to the rapid axial rotation, which causes a flattening at the poles and bulging outwards at the equator. The same effect is produced on all the planets in more or less degree.

Jupiter has four principal satellites about the same size as our moon, which were the first celestial objects discovered with the telescope, Galileo having observed them in the year 1610 (see pp. 12, 16 and 45). It has also five fainter satellites which are far beyond the powers of small telescopes. One of them was discovered with the 36 inch refractor at the Lick Observatory in 1892, the remaining four, which are extremely faint, were detected by means of photography and may be regarded as among the most difficult to see of celestial objects.

The surface of Jupiter presents features of interest because of their frequent changes, though at the same time they possess considerable permanence. Of these the best known is the Great Red Spot and its surroundings. There are records of an observation of a spot by Hook in 1664 which may have been an early appearance of this, but the first modern observation was by the Rev. W. R. Dawes when he figured it in the form of an ellipse resting on the south equatorial belt of Jupiter on Nov. 27, 1857. It was subsequently seen by several others, and in 1878 it came under general observation. A curious bay or hollow in the above-named belt has been visible since 1831, when it was seen by Schwabe, and if we conclude that the one now perceptible is identical with it then the mean rotation of the object and of the red spot near it has been $9^h.\ 55^m.\ 37^s.$ during the last 95 years.

Early in 1901 a series of dark spots were detected in the same latitude as the red spot, but moving with greater velocity. These markings are still visible, and they have had the effect of causing considerable irregularities in the motion of the red spot. As they overtook the latter formation they pushed it forward, and its rate of rotation has been accelerated. In 1923 and 1924 this peculiarity was exhibited in striking fashion, and the rotation period of the red spot was quickened to the extent of 3 seconds. The effect of the recurring conjunctions of the red spot and south tropical disturbance has been to equalise the rates of motion. In 1926 the disturbance and other features disappeared, as they did in 1919, but the red spot was specially conspicuous. They will probably reappear as they did in 1920.

At the opening of the year 1927 the longitude of the great red spot will be approximately 355 degrees, and it will therefore precede the zero meridian (system II.) by about 8 minutes of time. The motion of this object varies in its rate in an irregular manner, and renders the prediction of its exact place somewhat uncertain. As a guide to the probable position of the object, however, the following times are given when it may be expected to be near the central meridian of the planet. Observers should obtain a number of good transit times of the spot and especially during the summer and autumnal months when his position in the heavens will favour observation.

1927.	Red spot precedes Zero meridian in degrees.	Red spot precedes Zero meridian in time.	Transit time of spot.
			H. M.
April 25.....	25	42 min.	5 45 G.M.T.
May 22	30	50 ,,	3 1 ,,
June 20	36	60 ,,	1 51 ,,
July 19	41	68 ,,	0 40 ,,
Aug. 16	47	78 ,,	23 24 ,,
Sept. 14.....	52	88 ,,	22 5 ,,
Oct. 13	57½	96 ,,	20 49 ,,
Nov. 9	63½	106 ,,	17 57 ,,
Dec. 6	69	115 ,,	15 11 ,,
Dec. 8	69	115 ,,	16 50 ,,

The following are a few computed times of transit of the zero meridian system II. :—

1927.	H. M.		1927.	H. M.	
April 25....	6 27	G.M.T.	Aug. 19 ...	2 20	G.M.T.
May 20 ...	2 12	,,	Sept. 17 ...	1 11	,,
June 24 ...	6 8	,,	Oct. 11.....	20 46	,,
July 21 ...	3 26	,,	Nov. 11 ...	21 22	,,

Note.—Two systems are in use for defining the positions of markings on Jupiter. In System I., which pertains to the rapidly moving Equatorial Zone of the planet, the period of rotation is taken as $9h.\ 50m.\ 30s.$ System II. applies to the Temperate Zones, and in this the time of rotation is $9h.\ 55m.\ 40{\cdot}63s.$

SATURN.

The sixth major planet in order from the Sun is unique in appearance because of its encircling ring-system, which renders it magnificent as a spectacle and an interesting object for telescopic observation. The system consists of two bright rings and an inner dusky ring through which the body of the planet can be seen. A marking on the outer ring known as Encke's division is sometimes seen, but it is doubtful whether this is a real separation. The rings appear to be flat annular discs of extreme thinness, inclined at an angle of 28° to the plane of the Ecliptic, and it is shown that neither of them can be a coherent mass or in one piece, either solid or liquid, as in that case it would be difficult to account for their stability. They probably consist of an immense number of minute bodies revolving like satellites round the body of the planet. Belts like those on Jupiter, but of not so pronounced a character, are seen on Saturn. His figure shows a bulging at his equator, the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter being as 13½ to 15. This planet will be favourably placed for observation in the early months of summer, being in opposition to the Sun at the end of May, and will be visible in the clear evening skies of the ensuing months.

Saturn has ten satellites, situated outside the rings; some of the former are visible in telescopes of low power. Titan, the largest, is about one and a half times the size of our moon, whilst Iapetus is about the same size as our satellite.

Titan was discovered by Huyghens in 1655, Tethys, Dione, Rhea and Iapetus (see table p. 73) by J. D. Cassini towards the end of the 17th century. Sir Wm. Herschel discovered Mimas and Enceladus in 1789, and Hyperion was observed for the first time, almost simultaneously by Bond and Lassell, in September 1848. The most distant, Phœbe, which was first seen in 1898 (photographically by W. H. Pickering), moves in its orbit in retrograde direction like the two exterior satellites of Jupiter, VIII. and IX. Themis, which is called the tenth satellite,

though it appears not to be the farthest from Saturn, has been observed once only since its discovery in 1900, and its reality is doubtful.

URANUS.

This planet, discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, is only just visible to the naked eye. In 1927 it will be in opposition to the Sun on September 25, and may be favourably viewed in the evenings of autumn. In a telescope Uranus may be distinguished from the stars around by its disc, which is obvious though less than 4″ in diameter, and by the quality of its light, which is less piercing than that of the stars. The two outer and brighter of its four satellites were discovered by Wm. Herschel in 1787; the two inner by Lassell in 1851. All four move in a plane which is almost at right angles to the ecliptic and their motion is considered to be retrograde.

NEPTUNE.

This planet, placed on the confines of the Solar system, is a small telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude. It has been inferred from variation in its light that it rotates in a period, a few minutes less than 8 hours. The motion of its single satellite, sometimes called Triton, is retrograde. The planet will be in a good position for telescopic scrutiny in February and March amongst the stars on the western region of Leo.

THE MOON.

Neither Mercury nor Venus, so far as is known, has a satellite; the one satellite of the Earth is the Moon, which is quite familiar to us. The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 239,000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than we can of any other member of the Solar system. Only one side of the Moon is seen from the earth, but every region of the Moon is presented to the Sun in turn, and as there is no sign of water or vapour on the disc, and consequently no atmosphere, the surface must be exposed to the most violent changes of temperature: in the lunar day of half a month it must be heated to a very high temperature, and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that of interstellar space. Her diameter is rather more than 2,160 miles, and her rate of motion through the firmament 13° 10′ 35″ per day, which implies that she travels over a space slightly exceeding her own diameter in one hour. The average time she takes to move around the sky is 27*d.* 7*h.* 43*m.* 11·5*s.*, and the average time from a New Moon to the next is 29*d.* 12*h.* 44*m.* 3*s.* When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest. A small instrument will show the chief "seas," plains, mountain ranges, ring-plains, and crater-pits. The question as to the origin of these formations, whether they may have been caused by volcanic action, or, on the other hand, by the impact of meteors, forms an interesting subject for discussion.

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon and causes a lunar eclipse, which may be either total or partial as in the case of solar eclipses, but there is the difference that the phase of a lunar eclipse is seen the same from all places where the Moon is above the horizon at the time. Solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon (see p. 48).

The Full Moon which occurs near the Autumnal Equinox rises at nearly the same time, about sunset, on several consecutive evenings. Because in earlier times it was thought that this was specially ordained to facilitate the ingathering of the crops the phenomenon was called the Harvest Moon. The Full Moon which follows is called the Hunter's Moon.

A FEW OF THE CHIEF LUNAR FORMATIONS.

Wedge-shaped Valley of the Alps.—Near the central line of disc, towards the north, a cleft 83 miles long and 3½-5¾ miles broad.

Apennines.—An extensive mountain range somewhat similar to terrestrial features. Visible to naked eye when projecting into the dark part of the disc. Length, 460 miles; highest summit (Huyghens) reaches 18,000 feet.

Aristarchus.—A lunar crater in N.E. quadrant. The brightest object on the Moon. This crater is visible as a luminous spot when all the surrounding region is involved in shadow.

Mare Crisium.—A dark grey oval plain visible to naked eye near W.N.W. limb of Moon. Extends 280 miles N. to S. and 354 miles E. to W. Well seen five days after new or a few days after full.

Mare Serenitatis.—Lies S. of the Moon's centre, and extends over 428 miles. A nearly circular dark plain. Contains a crater, Linne, formerly suspected of change. This *mare* is visible to naked eye.

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Orb.	Mean Distance from Sun. Radii of Earth's Orbit.	Mean Distance from Sun. Millions of Miles.	Sidereal Period.	Synodic Period.	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic.	Diameter.	Mass compared with Earth.	Period of Rotation on Axis.
	—	—	—	—	° ′	Miles.		d. h m.
Sun	—	—	Yrs. Days.	Days.	—	864, 000	333.432	25 12 0
Mercury ☿	0·39	36·0	0 88	116	7 0	3,000	0·04	88 — — ?
Venus ♀ ...	0·72	67·2	0 225	584	3 24	7,600	0·83	(See p. 69)
Earth ♁ ...	1·00	92·9	1 0	—	0 0	7,927eq.	1·00	23 56
Mars ♂	1·52	141·5	1 322	780	1 51	4,200	0·11	24 37½
Jupiter ♃ .	5·20	483·3	11 314	399	1 19	88,700eq.	318	9 56
						82,800 *p.*		9 56
Saturn ♄ ...	9·54	886·1	29 167	378	2 30	75,100eq.	95	10 14½
						67,200 *p.*		
Uranus ♅...	19·19	1,782·8	84 6	370	0 46	30,900	15	10 49
Neptune ♆	30·07	2,793·5	164 280	367½	1 47	33,000	17	7 50?

Clavius.—One of the finest craters on the Moon, and about 142 miles in diameter. Situated on S. limb.

Tycho.—Towards S. limb. Has been called "the metropolitan crater of the Moon." A fine crater 54 miles in diameter and 16,600 feet deep. Central hill nearly a mile high. Tycho is the centre of a remarkable system of bright rays radiating from it, and they are very conspicuous at the time of full moon. In its region (S. limb) the Moon's surface is so studded with craters that it resembles an immense honeycomb.

COMETS.

Comets that revolve in elliptical orbits round the Sun as focus, and return to view at periodic intervals, may be considered members of the Solar system. The periods that have been confirmed by return range from 3½ to nearly 80 years, whilst a few other computed orbits show periods as large as a million years. Other comets move in parabolic courses and apparently do not repeat their visits to the Sun.

Those that revolve in periods from 3½ to 9 years deserve special notice, as their orbits are well known and predictions of their reappearances are very accurately made in many cases.

Their paths extend outwards to the position where Jupiter performs his revolution, and from this circumstance they are termed Jovian comets.

The comets in the following list have already been seen at least once since discovery, and are expected to return in or about the year 1927. The month of perihelion passage given in the second column is to be considered as approximate :—

Name.	Last Appearance.	Period in Years.
Neujmin (1916)	1927 Jan.	1921(?) 5·41
Grigg (1902)	,, May	1922... 4·97
Pons-Winnecke(1819)	,, June	1921... 5·98
Schaumasse (1911) ...	,, Oct.	1919... 7·97
Encke	1928 Feb.	1924... 3·30

Four of the expected periodic comets were observed in the year 1926 (up to Nov. 1) and one other that is believed to be non-periodic.

There are other families of comets, none so numerous as the Jovian, named respectively from the planets Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, for a reason similar to that given above. Halley's comet belongs to the Neptunian family, while the comet of the November meteors (Leonids) belongs to the Uranian family.

METEORS.

Another class of objects belonging to the Solar system are the meteoric streams, which give rise to occasional showers of meteors, falling stars, or fire-balls, and are all the same class of object, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, and sometimes form striking phenomena. A display from a previously unknown stream occurred on June 28, 1916, which apparently had connexion with Pons-Winnecke's periodical comet, the orbits being nearly the same. This comet returned to perihelion on June 12, 1921, when the expectation of a fine meteoric shower was not realised, but there seems a prospect that one may occur in June of this year. On 1926, September 6, a large fireball passed from the North Sea over Yorkshire, and at its disruption caused a dazzling flash, followed in two minutes by loud detonations. Its direction was from the radiant of the ε Perseids. Other meteors and fireballs were seen later, directed from the same region of the sky, notably on the nights of September 17 and 20. Meteorites are composed of terrestrial elements, iron, chromium, magnesium, and nickel being in large proportion.

No.	Epoch 1923.	Radiant Point. R.A. Dec.	Name of Shower.
		° °	
1	January 2—4 ...	230+53	Quadrantids.
2	January 25	331+56	ζ Cepheids.
3	Feb. 19—Mar. 1	155+14	α Leonids.
4	March 1—4	166+ 4	τ Leonids.
5	March 11—12 ...	218+12	δ Boötids.
6	March 17—18 ...	310+78	γ Cepheids.
7	April 20—22.....	271+33	Lyrids.
8	April 30.....	291+59	o Draconids.
9	May 1—6	338— 2	γ Aquarids.
10	May 18—26	246+29	ζ Herculids.
11	May 29—June 1	353+39	ι Andromedids
12	June 2—10	253— 22	α Scorpiids.
13	June 8—29	282—26	δ Sagittarids.
14	June 27—30.....	228+58	ι Draconids.
15	June 27—30.....	245+64	η Draconids.
16	July 7—11	343+12	α Pegasids.
17	July 19—Aug. 20	303—10	α Capricornids.
18	July 25—30	339— 11	δ Aquarids.
19	August 10—12....	45+57	Perseids.
20	August 20—25....	291+60	o Draconids.
21	Aug. 21—Sept. 2	262+63	ζ Draconids.
22	August 25.....	6+11	γ Pegasids.
23	September 3—16	61+36	ε Perseids.
24	September 4—14	348+2	γ Piscids.
25	Sept. 19—30.....	333+57	ζ Cepheids.
26	October 11—24....	42+21	ε Arietids.
27	October 13—28...	14+ 7	ε Piscids.
28	October 14—21..	33+19	α Arietids.
29	October 17—24....	92+15	Orionids.
30	Oct. 30—Nov. 14	55+14	ε Taurids.
31	Nov. 1—10	61+34	ε Perseids.
32	Nov. 13—15	150+23	Leonids.
33	Nov. 14—25	64+22	ε Taurids.
34	Nov. 17—23	25+43	Andromedids.
35	Nov. 25—Dec. 4	155+39	μ Ursids Maj.
36	Dec. 8—14.....	108+33	Geminids.
37	Dec. 18—21	161+58	β Ursids Maj.
38	Dec. 18—22	218+76	β Ursids Min.
39	Dec. 18—28	194+68	κ Draconids.
40	Dec. 25—31	103+34	θ Geminids.

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.

This is an appearance whose cause is not completely understood, and is visible, in its more prominent features at least, only from places distant from towns and cities where the air is free from smoke and the darkness of the sky is not affected by the glare from artificial lights. At such places it shows, when the moon is absent, as a band of faint light which stretches up slantingly from the Sun before sunrise in the autumn months and after sunset in Spring. Seen from high elevations in the tropics it is said to extend entirely across the sky, forming a complete ring, and there is at the point exactly opposite to the Sun a patch, a few degrees in diameter, of slightly brighter luminosity called the "Gegenschein" or "counter glow." It may be the manifestation of a widely scattered appendage of the Sun or a vast concourse of slightly reflective meteoric systems.

It has been asserted that it is a mere atmospheric effect, but this is not consistent with some of the chief features of its appearance. That it has a celestial origin seems certain, but its true nature is not easily explained on the evidence before us. We may, however, easily conclude that we might observe a decided shimmering E. and W. of the Sun resulting from its light reflected from the host of minor planets, comets and cometary débris revolving around him, chiefly in orbits of little inclination.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

This phenomenon may be considered more terrestrial than celestial. It sometimes happens that an unusual luminosity is seen in the northern sky in the form of streamers, arches, and condensations. This is regarded as showing the outer limit of our atmosphere, and its height has been determined by means of simultaneous photographs taken from two or more stations 20 to 60 miles apart. It is found that very few auroræ are below 50 miles high, and above that level the number increases rapidly, the most frequent height being at about 63 and 66 miles. Above 66 miles the number gradually diminishes, but some have been measured as high as 400 miles. It is believed that the aurora is due to electrical discharge caused by charged particles shot into the earth's atmosphere from the Sun. An auroral display often happens when a large sunspot is nearly central on the Sun's disc as seen from the earth. There is a definite tendency for an auroral display to be repeated after an interval of 27 days, which is the period of rotation of the Sun with respect to the earth, and they are more frequent at times of sun-spot maximum. A prominent line in the green in the spectrum of the aurora has given rise to much study and has lately been shown by laboratory experiment to be due to a mixture of oxygen and helium bombarded by high-speed electrified particles, but as this line has been found to be present in the light from the night-sky in non-polar regions when no aurora is visible it may be that this line is not directly connected with the phenomenon.

THE SATELLITES.

Name.	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary.	Period of Sidereal Revolution.
		Miles.	D. H. M.
The Earth.			
Luna	...	238,840	27 7 43
Mars.			
Phobos	14	5,850	0 7 39
Deimos	13	14,650	1 6 18
Jupiter.			
V. Unnamed	13	112,500	0 11 57½
I. Io	5½	261,000	1 18 27½
II. Europa	5½	415,000	3 13 13½
III. Ganymede	5	664,000	7 3 42½
IV. Callisto	6	1,167,000	16 16 32
VI. Unnamed	14	7,110,000	250 14 40
VII. Unnamed	17½	7,390,000	260 1 24
VIII. Unnamed	17	14,940,000	738 21 36
IX. Unnamed	18½	14,940,000	745 0 0
Saturn.			
Mimas	12	117,000	0 22 37
Enceladus	12	157,000	1 8 53
Tethys	11	186,000	1 21 18
Dione	11	238,000	2 17 41
Rhea	10	332,000	4 12 25
Titan	8½	771,000	15 22 41
Themis	17	906,000	20 20 24
Hyperion	16	934,000	21 6 39
Iapetus	11	2,225,000	79 7 54
Phœbe	14	8,000,000	546 12 0
Uranus.			
Ariel	16	120,000	2 12 29
Umbriel	16½	167,000	4 3 28
Titania	14½	273,000	8 16 56
Oberon	14½	365,000	13 11 7
Neptune.			
Triton	13	221,500	5 21 3

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S OUTER RING, 1927.

Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.
	″	″		″	″		″	″		″	″
Jan. 14	35·43	+15·16	April 12	40·55	+17·42	July 9	40·63	+17·06	Oct. 13	35·17	+15·18
Feb. 15	37·09	+15·99	May 14	41·72	+17·77	Aug 10	38·74	+16·28	Nov. 14	34·28	+15·04
Mar. 19	39·12	+16·87	June 15	41·58	+17·54	Sept. 11	36·75	+15·61	Dec. 16	34·21	+15·18

This table gives the angular dimensions of the outer limit of Saturn's outer Ring as seen from the Earth. The + sign shows that the North side of the Ring is presented to the Earth throughout the year.

ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1927.

Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.
Jan. 11	0·960	0·979	April 11	0·493	0·826	July 10	0·093	0·451	Oct. 8	0·776	0·188
Feb. 10	0·945	0·947	May 11	0·922	0·730	Aug. 9	0·419	0·233	Nov. 7	0·041	0·421
Mar. 12	0·013	0·897	June 10	0·634	0·608	Sept. 8	0·987	0·014	Dec. 7	0·842	0·581

When the above numbers are less than 0·500 the planet is *horned*, when greater than 0·500 it is *gibbous* until unity is reached, when it is full.

Duration of Light and Darkness.—The second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or the period of moonlight and sunlight during the twelve hours from 18*h*. to 6*h*. These small diagrams have four divisions, each representing three hours, and a division is left unblacked if the moon or the sun is above the horizon for at least half of the period it represents. The diagrams for the greater part of the year are 18 to 21 | 18 to 24 | 18 to 3 | 18 to 6: which reduce to in the summer.

Ready Reference Calendar for 200 Years.

For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,† to 1952 inclusive.

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1952.											Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761	1767	1778	1789	1795																		
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6*	2	4	7	2
						1903	1914	1925	1931	1942												
1762	1773	1779	1790																			
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
						1909	1915	1926	1937	1943												
1757	1763	1774	1785	1791																		
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
						1910	1921	1927	1938	1949												
1754	1765	1771	1782	1793	1799																	
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
					1901	1907	1918	1929	1935	1946												
1755	1766	1777	1783	1794	1800																	
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890	..	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
					1902	1913	1919	1930	1941	1947												
1758	1769	1775	1786	1797																		
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
					1905	1911	1922	1933	1939	1950												
1753	1759	1770	1781	1787	1798																	
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
						1906	1917	1923	1934	1945												
										1951												
LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952.											..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	..	..	1928			7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932				5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	..	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936				3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776	..	1816	1844	1872	..	1912	1940				1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	..	1820	1848	1876	..	1916	1944				6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	..	1920	1948				4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	..	1924	1952				2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example* —To know on what day of the week Aug. 4 fell in the year 1914, in the table of years look for 1914, and in a parallel line, under Aug., is fig. 6, which directs to col. 6, in which it will be seen that Aug. 4 fell on Tuesday.

† 1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3–13 were omitted).

1	2	3	4	5	6*	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesd. 1	Thursday 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	*Sunday* 1
Tuesday 2	Wednesd. 2	Thursday 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	*Sunday* 2	Monday 2
Wednesd. 3	Thursday 3	Friday 3	Saturday 3	*Sunday* 3	Monday 3	Tuesday 3
Thursday 4	Friday 4	Saturday 4	*Sunday* 4	Monday 4	Tuesday* 4	Wednesd. 4
Friday 5	Saturday 5	*Sunday* 5	Monday 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesd. 5	Thursday 5
Saturday 6	*Sunday* 6	Monday 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesd. 6	Thursday 6	Friday 6
Sunday 7	Monday 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesd. 7	Thursday 7	Friday 7	Saturday 7
Monday 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesd. 8	Thursday 8	Friday 8	Saturday 8	*Sunday* 8
Tuesday 9	Wednesd. 9	Thursday 9	Friday 9	Saturday 9	*Sunday* 9	Monday 9
Wednesd. 10	Thursday 10	Friday 10	Saturday 10	*Sunday* 10	Monday 10	Tuesday 10
Thursday 11	Friday 11	Saturday 11	*Sunday* 11	Monday 11	Tuesday 11	Wednesd. 11
Friday 12	Saturday 12	*Sunday* 12	Monday 12	Tuesday 12	Wednesd. 12	Thursday 12
Saturday 13	*Sunday* 13	Monday 13	Tuesday 13	Wednesd. 13	Thursday 13	Friday 13
Sunday 14	Monday 14	Tuesday 14	Wednesd. 14	Thursday 14	Friday 14	Saturday 14
Monday 15	Tuesday 15	Wednesd. 15	Thursday 15	Friday 15	Saturday 15	*Sunday* 15
Tuesday 16	Wednesd. 16	Thursday 16	Friday 16	Saturday 16	*Sunday* 16	Monday 16
Wednesd. 17	Thursday 17	Friday 17	Saturday 17	*Sunday* 17	Monday 17	Tuesday 17
Thursday 18	Friday 18	Saturday 18	*Sunday* 18	Monday 18	Tuesday 18	Wednesd. 18
Friday 19	Saturday 19	*Sunday* 19	Monday 19	Tuesday 19	Wednesd. 19	Thursday 19
Saturday 20	*Sunday* 20	Monday 20	Tuesday 20	Wednesd. 20	Thursday 20	Friday 20
Sunday 21	Monday 21	Tuesday 21	Wednesd. 21	Thursday 21	Friday 21	Saturday 21
Monday 22	Tuesday 22	Wednesd. 22	Thursday 22	Friday 22	Saturday 22	*Sunday* 22
Tuesday 23	Wednesd. 23	Thursday 23	Friday 23	Saturday 23	*Sunday* 23	Monday 23
Wednesd. 24	Thursday 24	Friday 24	Saturday 24	*Sunday* 24	Monday 24	Tuesday 24
Thursday 25	Friday 25	Saturday 25	*Sunday* 25	Monday 25	Tuesday 25	Wednesd 25
Friday 26	Saturday 26	*Sunday* 26	Monday 26	Tuesday 26	Wednesd. 26	Thursday 26
Saturday 27	*Sunday* 27	Monday 27	Tuesday 27	Wednesd. 27	Thursday 27	Friday 27
Sunday 28	Monday 28	Tuesday 28	Wednesd. 28	Thursday 28	Friday 28	Saturday 28
Monday 29	Tuesday 29	Wednesd. 29	Thursday 29	Friday 29	Saturday 29	*Sunday* 29
Tuesday 30	Wednesd. 30	Thursday 30	Friday 30	Saturday 30	*Sunday* 30	Monday 30
Wednesd. 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	*Sunday* 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

THE shape of our Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, or a solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles to these are circles. The length of the Polar axis, according to a recently accepted determination (Hayford) is 7,900·0 miles and the diameter of the Equatorial circle 7,926·7 miles. The suggestion has been made that the Equator is not an exact circle, but the supposed deviation from circularity was small, and the fact has not been proved. The mean density of the Earth is 5·5 times that of water. The Earth moves round the Sun in a plane which passes through the Sun's centre, or, to write with more precision, the centre of gravity of the Earth and Moon moves in this plane, and both revolve round the centre of gravity but not precisely in the plane. The plane is called the plane of the Ecliptic. The Earth's Equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of 23½°, and because of this inclination the Sun is high in the sky in the Summer months and low in the Winter. It is this tilt which causes the seasons, for not only does the high altitude in Summer cause the days to be longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface and make it hotter. The periods of Summer and Winter are opposed in the two hemispheres, the time of Summer in the Northern coinciding with Winter in the Southern, and *vice versâ*. Since the axis of the Earth is inclined always in the same direction, the line of intersection of the Equator with the Ecliptic moves parallel to itself as the Earth travels round the Sun (approximately). The instants when this line passes through the Sun are called the Equinoxes. The Sun and Earth are surrounded on all sides by the stars, and because the Earth moves round the Sun, the latter changes its position with respect to the stars during the year, and different sets of stars are seen in the sky at midnight in Summer and Winter. The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is 18½ miles a second, and it moves more slowly in July than in January. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about 23 hours 56 minutes of mean time, which is the sidereal day. Because of the movement of the Earth in its orbit the length of the solar day is more than this by about four minutes (*see* p. 78). It has been shown almost conclusively in recent years that the axis of rotation is not a fixed line in the Earth, but that its extremity, or the North Pole of the Earth, moves in a curve, roughly spiral, about the pole of figure as centre at a distance of a few feet from it.

THE TIDES.

The Tides of the Ocean are rightly attributed to the attractive influence of the Moon on the Oceans, modified by a similar influence of the Sun, which is less in amount because of the much greater distance of the attracting body. If the Earth were a globe uniformly covered with water it would be possible to account for the observed phenomena and predict them by simple mathematical consideration of these attractive influences, but these are very greatly modified by the land formations of our globe, and the prediction of the tides for any port depends mainly on the results of observation. A series of observed times and heights of the tide having been compiled and analysed, the analysis will show that the complete tidal movement can be represented by the combination of a series of periodic terms, and if these terms are each carried forward to some future date their recombination will give the predicted tide. Taking the mean sea-level as datum, writing generally, at any place high water occurs twice in every 24 hours, the interval between successive happenings being 12 hrs. 25 mins. High water is at its highest (springs) at or near New and Full Moon, whilst low water falls an equal amount below at those times. At or near the time of the first and last quarters of the Moon (neaps) the high water rises only about half as much above the mean level as it does at springs, and the low water falls about half as little below it. These phenomena do not usually coincide exactly with the times of these phases of the Moon, but occur later, the interval being known as the *age* of the tide—thus, at London Bridge, the highest or spring tide occurs 2½ days after New or Full Moon, and the neap tide is similarly delayed. The difference of height of spring and neap tides is the most apparent of the periodic differences which make up the whole tidal variation. Besides this there are differences due to the varying distance of the Moon from the Earth, and when the Moon is at or near perigee at New or Full the tide is specially high. There is a slight difference in the heights of the spring tide at New and Full Moon, and also in the height of the neap tide at the respective quarters, but these and other small periodicities are not appreciably noticeable at some ports. The mean level of the sea remains practically constant, but small changes have been detected which may be assigned to various causes.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

The best known manifestation of this phenomenon is its effect on the needle of a mariner's compass, which, except for the variations to be immediately described, points continually northward. The north point indicated by a compass needle is not, except in particular cases, the north point shown by astronomical observations; in other words, the needle does not point to the North Pole of the axis of rotation of the Earth, but makes an angle with the terrestrial meridian. This angle is called the Magnetic Variation, or, more generally, Magnetic Declination, and differs in different parts of the world and even over limited tracts of country. Along a line from the north of Norfolk through Greenwich to Chichester the declination is the same as at Greenwich. Along a line parallel to this through Dover the West declination is now about a degree less; from Newcastle to Plymouth it is about 1½° greater; whilst at Dublin the declination West is 3° or 4° greater than at Greenwich. Observations of magnetic declination are made and charted to show the amount of this magnetic element over our globe, and from such charts it appears that there are two points or regions which may be considered as directive centres, and are known as the Magnetic Poles. At these places a freely suspended magnetised needle would stand vertically. They do not coincide with the terrestrial Poles, nor are they exactly antipodal. Their positions apparently undergo secular change, and for the epoch 1922 the position of the North Magnetic Pole was about lat. 72°, long. 96° W., that of the South, lat. 73°, long. 156° E. The magnetic declination at any place changes gradually year by year, and its amount observed in or near London at certain epochs is given in the table on p. 76. That the compass needle does not in general point true north and south,

but that it is inclined a certain amount east or west, and that the amount varies with the locality, was recognised among western nations by the end of the 15th century, Columbus being credited with the discovery. That there is a secular change in the magnetic declination, or that the amount at any place changes slowly year by year, was discovered by Gellibrand in 1634.

Magnetic Declination at London.

Year.	°	′	
1580	11	15	East.
1665	1	30	West.
1765	20	0	West.
1800	24	0	West.

In 1819 the westerly declination at Greenwich was about 24° 25′, which was probably its maximum. The needle has been since moving slowly eastward. The following table of mean magnetic elements is derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years, and applies to Greenwich only. The figures for 1925 are provisional, and the later are inferred.

Year.	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West.	Horizontal Magnetic Force in C. G. S. Units at Greenwich.	Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich.
	° ′		° ′
1900	16 29·0	·1846	67 8·8
1910	15 41·2	·1855	66 52·8
1920	14 8·6	·1845	66 53·6
1922	13 46·7	·1844	66 52·3
1924	13 22·8	·1843	66 51·6
1925	13 10·0	·1841	66 51·5
1926	12 56·6	·1840	66 51·1
1927	12 42·6	·1840	66 50·5

Because electricity has been adopted as motive power for railways in the neighbourhood which renders the records valueless, the observations of earth magnetism at Greenwich are coming to an end, and this department of the Royal Observatory has been transferred to Abinger, near Dorking, Surrey. Provisionally estimated values of the elements at Abinger are :

	° ′		° ′
1926	13 9·3 W.	·1859	66 35·2
1927	12 55·3	·1858	66 34·7

The declination varies during the 24 hours, for the needle makes a small excursion in the morning from East to West, and returns, the range at Greenwich being about 12′ in summer and 9′ in winter. The needle occupies its mean position in the morning about 10*h*., and again about 18*h*., throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 14*h*., and its most easterly position during the night or early morning according to season of the year. The inclination or dip also varies in a similar manner to the declination. Since these variations of the magnetic elements are mainly confined to the hours of daylight, are much greater in summer than in winter, and are evidently affected by changes in the solar activity—for the variation is larger at times of Sun-spot maximum than at minimum—it may be concluded that they are dependent on solar radiation.

MAGNETIC STORMS.

Besides these diurnal movements and their periodic variations, the magnets recording the three elements sometimes make sudden and violent oscillations which may continue for several hours. Such an occurrence is known as a Magnetic Storm, and is accompanied by spontaneous electric earth-currents, which may, if violent, interfere with telegraph working. When these storms occur there is frequently a large spot on the Sun, which leads to the suggestion of a solar emanation affecting the Earth. But since these magnetic disturbances sometimes happen when there is nothing visible on the Sun, it has been suggested that solar regions may remain magnetically active, even after the visible sign has disappeared.

EARTHQUAKES.

Earthquakes, or earth tremors, are believed to be due to some form of fracture caused by the breakage of the Earth's substance under a growing strain, when the strain has passed the breaking point. This gives rise to waves which are propagated through the solid substance to distant parts of the Earth, and vertically upwards to the surface, sometimes with disastrous effects. The point where the fracture occurs and the earthquake originates is called the seismic centre, or origin, or focus. That part of the Earth which is vertically above this centre is called the epicentre. The waves transmitted through the Earth may come to the surface hundreds, or even thousands, of miles from the epicentre, and the times of arrival are recorded. The first indications on the seismograph are made by longitudinal waves (P), which are followed after an interval by direct transverse waves (S) in approximately the same path, but which travel at a different rate. From the length of the interval of time between the arrival of the (P) and the (S) waves, the distance of the epicentre from the recording station may be inferred, and from three or more such distances it is possible to make an estimate of the position of the epicentre on the earth's surface. There is no very certain method for determining the depth of the focus, but it seems that this may range from 50 to 450 km.

THE INTERIOR OF THE EARTH.

The material of which the crust or exterior shell of the Earth is composed is known from geological investigation and from the facts which emerge in mining operations, but this direct examination extends at most for little more than a mile downwards from the Earth's surface. The greatest depth to which a mine shaft has been sunk—the Morro Velho mine in Brazil—is 6,426 feet, where it has been found that the rock temperature increases only 1°F. in 205 feet. Knowledge of the terrestrial material inside such an outer shell is necessarily derived from inference. The high mean density of the earth in comparison with that of surface rocks has been held to imply that the earth has a dense metallic core, probably of iron, and from consideration of its tidal properties it was shown by the late Lord Kelvin that as a whole the earth was of about the rigidity of steel. But a recent investigation shows that the tidal data imply a rigidity of the core much less than that of the shell, and opens the way to the suggestion of a spherical core of liquid iron whose bounding radius may be about half that of the earth. Such a core would account for some earthquake records that require explanation. A wave of the S type (*see* above) impinging on a liquid core would be received at a station distant from the origin sooner than would a normal S wave passing entirely through solid matter. Since there are abnormal records that can be explained by the assumption of a liquid core, the suggestion has some credibility though it is not to be yet accepted as actual fact.

Greenwich Mean Time.

APART from abstract and philosophical considerations, Time, in actual practice, is measured by the rotation of the Earth, and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of our sphere round its axis with respect to the Sun, which is rather longer than a rotation with respect to the stars. The speed of the Earth's rotation is itself uniform, but the length of the solar day is affected, first by the movement of the Earth in its orbit round the Sun, which is not constant because of the ellipticity of the orbit, and also by the circumstance that the axis about which the Earth rotates is not perpendicular to the plane of its orbit. Clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours. This is the basis of Mean Solar Time. The length of the Mean Solar day is constant, but that of the apparent, or the interval from one transit of the Sun across the meridian to the next, varies for the reasons above given, and it happens that the longest apparent solar day is about December 22, which is 30 seconds longer than the mean. The shortest solar day as thus defined is about September 16, and falls short of the mean by 21 or 22 seconds.

A unit and method of measurement having been established, it is necessary to choose a zero. The zero adopted is the instant when a fictitious body known as the Mean Sun, which is sometimes before, sometimes behind the real Sun in its apparent annual journey round the Earth, is on some chosen meridian. The time is called the Local Mean Time of any place through which that meridian passes. Usually some standard meridian, such as that of Greenwich, is chosen, and the time of that meridian is used throughout a whole country, and hence the expression Greenwich Mean Solar Time, or, more usually, Greenwich Mean Time, arises (*see* Zone Standard Time p. 78).

Apparent Solar Time.

The time shown by a sundial is called Apparent Solar Time, and is affected by the two causes mentioned, which make the length of a solar day not uniform. It differs from Mean Solar Time by the Equation of Time which is given in the second column of page 2 for each month, with a precept for its use.

The Astronomical Day.

For purposes of Astronomy the day formerly began at noon, and the hours following noon were numbered successively from 0 to 23. A change was made in 1925, and the Astronomical Day now begins at midnight, the hours being numbered from 0 to 23 as has been the practice in this Almanack since 1921. The letters G.M.T. now specify Time of this system, but the letters U.T. (Universal Time) are sometimes added to distinguish from the earlier system.

Sidereal Time.

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with reference to the stars and begins at any place when the First Point of Aries is on that meridian (*see* p. 57). In observatory practice time is measured, and the standard clock is regulated, by this rotation of the Earth with respect to the stars, and Mean Solar Time is derived from Sidereal Time by computation. The error and rate of the sidereal clock are found by observing the instant it shows when certain stars, known as Clock Stars, cross the meridian, and comparison of this with the known time of transit (star's R.A.) will give the error of the sidereal clock. Comparison of the mean solar clock with the sidereal clock will show the error of the former. The same result might be arrived at directly by observing the instant by the Mean Time clock when the stars cross the meridian.

The rule for finding the Mean Time of transit of any object from its Right Ascension, or, what is the same thing, of converting Sidereal into Mean Time may be stated thus :—*From the given Right Ascension or Sidereal Time subtract the Sidereal Time at the preceding Noon, and further diminish the result at the rate of 10 secs. per hour, or by the* Table on p. 57. If the R.A. should be smaller than the S.T. at noon, 24*h.* must be added. The final result will be the mean time reckoned from noon, to which 12*h.* must be added to convert into G.M.T. as now used.

Ex.—At what time will Sirius cross the meridian on March 15?

	H. M. S.
R.A. of Sirius + 24*h.*	30 41 56
Sid. Time at Mean Noon (subt.)	23 28 22
Interval of Sidereal Time	7 13 34
Retardation from p. 57 (subt.)..	1 11
	7 12 23
G.M.T. (U.T.) of Southing	19 12 23

It will be noted that for some stars it would have been necessary to use the Sidereal Time at Noon for March 14.

Mean Time may be converted into Sidereal Time by reversing this process, or otherwise by taking out the G.M.T. of the zero of the Sidereal clock *which precedes* the Time to be converted, making use of col. 9 on page 2 of the month ; *e.g.* :—

	H. M. S.
G.M.T. (U.T.) March 15	19 12 23
From Col. 9, p. 11	12 31 33
Interval of Mean Time	6 40 50
Acceleration from p. 57 (add) ...	0 1 6
Corresponding Sidereal Time ...	6 41 56

Summer Time.

In 1916 an Act dated May 17 ordained that during a period of that year then defined the time for general purposes in Great Britain should be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. This system was continued until after the end of the war, and was further prolonged by an Act of 1922 (July 20), which specified that the period should begin at 2 o'clock G.M.T. in the morning of the day following the third Saturday in April, or if that day is Easter-Day, the day following the second Saturday, and should end at 2 o'clock G.M.T. in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in September. The Act was renewed for 1924 and 1925, and was made permanent by a further Act (August 7, 1925) which modified the length of the period by substituting the first Saturday in October for third Saturday in September. The Act applies to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man. A list of the periods in each year during which Summer Time has been used since its adoption will be found in previous issues of this Almanack.

In France and Belgium Summer Time is now in use during the same period as it is in England. The periods in which it has been used in France since 1916 were noted last year.

In the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time," when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian.* Other nations similarly used the time of their own capital, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now nearly all the countries of the world use as Standard a Time which differs from that of Greenwich by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow. In a few cases differences including a half hour have been adopted

The Standard Time adopted in various countries is given below. In the United States and Canada five different standard times are used, these large territories being divided into zones approximately 7½° on either side of five central meridians, the towns and cities near the dividing lines adopting which of the times is the more suitable to railway or local requirements. Brazil is divided into three zones in which the times 3, 4, and 5 hours slow on Greenwich are standard respectively.

Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.		
12	hrs. F.	....Fiji Islands.
11½	,, F.	....New Zealand.
11	,, F.	....New Caledonia and dependencies, Caroline Is., east of 154° E., Marshall Is., Nauru.
10	,, F.	....Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, New Guinea, Lord Howe Is., Caroline Is., west of 154° E., Marianne Is. (except Guam).
9½	,, F.	....South Australia, Northern Territory of Australia.
9	,, F.	....Japan, Corea, Yap (Caroline Is.).
8	,, F.	....Port Arthur, East China, Hong Kong, Philippine Is., Formosa and Pescadores Is., North Borneo and Labuan, Macao, Portuguese Timor, West Australia.
7½	,, F.	....Sarawak.
7	,, F.	....French Indo-China, Hoihau and Pakhoi, Siam, Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements.
6½	,, F.	....Burma, Andaman & Nicobar Is.
5½	,, F.	....India (except Calcutta and Portuguese India), Ceylon, Laccadive Is.
5	,, F.	....Chagos Archipelago, Portuguese India.
4	,, F.	....Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion.
3	,, F.	....French Somaliland, Madagascar, Italian Somaliland, Eritrea, Russia, Tanganyika.
2½	,, F.	....British East Africa, Uganda.
2	,, F.	....Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Latvia (except Reval), Estonia, Egypt, Rhodesia and Union of South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Cyprus, Finland, Palestine, Poland.
1	hr. F.	....Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Bosnia, Servia, Malta. Czecho-Slovakia, Tunis, Nigeria, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Belgian Congo, Portuguese West Africa, South-West Africa, Angola, Libya, Sardinia, Lithuania.
Greenwich Time	...	Great Britain, Ireland, France, Channel Is., Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Faröe Is., Gibraltar, Algeria, Balearic Is., Corsica, St. Thomas and Princes Is., Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Morocco, Gold Coast (Jan.–Aug.).
1	hr. S.	....Iceland, Madeira, French Guinea, Senegal, Portuguese Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ascension Is., Canary Is., Mauretania.
2	hrs. S.	....Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fernando and Trinidad Is. (Brazil).
3	,, S.	....Eastern Brazil.
4	,, S.	....New Brunswick (East), Nova Scotia, Quebec (East), Prince Edward Is., Porto Rico, Trinidad, the Leeward Is., Grenada, Guadeloupe, Tobago, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Pierre, Central Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, French Guiana.
4½	,, S.	....Venezuela.
5	,, S.	....Quebec (Western), Ontario to 82° 30′ W., New Brunswick (Western), Eastern Zone of the United States, Jamaica, Bahama Is., Peru, Panama, Western Brazil.
6	,, S.	....Central Zones of Canada and United States and Florida, Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras.
7	,, S.	....Mountain Zones of Canada and the United States.
8	,, S.	....British Columbia, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.
9	,, S.	....Yukon, Sitka.
10	,, S.	....Low Archipelago, Marquesas, Austral and Society Is., Alaska.
10½	,, S.	....Hawaiian or Sandwich Is.
11	,, S.	....Tutulla (Samoa).
11½	,, S.	....Apia (Samoa).

In the Tonga or Friendly Islands the time 12h. 20m. fast on Greenwich is used: though the longitude of these islands is about 11½h. 40m. West of Greenwich, the Date line (*see* below) passes to the East of them. The time of Aden 2h. 59m. 54s. fast on Greenwich is standard in Aden and British Somaliland.

The time 2 hours fast on Greenwich is called East-European, that 1 hour fast is called Mid-European. The time 4 hours slow on Greenwich, has been called Maritime, Inter-Colonial, or Atlantic Time. The times used in the other zones of the North American continent are called respectively Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific Time.

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE.

The line where the change of date occurs as adopted by the British Admiralty is a modification of the 180th meridian, and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group on the same side of the line, or for political reasons. The line is indicated by joining up the following eight points :—

(1)	Lat. 60° S.,	long. 180°.
(2)	,, 51½° S.,	long. 180°.
(3)	,, 48½° S.,	long. 172½° W.
(4)	,, 15½° S.,	long. 172½° W
(5)	,, 5° S.,	long. 180°.
(6)	,, 48° N.,	long. 180°.
(7)	,, 52½° N.,	long. 170° E.
(8)	,, 65° N.,	long. 169° W.

Then through the centre of Bering Strait to a point lat. 70° N., long. 180°.

* Summer Time is the "legal" time during the period in which its use is ordained. (See pp. 14, 38 and 77.)

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

VARIOUS estimates have been made of the Age of the Earth, but scientific investigation shows that dates for the "Creation of the World," such as the year 4004 B.C. as adopted by Archbishop Ussher from scriptural chronology, or 3760 B.C. as is said by the Jews, are quite untenable. From the assumption that the Sun's heat is sustained solely by contraction of its bulk Lord Kelvin deduced 20,000,000 years as the time during which it has existed, but this period is too short to be accepted by geologists as the age of the Earth. The discovery of radio-active substances brought a new factor into consideration, and it has been lately estimated that as *the abode of life* (Lord Rayleigh, *Brit. Assoc.*, 1921) a moderate multiple of 1,000,000,000 years is the possible and probable duration of the earth's crust.

GEOLOGICAL PERIODS.

I. AZOIC ("Without Life"), containing no trace of life in any form. The duration of this period probably far exceeded that of all the remaining divisions together.

II. EOZOIC ("Dawn of Life"), characterized by the first appearance of animal life.

III. PALÆOZOIC ("Old Life") or PRIMARY, containing traces of extinct animal life :—
- i. *Cambrian*, exemplified in Wales (Cambria), Cumberland, etc. — the earliest group which possesses a connected suite of fossils.
- ii. *Ordovician*, exemplified in North Wales and named after the ancient British tribe (Ordovices) inhabiting the region.
- iii. *Silurian*, named after the ancient British inhabitants (Silures) of S.E. Wales.
- iv. *Devonian* or *Old Red Sandstone*, from the prevalence of the system as a marine formation in Devonshire.
- v. *Carboniferous*, including *Coal Measures*, Millstone Grit and Mountain Limestone.
- vi. *Permian*, from the Russian province of *Perm*, where these strata are widespread.

IV. MESOZOIC ("Middle Life") or SECONDARY, with intermediate forms of animal life :—
- i. *Triassic*, from the *three* (tri-) divisions of the type formation in Germany.
- ii. *Jurassic*, typically displayed in the *Jura Mountains*.
- iii. *Cretaceous*, from the *chalky* nature of its representatives where first studied.

V. CAINOZOIC ("New Life") or TERTIARY, containing forms of existing life :—
- i. *Eocene*, the *dawn* or beginning of *new* forms of life, *i.e.*, existing species.
- ii. *Oligocene*, containing *a few* still existing species.
- iii. *Miocene*, containing a *minority* of existing species—less than 50 per cent.
- iv. *Pliocene*, the fossil remains show a *majority* of still existing species.

VI. QUATERNARY ("Fourth in Order") or POST-TERTIARY :—
- i. *Pleistocene* or *Glacial*, the *greatest number* of the remains are those of still existing species. Period of last Great *Ice* Age.
- ii. *Recent* or *Post-Glacial*.

Definite dates cannot be assigned to most periods, but G. de Geer has shown that scarcely 9,000 years ago the site of Stockholm was beneath the ice-sheet (VI. i.). Traces of *human* life are first found in V. iv. (*See also* col. ii.)

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

Pithecanthropos erectus (Erect Ape-man).—Remains of a skull and of a thigh bone were found in 1891 and 1892 by Professor Dubois, at Trinil, Java. These are held to be remains of a creature of Pliocene times (*see* Geological Period, col. i.), about midway between the Orangutan and Man in development.

Australopithecus Africanus (Erect Man-ape).—A skull was discovered in a limestone deposit at Taungs (Western Cape Colony), in 1925, by Professors Dart and Young of Witwatersrand University. In connexion with this discovery, Sir A. Keith, F.R.S., has declared that traces of *human* life may yet be discovered in *Miocene* times (*see* col. i., v., iii.).

Homo Heidelbergensis (The Heidelberg Man).—A lower jaw was discovered near Mauer, Heidelberg, in 1907. This is held to be that of a primitive man of the earliest Pliocene Period. The difficulty of assigning dates to the Heidelberg or Trinil remains is shown in the conflict of authority, as one estimate gives 140,000 years (Rutot) for the whole, and another gives 700,000 years (Sturge) for a portion only of the Pliocene Period.

The Piltdown Skull (Eoanthropos, or Primitive Man).—Discovered in 1912 at Piltdown, Sussex, and ascribed to primitive man of early Paleolithic times.

Neanderthal Man.—Remains of a skull and parts of a skeleton found in 1859 in the Neanderthal Ravine, near Düsseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, and others found at *Spy*, Belgium, in 1884, are held to represent the oldest known dolichocephalic (long-headed) race in Europe, living about 50,000 years before the Christian Era. In 1925 a similar skull was found near *Tagbha*, Palestine.

Homo Primigenius.—Discoveries of interred human remains at Combe Capelle, Dordogne, France (1909), at Brüx and Brünn, Moravia, and at Galley Hill, Northfleet, Kent (1895) are held to be those of human beings of late Paleolithic times, from 35,000 to 25,000 B.C.

STAGES OF CIVILIZATION.

The terms employed by ethnologists refer to periods, not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only, there being no universal synchronous sequence in all parts of the world. Races of Europe, Asia and America had reached the Iron Age of development long before the 18th century, A.D., while races in Oceania were still in the Paleolithic (or at least Neolithic) stage at the time of Cook's voyages.

The Stone Age.—The ancestors of primitive man are held to have adopted the use of stones of a suitable size for defence, while primitive man made such instruments more effective by sharpening them to a rough point. The earliest period is known as *Eolithic* (or Dawn of the Stone Age), and this period may have extended to 600,000 years B.C. Weapons of a later period, known as *Paleolithic* (or Old Stone Age), show gradual developments, from the chipped, leaf-shape forms, known as *Chellean* (from Chelles, Seine et Marne, France), and employed, perhaps, from 400,000 to 100,000 B.C., to later and more effective flint points, arrow-heads and spear-heads, flat on one side, known as *Mousterian* (from Le Moustier, where many such implements and other remains were

found). The Mousterian period is held to have lasted until about 10,000 B.C., when *Neolithic* (or New Stone Age) weapons, polished and less crudely fashioned, were brought into use for a further period of about 5,000 years. In the Stone Age the burial of the dead was influenced by the primitive nature of the implements available for digging, the graves being only large enough to contain a body huddled together in a cramped position.

Cultivation of the Soil.—Cultivation is believed to have followed the interment of the dead about 10,000 B.C., and rendered possible the political (*polis* = city) organisation of mankind. There appears to have been a definite centre of Western Civilization at *Nippur* (and elsewhere in Iraq) no later than 6,000 B.C., and in *Egypt*, under the first of the Pharaohs (Menes), about 5,000 B.C. It is not yet known if a similar degree of Eastern civilization had been reached in China, or elsewhere, during (or before) that of Iraq and Egypt.

The Bronze Age.—Intercommunication of races introduced a knowledge of the malleable properties of copper, while the spread of commerce distributed tin from Saxony and Cornwall among the races of Europe and Asia. Implements and utensils of cast bronze superseded those of stone, wood, horn or bone. The designs and decorations suggest that this stage of culture was introduced into Europe from Asia, and it must therefore be dated for the East far earlier than for the West, over a period ranging from 5,000 to 2,000 B.C. The Bronze Age appears to have been marked by the cremation of human remains, in place of mere burial in a constricted position.

The Iron Age.—Implements of cast bronze were in turn superseded by those of hammered iron at varying dates—in China, Chaldaea, Assyria and Egypt about 4000 B.C.; in South-Eastern Europe about 2000 B.C., spreading over the rest of Europe from 1000 B.C. to 100 A.D., by which time the use of hammered iron was known throughout Scandinavia and in Ireland. It is possible that the Eastern civilization discarded the use of bronze and adopted that of iron even before the West had reached the Bronze Age, and while the remoter parts were still in the Palaeolithic Age. With the Iron Age was reintroduced interment of human remains, in place of Bronze Age cremation, but the bodies were laid at full length in the ground and not huddled up as in the Stone Age.

EPOCHS AND CALENDARS.

Abyssinian.—The Ethiopians have a chronological system which starts from the first day of the reign of the Roman Emperor Diocletian and proceeds in cycles of 532 years, commencing at 1 again upon the completion of each cycle. Their first year began on 29th August, 284 A.D. (See also "Coptic," *post*.)

Armenian.—The Armenians marked their secession from the Greek Church by adopting it as their epoch. This corresponds to 9th July, 552 A.D.

Assyrian or Babylonian.—In the eighth century B.C. the Babylonians commenced a chronology with the era of the founder of their Empire. Their epoch corresponds to 26th February, 747 B.C.

Biblical.—The Christians of Western Europe made many calculations concerning the date of the Creation of the World, based upon the genealogical tables in the Old Testament. In the seventeenth century (1650) James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, published his *Annales Veteris Testamenti*, and *Ussher's Notation* was afterwards printed in marginal notes to the Authorised Version of the English Bible. Ussher's Notation placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B.C.

Christian.—In the chronological system known as the Christian, now in use, the years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*), and A.D. (*Annus Domini*), the conventional abbreviation A.D. signifying *Anno Domini*, "in the year of the Lord." The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, 3761 A.M. (Jewish Chronology), and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. This was introduced into Italy in the sixth century, and though first used in France in the seventh it was not universally established there until about the eighth century. It has been said that the system was introduced into England by St. Augustine (A.D. 596), but was probably not generally used until some centuries later. It was ordered to be used by the Bishops at the Council of Chelsea, A.D. 816. The actual date of the birth of Christ is said to have been 4th April of the year 4 B.C.

Coptic.—In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an Intercalary or Leap-year, and in these years there are 6 complementary days. The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap-year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, August 29 (Julian date). A Coptic Calendar for the year 1643 and part of 1644 is appended :—

Year 1643.	A.D. 1926.	Year 1643.	A.D. 1927.
Tūt	Sept. 11	Būnah	June 8
Bābah	Oct. 11	Abīb	July 8
Hātur	Nov. 10	Masrī	August 7
Kīhak	Dec. 10	Complementary days	Sept. 6-11
	A.D. 1927.	Year 1644.	
Tubah	Jan. 9	Tūt	Sept. 12
Amshīr	Feb. 8	Bābah	Oct. 12
Barmahāt	March 10	Hātur	Nov. 11
Barmūdah	April 9	Kīhak	Dec. 11
Bashuns	May 9		

Hindu.—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are four eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyu-ga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on 18 February, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samrat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on 23 February, 57 B.C. The year 1926 A.D. is therefore, the year 1983 of the Vikrama Era. In Southern India, the *Saka Era*, with its epoch of 3 March, A.D 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended), and is in general use. The year 1926 A.D. is 1848 of the Saka Era. In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

There are many obsolete eras in the history of the Indian Peninsula. The principal religious systems of chronology were those of the Buddhists and the Jains. The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Jewish.—The Jews hold that the world was created at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year 3760 B.C. or year 954 of the Julian Period, and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to October 7 B.C. 3761. Thus the year 1927 A.D. is *Annus Mundi* 5687–8 in the Jewish Calendar. A calendar for 5687–5688 is appended :—

(A.M. 5687 and part of A.M. 5688.)

A.M. 5687.			A.D. 1926.
Tishri	1	Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Sept. 9
,,	2	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 10
,,	4	Fast of Gedaliah	,, 12
,,	10	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	,, 18
,,	15	Feast of Tabernacles	,, 23
,,	16	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 24
,,	21	Hoshana Rabba	,, 29
,,	22	Feast of Solemn Assembly	,, 30
,,	23	Rejoicing of the Law	Oct. 1
Marheshvan	1	New Moon	,, 9*
Kislev	1	New Moon	Nov. 7
,,	25	Hanucah, Dedication of the Temple.	Dec. 1
Tebet	1	New Moon	,, 6
,,	10	Fast of Tebet	,, 15
			A.D. 1927.
Shebat	1	New Moon	Jan. 4
Adar I.	1	New Moon	Feb. 3*
Adar II.	1	New Moon	Mar. 5*
,,	13	Fast of Esther	,, 17
,,	14	Purim	,, 18
,,	15	Shushan Purim	,, 19
Nisan	1	New Moon	April 3
,,	15	Festival of the Passover	,, 17
,,	16	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 18
,,	21	,, ,, 7th day	,, 23
,,	22	,, ,, 8th day	,, 24
Iyar	1	New Moon	May 3*
Sivan	1	New Moon	June 1
,,	6	Pentecost. Feast of Weeks	,, 6
,,	7	,, 2nd day	,, 7
Tammuz	1	New Moon	July 1*
,,	17	Fast of Tammuz	,, 17
Ab	1	New Moon	,, 30
,,	9	Fast of Ab	Aug. 7
Ellul	1	New Moon	,, 29*

A.M. 5688.			
Tishri	1	Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Sept. 27
,,	2	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 28
,,	3	Fast of Gedaliah	,, 29
,,	10	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).	Oct. 6
,,	15	Feast of Tabernacles	,, 11
,,	16	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 12
,,	21	Hoshana Rabba	,, 17
,,	22	Feast of Solemn Assembly	,, 18
,,	23	Rejoicing of the Law	,, 19
Marheshvan	1	New Moon	,, 27*
Kislev	1	New Moon	Nov. 25
,,	25	Hanucah, Dedication of the Temple.	Dec. 19
Tebet	1	New Moon	,, 25*

* The previous day is also observed as the New Moon.

Note.—All Jewish Sabbaths and Festivals begin the previous evening at Sunset.

Muhammadan.—The Muhammadan Epoch is based on the Hegira or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina. The first day of the Era is not the actual day of the Flight but is 16th July, 622 A.D. This Calendar is purely lunar. The year consists of 12 months of 30 or 29 days alternately, the last being sometimes 30, and is therefore either 354 or 355 days in length. It follows that the Muhammadan year begins earlier year by year, according to Gregorian dates, by 10, 11 or 12 days. The year 1927 is 1345-6 of the Hegira, as shown by the calendar below :—

Year of Hegira 1345.	A.D. 1926.
Muharram	July 12
Saphar	August 11
Rabia I.	September 9
Rabia II.	October 9
Jomada I.	November 7
Jomada II.	December 7
	A.D. 1927.
Rajab	January 5
Shaaban	February 4
Ramadan	March 5
Shawall	April 4
Dulkaada	May 3
Dulheggia	June 2
1346.	
Muharram	July 1
Saphar	July 31
Rabia I.	August 29
Rabia II.	September 28
Jomada I	October 27
Jomada II	November 26
Rajab	December 25

Olympiads.—Greek chronology was reckoned in cycles of four years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia, in Elis, once in four years; the intervening years being the first, second, &c., of the Olympiad, which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

Persian.—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III. to the throne on 10th June, 632 A.D. The year 1926 is, therefore, 1295 of the Parsees. The New Year begins on 21st March.

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C., and the ordinal number of the year in Roman reckoning followed by the letters A.U.C. (*Anno Urbis Conditæ*). The Calendar as we know it is a Roman institution, established by Romulus, who is said to have used a year of ten months of varying length, which developed into the famous Julian Calendar, and by a slight alteration became the Gregorian now in general use. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were not counted onward from the beginning, as with us, but three fixed points were taken, and the intervening days were said to be so many days *before* the next coming point, the first *and* last being counted. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known ; (2) the Nones (*nine* days before the Ides) which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months ; and (3) the Ides, which fell either on the 15th or 13th, and thus divided the month nearly equally. The Latin equivalent of Dec. 31, for example, was *Pridie Kalendas Januarias*, and the day before that *ante diem tertium Kalendas*.

CHRONOLOGICAL TERMS.

The *Day, Week and Month.*—Measurements of time are based on the times taken by the earth to rotate on its axis; by the moon to revolve round the earth; and by the earth to revolve round the sun. From these which are not commensurable, certain average or mean intervals have been adopted for ordinary use. Of these the first is the *Day*, which begins at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds. The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon, and again from noon up to 12 at midnight, except when the *Twenty-four Hour* reckoning is employed. The 24-hour reckoning ignores A.M. and P.M., and the hours are numbered 0 to 23 from midnight to midnight.

For the *Astronomical Day see* p. 77.

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the lengths of the different months vary.

The *Equinoctial or Tropical Year* is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox, which is 365·2422 mean days. The *Calendar Year* consists of 365 days, but a year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is called *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days. The last year of a century is not leap year unless its number is divisible by 400 (*e.g.* the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days).

Old and New Style.—In the Julian Calendar the centennial years were all leap years, and for this reason towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years (*see above*). In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that every fourth end-century year only should be a leap year (*see* above). This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700–1740, the British Dominions (which included the then North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This "Gregorian" Calendar was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1917, by Yugo-Slavia and Rumania in 1919, and by Greece in February, 1923. The Russian, Greek, Serbian and Rumanian Churches did not abandon the Julian Calendar until May, 1923, when the Gregorian, slightly modified, was adopted. The *difference* between the Old and New Styles was 11 days after 1700, 12 days after 1800, and has been 13 days since 1900.

New Year's Day.—In England in the seventh century, and as late as the thirteenth, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day, but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year on the 25th March, which practice was also adopted generally in the fourteenth century. The Civil year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland) began with "Lady Day" until 1751. But in and since 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan. 1. Certain dividends are payable at the Bank of England on the Old Style Quarter Days, and the "Financial Year" is still reckoned as beginning on "Old Lady Day," April 5. *Scotland* in 1600 changed New Year's Day from Mar. 25 to Jan. 1. On the Continent, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1725, Tuscany 1751.

Golden Number.—In the year 432 B.C. Meton, an Athenian astronomer, found that 235 Lunations are very nearly, though not exactly, equal in duration to 19 Solar Years, and hence that after 19 years the Phases of the Moon will recur on the same days of the month. This discovery was held to be of so great importance that the dates of Full Moon in a cycle of nineteen years were inscribed in figures of gold on public monuments in Athens. The Cycle of nineteen years is called the *Metonic Lunar Cycle*, and the number showing the position of a year in the Cycle is called the Golden Number of that Year.

Easter-Day is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter-day is the Sunday after. This definition is contained in an Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., cap. 23, p. 751), and further explanation is given in the preamble to the Act which speaks of "Tables and rules for finding the times of the Full Moon on which this dependeth that have been prepared." These are the tables whose essential points are given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer. The Moon referred to is not the real moon of the heavens, but a hypothetical Moon on whose "Full" the date of Easter depends, and the lunations of this "Calendar" Moon consist of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately with certain necessary modifications to make the date of Full agree as nearly as possible with that of the Moon of the heavens. The artificial Moon is accounted to be full on the fourteenth day, i.e., thirteen days after the New Moon, in order to be consistent with an early Jewish practice, but this point is immaterial. The Full Moon of the Calendar on which Easter depends is called the *Paschal Full Moon.*

A proposed reform of the calendar that would cause Easter-day to fall on a fixed date has received strong support. (*See* p. 12.)

Epact.—The age of the calendar Moon on Jan. 1 in each year, formerly used in determining the date of Easter.

Solar Cycle.—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Julian Period.—"A period of 7980 Julian years, proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 as a universal standard of comparison of chronology, consisting of the product of the number of years in the solar and lunar cycles and the cycle of the indiction ($28 \times 19 \times 15$)."

The day of the Julian Period is used in astronomy, and begins at noon.

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted by the Emperor Constantine in A.D. 313 for fiscal purposes.

The Dominical Letter is one of the letters A–G which are used to denote the Sundays (Lord's Day) in successive years. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1–Feb. 29, the second from March 1–Dec. 31.

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,550,000 square miles, of which 55,500,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The Equatorial *Circumference* is 24,901·8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continent.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
Europe	3,750,000	475,000,000
Asia	17,000,000	1,013,000,000
Africa	11,500,000	143,000,000
North America...	8,000,000	146,000,000
South America...	6,800,000	64,000,000
Oceania	3,450,000	8,500,000
Polar Regions ...	5,000,000	...
	55,500,000	1,849,500,000

The British Dominions extend over the largest area (14,220,000 sq. miles); the Russian Union is second (9,250,000 sq. miles); France is third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., covers 3,750,000 sq. miles; Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles; and China 3,000,000 sq. miles.

THE CONTINENTS.

Europe forms about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the globe. Its length from the North Cape, 71° 12′ N., and Cape Matapan, in the south of Greece, 36° 23′ N., is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St. Vincent to the Urals is about 3,300 miles. The political boundary between Europe and Asia extends some distance beyond the Urals, to include the mining regions; in the south-east it follows the valley of the Manych, north of the Caucasus.

Asia extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of the globe. The distance between its extreme longitudes, the west coast of Asia Minor (26° E.) and the East Cape (170° W.), is 6,000 miles. The extreme latitudes, Cape Chelyuskin (78° 30″ N.) and Cape Buru (90 miles north of the Equator), are 5,350 miles apart. Asia is bounded by the ocean on all sides except the west. The isthmus of Suez connects it with Africa. The land boundary between Europe and Asia is formed on the west mainly by the Ural Mountains and the Ural River. In the south-west the valley of the Manych, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don, is now taken as the line between the two continents, although the Caucasus was formerly considered as belonging to Europe. The islands of the archipelago which lies in the south-east between the continents of Asia and Australia may be divided into two groups by a line passing east of Timor, Timor Laut, the Kei Islands and the Moluccas.

Africa is about three times the area of Europe. Its extreme longitudes are 17° W. at Cape Verde and 52° E. at Cape Guardafui. The extreme latitudes are Cape Blanco in 37° N. and Cape Agulhas in 35° S., at a distance of about 5,000 miles. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Suez Canal, and may be considered as a great peninsula of the Eurasian continent.

North America, including Mexico, is a little less than twice the size of Europe. Its extreme longitudes extend from a little west of 170° W. to 52½° W. in the east of Newfoundland, and its extreme latitudes from about 80° N. lat. to 15° N. lat. in the south of Mexico. It is surrounded by seas on all sides except in the south, where it joins the Isthmian States of *Central America*, which have an area of about 200,000 square miles. The area of the *West Indies* is about 65,000 square miles, a little more than half that of the United Kingdom. They extend from about 27° N. latitude to 10° N. latitude.

South America is a little more than 1¾ times the size of Europe. The extreme longitudes are Cape Branco 35° W. and Punta Parina 81° W., and the extreme latitudes, Punta Gallinas, 12½° N. and Cape Horn 56° S. South America is surrounded by the ocean, except where it is joined to Central America by the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Panama Canal.

THE RACES OF MANKIND.†

The Races of Mankind are divisible according to Stock or, less scientifically, according to Colour. The Dominant Colour is Yellow—the numerical order being (1) Yellow, (2) White, (3) Black, (4) Brown, (5) Red. The main Divisions of the Races are as follows:—

Division.	Area.	Estimated Number.
Mongolian	Asia	680,000,000
Caucasian	Europe & Orient	725,000,000
Negro	Africa	210,000,000
Semitic	North Africa ...	100,000,000
Malayan	Oceania, &c. ...	104,500,000
Red Indian, &c.	America	30,000,000
		1,849,500,000

* The Earth is a *Sphere*, with a Northern and Southern *Hemisphere*; the Ocean surface is the *Hydrosphere*, and the gaseous envelope the *Atmosphere*, of which the lower layers are the *Troposphere* and the upper the *Stratosphere*. The science concerned with the study of the Earth's crust is *Geology*, with the measurement of its surface *Geodesy*; the study of its surface is *Geography*, and of its superficial features *Physiography*. The study of the hydrosphere is *Oceanography*, of the lakes *Limnology*, and of the mountains *Orography*, of the Races of Mankind *Ethnology*, of their location *Ethnography*, of extinct organic life *Palæontology*, and of existing life *Biology*.

An airship with a constant speed of 100 miles an hour would take nearly 105 years to reach the Sun. The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,901·8 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (584,000,000 miles in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes).

† It has been estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000, a total which will be reached about A.D. 2200, at the present rate of increase.

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS.

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off Mindanao, 32,089 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each :—

Oceans.

Name	Area of Basin (sq. miles).	Greatest Depth (feet).
Pacific	63,986,000	Off Mindanao, 32,089
Atlantic	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 31,366
Indian	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968
Arctic	5,541,600	North Polar, 13,200
Seas.		
Malay	3,137,000	Kei Trench, 21,342
Central American	1,770,170	Caribbean, 20,568
Mediterranean	1,145,000	*Pola* Deep, 12,276
Behring	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk	582,000	Kurile Trough, 10,554
East China	480,000	*about* 10,500
Hudson Bay	472,000	*about* 1,500
Japan	405,000	*about* 10,200
Andaman	305,000	*about* 11,000
North Sea	221,000	Skaggerak, 1,998
Red Sea	178,000	20° N., 7,254
Baltic	158,000	*about* 12,000

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

The following list contains the principal peaks of such ranges as the Himalayas and the Andes, and the highest mountains in other ranges.

Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.
Everest	Himalayas	29,000
Godwin-Austen (K 2)	,,	28,250
Kanchanganga I.	,,	28,146
,, II.	,,	27,803
Makalu	,,	27,790
Illampu (Sorata)	Andes	25,248
Illimani	,,	24,633
Aconcagua	,,	23,025
*Sahama	,,	21,480
Chimborazo	,,	20,498
Lullialluco	,,	20,244
McKinley	Alaska	20,300
Kilima Njaro	Tanganyika	19,720
*Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
Mount Logan	Rockies	19,539
*Mount Elias	,,	19,500
Elburg	Caucasus	18,526
Demavend	,,	18,464
Tolima	Cordilleras	18,320
Charles Louis	New Guinea	18,000
*Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,540
Citlaltepetl	,,	17,360
*Sangay	Ecuador	17,124
Koshtan Tau	Caucasus	17,096
Kenya	Kenya	17,040
Ararat	Armenia	16,916
Ruwenzori	Uganda	16,800
Kazbek	Caucasus	16,546
Mont Blanc	Alps	15,781

* *Volcanoes.* In addition to those marked, Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in Europe, Erebus and Terror in the Antarctic, Hecla and Skoptar Jokul in Iceland, Mauna Loa, Kea and Hualalai in Hawaii, Tomboro in Sunda Is'ds., and Le Souffrier and La Pelée in W. Indies.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS.

Name of Island.	Ocean.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	827,300
New Guinea (Brit.-Neth.)	Pacific	330,000
Borneo (Brit.-Netherlands)	,,	280,000
Baffin Land (British)	Arctic	236,000
Madagascar (French)	Indian	228,900
Sumatra (Netherlands)	,,	160,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,603
Honshiu (Japan)	Pacific	87,500
Celébes (Netherlands)	Indian	72,000
Prince Albert, &c. (British)	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	58,500
Java (Netherlands)	Indian	48,400
North Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	44,500
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44,000
Luzon (U.S.A.)	Pacific	41,000
Newfoundland (British)	Atlantic	40,200
Iceland (Independent)	,,	40,000
Ellesmere (British)	Arctic	40,000
Mindanao (U.S.A.)	Pacific	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan)	,,	36,500
Ireland	Atlantic	32,600
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Sakhalin (Russo-Japanese)	Pacific	29,100
Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic	28,200
Tasmania (British)	Pacific	26,215
Ceylon (British)	Indian	25,400
Banks (British)	Arctic	25,000
North Devon (British)	,,	24,000
Vancouver (British)	Pacific	20,000
Melville Land (British)	Arctic	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Argentine)	Atlantic	18,500
Southampton (British)	Arctic	17,800
West Spitsbergen (Norway)	,,	15,260
Prince of Wales (British)	,,	15,000
Formosa (Japanese)	Pacific	13,500
North Somerset (British)	Arctic	12,000
Sicily (Italian)	Medit.	10,000

THE LONGEST RIVERS.†

River.	Outflow.	Length in Miles.
Amazon	Atlantic	4,000
Nile	Mediterranean	3,600
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	3,160
Missouri	Mississippi River	3,000
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	3,000
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	3,000
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	,, ,,	2,500
Paraná	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
La Plata	South Atlantic	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambesi	Moçambique	1,600
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500

† The most famous river falls are *Niagara*, between the Province of Ontario and New York State, on the Niagara River; the *Victoria Falls* on the Zambesi River; *Iguassu*, between Argentina and Brazil; and the series of falls in the *Yosemite Valley* in California.

THE LARGEST SHIPS.

Ship.	Tons.	Dimensions (ft.)
a) Majestic (Brit.)	56,551	915×100×58
a) Leviathan (U.S.)	59,957	907×100×58
Berengaria (Brit.)	52,226	883× 98×57
Olympic (Brit.)	46,439	852× 92×59
Aquitania (Brit.)	45,647	868× 97×59
Ile de France (French)	43,500	757× 91×61
Paris (French)	34,569	735× 85×59
Homeric (Brit.)	34,351	751× 83×48
Roma (Ital.)	33,000	664× 82×51
Columbus (Germ.)	32,354	749× 83×49
Mauretania (Brit.)	30,696	762× 88×57
Statendam (Neth.)	28,150	670× 81×49
Belgenland (Brit.)	27,132	670× 78×44
Empress of Scotland (Brit.)	25,128	677× 77×50
Saturnia (Ital.)	25,000	
Adriatic (Brit.)	24,541	709× 75×52
Conte Biancamano (Ital.)	24,416	650× 76×27
Duilio (Ital.)	24,281	602× 76×46
Rotterdam (Neth.)	24,149	650× 77×43
Baltic (Brit.)	23,884	709× 75×52
George Washington (U.S.)	23,788	699× 78×50
France (French)	23,769	690× 75×48
Alcantara (Brit.)	22,150	630× 78×40
Asturias (Brit.)	22,137	630× 78×40
Minnetonka (Brit.)	21,998	600× 80×49
Empress of Australia (Br.)	21,861	589× 75×41
Minnewaska (Brit.)	21,716	600× 80×49
Giulio Cesare (Ital.)	21,657	602× 76×46
Empress of Canada (Brit.)	21,517	627× 77×42
Cedric (Brit.)	21,227	680× 75×44
Celtic (Brit.)	21,179	680× 75×44
America (U.S.)	21,144	668× 74×47

NOTE (*a*). The *Leviathan* is 8 ft. shorter than the *Majestic*, and if measured according to the rules adopted by British Lines her tonnage would be 54,282; the *Majestic*, measured according to the rules adopted by the U.S. Shipping Board, would be 61,206 tons.

THE LONGEST BRIDGES.

(With length, in metres, between main abutments—*i.e.*, length of *waterway*.)

Name.	Metres.
Tay Bridge, Scotland	3,136
Forth Bridge, Scotland	2,530
Rio Salado, Argentina	2,043
Rio Dulce, Argentina	1,788
Hardinge, India	1,641
Victoria, Canada	1,623
Queensborough, U.S.A.	1,134
Brooklyn, U.S.A.	1,052
Manhattan, U.S.A.	890
Ohio, U.S.A.	452

THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS.

	Feet.
Woolworth's, New York, U.S.A.	792
Metropolitan Life, New York, U.S.A.	700
Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt	450
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England	404
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), England	365

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened, year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width,§ feet.	Cost.
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	88	£2,600,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26·25	72	1,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72	1,170,000
Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	19,000,000
Kronstadt-Petrograd (Russia)	1890	16	20·50	220	2,000,000
Manchester (England)	1894	35·5	26	120	15,500,000
Panama (U.S.A.)	1914	50·5	45	300	75,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (U.S.A.)	1855	1·6	22	100	2,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1·11	20·25	142	560,000
Suez (Egypt)	1869	100	30	147	29,725,000
Welland (Canada)	1887	26·75	14	100	5,000,000

† Reconstructed 1914. § At the bottom.

THE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

	Entered Tons.	Cleared Tons.	Ocean Trade £
London	24,717,055	22,347,920	*745,425,872
New York	19,359,533	20,662,970	*706,186,646
Liverpool	13,185,360	12,572,997	*579,680,083
Hamburg	11,591,340	9,867,945	...
Antwerp	25,047,634	...	...
Manchester	8,805,349	2,476,316	*115,647,548
Hull	5,450,067	4,845,336	*115,083,167
Marseilles	8,638,113	7,452,750	...
Glasgow	4,143,556	4,884,653	*87,506,940
Montreal	1,898,000	1,961,000	125,000,000
Philadelphia	3,126,399	2,601,711	68,140,000
Hong Kong	14,910,026	14,922,232	*167,613,388
Colombo	8,943,786	8,885,964	...
Genoa	4,038,246	4,054,278	101,707,000
Kobé	5,335,000	5,182,000	100,668,000
New Orleans	4,831,422	5,066,258	102,560,000
Calcutta	2,941,846	2,650,040	96,262,000
San Francisco	1,493,836	1,538,741	68,870,000
Yokohama	3,456,000	3,359,000	156,000,000
Singapore	6,802,009	6,612,000	101,686,212
Buenos Aires	3,909,000	...	90,956,000
Shanghai	7,810,000	7,906,000	122,000,000
Bombay	3,888,272	3,826,177	79,733,000
Southampton	9,196,723	9,151,009	*93,095,224
Bristol	2,380,098	2,075,123	*40,474,020
Sydney, N.S.W.	2,361,883	...	78,910,000
Newcastle	7,205,071	8,536,788	*43,228,065
Grimsby	2,178,474	2,306,861	*38,470,040
Alexandria	3,107,966	3,103,481	56,840,000
Rangoon	2,295,153	2,337,386	50,907,533
Rio de Janeiro	3,067,000	3,031,000	32,657,800
Cardiff	6,588,730	8,829,013	*31,427,126
Leith	1,453,064	1,523,867	*27,123,909
Monte Video	6,489,000	6,473,000	19,527,000

* 1925 figures, others 1924 or latest available.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

These are generally enumerated as follows:—
The Pyramids.
The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
The Tomb of Mausolus.
The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
The Colossus of Rhodes.
The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria.

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

Language.	People.
English	160,000,000
German	100,000,000
Russian	100,000,000
French	70,000,000
Spanish	50,000,000
Italian	50,000,000
Portuguese	25,000,000

THE WORLD'S COAL OUTPUT.

The United States Geological Survey has estimated the total output of coal for the world in 1923 at 1,337,000,000 short tons (2,000 lb.).

Country.	Metric Tons (2,204 lb.).	
	1922.	1923.
United States	417,000,000	495,000,000
Germany:		
Coal	141,000,000	62,250,000
Lignite	137,000,000	119,000,000
Great Britain	256,000,000	276,000,000
France	25,000,000	38,000,000
Japan	25,000,000	27,000,000
Poland	24,000,000	36,000,000

PETROLEUM OUTPUT OF WORLD.

(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons.)

	1922.	1923.
U.S.A.	557,531	732,407
Mexico	182,278	149,585
Russia	35,692	38,167
Persia	...	25,000
Neth. E. Indies	16,720	15,000
Rumania	9,843	10,850
Other Countries	56,651	37,506
Total	858,715	1,008,515

RUBBER OUTPUT OF WORLD.

Quality.	1922.	1923.
	Tons (2240 lb.)	Tons (2240 lb.)
Plantation	355,000	385,000
Brazil	21,760	22,600
Other	3,200	5,500
Total	379,960	413,100

COTTON PRODUCTION OF WORLD.

(Bales of 472 lb.)	1923.	1924.
U.S.A.	9,762,000	10,128,000
India	4,247,000	4,250,000
Egypt	1,170 000	1,213,000
Brazil	553,000	719,000
Russia	55,000	321,000
Mexico	178,000	139,000
Peru	203,000	.....
Korea	.....	100,000
Uganda	.....	90,000
Sudan	.....	40,000
Other Countries	2,732,000	2,125,000
Total	18,900,000	19,125,000

OUTPUT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Gold.	1924.	1925.
Transvaal	£40,700,000	£40,800,000
Other British	15,400 000	15,500,000
Foreign Countries	23,900,000	24,800,000
Total	£80,000,000	£81,100,000
Silver.	1924.	1925
Mexico	£91,000,000	£91,000,000
U.S.A.	65,000,000	66,000,000
Canada	20,000,000	19,000,000
Other Countries	63,000,000	64,000,000
Total	£239,000,000	£240,000,000

TAXATION PER HEAD.

Great Britain (1925-1925), £15 14*s.*
France (1925-1926), *Francs* 706.
Germany (1925-1926), *Reichmarks* 100½.
Italy (1924-1925), *Lire* 342.
U.S.A. (1925-1926) (Federal), *Dollars* 27½.

EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

Distance from London and from each other.

From this table the distance which separates twenty-one cities of Europe can be ascertained at a glance: *e.g.*, (1) London is 270 miles from (6) Antwerp and 1,915 from (18) Moscow, while (3) Paris is 1,843 miles from (18) Moscow and 1,219 miles from (21) Stockholm

	(1) London	(2) Liverpool	(3) Paris	(4) Madrid	(5) Lisbon	(6) Antwerp	(7) Hamburg	(8) Berlin	(9) Berne	(10) Turin	(11) Vienna	(12) Munich	(13) Rome	(14) Trieste	(15) Warsaw	(16) Constantinople	(17) Odessa	(18) Moscow	(19) Leningrad	(20) Copenhagen	(21) Stockholm
(1)																					
(2)	202																				
(3)	287	489																			
(4)	1195	1397	908																		
(5)	1610	1812	1323	415																	
(6)	270	472	211	1119	1530																
(7)	657	859	587	1495	1804	412															
(8)	746	948	674	1582	1889	497	178														
(9)	646	848	359	1183	1602	460	678	611													
(10)	787	989	500	1073	1506	719	839	837	297												
(11)	980	1182	849	1668	2157	727	605	427	535	720											
(12)	768	970	582	1477	1897	522	579	401	295	470	266										
(13)	1195	1397	907	1223	1746	1033	1180	1048	639	414	840	647									
(14)	1150	1352	863	1416	1828	1009	1066	888	533	391	370	487	510								
(15)	1135	1557	1067	1925	2593	895	576	398	1021	1156	436	702	1276	806							
(16)	2030	2232	1899	2718	3345	2025	1903	1699	1883	2018	1298	1564	2138	1725	1205						
(17)	1917	2119	1760	2625	3117	1737	1418	1240	1545	1680	960	1226	1800	1330	842	363					
(18)	1915	2117	1843	2904	3414	1706	1387	1209	1832	1967	1247	1513	2087	1617	811	1339	950				
(19)	1774	1976	1699	2874	3288	1588	1269	1091	1714	2119	399	1395	2239	1769	693	1733	1356	406			
(20)	979	1181	812	1600	2012	620	208	270	885	1047	697	671	1318	1067	668	1510	1510	1252	846		
(21)	1289	1491	1219	1972	2384	993	580	685	1176	1337	1110	1084	1731	1171	1082	2408	1510	836	430	416	

THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD.

(500,000 inhabitants.)

LONDON (Greater), England (1921) ...	7,476,168	Baltimore, U.S.A. (1920)	733,826
New York (Greater), U.S.A. (1925) ...	6,103,384	Manchester, England (1921)	730,551
BERLIN, Prussia (1925)	4,000,000	ROME, Italy (1921)	700,000
PARIS, France (1921)	3,000,000	Naples, Italy (1915)	698,000
Chicago, U.S.A. (1920)	2,701,705	PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (1922)	680,000
TOKIO, Japan (1917)	2,270,000	COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1922)	670,000
VIENNA, Austria (1914)	1,842,000	Milan, Italy (1915)	663,000
Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1920)	1,823,779	Amsterdam, Netherlands (1918)	644,000
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1918)	1,722,000	Shanghai (China)	639,000
Osaka, Japan (1917)	1,633,000	Kobé, Japan (1922)	637,000
MOSCOW, Russia (1925)	1,600,000	Montreal, Canada (1921)	618,506
PEKING, China (1917)	1,300,000	Munich, Bavaria (1910)	596,000
Calcutta, India (1921)	1,263,392	Kioto, Japan (1922)	591,000
Canton, China	1,250,000	Leipsic, Saxony (1910)	590,090
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1910)	1,200,000	Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1920)	588,343
SYDNEY, New South Wales (1926)	1,100,000	Barcelona, Spain (1910)	587,000
WARSAW, Poland (1913)	1,000,000	Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1920)	576,673
Bombay, India (1921)	1,172,953	Marseilles, France (1911)	551,000
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1910)	1,160,000	Santiago, Chile (1924)	550,000
Glasgow, Scotland (1921)	1,034,069	DRESDEN, Saxony (1910)	548,000
Constantinople, Turkey (1912)	1,000,000	Lyons, France (1911)	524,000
Detroit, U.S.A. (1920)	993,678	Madras, India (1921)	522,951
Hamburg, Germany (1910)	931,000	Toronto, Canada (1921)	521,893
Birmingham, England (1921)	919,438	Cologne, Prussia (1910)	517,000
MELBOURNE, Victoria (1925)	912,130	Breslau, Prussia (1910)	512,000
BRUSSELS, Belgium (1920)	808,000	Singapore (1926)	511,500
Liverpool, England (1921)	803,118	Buffalo, U.S.A. (1920)	506,775
CAIRO, Egypt (1917)	800,000	San Francisco, U.S.A. (1920)	506,676
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1920)	796,836	Rotterdam, Netherlands (1918)	501,281
St. Louis, U.S.A. (1920)	772,897	LISBON, Portugal (1920)	500,000
MADRID, Spain (1920)	750,000	BANGKOK, Siam (1909)	450,000
Boston, U.S.A. (1920)	748,060		

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.

	Area in Statute Acres.	Population. 1911.	Population. 1921.
Within the Registrar-General's Table of Mortality ... Within the Limits of the County of London ...	74,816	4,521,685	4,483,249
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits ...	675	19,657	13,709
Central Criminal Court District ...	268,356	6,610,031	...
Metropolitan Police District (not including City) ...	442,749	7,231,701	7,466,492
Metropolitan and City Police Districts ...	443,424	7,251,358	7,480,201
Proposed "London Health Area" ...	3,045,120	9,201,484	9,610,204

Parliamentary Boundaries.—In consequence of changes under the Representation of the People Act (1918) the *Administrative County of London* now includes the whole of the *Metropolitan* Parliamentary Division. It also comprises the City of London and the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs.

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, with an assessable value for 1924 of £62,830,255, and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles. The number of new houses built since 1879 up to and including the year 1922 is 650,406.

HIGHEST MOUNTAIN RANGES.

Continent.	Range.	Highest Peak.	Feet
Europe	Alps	Mont Blanc	15,781
England	Cumbrian	Scafell	3,210
Wales	Carnarvon	Snowdon	3,571
Scotland	Grampian	Ben Nevis	4,406
Ireland	Macgillicuddy	Carrantuohill	3,414
Asia	Himalaya	Everest	29,000
Africa	Tanganyika	Kilima Njaro	19,720
North America	Alaska	Logan	19,539
South America	Andes	Illampu	25,248
Australia	Munlong	Kosciusko	7,328
New Zealand	Southern Alps	Cook	12,349
Oceania	N. Borneo	Kini Balu	13,700

THE UNION JACK.

FLYING THE UNION JACK.—Although there is no definite list of days on which the Union Jack should be hoisted, the rules suggested by the London County Council appear to meet with general approval. The Union Jack is flown from 8 a.m. until sunset on the following days :—

April 23.—St. George's Day.
May 6.—Anniversary of the King's Accession.
May 24.—Empire Day.
May 26.—The Queen's Birthday.
June 3.—The King's Birthday.
June 4.— Do., Official celebration.
June 23.—The Prince of Wales's Birthday.
October 21.—Anniversary of Trafalgar.

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the King.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The President of the United States of America is elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires.

	Name.	State.	Party.	Born.	Years of Office.	Died.	Age.
1.	GEORGE WASHINGTON	Va.	Fed.	1732	1789–1797	1799	67
2.	John Adams	Mass.	,,	1735	1797–1801	1826	90
3.	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	Dem.-Rep	1743	1801–1809	1826	83
4.	James Madison	Va.	,,	1751	1809–1817	1836	85
5.	James Monroe	Va.	,,	1758	1817–1825	1831	73
6.	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	,,	1767	1825–1829	1848	80
7.	Andrew Jackson	Tenn.	Dem.	1767	1829–1837	1845	78
8.	Martin Van Buren	N.Y.	,,	1782	1837–1841	1862	79
9.	William Henry Harrison†	Ohio	Whig	1773	March–April, 1841	1841	68
10.	John Tyler (*a*)	Va.	,,	1790	1841–1845	1862	71
11.	James Knox Polk	Tenn.	Dem.	1795	1845–1849	1849	53
12.	Zachary Taylor†	La.	Whig	1784	1849–1850	1850	65
13.	Millard Fillmore (*a*)	N.Y.	,,	1800	1850–1853	1874	74
14.	Franklin Pierce	N.H.	Dem.	1804	1853–1857	1869	64
15.	James Buchanan	Pa.	,,	1791	1857–1861	1868	77
16.	Abraham Lincoln†§	Ill.	Rep.	1809	1861–1865	1865	56
17.	Andrew Johnson (*a*)	Tenn.	,,	1808	1865–1869	1875	66
18.	Ulysses Simpson Grant	Ill.	,,	1822	1869–1877	1885	63
19.	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Ohio	,,	1822	1877–1881	1893	70
20.	James Abram Garfield†§	Ohio	,,	1831	March–Sept., 1881	1881	49
21.	Chester Alan Arthur (*a*)	N.Y.	,,	1830	1881–1885	1886	56
22.	Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1837	1885–1889	1908	71
23.	Benjamin Harrison	Ind.	Rep.	1833	1889–1893	1901	67
24.	Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1837	1893–1897	1908	71
25.	William McKinley†§	Ohio	Rep.	1843	1897–1901	1901	58
26.	Theodore Roosevelt (*a*)	N.Y.	,,	1858	1901–1909	1919	60
27.	William Howard Taft	Ohio	,,	1857	1909–1913	...	...
28.	Woodrow Wilson	N.J.	Dem.	1856	1913–1921	1924	67
29.	Warren Gamaliel Harding†	Ohio	Rep.	1865	1921–1923	1923	57
30.	Calvin Coolidge (*a*)	Mass.	Rep.	1872	1923–1925 1925–1929	...	...

NOTES.—† Died in office. § Assassinated. (*a*) Elected as Vice-President.

FRENCH DYNASTIES AND PRESIDENTS.

The Capets.

Hugh Capet, "The Great"	987
Louis IX., "St. Louis"	1226
Philip, "The Hardy"	1270
Philip, "The Fair"	1285
Louis X.	1314
John I.	1316
Philip, "The Long"	1316
Charles IV., "The Handsome"	1322

The House of Valois.

Philip VI., de Valois, "The Fortunate"	1328
John II., "The Good"	1350
Charles V., "The Wise"	1364
Charles VI., "The Beloved"	1380
Charles VII., "The Victorious"	1422
Louis XI.	1461
Charles VIII.	1483
Louis XII.	1498
Francis I.	1515
Henry II.	1547
Francis II.	1559
Charles IX.	1560
Henry III., last of the race	1574

The House of Bourbon.

Henry IV., "The Great," King of Navarre	1589
Louis XIII., "The Just"	1610
Louis XIV., "The Great," Dieudonné	1643
Louis XV., "The Well-beloved"	1715
Louis XVI. (guillotined 21 January, 1793)	1774
Louis XVII. (never reigned)	1793

The First Republic.

The National Convention first sat...21 Sept.	1792
The Directory nominated...1 Nov.	1795

The Consulate.

Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun 24 Dec.	1799

The First Empire.

Napoleon I. decreed Emperor...18 May,	1804
Napoleon II. (never reigned)...died 22 July,	1832

The Restoration.

Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris ...3 May,	1814
Charles X. (dep. 30 July, 1830; d. 6 Nov. 1836)	1824

The House of Orleans.

Louis Philippe, King of the French...	1830
(Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848; d. 26 August, 1850.)	

The Second Republic.

Provisional Government formed...22 Feb.	1848
Louis Napoleon elected President...10 Dec.	1848

The Second Empire.

Napoleon III. elected Emperor...22 Nov.	1852
(Deposed 4 Sept., 1870; died 9 Jan., 1873.)	

Third Republic.

Committee of Public Defence...4 Sept.	1870
Louis Adolphe Thiers...31 Aug.	1871
Marshall MacMahon...24 May,	1873
Jules Grévy...30 Jan.	1879
Marie François Sadi Carnot...3 Dec.	1887
Jean Casimir Perier ...27 June,	1894
François Felix Faure...17 Jan.	1895
Emile Loubet...18 Feb.	1899
Armand Fallières ...18 Jan.	1906
Raymond Poincaré ...17 Jan.	1913
Paul Deschanel ...18 Feb.	1920
Alexandre Millerand ...20 Sept.	1920
Gaston Doumergue...13 June,	1924

GEORGE III. was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II.), and of Princess Augusta (youngest daughter of Frederick II., Duke of Saxe-Gotha Altenburg). His Majesty was *born* at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, June 4, 1738; *succeeded* to the Throne Oct. 25, 1760; *married* Princess Charlotte (daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz); and was *crowned* with her on Sept. 22, 1761. The government was carried on, from Feb. 5, 1811, until the death of King George III., by his eldest son George, under the title of *Prince Regent*. King George III. *died* at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820, his issue being:—

1. GEORGE IV. George Augustus Frederick, *Prince of Wales*, born Aug. 12, 1762, married Princess Caroline of Brunswick, succeeded to the Throne, Jan. 29, 1820, and died without surviving issue June 26, 1830.

2. Frederick, *Duke of York and Albany*, born Aug. 16, 1763, married Princess Frederica of Prussia, was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and died without issue Jan. 5, 1827.

3. WILLIAM IV. William, *Duke of Clarence*, born Aug. 21, 1765; was Lord High Admiral of England; married July 11, 1818, Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters, who predeceased him; succeeded to the Throne, June 26, 1830, and died June 20, 1837.

4. Charlotte, *Princess Royal*, born Sept. 29, 1766, married Frederick, King of Württemberg, and died without issue.

5. Edward, *Duke of Kent*, born Nov. 2, 1767, married Princess Victoria (daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and widow of Charles, Prince of Leiningen), died Jan. 23, 1820. Their Royal Highnesses had issue a daughter, Princess Victoria, born May 24, 1819, who succeeded to the Throne as QUEEN VICTORIA, June 20, 1837.

6. Augusta, born Nov. 8, 1768, died unmarried Sept. 22, 1840.

7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770, married Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse, and died without issue Jan. 10, 1840.

8. KING OF HANOVER. Ernest, *Duke of Cumberland*, born June 5, 1771, married Frederica daughter of Frederick V., Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz), succeeded as King of Hanover June 20, 1837 (on death of William IV., owing to the exclusion of Queen Victoria by the provisions of the Salic Law), died Nov. 28, 1851.

9. Augustus, *Duke of Sussex*, born Jan 27, 1773, died without succession April 24, 1843.

10. Adolphus, *Duke of Cambridge*, born Feb. 24, 1774, married Princess Augusta (daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse), *see* below.

11. Mary, born April 25, 1776, married William Frederick, *Duke of Gloucester*, died without issue April 30, 1857.

12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777, died unmarried May 27, 1848.

13. Octavius, born Feb. 23, 1779, died May 3, 1783.

14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780, died Aug. 26, 1782.

15. Amelia, born Aug. 7, 1783, died unmarried Nov. 2, 1810.

DESCENDANTS OF H.R.H. ADOLPHUS, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, born Feb 24, 1774, died July 8, 1850.

1. H.R.H. Prince George, *Duke of Cambridge*, born March 26, 1819, Field-Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, 1856-1895, died without succession March 17, 1904.

2. H.R.H. Princess Augusta, born July 19, 1822, married the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz; died 1904.

3. H.R.H. Princess Marie Adelaide, born Nov. 27, 1833, married H.H. Francis, Duke of Teck, died Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being:—

(1) H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (QUEEN MARY), Col.-in-Ch. 13th/18th Hrs., born at Kensington Palace, May 26, 1867, married July 6, 1893, H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, *Duke of York*, who succeeded to the Throne, May 6, 1910, as KING GEORGE V. (*see* "House of Windsor"), crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.

(2) Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, *Marquess of Cambridge*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., born Aug. 13, 1868, married Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster, their issue being (*a*) George Francis Hugh Cambridge, *Earl of Eltham*, born 1895, married (1923) Miss Dorothy Hastings; (*b*) Lady Victoria Constance Mary Cambridge, born 1897, married (1923) the Duke of Beaufort; (*c*) Lady Helena Frances Augusta Cambridge, born 1899, married (1919) Lt.-Col. J. E. Gibbs, M.C.; (*d*) Lord Frederick Charles Edward Cambridge, born 1907.

(3) H.S.H. Prince Francis, born Jan. 7, 1870, died Oct. 22, 1910.

(4) Alexander Augustus Frederick George, *Earl of Athlone*, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. 7th Hussars, *Governor-General of the Union of South Africa*, born April 14, 1874, married H.R.H. Princess Alice of Albany (*see* "Queen Victoria's Family"), their issue being (*a*) Lady May Helen Emma Cambridge, born 1906; (*b*) Rupert Alexander George Augustus Cambridge, *Viscount Trematon*, born 1907.

CHILDREN OF H.M. KING CHRISTIAN IX. OF DENMARK,
born April 8, 1818; died Jan. 29, 1906.

1. H.M. KING FREDERICK VIII. OF DENMARK, born June 3, 1843, married H.R.H. Princess Louise of Sweden and Norway, died May 14, 1912.

2. H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK (QUEEN ALEXANDRA), Col.-in-Ch. 25th/29th Hrs., born Dec. 1, 1844, married March 10, 1863, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.), crowned with King Edward VII. at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 9, 1902; died Nov. 20, 1925.

3. H.R.H. PRINCE WILHELM OF DENMARK (GEORGE I., KING OF THE HELLENES, from June 6, 1863), born Dec. 24, 1845, married Oct. 27, 1867, H.R. & I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, died at Salonika, March 18, 1913.

4. H.R.H. PRINCESS DAGMAR OF DENMARK, born Nov. 26, 1847, married Nov. 9, 1866, Alexander III., *Emperor of All the Russias*.

5. H.R.H. PRINCESS THYRA OF DENMARK, born Sept. 23, 1853, married Dec. 21, 1878, the *Duke of Cumberland*.

6. H.R.H. PRINCE VLADEMAR OF DENMARK, born Oct. 27, 1858, married Oct. 20, 1885, Princess Marie of Orleans.

QUEEN VICTORIA, the only child of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, son of George III., was *born* May 24, 1819; *succeeded* to the Throne June 20, 1837; *crowned* June 28, 1838; *married* Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha. PRINCE CONSORT (*born* Aug. 26, 1819, *died* Dec. 14, 1861); *died* Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, Frederic, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901.

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843; married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married *the late* Admiral of the Fleet the Marquess of Milford Haven, P.C., G.C.B. (*in.* and *c.*), G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Personal A.D.C. to King George V. (died Sept. 11, 1921); having issue:—

(*a*) Alice (*Princess Andrew of Greece*), born Feb. 25, 1885;

(*b*) Lady Louisa Mountbatten (*Crown Princess of Sweden*, born July 13, 1889; married Nov. 3, 1923, H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden.

(*c*) George, *Marquess of Milford Haven*, K.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Lieutenant, R.N. (*see* p. 98);

(*d*) Lord Louis Mountbatten, K.C.V.O., born June 25, 1900, Sub-Lieut., R.N.; married July 18, 1922, Edwina Cynthia Annette, daughter of Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Wilfrid Ashley, M.P. (and has issue a daughter, born Feb. 14, 1924).

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (*Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia*), born Nov. 1, 1864; died 1918.

(iii) Irene (*Princess Henry of Prussia*), born July 11, 1866.

(iv) Ernest Louis of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868.

(v) Alix (*Tsaritsa of Russia*), born June 6, 1872, died July 16, 1918.

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

4. Admiral of the Fleet, H.R.H. Prince Alfred, *Duke of Edinburgh*, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as *Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*, Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900.

5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Victoria, G.B.E., born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to the late General H.R.H. *Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein* (died Oct. 28, 1917); died June 9, 1923. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.

(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869.

(iii) H.H. Princess Victoria, born May 3, 1870.

(iv) H.H. Princess Marie Louise Augusta, born Aug. 12, 1872.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K.G.

7. Field-Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. (*see also* p. 272) born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. *the late* Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917). Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret (born Jan. 15, 1882, died May 1, 1920), married H.R.H. *the Crown Prince of Sweden*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., leaving issue.

(ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., Personal A.D.C. to King George V., born Jan. 13, 1883, married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife having issue *Earl of Macduff*, born Aug. 9, 1914.

(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (*Lady Patricia Ramsay*), born March 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, 1919, Capt. Hon. Alexander Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec. 21, 1919.

8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, DUKE OF ALBANY, K.G., P.C., K.T., &c., born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept. 2, 1922), died March 28, 1884. Issue:—

(i) Alice Mary, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck (*Earl of Athlone*), G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (*see* p. 89).

(ii) Charles Edward, *Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha*, born July 19, 1884.

9. H.R.H. PRINCESS BEATRICE, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896). Issue:—

(i) Alexander, *Marquess of Carisbrooke*, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison.

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, H.M. Alfonso XIII., KING OF SPAIN.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889; died April 23, 1922.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

THE FAMILY OF KING EDWARD VII.

KING EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, *born* November 9, 1841; *married* March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, *born* December 1, 1844 (died Nov. 20, 1925), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark; *succeeded* to the Throne January 22, 1901; *crowned* in Westminster Abbey, August 9, 1902; *died* May 6, 1910. Issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, *Duke of Clarence*, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, *Princess Royal*, Col.-in-Ch. 4th–7th D. G., born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife. Issue:—

(i.) H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (*H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught*), born May 17, 1891; married Oct. 25, 1913, to H.R.H. Prince Arthur (*see above*).

(ii.) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893; married Nov. 12 1923 Lord Carnegie (*see* Earl of Southesk, p. 103).

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria (*H.M. Queen of Norway*), born Nov. 3, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., KING OF NORWAY. Issue:—

H.R.H. Olav, *Crown Prince of Norway*, born July 2, 1903.

6. H.R.H. Prince Alexander JOHN Charles Albert, born April 6, died April 7, 1871.

English Kings and Queens, A.D. 827 to 1603.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age	Rgnd.
	Saxons and Danes.				
EGGBERT	King of Wessex and all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Egbert	839	858	—	19
ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858	860	—	2
ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred the Great	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward the Elder	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	32	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	17	4
ETHELRED II.	Half-brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE THE DANE	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	24	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor	1066	1066	44	0
	The House of Normandy.				
WILLIAM I.	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.	Third son of William I.	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.	Youngest son of William I.	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.	1135	1154	50	19
	The House of Plantagenet.				
HENRY II.	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.; his grandmother, Matilda of Scotland, was a lineal descendant of Alfred the Great and of Egbert	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III.	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III.	Eldest son of Edward II.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edwd. III.	1377	Dep. 1399	34	22
	The House of Lancaster.				
HENRY IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.	Only son of Henry V. (died 1471)	1422	Dep. 1461	49	39
	The House of York.				
EDWARD IV.	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edw. III.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	Eldest son of Edward IV.	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III.	Younger brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	35	2
	The House of Tudor.				
HENRY VII.	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I.	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Arragon	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44

Scottish Kings and Queens, A.D. 1057 to 1603.

Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm Ceann-mór	Apr., 1057
Donald Ban	Nov., 1093
Duncan	May, 1094
Donald Ban...rest	Nov., 1095
Edgar	Sept., 1097
Alexander I.	Jan. 8, 1107
David I.	April 27, 1124
Malcolm (*Maiden*)	May 24, 1153
William (*The Lion*)	Dec. 9, 1165
Alexander II.	Dec. 4, 1214
Alexander III.	July 8, 1249
Margaret of Norway	Mar. 19, 1286
John Baliol	Nov. 17, 1292
Robert I. (Bruce)	Mar. 27, 1306
David II.	June 7, 1329
Robert II. (Stewart)	Feb. 22, 1371
Robert III.	April 12, 1390
James I.	April 4, 1406
James II.	Feb. 20, 1437
James III.	Aug. 3, 1460
James IV.	June 11, 1488
James V.	Sept. 9, 1513
Mary	Dec. 16, 1542
Francis and Mary	Apr. 24, 1558
Mary	Dec. 5, 1560
Henry and Mary	July 29, 1565
Mary	Feb. 10, 1567
James VI.	July 29, 1567

(Ascended English throne as James I., March 24, 1603.)

British Kings and Queens from 1603.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	The House of Stuart.				
JAMES I. (VI. of Scot.)	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddau. of James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII.	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
	Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649.				
	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8. Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-9.				
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II. (VII. of Scot.)	Second son of Charles I. (died Sept. 16, 1701)) (Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689))	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	68	3
WILLIAM III. and MARY II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I. / Eldest daughter of James II.	1689	1702 / 1694	51 / 33	13 / 6
ANNE	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
	The House of Hanover.				
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	1760	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III. (Regent from February 5, 1811)	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	1901	81	63
	The House of Saxe-Coburg.				
EDWARD VII.	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
	The House of Windsor.				
GEORGE V.	Surviving son of Edward VII.	1910	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

The House of Windsor is in direct descent from (*inter alios*) Ecgbert, King of Wessex, Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror; also from the Emperor Charlemagne (*b.* 742, *d.* 814), Rodrigo the Cid (*b.* 1030, *d.* 1099), the Emperor Barbarossa (*b.* 1123, *d.* 1190) and St. Louis, King of France (*b.* 1215, *d.* 1270).

WELSH SOVEREIGNS AND PRINCES.

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llewellyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I., and was born in Carnarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II., was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The present Prince was installed in Carnarvon Castle on July 13, 1911.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 840 to 1282.

Roderick the Great	840
Anarawd, son of Roderick	877
Howel Dda, the Good	942
Jefan and Jago	948
Howel ap Jefan, the Bad	972
Cadwallon, his brother	984
Meredith ap Owen ap Howell Dha	985
Idwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel	992
Llewelyn ap Sitsyhlt	1015
Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric	1023
Griffith ap Llewelyn Sitsyhlt	1034
Bleddyn	1063
Trahaern ap Caradoc	1073
Griffith ap Cynan	1079
Owain Gwynedd	1136
David ap Owain Gwynedd	1169
Llewelyn the Great	1194
David ap Llewelyn	1240
Llewelyn ap Griffith	1246

ENGLISH PRINCES, SINCE A.D. 1301.

Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II.), cr. Pr. of Wales	130
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	134
Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	137
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	139
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	145
Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	147
Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	148
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	148
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	150
Henry Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	161
Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	161
Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	163
George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	171
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	172
George William Frederick (George III.)	175
George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	176
Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	184
George (George V.)	190
Edward	191

The House of Windsor

HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY **George the Fifth,** by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her late Majesty Queen Alexandra; *born at Marlborough House*, June 3, 1865; *married* July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, QUEEN MARY, *born* May 26, 1867 (*see* "Family of King George III.," p. 89); *succeeded* to the Throne May 6, 1910; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue:—

1. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES (EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.M.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., F.R.S., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, Col. Welsh Guards, Col.-in-Chief Middlesex Regt., D.C.L.I., Seaforth Highrs., R. Scots. Fus., S. Wales Borderers, Leinster Regt., Royal Wilts. Yeomanry, and Cadet Corps of U.K., Captain R.N., Group Captain, Royal Air Force, *born* June 23, 1894.

2. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK (ALBERT Frederick Arthur George), Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Chief 11th Hussars, Somerset L.I., East Yorks Regt. and R.A.O.C., Hon. Col. 5th Bn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, a Captain R.N. and Group Captain R.A.F., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, *born* Dec. 14, 1895, *married* April 26, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (H.R.H. Duchess of York) and has issue:—

H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, *b.* April 21, 1926.

3. H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary), VISCOUNTESS LASCELLES, Col.-in-Chief Royal Scots, *born* April 25, 1897, *married* Feb. 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O., and has issue:—

(1) Hon. George Henry Hubert Lascelles, *b.* Feb. 7, 1923.
(2) Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, *b.* Aug. 21, 1924.

4. H.R.H. PRINCE HENRY (Henry William Frederick Albert), K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Lieut. 10th Hussars, *born* March 31, 1900.

5. H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE (George Edward Alexander Edmund), K.G., G.C.V.O., a Lieut., R.N., *born* Dec. 20, 1902.

6. H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, *born* July 12, 1905, *died* Jan. 18, 1919.

The King's Household.

The Lord Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cromer, G.C.I.E., C.V.O.
The Lord Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
The Master of the Horse, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.P., G.C.V.O.
The Treasurer of the Household, Lt.-Col. the Rt. Hon. G. A. Gibbs, M.P.
The Comptroller of the Household, Major Sir Harry Barnston, Bt., M.P.
The Vice-Chamberlain, Major G. R. J. Hennessy, O.B.E., M.P.

Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Privy Purse Office.

Secretary of the Privy Purse, Paymaster-Rear-Admiral P. J. H. L. Row, C.B.
Assistant Secretary to the Privy Purse, Clifford Longden, M.V.O.
Clerks, Hugh K. Punshon, M.V.O.; Alfred V. Marten, M.V.O.
H.M. Commissioner, Balmoral, Major D. W. A. D. Mackenzie, D.S.O.
Land Steward, Windsor, M. Conacher.
Agent, Sandringham, Arthur C. Beck, M.V.O.
Consulting Engineer, E. W. Monkhouse, M.A., M.Inst.C.E.

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Deputy Treasurer to the King, Ralph E. Harwood, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Comptroller of Supply, J. M. C. Barlerin, M.V.O.
Accountant, Master of the Household's Dept., Lord Chamberlain's Office, and Royal Mews, G. W. Green.
Accountant, Crown Equerry's Dept., Capt. R. Harwood.
Accountant, Pay Office, G. D. Field.
Store Clerk, H. Mercer.
Clerk of the Wine Cellars, C. Luxon.
Establishment Clerk, Miss V. Stewart-Richardson.
Clerk to Deputy Treasurer, A. G. Smalley.

Royal Almonry.

Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.

Hereditary Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter.
High Almoner, Very Rev. the Dean of Wells.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, C.V.O., M.A.
Secretary, Lawrence E. Tanner, M.A., F.S.A.
Assistant do., E. E. Ratcliffe.

Private Secretary's Office.

Private Secretary to the King, Lieut.-Col. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Equerries in Waiting, Capt. Sir Charles Cust, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N.; Capt. Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Col. Clive Wigram, C.B., C.S.I., C.V.O. (*and Assistant Private Secretary*); Maj. R. H. Seymour, C.V.O.; Capt. Hon. A. H. L. Hardinge, M.V.O., M.C. (*and Assistant Private Secretary*); Capt. Lord Claud N. Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Secretary of the Private Secretary's Office, Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.
Press Secretary, F. H. Mitchell, C.B.E.
Principal Clerk, Miss H. M. Milsom.
Clerks, Miss M. L. Alcock, Miss C. Howland, Miss V. Whishaw, Miss C. E. King.

The King's Archives.

Keeper of the King's Archives, Lieut.-Col. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Deputy Keeper,
Assistant Keeper, Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.
Recorder, Rev. Albert Lee, M.V.O., B.Sc., Ph.B., F.R.G.S.
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Lord Chamberlain's Office.
Buckingham Palace.

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Shorthand Writer and Typist, Miss J. Webster.
Lords in Waiting, The Lord Colebrooke, K.C.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. The Earl of Lucan, K.B.E., C.B.; The Viscount Gage; Brig.-Gen. The Viscount Hampden, K.C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.; The Lord Herschell, G.C.V.O.; The Earl of Airlie, M.C.
Grooms in Waiting, Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, K.C.V.O.; Sir E. W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; H. L. Verney, C.V.O.; Maj. P. Hunloke, C.V.O.; Col. Hon. C. Willoughby, C.V.O.; Admiral H. H. Campbell, C.B., C.V.O.; Maj. Hon. R. F. Molyneux, C.V.O.; Hon. Sir Sidney R. Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Extra Groom in Waiting, Hon. Montague C. Eliot, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Gentlemen at Arms: Captain, The Earl of Plymouth. *Lieutenant*, Col. St. John Corbet Gore, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E. *Standard Bearer*, Col. Wilford N. Lloyd, C.B., M.V.O. *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Brig.-Gen. A. F. Home, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Sub.-Officer*, Lt.-Col. W. A. Scott, C.V.O. *Maj.-Gen.*, B. R. Mitford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. *Brig.-Gens.*, Marsdin Newton; F. Gascoigne, C.M.G., D.S.O.; B. T. Buckley, C.B., C.M.G.; R. H. Kearsley, C.M.G., D.S.O.; C. C. Wheatley, C.M.G., D.S.O. *Colonels*, Walter Kelsey; Edward Keppel; Kenyon Mitford, C.M.G., A.D.C.; Sir Charles Forbes-Leith, Bt., O.B.E., A.D.C., M.P.; Alwyn de B. Paget; Earl of Lauderdale, O.B.E.; H. Gore-Browne; Quentin Agnew, D.S.O., M.V.O.; W. S. Fergusson, C.M.G.; Ulric Thynne, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.; Stanley Leonard Barry, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.; C. de W. Crookshank; Alan T. Paley, C.M.G., D.S.O. *Lieut.-Colonels*, C. Mansel-Jones, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.; J. MacRae-Gilstrap; Chas. H. Villiers; Raymond Webber; H. N. Schofield, V.C.; Rupert Stewart, M.V.O.; A. G. Maxwell, O.B.E.; S. H. Pollen, C.M.G.; G. H. J. Skeffington-Smyth, D.S.O. B. Granville, D.S.O.; Lord Herbert Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Hon. O. E. Vesey, C.B.E.; H. M. Pryce-Jones, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.; G. H. Barnett, C.M.G., D.S.O.; V. Vivian, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. *Majors*, Harry W. Ricardo; Edwd. Milner; Cyril Potter, O.B.E. *Captains*, Hamp-den Waller, C.V.O.; E. B. Towse, V.C., C.B.E.
Yeomen of the Guard: Captain, The Lord Desborough, G.C.V.O. *Lieutenant*, Capt. Sir Houston French, C.V.O. *Ensign*,
Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant,
Brig.-Gen. C. Wray, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. *Exons*, Maj. Colin W. MacRae, C.B.E.; Lt.-Col. G. R. Lascelles, O.B.E.; Brig.-Gen. R. C. A. McCalmont, D.S.O.; Maj. E. B. Frederick.
Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Hanbury-Williams, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, C. Hubert Montgomery, C.B., C.V.O.
Constable & Govr. of Windsor Castle, Lt.-Col. the Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Deputy do., The Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Keeper of the Jewel House, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State, Sir Reginald H. Brade, G.C.B.
Groom of the Robes, Hon. Montague C. Eliot, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Surveyor of the King's Pictures, Lionel Cust, C.V.O.
Adviser for the Royal Art Collections, Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, C.V.O.
Librarian at Windsor Castle, Owen Frederick Morshead, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
Master of the King's Music, Sir Edward Elgar, O.M., Mus.Doc.
Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges, D.Litt.
Keeper of the King's Armoury, F. A. Harman-Oates, M.V.O., F.S.A.

Ecclesiastical Household.
The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Oxford.
Deputy Clerk of the Closet, Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.
Chaplains to the King, Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. F. A. S. Ffolkes, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. H. S. Wood, D.D.; Rev. E. H. Goodwin, B.A.; Rev. Canon A. Mason, D.D.; Rev. J. Wickins, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon E. M. Blackie, M.A.; Rev. Canon P. Green, M.A.; Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, M.A.; Rev. Canon S. Bickersteth, D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon E. N. Lovett, C.B.E., M.A.; Rev. Canon A. E. Brooke, D.D.; Rev. Canon T. G. Rogers, M.C., B.D.; Rev. Canon C. S. Woodward, M.A.; Rev. F. Ingel Anderson, C.M.G., M.A.; Rev. Canon H. P. Cronshaw, M.A.; Rev. Canon G. E. Newsom, M.A.; Rev. Canon B. K. Cunningham, O.B.E., M.A.; Rev. G. A. Studdert-Kennedy, M.C., M.A.; Rev. H. W. Blackburne, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.; Rev. E. K. Talbot, M.C., M.A.; Rev. E. M. Walker, LL.D.; Rev. C. E. Raven, D.D.; Rev. C. A. Alington, D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon Hon. Kenneth F. Gibbs, M.A.; Rev. T. H. Masters, C.B.E., M.A.; Rev. C. J. Shebbeare, M.A.; Rev. F. W. Head, M.C., M.A.; Rev. T. W. Pym, D.S.O., M.A.; Rev. W. R. Matthews, D.D., Rev. B. F. Simpson, M.C., M.A.; Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis, C.M.G., M.C., D.D.; Rev. C. H. Hamilton, M.A.; Rev. Canon A. R. H. Grant, C.V.O., D.D. Rev. W. H. Elliott, M.A.; Rev. R. H. Malden, M.A.; Rev. J. W. Hunkin, O.B.E., M.C., M.A.
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Precentor of the Chapels Royal, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, C.V.O., M.A.
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Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplains, Very Rev. A. V. Baillie, C.V.O., D.D. (Dean of Windsor) Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.
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Private Secretary, Harry L. Verney, C.V.O.
Assistant Private Secretary, Hon. Gerald H. C. Chichester.
Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Devonshire
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Minto, C.I.; The Lady Ampthill, G.B.E., C.I.; The Dowager Countess of Airlie, G.B.E.; The Lady Desborough.
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Bedchamber Women, The Lady Eva Dugdale; The Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis; The Lady Bertha Dawkins; The Lady Joan Verney; The Lady Cynthia Colville; The Lady Elizabeth Hesketh-Prichard.
Maid of Honour, Hon. Ursula Lawley.
Clerk, Martin J. Richards.

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Hereditary High Constable, The Earl of Erroll, K.T., C.B.
Hereditary Master of Household, The Duke of Argyll.
Hereditary Standard-Bearer, Lt.-Col. H. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn.
Hereditary Armour-Bearer (claimed by), Sir Douglas Archibald Seaton-Steuart, Bart.
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Hereditary Keeper of Falkland and Rothesay, The Marquess of Bute, K.T.
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Honorary Surgeons, Sir Alexander Ogston, K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir H. J. Stiles, K.B.E., M.D.
Surgeon Apothecary, Balmoral, A. Hendry, M.V.O., M.D.
Surgeon Apothecary, Holyrood, Lt.-Col. D. J. Graham, O.B.E., M.D.
Honorary Surgeon Dentist, John Herbert Gibbs, F.R.C.S.Ed.
Honorary Surgeon Oculist, Sir Geo. A. Berry, M.B., M.P.
Botanist, William Wright Smith, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.L.S.
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Adjutant, Gen. Sir R. Gordon-Gilmour, Bt., C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
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Assistant Private Sec., A. F. Lascelles, M.V.O., M.C.
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Physicians in Ordinary, The Lord Dawson of Penn, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Sir Thomas Horder, Bt., M.D.; John Weir, M.B.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Hugh Rigby, K.C.V.O., M.B.
Surgeon Apothecary, Sir Stanley Hewett, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., M.D.
Surgeon Dentist, Victor Smith.
Clerk Comptroller, Thomas H. Carter.

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Equerry, Lt.-Com. Colin Buist, R.N.
Lady in Waiting, The Lady Helen Graham.
Private Secretary, P. K. Hodgson, C.M.G., O.B.E.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY

(Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).
Comptroller and Private Secretary, George Arthur Ponsonby.

PRINCESS LOUISE'S HOUSEHOLD.

The Equerry, Col. B. W. L. McMahon, C.M.G., C.V.O.
Hon. Lady in Waiting, Mrs. Holden.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Equerry, Lt.-Col. Sir Malcolm Donald Murray, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.
Equerry, Lt.-Col. Granville C. D. Gordon, C.V.O., D.S.O.
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Physician in Ordinary, Col. Sir Edward Worthington, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.A.M.C.
Secretary, Bertram Pearson Murray.

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Extra Equerry, Capt. Master of Sinclair.

PRINCESS BEATRICE'S HOUSEHOLD.

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Equerry, Lt.-Col. F. E. Packe, O.B.E.
Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annette Minn Cochrane; Miss Bulteel; Mrs. Francis Ha Newton (*extra*); Hon. Lady Corkran (*extra*).
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Williams, Bt., M.D Sir Alfred Rice Oxley, C.B.E., M.D.
Surgeon in Ordinary, D. C. Rice Oxley, M.C., M.

In a broad sense this heading is commonly taken as identical with that of the House of Lords, although there are close upon 130 holders of titles of long-standing nobility who are not members of the Upper House of Parliament, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland. But there are about an equal number of Peers of Scotland and Ireland who possess additional titles which constitute them members of the House of Lords, these titles being in a majority of instances, though very far from all, inferior to those by which they are generally known. The full details as to each are given under his leading title, and a reference is in every case supplied under any other that he may hold, so that the table of equivalent titles formerly given in this work is no longer needed: a double index will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE."

Contractions.—*S.* or *I.* appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title; the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl.*, *Brit.*, or *U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A † appended to *S.* or *I.* implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords. For the mark ² see heading to Marquesses; *b.*, signifies born; *s.*, succeeded; *m.*, married; *w.*, widower or widow; *M.*, minor.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE PEERS.

ROYAL DUKES (3).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

1337 *Cornwall*, Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (1337), Scottish Duke of Rothesay (1398) K.G., P.C., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1910.
1920 *York*, Albert, Duke of York, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1895
1874 *Connaught & Strathearn*, Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., P.C., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1850, *w.*

ARCHBISHOPS.—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.

Trans.
1903 *Canterbury*, Randall Thomas Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O. (and Chain), D.D., *b.* 1848. *Consec. Bishop of Rochester* 1891; *transl. to Winchester* 1895.
1909 *York*, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C. (Royal Victorian Chain), D.D., *b.* 1864. *Consecrated Bishop of Stepney* 1901.

DUKES.—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1868 I.*	*Abercorn*, James Albert Edward Hamilton, K.P. (*Brit. Marq. and Scott. Earl*, both *Abercorn*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1904
1701 S. 1892*	*Argyll*, { Niall Diarmaid Campbell (*U.K. Duke, Argyll*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1914 ..... }	Ian Douglas *C.*, *b.* 1903
1703 S.*	*Atholl*, John George Stewart-Murray, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (*Brit. Earl, Strange*). *b.* 1871, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lord James *S.-M.*, *b.* 1879
1682	*Beaufort*, Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy Somerset, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Lord Henry, *S.*, *b.* 1849.
1694	*Bedford*, Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., K.B.E., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Marq. of Tavistock, *b.* 1888
1711	*Brandon. See* "Hamilton," *Scott. Duke*, below	(As Scottish)
1663 S.*	*Buccleuch & Queensberry* (1706), John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.T. (*Engl. Earl, Doncaster*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., *b.* 1894
1694	*Devonshire*, Victor Christian William Cavendish, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Marquess of Hartington, M.B.E., M.P., *b.* 1895
1675	*Grafton*, Alfred William Maitland FitzRoy, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl of Euston, *b.* 1914
1643 S.*	*Hamilton*, Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (*Brit. Duke, Brandon*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, *b.* 1903
1694	*Leeds*, George Godolphin Osborne (*Scott. Visct., Dunblane*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Marquess of Carmarthen, *b.* 1901
1766 I.*	*Leinster*, Edward FitzGerald (*Brit. Visct. Leinster*) *b.* 1892, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Marquess of Kildare, *b.* 14
1675 S.*	*Lennox. See* "Richmond and Gordon," *Engl. Duke*, below	(As English)
1719	*Manchester*, William Angus Drogo Montagu, P.C., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Mandeville, *b.* 1902
1702	*Marlborough*, Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., T.D., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Marquess of Blandford, *b.* 1897
1707 S.*	*Montrose*, James Graham, C.B., C.V.O. (*Brit. Earl, Graham*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Marquess of Graham, *b.* 1907
1756	*Newcastle (under Lyme)*, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas Pelham-Clinton, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Lord Francis *Hope*, *b.* 1866
1483	*Norfolk*, Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1917, *M.*	Visct. FitzAlan of Derwent, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 55
1766	*Northumberland*, Alan Ian Percy, K.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., *b.* 80, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl Percy, *b.* 1912
1716	*Portland*, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Marq. of Titchfield, M.P., *b.* 1893
1675	*Richmond & Gordon* (1876), Chas. Henry Gordon-Lennox, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*Scott. Duke, Lennox*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1903, *w.*	Earl of March, D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1870

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1707 S.	**Roxburghe*, Henry John Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Innes*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Marq. of Bowmont, *b.* 1913
1703	*Rutland*, John Henry Montagu Manners, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Marq. of Granby, *b.* 1919
1684	*St. Albans*, Chas. Victor A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, *b* 1870, *s.* 98	Ld. Osborne *B.*, *b.* 1874
1547	*Somerset*, Edward H. Seymour, K.B.E., C.B., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Lord Seymour, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1882
1833	*Sutherland*, George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, (*Scott. Earl, Sutherland*), *b.* 1888, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Fredk. N. *S.-L.-G.*, *b.* 1874
1814	*Wellington*, Arthur Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Mornington*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Marquess Douro, *b.* 1876
1874	*Westminster*, Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1899	Lord Arthur *G.*, *b.* 1860

DUCHESS IN HER OWN RIGHT.

1900	*Fife*, Alexandra, Duchess (*H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught*), *b.* 1891, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Earl of Macduff, *b.* 1914

MARQUESSES.—*Style*, The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. Lord Marquess. In titles marked ° the "of" is *not* used. *Addressed as*, My

1790	*Abercorn*. *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1915	*Aberdeen and Temair*, John Campbell Gordon, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*Scott. Earl, Aberdeen*), *b.* 1847, 1st Marquess, *m.* (*see* p. 89)	Earl of Haddo, C.B.E., *b.* 1879
1876	*Abergavenny*, Reginald William Brassey Nevill, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1915	Lord Henry G. R. *N.*, *b.* 1854
1821	*Ailesbury*, George W. J. C. Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., T.D., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Earl of Cardigan, *b.* 1904
1831	*Ailsa*, Arch. Kennedy (*Scott. Earl, Cassillis*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Earl of Cassillis, *b.* 1872
1815	*Anglesey*, Charles Henry Alex. Paget, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Earl of Uxbridge, *b.* 1922
1789	*Bath*, Thomas Henry Thynne, K.G., P.C., C.B., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visct. Weymouth, *b.* 1905
1826	*Bristol*, Frederick William Fane Hervey, M.V.O., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Lord Walter *H.*, *b.* 1865
1796	*Bute*, John Crichton-Stuart, K.T. (*Scott. Earl, Dumfries*), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Earl of Dumfries, *b.* 1907
1917	*Cambridge*, Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 1868, 1st Marquess, *m.* (*see* p. 89)	Earl of Eltham, *b.* 1895
1812	°*Camden*, John Charles Pratt, *b.* & *s.* 1872, *m.*	Earl of Brecknock, *b.* 1899
1917	*Carisbrooke*, Alexander Albert Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1886, 1st Marquess, *m.* (*see* p. 90)	(None)
1815	*Cholmondeley*, George Horatio Charles Cholmondeley, (*Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley*), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Earl of Rocksavage, *b.* 1919
1816 I.	°*Conyngham*, Frederick William Burton Conyngham (*U.K. Baron, Minster*), *b.* 1890, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl of Mount Charles, *b.* 1924
1911	*Crewe*, Robt. Offley A. Crewe-Milnes, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O. (and Chain), *b.* 1858, 1st Marquess, *m.*	(None)
1791 I.	**Donegall*, Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (*Brit. Baron, Fisherwick*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1904	Lord Henry FitzWarrine *C.*, *b.* 1834
1789 I.	**Downshire*, Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (*Brit. Earl, Hillsborough*), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1918	Lord Arthur F. Hy. *H.*, *b.* 1895
1888	*Dufferin & Ava*, Frederick Temple Thomas Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, P.C., D.S.O. (*Irish Baron, Dufferin & Claneboye*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl of Ava, *b.* 1909
1800 I.	**Ely*, George Herbert Loftus (*U.K. Baron, Loftus*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Viscount Loftus, *b.* 1903
1801	*Exeter*, William T. Brownlow Cecil, C.M.G., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Lord Burghley, *b.* 1905
1800 I.	**Headfort*, Geoffrey Thomas Taylour (*U.K. Baron, Kenlis*), *b.* '78 *s.* 1894, *m.*	Earl of Bective, *b.* 1902
1793	*Hertford*, George Francis Alexander Seymour (*Irish Baron, Conway*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1912	Lt.-Col. Lord Henry *S.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1878
1599 S.	**Huntly*, Charles Gordon, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Meldrum*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Lieut.-Col. Douglas *G.*, C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1883
1784	*Lansdowne*, Henry Chas. Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., holds Roy. Vict. Chain (*Irish Earl, Kerry; Scott. Baron, Nairne*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Earl of Kerry, D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1872
1912	*Lincolnshire*, Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G. (*Irish Baron, Carrington*), *b.* 1843, 1st *M.*, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Rupert *C.*, C.V.O., *b.* 1852 (to Bay. only)
1902	*Linlithgow*, Victor Alexander John Hope, O.B.E. (*Scott. Earl, Hopetoun*), *b.* 1887, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Earl of Hopetoun, *b.* 1912
1816 I.	**Londonderry*, Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C., M.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Vane*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Visct. Castlereagh, *b.* 1902
1701 S.	**Lothian*, Robt. Schomberg Kerr (*U.K. Baron, Ker*), *b.* '74, *s.* '00	Philip Henry *K.*, C.H., *b.* '82
1917	*Milford Haven*, George Louis Victor Henry Sergius Mountbatten, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1921, *m.* (*see* p. 89)	Earl of Medina, *b.* 1919
1838	*Normanby*, Rev. Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (*Irish Baron, Mulgrave*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Earl of Mulgrave, *b.* 1912
1812	*Northampton*, William Bingham [Douglas-Maclean] Compton, D.S.O., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Edward Robt. Compton, *b.* 1891

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1825 I.*	*Ormonde*, James Arthur Wellington Foley Butler (*U.K. Baron, Ormonde*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Earl of Ossory, *b.* 1890
1682 S.†	*Queensberry*, Francis Archibald Kelhead Douglas, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Lord Cecil C. *D.*, *b.* 1898
1926.	*Reading*, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1860, 1st Marquess, *m.*	Visct. Erleigh, M.C., *b.* 1889
1789	*Salisbury*, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Viscount Cranborne, *b.* '93
1800 I.*	*Sligo*, George Ulick Browne (*U.K. Baron, Mont Eagle*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Earl of Altamont, *b.* 1898
1787	°*Townshend*, George John Patrick Dominic Townshend, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1921, *M.*	George Ferrars, *T.*, *b.* 1854
1694 S.*	*Tweeddale*, Wm. George Montagu Hay (*U.K. Baron, Tweeddale*), *b.* 1884, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Lord Edward *H.*, *b.* 1888
1789 I.*	*Waterford*, John Charles de la Poer Beresford (*Brit. Baron, Tyrone*), *b.* 1901, *s.* 1911	Lord William de la P. *B.*, *b.* 1905 [*b.* 1873
1551	*Winchester*, Henry William Montagu Paulet, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Maj. Charles S. *P.*, M.V.O.,
1892	*Zetland*, Lawrence Dundas, P.C., K.T., *b.* 1844, 1st Marq., *m.*	Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldshay, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1876

EARLS.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., the daughters Lady. Where marked ° the "of" is not used.

1606 S.*	*Abercorn*. *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1682 S.	*Aberdeen*. *See* "Aberdeen and Temair" (*U.K. Marq.*)	Earl of Haddo, *b.* 1879
1682	*Abingdon*, Montagu Arthur Bertie, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Lord Norreys, *b.* 1887
1639 S.†	*Airlie*, David Lyulph Gore Wolseley Ogilvy, M.C., *b.* '93, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Lord Ogilvie, *b.* 1926
1697	*Albemarle*, Arnold A. C. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., V.D., *b.* 58, *s.* 94, *m.*	Visct. Bury, M.C., *b.* 1882
1826	°*Amherst*, Hugh Amherst, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Visct. Holmesdale, M.C., *b.* '96
1892	*Ancaster*, Gilbert Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T.D., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, *b.* 1907
1789 I.	°*Annesley*, Walter Beresford Annesley, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1914, *w.*	Visct. Glerawly, *b.* 1894
1785 I.	*Antrim*, Randal Mark Kerr McDonnell, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Viscount Dunluce, *b.* 1911
1762 I.*	*Arran*, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, P.C., K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Sudley*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Viscount Sudley, *b.* 1903
1917	*Athlone*, Alexander Augustus Frederick George Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (*Governor General of the Union of South Africa*), *b.* 1874, 1st Earl, *m.* (*see* p. 89)	Visct. Trematon, *b.* 1907
1714	*Aylesford*, Heneage Michael Charles Finch, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1924, *M.*	(Hon. C. D.: *Finch-Knightley*, *b.* 1896
1922	*Balfour*, Arthur James Balfour, K.G., P.C., O.M., *b.* 1848, 1st Earl	Rt. Hon. G. W. *B.*, *b.* 1853
1800 I.	*Bandon*, Percy R. G. Bernard, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1924	Hon. Charles B. A. *B.*, *b.* 1904
1772	°*Bathurst*, Seymour Henry Bathurst, C.M.G., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Lord Apsley, D.S.O., M.P., [*b.* 1895
1919	°*Beatty*, David Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *Admiral of the Fleet*, *b.* 1871, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Borodale, *b.* 1905
1815	°*Beauchamp*, William Lygon, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Elmley, *b.* 1903
1797 I.	*Belmore*, Armar Lowry-Corry, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1913	Hon. Cecil *L.-C.*, *b.* 1873
1679	*Berkeley*, Randal Thos. Mowbray Berkeley, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1888, *m.*	(None)
1739 I.*	*Bessborough*, Vere Brabazon Ponsonby, C.M.G. (*Brit. Baron, Ponsonby*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Viscount Duncannon, *b.* 1913
1922	*Birkenhead*, Frederick Edwin Smith, P.C., *b.* 1872, 1st Earl, *m.*	Visct. Furneaux, *b.* 1907
1815	*Bradford*, Orlando Bridgeman, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Newport, *b.* 1911
1677 S.†	*Breadalbane and Holland*. Charles William Campbell, M.C., *b.*	Lord Glenorchy, *b.* 1919
1746	*Brooke*. *See* "Warwick." [1889, *s.* 1923, *m.*	
1469 S.	*Buchan*, Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Lord Cardross, *b.* 1878
1746	*Buckinghamshire*, Sidney Carr Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson, O.B.E., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord Hobart, *b.* 1906
1920	°*Buxton*, Sydney Charles Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1853, 1st Earl, *m.*	(None)
1800	°*Cadogan*, Gerald Oakley Cadogan, C.B.E., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Chelsea, *b.* 1914
1878	°*Cairns*, Wilfred Dallas Cairns, C.M.G., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Garmoyle, *b.* 1907
1543 S.†	*Caithness*, Norman Macleod Buchan, C.B.E., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Rev Hon. Chas. *Sinclair*, *b.* '65
1801 I.	*Caledon*, Erik Jas. Desmond Alexander, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1898	Lt.-Col. Hon. Herbrand *A.*, [D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1888
1831	*Camperdown*, George Alexander Philips Haldane-Duncan, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1918, *w.*	(None)
1661	*Carlisle*, George Josslyn L'Estrange Howard, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Viscount Morpeth, *b.* 1923
1793	*Carnarvon*, Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Lord Porchester, *b.* 1924
1639 S.	*Carnwath*, Ronald Arthur Dalzell, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Br.-Gen. Hon. A. E. *D.*, C.B.,
1748 I.*	*Carrick*, Charles E. A. F. Somerset Butler, O.B.E. (*U.K. Baron, Butler*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1909, *m.*	[*b.* 1851 Viscount Ikerrin, *b.* 1903
1509 S.*	*Cassillis*. *See* "Ailsa," *U.K. Marquess*	(As U.K.)
1800 I.	°*Castletown*, Arthur Stuart, M.C., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Viscount Stuart, *b.* 1921
1814	°*Cathcart*, Geo. Cathcart (*Scott. Baron, Cathcart*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Lord Greenock, *b.* 1919
1647 I.†	*Cavan*, General Frederick Rudolph Lambart, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Lionel *L.*, D.S.O., R.N., *b.* 1873
1827	°*Cawdor*, John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1914	Hon. Andrew C., *b.* 1907

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1628	*Chesterfield*, Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Henry *S.-S.*, *b.* 1855
1801	*Chichester*, Jocelyn Brudenell Pelham, O.B.E., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Pelham, *b.* 1905
1803 I.*	*Clancarty*, William Fredk. Le-Poer-Trench (*U.K. Visct., Clancarty*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilconnel, *b.* 1891
1776 I.*	*Clanwilliam*, Arthur Vesey Meade (*U.K. Baron, Clanwilliam*), M.C., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Lord Gillford, *b.* 1914
1776	*Clarendon*, George Herbert Hyde Villiers, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Hyde, *b.* 1906
1793 I.	*Clonmel*, Rupert Charles Scott, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Dudley *S.*, *b.* 1853
1620 I.*	*Cork & Orrery* (1660), Robert John Lascelles Boyle (*Brit. Baron, Boyle*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Col. Gerald, *B.*, *b.* 1840
1850	*Cottenham*, Mark Everard Pepys, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1922	Hon. John *P.*, *b.* 1907
1762 I.*	*Courtown*, James Walter Milles Stopford (*Brit. Baron, Saltersford*), *b.* 1853, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Viscount Stopford, O.B.E., *b.* 1877
1697	*Coventry*, George William Coventry, P.C., *b.* 1838, *s.* 1843, *m.*	Visct. Deerhurst, *b.* 1865
1857	°*Cowley*, Christian Arthur Wellesley, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Viscount Dangan, *b.* 1921
1892	*Cranbrook*, John David Gathorne-Hardy, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Ralph *G.-H.*, *b.* 1901
1801	*Craven*, William George Bradley Craven, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Visct. Uffington, *b.* 1917
1398 S.*	*Crawford*, David Alexander Edward Lindsay, P.C., K.T. (*U.K. Baron, Wigan*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lord Balniel, M.P., *b.* 1900
1901	*Cromer*, Rowland Thomas Baring, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Visct. Errington, *b.* 1918
1633 S.*	*Dalhousie*, Arthur George Maule Ramsay (*U.K. Baron, Ramsay*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Lord Ramsay, *b.* 1904
1725 I.†	*Darnley*, Ivo Fras. Walter Bligh, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Lord Clifton, *b.* 1886
1711	*Dartmouth*, William Heneage Legge, P.C., K.C.B., V.D., *b.* 51, *s.* 91, *m.*	Visct. Lewisham, *b.* 1881
1866	*Dartrey*, Anthony Lucius Dawson (*Irish Baron, Cremorne*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1920, *m.*	(None to Earldom)
1761	°*De La Warr*, Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Lord Buckhurst, *b.* 1921
1622	*Denbigh*, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine Feilding, C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Desmond*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Feilding, C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1885
1485	*Derby*, Edward George Villiers Stanley, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P., *b.* 1894
1793 I.	*Desart*, Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, P.C., K.P., K.C.B. (*U.K., Baron, Desart*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1898, *m.*	(None)
1622 I.*	*Desmond. See* "Denbigh," *Eng. Earl* ("Denbigh and Desmond")	(As English, above)
1553	*Devon*, Charles Pepys Courtenay, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1904	Rev. Hon. Henry *C.*, *b.* 1872
1663	*Doncaster. See* "Buccleuch and Q." *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1800 I.*	*Donoughmore*, Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson, K.P., P.C. (*U.K. Visct., Hutchinson*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Suirdale, *b.* 1902
1661 I.†	*Drogheda*, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, C.M.G., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Viscount Moore, *b.* 1910
1837	*Ducie*, Capel Henry Berkeley Moreton, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Algernon H. *M.*, *b.* 1880
1860	*Dudley*, William Humble Ward, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Visct. Ednam, M.C., *b.* 1894
1633 S.*	*Dumfries & Bute* (1703). *See* "Bute," *Brit. Marq.*	(As British)
1669 S.†	*Dundonald*, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1885, *w.*	Lord Cochrane, *b.* 1886
1686 S.*	*Dunmore*, Alexander Edward Murray, P.C., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Dunmore*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Viscount Fincastle, *b.* 1908
1822 I.*	*Dunraven & Mount Earl*, Windham Henry Wyndham-Quin, C.B., D.S.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1926	Viscount Adare, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1887
1833	*Durham*, John Geo. Lambton, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., V.D., *b.* '55, *s.* '79, *w.*	Hon. Frederick *L.*, *b.* 1855
1643 S.	*Dysart*, William John Manners Tollemache, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Mrs. Owain *Greaves*, *b.* 1889
1837	*Effingham*, Henry Alexander Gordon Howard, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1898	Gordon *H.*, *b.* 1873
1508 S.*	*Eglinton & Winton* (1600), Archibald Seton Montgomerie (*U.K. Earl Winton*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Lord Montgomerie, *b.* 1914
1733 I.*	*Egmont*, Charles John Perceval (*Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland*), *b.* 1858, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Fredk. J. T. *P.*, *b.* 1873
1821	*Eldon*, John Scott, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1926	Hon. Michael *S.*, *b.* 1900
1633 S.*	*Elgin & Kincardine* (1647), Edward James Bruce, C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Elgin*), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lord Bruce, *b.* 1924
1846	*Ellesmere*, John Francis S. Granville Egerton, M.V.O., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Visct. Brackley, *b.* 1915
1789 I.*	*Enniskillen*, John Henry Michael Cole, C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Grinstead*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Viscount Cole, *b.* 1921
1789 I.*	*Erne*, John Henry George Crichton (*U.K. Baron, Fermanagh*), *b.* 1907, *s.* 1914, *M.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. George C., C.V.O., *b.* 1874
1453 S.*	*Erroll*, Charles Gore Hay, K.T., C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilmarnock, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1876
1661	*Essex*, Algernon George de Vere Capell, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Viscount Malden, *b.* 1908
1711	°*Ferrers*, Walter Knight Shirley, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Visct. Tamworth, *b.* 1894
1868	*Feversham*, Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1916, *M.*	Hon. David W. E. *D.*, *b.* 1910

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1628 I.*	*Fingall*, Arthur James Francis Plunkett, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Fingall*), *b.* 1850 *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Killeen, M.C., *b.* 1896
1716 I. 1746*	°*Fitzwilliam*, { Wm. Chas. De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Viscount Milton, *b.* 1910
1789	°*Fortescue*, Hugh Fortescue, K.C.B., A.D.C., *b.* '54, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Viscount Ebrington, M.C., *b.* 1888
1841	*Gainsborough*, Arthur Edward Joseph Noel, O.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Viscount Campden, *b.* 1923
1623 S.*	*Galloway*, Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (*Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies*), *b.* 1892, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Alex. David *S.*, *b.* 1914
1703 S.*	*Glasgow*, Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Fairlie*), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Kelburn, *b.* 1910
1806 I.*	*Gosford*, Archibald Charles Montagu Brabazon Acheson, M.C. (*U.K. Baron, Worlingham*), *b.* 1877, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Viscount Acheson, *b.* 1911 (As Scottish)
1722	°*Graham*. *See* "Montrose," *Scott. Duke*	
1684 I.*	*Granard*, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Granard*), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Visct. Forbes, *b.* 1915
1833	°*Granville*, Granville G. Leveson-Gower, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Capt. Hon. *W. L. G.*, D.S.O., R.N., *b.* 1880
1806	°*Grey*, Charles Robert Grey, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Rev. Harry Geo. *G.*, *b.* 1851
1752	*Guilford*, Frederick George North, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord North, *b.* 1902
1619 S.	†*Haddington*, George Baillie-Hamilton, M.C., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Chas. Wm. *B.-H.*, *b.* '00
1919	°*Haig*, Douglas Haig, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1861, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Dawick, *b.* 1918.
1898	*Halsbury*, Hardinge Goulburn Giffard, K.C., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Viscount Tiverton, *b.* 1908
1754	*Hardwicke*, Charles Alexander Yorke, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Alfred E. *F. Y.*, *b.* 1871
1812	*Harewood*, Henry Ulick Lascelles, G.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1846, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1882
1742	*Harrington*, Dudley Henry Eden Stanhope, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Visct. Petersham, *b.* 1887
1809	*Harrowby*, John Herbert Dudley Ryder, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Sandon, M.P., *b.* (As Irish) 1892
1772	*Hillsborough*. *See* "Downshire," *Irish Marq.*	
1605 S.*	*Home*, Chas. Cospatrick Archibald Douglas-Home (*U.K. Baron, Douglas*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Lord Dunglass, *b.* 1903 (As U.K.)
1703 S.*	*Hopetoun*. *See* "Linlithgow," *U.K. Marq.*	Visct. Curzon, C.B.E., M.P., *b.* 1884
1821	°*Howe*, Richard G. P. Curzon, G.C.V.O. (and Chatn), T.D., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1900, *w.*	
1529	*Huntingdon*, Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Viscount Hastings, *b.* 1901
1885	*Iddesleigh*, Walter Stafford Northcote, C.B., *b.* 1845, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Henry S. *N.*, *b.* 1901
1756	*Ilchester*, Giles S. Holland Fox-Strangways, O.B.E., *b.* '74, *s.* '05, *m.*	Lord Stavordale, *b.* 1905
1837	°*Innes*. *See* "Roxburghe," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1920	*Inverness*. *See* "York," Royal Duke	
1919	*Iveagh*, Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1847, 1st Earl, *w.*	Visct. Elveden, C.B., C.M.G., M.P., *b.* 1874
1925	*Jellicoe*, John Rushworth Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1859, 1st Earl, *Admiral of the Fleet*, *m.*	Viscount Brocas, *b.* 1918
1697	*Jersey*, George Francis Child-Villiers (*Irish Visct., Grandison*), *b.* 1910, *s.* 1923, *M.*	Hon. Edward *M. C-V.*, *b.* 1913
1801 I.*	*Kenmare*, Valentine Charles Browne, C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kenmare*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Castlerosse, *b.* 1891 (As British)
1723 I.*	*Kerry & Shelburne* (1753). *See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*, p. 98	Capt. Hon. Francis Edward *N.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1886
1822 I.†	*Kilmorey*, Francis Chas. Adelbert Henry Needham, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Lord Wodehouse, C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1883
1866	*Kimberley*, John Wodehouse, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Visct. Kingsborough, *b.* 1897
1768 I.†	*Kingston*, Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Alistair G. *H.*, *b.* 1861
1633 S.*	*Kinnoull*, Geo. Harley Hay (*Brit. Baron, Hay*), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1916, *m.*	
1677 S.*	*Kintore*, Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Kintore*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Lord Falconer, *b.* 1879
1914	°*Kitchener of Khartoum*, Henry Elliott Chevallier Kitchener, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1916, *w.*	Viscount Broome, *b.* 1878
1756 I.†	*Lanesborough*, Chas. John Brinsley Butler, M.V.O., *b.* '65, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Cavendish *B.*, *b.*
1880	*Lathom*, Edward William Bootle-Wilbraham, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1910	(None to Earldom) [1868
1624 S.	*Lauderdale*, Frederick Colin Maitland, O.B.E., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Lord Thirlestane, *b.* 1891
1837	*Leicester*, Thomas Wm. Coke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Viscount Coke, *b.* 1880
1795 I.*	*Leitrim*, Charles Clements (*U.K. Baron, Clements*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1892, *m.*	(None)
1641 S.†	*Leven & Melville* (1690), Archibald Alexander Leslie-Melville, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lord Balgonie, *b.* 1924
1831	*Lichfield*, Thomas Edward Anson, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Viscount Anson, *b.* 1913
1803 I.*	*Limerick*, William Henry Edmond De Vere Sheaffe Pery (*U.K. Baron, Foxford*), *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Edmund *P.*, *b.* 1888

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1633 S.	†*Lindsay*, Reginald Lindesay-Bethune, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Archibald *B.*, *b.* 1872
1626	*Lindsey*, Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Earl of Abingdon, *b.* 1836
1776 I.	*Lisburne*, Ernest Edmd. H. Malet Vaughan, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Viscount Vaughan, *b.* 1918
1822 I.	*Listowel*, Richard Granville Hare (*U.K. Baron, Hare*), *b.* 66, *s.* 24, *m.*	Visct. Ennismore, *b.* 1906
1905	*Liverpool*, Arthur Wm. de Brito Savile Foljambe, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *F.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1878 (None to Earldom)
1887	*Londesborough*, Hugo William Cecil Denison, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1920	Hon. Francis A. *P.*, *b.* 1905
1785 I.	*Longford*, Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (*U.K. Baron, Silchester*), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Lancelot *L.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1867
1807	*Lonsdale*, Hugh Cecil Lowther, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Viscount Ockham *b.* 1905
1838	*Lovelace*, Lionel Fortescue King, D.S.O., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Lord Bingham, M.C., *b.* 1898
1795 I.	†*Lucan*, George Charles Bingham, K.B.E., C.B., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Viscount Knebworth, *b.* '03
1880	*Lytton*, Victor Alex. Geo. Robert Lytton, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Parker, *b.* 1914
1721	*Macclesfield*, George Loveden Wm. Hy. Parker, *b.* 1888 *s.* 1896, *m.*	Viscount FitzHarris, *b.* 1907
1800	*Malmesbury*, James Edward Harris, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Lord Scone, *b.* 1900
1776 & 1792	*Mansfield*, Alan David Murray (*Scott. Visct., Stormont*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Gervase E. *P.*, M.C., *b.* 1881
1806	°*Manvers*, Evelyn Robert Pierrepont, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1926	Lord Garioch, *b.* 1868
1405 S.	*Mar*, John Fras. Erskine Goodeve-Erskine, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1866, *w.*	Lord Erskine, M.P., *b.* 1895
1565 S.	†*Mar & Kellie* (1619), Walter John F. Erskine, K.T., *b.* '65, *s.* '88, *m.*	Maj. Walter W. *B.*, *b.* 1859
1785 I.	†*Mayo*, Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, P.C., K.P., *b.* '51, *s.* '72, *m.*	Lord Ardee, C.B., C.B.E., *b.* 1869
1627 I.	*Meath*, Reginald Brabazon, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., G.B.E. (*U.K. Baron, Chaworth*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Visct. Pollington, *b.* 1906
1766 I.	*Mexborough*, John Henry Savile, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Viscount Dunsford, M.C., *b.* 1888
1920	*Midleton*, William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, P.C., K.P., *b.* 1856, 1st Earl, *m.*	
1911	*Midlothian*. *See Rosebery*, below.	
1813	*Minto*, Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hubert W. A. *E.*, *b.* 1891
1562 S.	†*Moray*, Morton Gray Stuart (*Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Lord Doune, *b.* 1892
1815	*Morley*, Edmund Robert Parker, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1905	Hon. Montagu *P.*, *b.* 1878
1760 I.	†*Mornington*. *See* "Wellington," *U.K. Duke*	(As U.K.)
1458 S.	†*Morton*, Sholto George Watson Douglas, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Lord Aberdour, *b.* 1907 ['43
1789	*Mount Edgcumbe*, Piers A. Hamilton Edgcumbe, *b.* '65, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Richd. John F. *E.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1876
1831	*Munster*, Aubrey FitzClarence, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1902	Geoffrey *FitzC.*, *b.* 1906
1805	°*Nelson*, Thomas Horatio Nelson, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1913	Hon. Edward *N.*, *b.* 1860
1660 S.	*Newburgh*, Carlo Giustiniani-Bandini, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Lady Maria Sofia *G.-B.*, *b.* 1882
1827 I.	*Norbury*, Wm. Brabazon Lindesay Graham-Toler, *b.* '62, *s.* '73, *m.*	Otway S. *G.-T.*, *b.* 1886 [*'89
1806 I.	†*Normanton*, Sidney J. Agar (*U.K. Baron, Somerton*), *b.* '65, *s.* 96, *m.*	Visct. Somerton, *b.* 1910
1876	*Northbrook*, Francis George Baring, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Fras. *B.* (to Bny.), *b.* 1882
1647 S.	*Northesk*, David L. G. H. Carnegie, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Douglas *C.*, *b.* 1870
1801	*Onslow*, Richard William Alan Onslow, P.C., O.B.E., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Visct. Cranley, *b.* 1913
1806	*Orford*, Robert Horace Walpole, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Robert Hy. M. *W.*, *b.* 1913 (to Bny. only)
1696 S.	*Orkney*, Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lady Mary *FitzM.*, *b.* 1903
1925	*Oxford & Asquith*, Herbert Henry Asquith, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1852, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Asquith, *b.* 1916.
1551	*Pembroke & Montgomery* (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lord Herbert, *b.* 1906
1605 S.	*Perth*, William Huntly Drummond, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Sir Eric *D.*, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1876
1905	*Plymouth*, Ivor Miles Windsor-Clive (*Eng. Baron, Windsor*,) *b.* 1889, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Visct. Windsor, *b.* 1923
1785 I.	*Portarlington*, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Carlow, *b.* 1907
1743	*Portsmouth*, Oliver Henry Wallop, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Visct. Lymington, *b.* 1898
1706	°*Poulett*, George Amias Fitzwarine Poulett, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1918 *M.*	(None)
1804	*Powis*, George C. Herbert (*Irish Baron, Clive*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Clive, *b.* 1904
1765	*Radnor*, Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, C.I.E., C.B.E., *b.* '68, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Visct. Folkestone, *b.* 1895
1831 I.	*Ranfurly*, Uchter John Mark Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Ranfurly*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Northland, *b.* 1913
1771 I.	†*Roden*, Robert Soame Jocelyn, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Jocelyn, *b.* 1909
1801	*Romney*, Charles Marsham, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Viscount Marsham, *b.* 1892
1703 S.	°*Rosebery*, Archibald Philip Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C., Roy. Victorian Chain, V.D. (*U.K. Earl of Midlothian*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1868, *w.*	Lord Dalmeny, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1882
1806 I.	*Rosse*, Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1918, *M.*	Hon. Desmond E. *P.*, *b.* '10
1801	*Rosslyn*, James Fras. H. St. Clair-Erskine, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Lord Loughborough, *b.* '92
1458 S.	*Rothes*, Norman Evelyn Leslie, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Lord Leslie, *b.* 1902
1861	°*Russell*, John Francis Stanley Russell, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Bertrand *R.*, *b.* 1872
1915	*St. Aldwyn*, Michael John Hicks-Beach, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1916, *M.*	(None) [*b.* 1870
1815	*St. Germans*, Granville John Eliot, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1922	Montague C. *E.*, O.B.E.,
1660	*Sandwich*, George Charles Montagu, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Visct. Hinchingbrooke, *b.* 1906

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1690	*Scarbrough*, Maj.-Gen. Aldred Frederick Geo. Beresford Lumley, G.B.E., K.C.B. (*Irish Visct., Lumley*), b. 1857, s. 1884, m.	Roger *L.*, M.P., b. 1896.
1771 I.	**Sefton*, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, P.C., G.C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Sefton*), b. 1871, s. 1901, m.	Viscount Molyneux, b. 1898
1881	*Selborne*, Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., b. '59, s. '95, m.	Visct. Wolmer, M.P., b. 1887
1672	*Shaftesbury*, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., b. 1869, s. 1886, m.	Lord Ashley, b. 1900 Visct. Boyle, b. 1924
1756 I.	**Shannon*, Robt. Hy. Boyle (*Brit. Bn., Carleton*), b. 1900, s. 1917, m.	Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Reginald A. J. Talbot, K.C.B., b. 1841 [b. 1867
1442	*Shrewsbury & °Talbot* (1784), John George C. H. A. Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot (*Irish Earl, Waterford*), b. 1914, s. 1921, M.	Hon. Hy. Aug. Milles-Lade,
1880	°*Sondes*, Lewis Arthur Milles, b. 1866, s. 1907, m.	LordCarnegie, K.C.V.O., b. '93
1633 S.	**Southesk*, Charles Noel Carnegie (*U.K. Baron, Balinhard*), b. 1854, s. 1905, m.	Visct. Althorp, b. 1924
1765	°*Spencer*, Albert Edward John Spencer, b. 1892, s. 1922, m.	Visct. Dalrymple, b. 1906
1703 S.	**Stair*, John James Dalrymple, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oxenfoord*). b. 1879, s. 1914, m.	(None)
1628	*Stamford*, Roger Grey, b. 1896, s. 1910	Hon. Henry A. *S.*, b. 1845
1718	°*Stanhope*, James Richd. Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1880, s. 1905, m.	Viscount Dunwich, b. 1903
1821	*Stradbroke*, Geo. E. J. Mowbray Rous, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., V.D., b. 1862, s. 1886, m.	Hon. Ivo Francis *B.*, b. '74 (As Scottish)
1847	*Strafford*, Edmund Henry Byng, b. 1862, s. 1918, m.	Lord Glamis, b. 1884
1786	°*Strange*. *See* "Atholl," *Scott. Duke*	
1677 S.	**Strathmore & Kinghorne* (1606), Claude Geo. Bowes-Lyon, G.C.V.O., T.D. (*U.K. Baron, Bowes*), b. 1855, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Greville R. *H.*, b. 1909 Elizabeth M. *S.-L.-G.*, b. 1921
1603	*Suffolk & Berkshire* (1626), Charles Henry George Howard, b. 1906, s. 1917, M.	Lord Ossulston, b. 1907
1230 S.	**Sutherland*. *See* "Sutherland," *U.K. Duke*	Chandos G. *T.-G.-L.*, b. 1909 (As Irish)
1714	*Tankerville*, George Montagu Bennet, b. 1852, s. 1899, m.	Viscount Grimston, b. 1910
1822	°*Temple of Stowe*, Algernon W. Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, b. 1871, s. 1902, m.	Viscount Chewton, b. 1882
1823	°*Vane*. *See* "Londonderry," *Irish Marq.*	Lord Brooke, b. 1911 (As English)
1815	*Verulam*, James Walter Grimston (*Irish Visct., Grimston; Scott. Baron, Forrester*), b. 1880, s. 1924, m.	Lord Elcho, b. 1912
1729	°*Waldegrave*, Wm. Fredk. Waldegrave, P.C., V.D., b. 1851, s. '59, m.	Hon. Gilbert C. *N.*, b. 1880
1759	*Warwick & °Brooke* (1746), Leopold Guy Francis Maynard Greville, C.M.G., M.V.O., b. 1882, s. 1924, m.	Lord Burghersh, b. 1924
1446 I.	**Waterford*. *See* "Shrewsbury and T.," *Engl. Earl*, above	Maj. Gen. Hon. E. J. *Montagu-Stuart-Wortley*, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., b. 1857.
1633 S.	**Wemyss & March* (1697), Hugo Richard Charteris (*U.K. Baron, Wemyss*), b. 1857, s. 1914, m.	Lord Clonmore, b. 1902
1621 I.	†*Westmeath*, Anthony Francis Nugent, P.C., b. 1870, s. 1883	Visct. Grey de Wilton, b. '21
1624	*Westmorland*, Vere Anthony Francis Fane, b. 1893, s. 1922, m.	Visct. Maidstone, b. 1885
1876	*Wharncliffe*, Archibald Ralph Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, b. 1892, s. 1926, m.	(Hon. Keith *Turnour-Fetherstonhaugh*, b. 1848 (As Scottish)
1793 I.	†*Wicklow*, Ralph Francis Forward-Howard, b. 1877, s. 1891, w.	Lord Worsley, M.C., b. 1888
1801	*Wilton*, Seymour Edward Frederic Egerton, b. 1896, s. 1915, m.	Viscount French, b. 1922
1628	*Winchilsea & Nottingham* (1681), Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton, b. 1852, s. 1898, w.	
1766 I.	°*Winterton*, Edward Turnour, P.C., M.P., b. 1883, s. 1907, m.	
1859	*Winton*. *See* "Eglinton and W.," *Scott. Earl*, above	
1837	*Yarborough*, Chas. A. Worsley Pelham, P.C., b. 1859, s. 1875, m.	
1921	*Ypres*, John Richard Lowndes French, b. 1881, s. 1925, m.	

COUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Countess of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.

1861	*Cromartie*, Sibell Lilian Blunt-Mackenzie, b. 1878, s. 1895, m.	Viscount Tarbat, b. 1904
1633 S.	*Loudoun*, Edith Maud Abney-Hastings, b. 1883, s. 1920, m.	Lord Mauchline, b. 1918
1688 S.	*Melfort*, Lady Edith Drummond, b. 1854. *Title of Countess not used*	Francis M. *D.*, b. 1839
1901	°*Roberts of Kandahar*, Aileen Mary Roberts, D.B.E., b. 1870, s. 1914	Lady Edwina *Lewin*, b. 1875
1701 S.	*Seafield*, Nina Caroline Grant, b. 1906, s. 1915	Lord Strathspey, *q.v.* Baron

VISCOUNTS.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Viscount ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.
The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.

1919	*Allenby*, Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Field Marshal*, b. 1861, 1st Viscount, m.	Capt. Fredk. Claude H. *A.*, C.B.E., R.N., b. 1864
1911	*Allendale*, Wentworth H. C. Beaumont, M.C., b. 1890, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Wentworth *B.*, b. 1922
1641 S.	*Arbuthnott*, John Ogilvy Arbuthnott, b. 1882, s. 1920, m.	Hon Robin *A.*, b. 1884
1751 I.	*Ashbrook*, Llowarch Robert Flower, b. 1870, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Desmond *F.*, b. 1905
1917	*Astor*. Waldorf Astor, b. 1879, s. 1919, m.	Hon. W. Waldorf *A.*, b. 1907

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1781 I.†	*Bangor*, Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, O.B.E., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Edward *W.*, *b.* 1905
1720 I.*	*Barrington*, Walter Bulkeley Barrington (*U.K. Baron, Shute*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1873
1925	*Bearsted*, Marcus Samuel, *b.* 1853, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Walter *S.*, M.C., *b.* 1882
1918	*Bertie of Thame*, Vere Frederick Bertie, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1919, *m.*	(None)
1712	*Bolingbroke & St. John* (1716), Vernon H. St. John, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1899	Geoffrey R. *St. J.*, M.C., *b.* '89
1717 I.*	*Boyne*, Gustavus William Hamilton-Russell (*U.K. Baron, Brancepeth*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Gustavus L. *H.-R.*, *b.* 1907
1868	*Bridport*, Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson Hood (*Irish Baron, Bridport*), *b.* 1911, *s.* 1924, *M.*	Hon. Sir Alex. *N. H.*, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1854
1919	*Burnham*, Harry Lawson Webster Lawson, C.H., T.D., *b.* 1862, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None to Viscounty)
1926	*Byng of Vimy*, Julian Hedworth George Byng, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., *b.* 1862, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1835	*Canterbury*, Charles Graham Manners-Sutton, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1918, *m.*	(None)
1918	*Cave*, George Cave, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*Lord High Chancellor*), *b.* 1856, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1924	*Cecil of Chelwood*, Edgar Algernon Robt. Gascoyne Cecil, P.C., K.C., *b.* 1864, 1st Visct., *m.*	(None)
1916	*Chaplin*, Eric Chaplin, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Anthony, *C.*, *b.* 1906.
1665 I.†	*Charlemont*, James Edward G. Caulfeild, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Chas. Edw. St. G. *C.*, *b.* 1887
1921	*Chelmsford*, Frederick John Napier Thesiger, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1868, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Andrew *T.*, *b.* 1903
1717 I.	*Chetwynd*, Godfrey John Boyle Chetwynd, C.H., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1911, *w.*	Hon. Adam D. *C.*, *b.* 1904
1911	*Chilston*, Aretas Akers-Douglas, C.M.G., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Hon. Aretas *A.-D.*, *b.* 1905
1661 I.*	*Cholmondeley. See* "Cholmondeley," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1902	*Churchill*, Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Victor *S.*, *b.* 1890
1823	*Clancarty. See* "Clancarty," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1781 I.*	*Clifden*, Thos. C. Agar-Robartes (*Brit. Baron, Mendip*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1899, *w.*	Hon. Francis *A.-R.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1883
1718	*Cobham*, John Cavendish Lyttelton (*Irish Baron, Westcote*), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Chas. *J. L.*, *b.* 1909
1902	*Colville of Culross*, Chas. Robt. Wm. Colville (*Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Master of Colville, *b.* 1888
1827	*Combermere*, Fras. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1898	R.-Adm. R. *S.-C.*, *b.* 1873
1917	*Cowdray*, Weetman D. Pearson, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1856, 1st Visct., *m.*	Hon. W. Harold *P.*, *b.* 1882
1886	*Cross*, Richard Assheton Cross, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Assheton Hy. *C.*, *b.* '20
1926	*D'Abernon*, Edgar Vincent, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1857, 1st Visct., *m.*	(None) [*b.* 1884
1767 I.†	*De Vesci*, Ivo Richard Vesey, *b.* 1881, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Osbert E. *V.*, C.B.E.,
1917	*Devonport*, Hudson Ewbanke Kearley, P.C., *b.* 1856, 1st Visct., *m.*	Hon. Gerald, *K.*, *b.* 1890
1622 I.	*Dillon*, Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, C.H., *b.* 1844, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Maj. Arthur H. *D.*, *b.* 1875
1785 I.	*Doneraile*, Edward St. Leger, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1891	Hon. Hugh *St. L.*, *b.* 1869
1680 I.*	*Downe*, John Dawnay, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Dawnay*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Richard *D.*, *b.* 1903
1675 S.*	*Dunblane. See* "Leeds," *Engl. Duke*	(As English)
1926	*Dunedin*, Andrew Graham Murray, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 49, 1st V., *m.*	Hon. Ronald *M.*, *b.* 1875
1911	*Elibank*, Montolieu Fox O. Murray (*Scott. Bn., Elibank*), *b.* 1840, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Master of Elibank, *b.* 1877
1897	*Esher*, Reginald Baliol Brett, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Oliver *B.*, M.B.E., *b.* '81
1816	*Exmouth*, Charles Ernest Pellew, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Edward I. P. *P.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1868
1620 S.	†*Falkland*, Lucius Plantagenet Cary, O.B.E., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Master of Falkland, *b.* 1905
1720	*Falmouth*, Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Evelyn F. V. *B.*, *b.* 1916
1919	*Finlay*, Robert Bannatyne Finlay, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1842, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Hon. Sir William *F.*, K.B.E., K.C., *b.* 1875
1921	*FitzAlan of Derwent*, Edmund Bernard FitzAlan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1855, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Hy. *E. F.-A.*, *b.* 1883
1918	*Furness*, Marmaduke Furness, *b.* 1883, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Christopher *F.*, *b.* 1912
1720 I.*	*Gage*, Henry Rainald Gage (*Brit. Baron. Gage*), *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912	Wm. H. St. *Q. G.*, *b.* 1880
1727 I.*	*Galway*, George Edmund Milnes Monckton-Arundell, C.B., T.D. (*U.K. Baron. Monckton*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1876, *w.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. George *M.-A.*, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1882
1910	*Gladstone*, Herbert John Gladstone, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., *b.* 1854, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1478 I.*	*Gormanston*, Jenico William Richard Preston, (*U.K. Baron, Gormanston*), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1925, *M.*	Hon. Robert F. H. *P.*, *b.* 1915
1816 I.	*Gort*, John Standish S. P. Vereker, V.C., D.S.O. (2 Bars), M.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1902	Hon. Charles S. *V.*, *b.* 1912
1900	*Goschen*, George Joachim Goschen, G.C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Sir W. H. *G.*, K.B.E., *b.* '70
1849	*Gough*, Hugh William Gough, M.C., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1919	Capt. Guy V. Hugh *G.*, *b.* '87
1620 I.*	*Grandison. See* "Jersey," *Engl. Earl*	(As English)
1916	*Grey of Fallodon*, Edward Grey, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1862, 1st Visct., *m.*	(None)

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1719 I.	**Grimston.* *See* "Verulam," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1831 I.	*Guillamore*, Frederick Standish O'Grady, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Maj. Hugh H. M. *O'G.*, *b.* 1860
1911	*Haldane*, Richard Burdon Haldane, K.T., P.C., O.M., *b.* 1856, 1st Viscount	(None)
1866	*Halifax*, Charles Lindley Wood, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *w.*	Lord Irwin, P.C., *b.* 1881
1891	*Hambleden*, William Frederick Danvers Smith, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Wm. H. *S.*, *b.* 1903
1884	*Hampden*, Thomas Walter Brand, K.C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Thomas H. *B.*, *b.* 1900
1791 I.	*Harberton*, Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1912	Maj. Hon. Ralph *P.*, O.B.E.,
1917	*Harcourt*, William Edward Harcourt, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1922, *M.*	(None) [*b.* 1869
1846	*Hardinge*, Caryl N. Charles Hardinge, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1924, *M.*	Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, *q.v.*
1793 I.	*Hawarden*, Eustace Wyndham Maude, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. — *M.*, *b* 1926
1550	*Hereford*, Robert Devereux, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1855, *w.*	Hon. Robert C. *D.*, *b.* 1865
1842	*Hill*, Charles Rowland Clegg-Hill, D.S.O., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *C.-H.*, *b.* 1904
1796	*Hood*, Grosvenor A. A. Hood, O.B.E. (*Jr. Baron Hood*), *b.* 1868, *s.* '07, *w.*	Samuel *H.*, *b.* 1910
1821	*Hutchinson.* *See* "Donoughmore," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1924	*Incheape*, James Lyle Mackay, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., *b.* 1852, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Kenneth *M.*, *b.* 1887
1911	*Knollys*, Edward George William Tyrwhitt Knollys, M.B.E., D.F.C., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1924	(None)
1895	*Knutsford*, Sydney George Holland, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Arth. *Holland-Hibbert*, *b.* 1855
1922	*Lee of Fareham*, Arthur Hamilton Lee, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., K.C.B., *b.* 1868, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1747	*Leinster.* *See* "Leinster," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1922	*Leverhulme*, William Hulme Lever, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Philip *L.*, *b.* 1915
1781 I.	*Lifford*, Evelyn James Hewitt, D.S.O., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1925.	Hon. Edward *H.*, *b.* 1848
1921	*Long of Wraxall*, Francis David Long, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1924, *M.*	Hon. Richard *L.*, *b.* 1892
1628 I.	**Lumley.* *See* "Scarbrough," *Engl. Earl*	(As English)
1660 I.	**Massereene & Ferrard* (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oriel*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. John, C.I.F., *S.*, *b.* 1914
1802	*Melville*, Henry Charles Clement Dundas, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Hon. Henry C. P. B. *D.*, *b.* '09
1916	*Mersey*, John Charles Bigham, P.C., *b.* 1840, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Clive *B.*, C.M.G.,
1717 I.	**Middleton.* *See* "Midleton," English Earl	(As English) [C.B.E., *b.* '72
1716 I.	*Molesworth*, George Bagot Molesworth, *b* 1867, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Charles R. *M.*, *b.* 1869
1801 I.	**Monck.* Hy. P. C. Stanley Monck (*U.K. Baron, Monck*), *b.* '49, *s.* '94, *m.*	H. W. Stanley *M.*, *b.* 1905
1550 I.	*Mountgarret*, Piers Henry Augustine Butler (*U.K. Baron, Mountgarret*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1918	Lt.-Col. Somerset Jas. *B.*, *b.* 1849
1763 I.	*Mountmorres*, Rev. William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Rev. Arthur *de M.*, *b.* 1879
1920	*Novar*, Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1860, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1895	*Peel*, Wm. Robt. Wellesley Peel, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1867, *suc.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *P.*, *b.* 1907
1873	*Portman*, Claud Berkeley Portman, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Edward *P.*, *b.* 1898
1744 I.	**Powerscourt*, Mervyn Richard Wingfield, K.P., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Powerscourt*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Mervyn *W.*, *b.* 1905
1900	*Ridley*, Matthew White Ridley, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Matthew *W. R.*, *b.* 1925
1919	*Rothermere*, Harold Sidney Harmsworth, P.C., *b.* 1868, 1st Visc., *m.*	Hon. Esmond *H.*, M.P., *b.* '98
1918	*St. Davids*, John Wynford Philipps, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1860, 1st Visc., *m.*	Hon. Jestyn R. A. *P.*, *b.* '17
1801	*St. Vincent*, Ronald Clarges Jervis, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1908, *w.*	Hon. John C. C. *J.*, *b.* 1898
1911	*Scarsdale*, Richard Nathaniel Curzon, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Francis N. *C.*, *b.* 1865
1905	*Selby*, Thomas Sutton Evelyn Gully, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1923, *M.*	Hon. Edwd. *G.*, C.B., *b.* 1870
1805	*Sidmouth*, Gerald William Addington, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Raymond *A.*, *b.* 1887
1776 I.	*Southwell*, Arthur Robt. Pyers J. M. Southwell, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Robert *S.*, *b.* 1898
1622 S.	**Stormont.* *See* "Mansfield," *Brit. Earl*	(As British)
1806 I.	*†Templetown*, Henry Edwd. M. D. Clotworthy Upton, *b.* 1853, *s.* '90, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Aug. *U.*, *b.* 1894
1721	*Torrington*, George Master Byng, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1889, *div.*	Lt.-Col. Arthur S. *B.*, *b.*
1926	*Tredegar*, Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, C.B.E., *b.* 1867, 1st Viscount, *m.*	[1876
1921	*Ullswater*, James William Lowther, P.C., G.C.B., *b.* 1855, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Evan *M.*, *b.* 1893
1622 I.	**Valentia*, Arthur Annesley, K.C.V.O., C.B., (*U.K. Baron, Annesley*), *b.* 1843, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Christopher *L.*, [*b.* 1887
1924	*Willingdon*, Freeman Freeman-Thomas, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1866, 1st Viscount, *m.* (*Governor-General of Canada*)	Maj. Hon. Caryl *A.*, *b.* 1883
1916	*Wimborne*, Ivor Churchill Guest, P.C., *b.* 1873, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Ivigo *F-T.*, *b.* 1899
1908	*Wolverhampton*, Henry Ernest Fowler, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1911	(None) [D.S.O., *b.* 1880
1923	*Younger of Leckie*, George Younger, *b.* 1851, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. James *Y.*,

VISCOUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Viscountess ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.

1918	*Rhondda*, Margaret Haig Mackworth, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918	(None)
1885	*Wolseley*, Frances Garnet Wolseley, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1913	(None)

BISHOPS (24).—*Style*, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.
[Those marked * always sit—21 others, except §Sodor and Man, by date, those awaiting admission in order shown (in parentheses).]

Appld.		*Entd. Lords.*
1921	*Bath & Wells* (71st), St. John Basil Wynne Willson, D.D., *b.* 1868, *cons.* 1921	(1)
1924	*Birmingham* (3rd), Ernest William Barnes, SC.D., F.R.S., *b.* 1874, *cons.* 1924	(9)
1920	*Bradford* (1st), Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D., *b.* 1867, *cons.* 1920	1923
1914	*Bristol* (49th), George Nickson, D.D., *b.* 1864, *cons.* 1906, *trans.* 1914	1920
1920	*Carlisle* (61st), Henry Herbert Williams, D.D., *b.* 1872, *cons.* 1920	1924
1923	*Chelmsford* (2nd), Frederick Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D., *b* 1872, *cons.* 1919, *trans.* 1923	1921
1919	*Chester* (34th), Henry Luke Paget, D.D., *b.* 1853, *cons.* 1906	1921
1919	*Chichester* (96th), Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D., *b.* 1858, *cons.* 1912, *trans.* 1919	1919
1922	*Coventry* (2nd), Charles Lisle Carr, D.D., *b.* 1871, *cons.* 1922	(3)
1920	**Durham* (86th), Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1918, *trans.* 1920	1920
1924	*Ely* (61st), Leonard Jauncey White-Thomson, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1924	(8)
1916	*Exeter* (65th), Lord William Cecil, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1916	1921
1923	*Gloucester* (33rd), Arthur Cayley Headlam, D.D., C.H., *b.* 1862, *cons.* 1923	(4)
1920	*Hereford* (98th), Martin Linton Smith, D.S.O., D.D., *b.* 1868, *cons.* 1918, *trans.* 1920	1924
1913	*Lichfield* (93rd), John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D., *b.* 1864, *cons.* 1910, *trans.* 1913	1919
1920	*Lincoln* (90th), William Shuckburgh Swayne, D.D., *b.* 1860, *cons.* 1920	1923
1923	*Liverpool* (3rd), Albert Augustus David, D.D., *b.* 1867, *cons.* 1921, *trans.* 1923	1926
1901	**London* (110th), Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, P.C., K.C.V.O., D.D., *b.* 1858, *cons.* 1897, *trans.* 1901	1901
1921	*Manchester* (5th), William Temple, D.D., *b.* 1881, *cons.* 1921	1925
1915	*Newcastle* (5th), Herbert Louis Wild, D.D., *b.* 1864, *cons.* 1915	1920
1910	*Norwich* (90th), Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O., D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1910	1916
1925	*Oxford* (36th), Thomas Banks Strong, G.B.E., D.D., *b.* 1861, *cons.* 1920, *trans.* 1925	1923
1923	*Peterborough* (30th), Cyril Charles Bowman Bardsley, D.D., *b.* 1870, *cons.* 1923	(7)
1926	*Ripon* (6th), Edward Arthur Burroughs, D.D., *b.* 1882, *cons.* 1926	(10)
1905	*Rochester* (101st), John Reginald Harmer, D.D., *b.* 1857, *cons.* 1895, *trans.* 1905	1911
1920	*St. Albans* (4th), Michael Bolton Furse, D.D., *b.* 1872, *cons.* 1909, *trans.* 1920	1923
1923	*St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich* (3rd), Walter Godfrey Whittingham, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1923	(6)
1921	*Salisbury* (95th), St. Clair George Alfred Donaldson, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1904, *trans.* 1921	(2)
1913	*Sheffield* (1st), Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D., *b.* 1857, *cons.* 1909, *trans.* 1913	1919
1925	*§Sodor & Man* (72nd), C. L. Thornton-Duesbury, D.D., *b.* 1867, *cons.* 1925	
1919	*Southwark* (3rd), Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D., *b.* 1875, *cons.* 1919	1922
1926	*Southwell* (3rd), Bernard Oliver Francis Heywood, M.A., *b.* 1871, *cons.* 1926	(11)
1923	*Truro* (7th), Walter Howard Frere, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1923	(5)
1897	*Wakefield* (2nd), George Rodney Eden, D.D., *b.* 1853, *cons.* 1890, *trans.* 1897	1904
1923	**Winchester* (89th), Frank Theodore Woods, D.D., *b.* 1874, *cons.* 1916, *trans.* 1923	1920
1918	*Worcester* (106th), Ernest Harold Pearce, C.B.E., D.D., *b.* 1865, *cons.* 1918	1921

BARONS.—*Style*, The Right Hon. Lord ——.
Addressed as, My Lord.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1911	*Aberconway*, Chas. Benj. Bright McLaren, P.C., K.C., *b.* 1850, 1st B., *m.*	Hon. H. D. *McL.*, C.B.E., *b.* 1879
1873	*Aberdare*, Henry Campbell Bruce, V.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Clarence *B.*, *b.* 1885
1835	*Abinger*, Robert Brooke Campbell Scarlett, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Hugh *S.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1878
1869	*Acton*, John E. H. Lyon-Dalberg-Acton, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1924, *M.*	Hon. Richd. *L.-D.-A.*, *b.* 1909
1887	*Addington*, John Gellibrand Hubbard, O.B.E., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915	Hon. Raymond *H.*, *b.* 1884
1921	*Allwyn*, Ronald Townshend Fellowes, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Com. Hon. Eric W. E. *F.*, R.N., *b.* 1887
1907	*Airedale*, Albert Ernest Kitson, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. James C. *K.*, *b.* 1864
1896	*Aldenham*, Alban George Henry Gibbs, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1907, *w.*	Hon. Gerald *G.*, *b.* 1879
1876	*Alington*, Napier George Henry Sturt, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1919	(None) [*b.* 1870
1902	*Allerton*, George William Lawies Jackson, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Rt. Hon. Stanley J., M.P.,
1892	*Amherst of Hackney*, Wm. Alexander Evering Cecil, *b.* 1912, *s.* 19, *M.*	Hon. Henry K. A. *C.*, *b.* 1914
1881	*Ampthill*, Oliver A. Villiers Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* '69, *s.* '84, *m.*	Hon. J. Hugo *R.*, *b.* 1896
1863	*Annaly*, Luke Henry White, M.C., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Charles Jas. *W.*, *b.* 1860
1917	*Annesley. See* "Valentia," *Irish Viscount*	As Irish
1916	*Anslow*, Tonman Mosley, C.B., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1903	*Armstrong*, William Hy. Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson-Armstrong, T.D., *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Wm. J. M. *W.-A.*, *b.* 1892
1924	*Arnold*, Sydney Arnold, *b.* 1878, 1st Baron	(None)
1605	*Arundell of Wardour*, Gerald Arthur Arundell, *b.* 1881, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. John F. *A.*, *b.* 1907
1885	*Ashbourne*, William Gibson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Edward *G.*, *b.* 1873
1835	*Ashburton*, Francis Denzil Edwd. Baring, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Alexander *B.*, *b.* 1898
1892	*Ashcombe*, Henry Cubitt, C.B., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Roland C. *C.*, *b.* 1899
1920	*Ashfield*, Albert Henry Stanley, P.C., *b.* 1875, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1895	*Ashton*, James Williamson, *b.* 1842, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Ashton of Hyde*, Thomas Gair Ashton, *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Thos. R. *A.*, *b.* 1901
1800 I.	*Ashtown*, Frederick Oliver Trench, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. Robert *T.*, *b.* 1897

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1919	*Askwith*, George Ranken Askwith, K.C.B., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1863 I.*	*Athlumney*, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth Somerville (*U.K. Baron, Meredyth*), *b.* 1865, *s.* 1873, *m.*	(None to peerage)
1917	*Atholstan*, Hugh Graham, *b.* 1848, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1905	*Atkinson*, John Atkinson, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1844, *w.*	(Life Peerage)
1789 I. 1793*	*Auckland*, Frederick Colvin George Eden (*Brit. Baron Auckland*), *b.* 1895, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. George *E.*, *b.* 1861
1900	*Avebury*, John Birkbeck Lubbock, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1913	Hon. Norman *L.*, *b.* 1861
1718 I.	*Aylmer*, John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1923	Hon. Kenneth *A. A.*, *b.* 1883
1780	*Bagot*, William Bagot, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Walter *B.*, D.S.O., *b.* '64
1607 S.	*Balfour of Burleigh*, George John Gordon Bruce, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Laetitia M. *B.*, *b.* 1920
1869	*Balinhard.* *See* "Southesk," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1924	*Banbury*, Frederick George Banbury, P.C., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Chas. Wm. *B.*, *b.* 1915
1698	*Barnard*, Christopher William Vane, M.C., *b.* 1888, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Harry J. N. *V.*, *b.* 1923
1922	*Barnby*, Francis Willey, *b.* 1842, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. F. Vernon *W.*, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., *b.* 1884
1887	*Basing*, John Limbrey Robert Sclater-Booth, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Charles *S.-B.*, *b.* 1862
1837	*Bateman*, William S. Bateman-Hanbury, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. Charles *B.-H.*, *b.* 1877
1447	*Beauchamp, Barony claimed by* Ulric Oliver Thynne.	
1917	*Beaverbrook*, William Maxwell Aitken, P.C., *b.* 1879, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. J. W. Maxwell *A.*, *b.* 1910
1647 S.	*Belhaven & Stenton*, Lt.-Col. Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton, C.I.E., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Master of Belhaven, *b.* 1903.
1848 I.	†*Bellew*, George Leopold Bryan, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1911	Hon. Richd. E. *Bellew*, *b.* 1858
1856	*Belper*, Algernon Henry Strutt, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Alexander *S.*, *b.* 1912
1455	*Berners*, Gerald Hugh Tyrwhitt-Wilson, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918	Hon. Clement *T.*, *b.* 1857
1784	*Berwick*, Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Chas. M. W. *N.-H.*, *b.* 1897
1922	*Bethell*, John Henry Bethell, *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John R. *B.*, *b.* 1902
1903	*Biddulph*, John Michael Gordon Biddulph, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Michael *B.*, *b.* 1898
1923	*Blanesburgh*, Robert Younger, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1861 (*Ld. of Appeal*)	(Life Peerage)
1918	*Bledisloe*, Charles Bathurst, P.C., K.B.E., *b.* 1867, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Benjamin *L. B.*, *b.* '99
1907	*Blyth*, Herbert William Blyth, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1925	Ian A. *J. B.*, *b.* 1905
1892	*Blythswood*, Archibald Douglas-Campbell, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Barrington S. *D.-C.*, *b.* 1877
1797	*Bolton*, William George Algar Orde-Powlett, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Nigel A. *O.-P.*, *b.* 1900
1922	*Borwick*, Robert Hudson Borwick, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. George *B.*, *b.* 1888
1761	*Boston*, George Florance Irby, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Cecil S. *I.*, *b.* 1862
1887	*Bowes.* *See* "Strathmore and K.," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1711	*Boyle.* *See* "Cork and Orrery," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1880	*Brabourne*, Cecil Marcus Knatchbull-Hugessen, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1915, *w.*	Hon. Michael *Knatchbull*, *b.* 1895
1925	*Bradbury*, John Swanwick Bradbury, G.C.B., *b.* 1872, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon John *B.*, *b.* 1914
1866	*Brancepeth.* *See* "Boyne," *Irish Viset.*	(As Irish)
1788	*Braybrooke*, Henry Neville, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Richd. H. C. *N.*, *b.* '58
1549	*Braye*, Alfred Thos. Townshend Verney-Cave, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hon. Adrian *V.-C.*, *b.* 1874
1794 I.	*Bridport.* *See* "Bridport," *U.K. Viset.*	(As U.K.)
1860	*Brougham & Vaux*, Henry C. Brougham, K.C.V.O., *b.* '36, *s.* '86, *m.*	Hon. Henry *B.*, *b.* 1887
1776	*Browntow*, Adelbert Salusbury Cockayne Cust, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Peregrine *C.*, *b.* 1899
1926	*Buckland*, Henry Seymour Berry, *b.* 1877, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1915	*Buckmaster*, Stanley Owen Buckmaster, P.C., *b.* '61, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Owen Stanley *B.*, *b.* '90
1529	*Burgh*, Alexander Leigh Henry Leith, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1926	Hon. John D. *L.*, *b.* 1909
1912	*Butler.* *See* "Carrick," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1643	*Byron*, Rev. Frederick Ernest Charles Byron, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Capt. Augustus Wm. *B.*, (None) *b.* 1856
1921	*Cable*, Ernest Cable, *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *G.-C.*, *b.* 1892
1796	*Calthorpe*, Somerset Frederick Gough-Calthorpe, *b.* '62, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Ralph *S.*, *b.* 1913
1383	*Camoys*, Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Ralfe *E.-P.*, *b.* 1897
1715 I.	*Carbery*, John Evans-Freke, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1898, *m.*	
1834 I. 1838*	*Carew*, Gerald Shapland Carew (*U.K. Baron, Carew*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Hon. Wm. F. *C.*, *b.* 1905
1786	*Carleton.* *See* "Shannon," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1916	*Carnock*, Arthur Nicolson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Fredk. Archibald *N.*, M.C., *b.* 1883
1796 I.	*Carrington.* *See* "Lincolnshire," *U.K. Marquess*	Hon. Rupert Carrington, C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1852
1921	*Carson*, Edward Henry Carson, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1854, *m.*	(Life Peerage)
1812 I.	†*Castlemaine*, Albert Edward Handcock, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Robert *H.*, *b.* 1864
1869	*Castletown*, Bern. Edwd. B. FitzPatrick, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., *b.* '48, *s.* '83, *m.*	(None)
1460 S.	*Cathcart.* *See* "Cathcart," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1918	*Cawley*, Frederick Cawley, P.C., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Robt. Hugh *C.*, *b.* '77
1919	*Chalmers*, Robert Chalmers, P.C., G.C.B., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Charnwood*, Godfrey Rathbone Benson, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John R. *B.*, *b.* 1902
1831	*Chaworth.* *See* "Meath," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1858	*Chesham*, John Compton Cavendish, M.C., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. John Chas. *C. C.*, *b.* 1916
1887	*Cheylesmore*, Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, D.S.O., *b.* 1893, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Herbert *E.*, *b.* 1895

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1858	*Churston*, John Reginald Lopes Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Hon. Richard *Y.-B.*, *b.* 1910
1800 I.	*Clanmorris*, Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. John Michael *B.*, *b.* 1908
1828	*Clanwilliam.* *See* "Clanwilliam," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1800 I.	*Clarina*, Eyre Nathaniel Massey, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1922, *m.*	(None)
1831	*Clements.* *See* "Leitrim," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1672	*Clifford of Chudleigh*, William Hugh Clifford, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Chas. O. Hugh *C.*, *b.* '87
1299	*Clinton*, Chas. J. R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, *b.* '63, *s.* '04, *m.*	Two co-heiresses
1762 I.*	*Clive.* *See* "Powis," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1789 I. 1831*	*Cloncurry*, Valentine Fredk. Lawless (*U.K. Baron, Cloncurry*), *b.* 1840, *s* 1869, *w.*	Hon. Frederick *L.*, *b.* 1847
1919	*Clwyd*, John Herbert Roberts, *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John Trevor *R.*, *b.* 1900
1313	*Cobham*, Gervase Disney Alexander, *b.* 1880, *claim established* 1916	(None)
1919	*Cochrane of Cults*, Thos. Horatio Arthur Ernest Cochrane, *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Thos. G. F. *C.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1883
1906	*Colebrooke*, Edward Arthur Colebrooke, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1874	*Coleridge*, Bernard John Seymour Coleridge, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *C.*, *b.* 1877
1604 S.*	*Colville of Culross.* *See* "Colville," *U.K. Visct.*	(As U.K.)
1917	*Colwyn*, Frederick Henry Smith, P.C., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *S.*, *b.* 1887
1841	*Congleton*, John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Harry D. *P.*, *b.* 1920
1712 I.*	*Conway.* *See* "Hertford," *Brit. Marq.*	(As British)
1874	*Cotteslоe*, Thomas Francis Fremantle, C.B., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1918, *m.*	{1900 Hon. John W. H. *F.*, *b.*
1914	*Cozens-Hardy*, Edward Herbert Cozens-Hardy, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Herbert A. *C.-H.*, *b.* '07
1899	*Cranworth*, Bertram Francis Gurdon, M.C., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Hon. Robert *G.*, *b.* 1904
1892	*Crawshaw*, William Brooks, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *B.*, *b.* 1884
1797 I.*	*Cremorne.* *See* "Dartrey," *U.K. Earl*	Maj.-Gen. Vesey J. Dawson. C.V.O., *b.* 1853
1797 I.†	*Crofton*, Arthur Edward Lowther Crofton, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1912, *w.*	Hon. Edw. Chas. *C.*, *b.* 1896
1490	*Cromwell*, Robert Godfrey Wolseley Bewicke-Copley, M.C., *b.* 1893, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Philippa S. *B.-C.*, *b.* 1925
1920	*Cullen of Ashbourne*, Brien Ibrican Cokayne, K.B.E., *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Charles B. M. *C.*, *b.* 1912
1914	*Cunliffe*, Rolf Cunliffe, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *C.*, *b.* 1903
1921	*Dalziel of Kirkcaldy*, James Henry Dalziel, P.C., *b.* 1868, 1st Baron	(None)
1924	*Danesfort*, John George Butcher, K.C., *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None) {*b.* 1887
1924	*Darling*, Charles John Darling, P.C., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *w.*	Maj. Hon. John C. *D.*, D.S.O.,
1923	*Daryngton*, Herbert Pike Pease, P.C., *b.* 1867, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Jocelyn A. *P.*, *b.* 1908
1897	*Dawnay.* *See* "Downe," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1920	*Dawson of Penn*, Bertrand Edward Dawson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., *b.* 186-, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1812 I.†	*Decies*, John Graham Hope Horsley-Beresford, P.C., D.S.O., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Hon. Arthur M. *H.-B.*, *b.* 1915
1299	*De Clifford*, Edward Southwell Russell, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1909, *M.*	Hon. Diana *R.*, *b.* 1909
1851	*De Freyne*, Francis Charles French, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Joseph *F.*, *b.* '85
1821	*Delamere*, Hugh Cholmondeley, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Hon. Thomas *C.*, *b.* 1900
1835	*De L'Isle & Dudley*, Algernon Sidney, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1922,	Hon. William *S.*, *b.* 1859
1838	*De Mauley*, Rev. Maurice John George Ponsonby, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Hubert Wm. *P.*, *b.* 1878
1834	*Denman*, Thomas Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *b.* '74, *s.* '94, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *D.*, *b.* 1905
1885	*Deramore*, Robert Wilfrid de-Yarburgh-Bateson, *b.* '65, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. George *de-Y.-B.*, *b.* 1870
1887	*De Ramsey*, Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, *b.* 1910, *s.* 1925, *M.*	John D. C. *F.*, *b.* 1915
1881	*Derwent*, Francis V.-Bempde-Johnstone, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1916, *w.*	Geo. Harcourt *J.*, *b.* 1899
1909	*Desart.* *See* "Desart," *Irish Earl*	(None to U.K. Barony)
1831	*De Saumarez*, James St. Vincent Saumarez, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. James B. *S.*, *b.* 1889
1905	*Desborough*, William Henry Grenfell, G.C.V.O., *b.* '55, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1919	*De Villiers*, Charles Percy De Villiers, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Arthur P. *De V.*, *b.* 1911
1919	*Dewar*, Thomas Robert Dewar, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron	(None)
1620 I. 1765*	*Digby*, Edward Kenelm Digby, D.S.O., M.C. (*Brit. Baron, Digby*), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Edward H. K. *D.*, *b.* 1924
1880	*Donington*, Gilbert Theophilus Clifton Hastings, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1920	(None)
1899	*Dorchester*, Dudley Massey Pigott Carleton, O.B.E., *b.* '76, *s.* 1925, *m.*	(None)
1615	*Dormer*, Charles Walter James Dormer, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1922	Hon. Joseph *D.*, *b.* 1914
1875	*Douglas.* *See* "Home," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1917	*Doverdale*, Oswald Partington, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Edward A. *P.*, *b.* 1904
1439	*Dudley*, Ferdinando Dudley William Lea-Smith, *b.* 1872, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Ferdinando D. H. *L.-S.*, *b.* 1910
1800 I.*	*Dufferin & Claneboye.* *See* "Dufferin and A.," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1800 I.†	*Dunalley*, Henry O'Callaghan Prittie, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Cornelius O'C. *P.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1877
1541 I.	*Dunboyne*, Fitz Walter George Probyn Butler, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Patrick *B.*, *b.* 1917
1892	*Dunleath*, Henry Lyle Mulholland *b.* 1854, *s.* 1895 *m.*	Capt. Hon. Chas. Hy. Geo. *M.*, C.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1886
1831	*Dunmore.* *See* "Dunmore," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1859	*Dunning, See* "Rollo," *Scott. Baron,* below	(As Scottish)
1482 I.	*Dunsany,* Edward John M. Drax Plunkett, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Randal *P., b.* 1906
1780	*Dynevor,* Walter FitzUryan Rhys, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Charles *R.,* M.C., M.P., *b.* 1899 [1914
1857	*Ebury,* Francis Egerton Grosvenor, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Robert Egerton *G., b.*
1859	*Egerton of Tatton,* Maurice Egerton, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1920	(None)
1849	*Elgin. See* "Elgin and K.," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1543 S.	*Elibank, See* "Elibank," *U.K. Viscount*	(As U. K. title)
1802	*Ellenborough,* Cecil Henry Law, C.B., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1915, *w.*	Capt. Hon. Henry Astell *L.,* M.C., *b.* 1889
1510 S. 1885*	*Elphinstone,* (Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (*U.K. Baron, Elphinstone*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Master of Elphinstone, *b.* 1914
1874	*Emly,* Thomas William Gaston Monsell, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1894, *w.*	(None)
1911	*Emmott,* Alfred Emmott, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., *b.* 1858, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1919	*Ernle,* Rowland Edmund Prothero, P.C., M.V.O., *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1806	*Erskine,* Montagu Erskine, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Donald *E., b.* 1899
1872	*Ettrick. See* "Napier," *Scott. Baron,* below	(As Scottish)
1906	*Eversley,* George John Shaw-Lefevre, P.C., *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1627 S.	*Fairfax,* Albert Kirby Fairfax, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Thos. B. McK., *b.* 1923
1897	*Fairlie. See* "Glasgow," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1916	*Faringdon,* Alexander Henderson, C.H., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *w.*	Alex. Gavin *H., b.* 1902
1756 I.	*Farnham,* Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, D.S.O., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Somerset *M., b.* 1905
1893	*Farrer,* Thomas Cecil Farrer, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Cecil *F., b.* 1893
1876	*Fermanagh. See* "Erne," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1856 I.	*Fermoy,* Edmund Maurice Roche, M.P., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1920	Hon. Fras. *G. R., b.* 1885
1798 I.	*Ffrench,* Charles Austin Thos. R. J. J. Ffrench, *b.* '68, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. John *F., b.* 1872
1831	*Fingall. See* "Fingall," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1909	*Fisher,* Cecil Vavasseur-Fisher, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. John *V.-F., b.* 1921
1790	*Fisherwick. See* "Donegall," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1906	*Fitzmaurice,* Edmond Geo. Petty-Fitzmaurice, P.C., *b.* '46, 1st Baron	(None)
1295	*FitzWalter,* Henry FitzWalter Plumptre, *b.* 1860, *called* out of abeyance, 1924, *m.*	(None)
1776	*Foley,* Gerald Henry Foley, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Adrian *G. F., b.* 1923
1445 S.	*Forbes,* Atholl Laurence Cunyngham Forbes, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Master of Forbes, *b.* 1918
1821	*Forester,* George C. Beaumont Weld-Forester, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Cecil *G. W.-F., b.* 1899
1922	*Forres,* Archibald Williamson, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Stephen K. *G. W.*
1633 S.*	*Forrester. See* "Verulam," *Engl. Earl*	(As English) [*b.* 1888
1920	*Forster,* Henry William Forster, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1917	*Forteviot,* John Alexander Dewar, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. John *D.,* M.C., *b.* 1885
1815	*Foxford. See* "Limerick," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1790	*Gage. See* "Gage," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1917	*Gainford,* Joseph Albert Pease, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Joseph *P., b.* 1889
1800 I. 1806*	*Gardner* (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	
1818 I.	*Garvagh,* Leopold E. Stratford Geo. Canning, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Leopold *C., b.* 1920
1876	*Gerard,* Frederic John Gerard, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Robt. Wm. *G., b.* 1918
1824	*Gifford,* Edgar Berkeley Gifford, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Charles *G., b.* 1899
1917	*Gisborough,* Richard Godolphin Walmesley Chaloner, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Thos. W. P. L. *C., b.* 1889
1918	*Glanely,* William James Tatem, *b.* 1868, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1899	*Glanusk,* Joseph Henry Russell Bailey, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Wilfred *B.,* D.S.O., *b.* 1891
1918	*Glenarthur,* Matthew Arthur, *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. James Cecil *A., b.* 1883
1921	*Glenary,* James Henry Mussen Campbell, P.C., *b.* '51, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Chas. H. *G. C., b.* 1885
1911	*Glenconner,* Christopher Grey Tennant, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. David *F. T., b.* 1902
1922	*Glendyne,* Robert Nivison, *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. John *N., b.* 1878
1916	*Glentanar,* Thomas Coats, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1918	(None)
1909	*Gorell,* Ronald Gorell Barnes, C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1917, *m.*	(None)
1868	*Gormanston. See* "Gormanston," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1806	*Granard. See* "Granard," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1782	*Grantley,* John Richard Brinsley Norton, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Richard *N., b.* 1892
1794 I.	*Graves,* Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Henry A. C. *G., b.* 1877
1902	*Grenfell,* Pascoe Christian Victor Francis Grenfell *b.* 1905, *s.* 1925	Hon. Arthur B. J. *G., b.* 1908
1869	*Greville,* Charles Beresford Fulke Greville, O.B.E., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Ronald *G., b.* 1912
1324	*Grey de Ruthyn,* Cecil Talbot Clifton, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1912	(Co-heirs)
1886	*Grimthorpe,* Ralph William Ernest Beckett, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Christopher *B., b.* 1915
1815	*Grinstead. See* "Enniskillen," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1880	*Haldon,* Lawrence William Palk, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Laurence *P., b.* 1896
1886	*Hamilton of Dalzell,* Gavin George Hamilton, K.T., C.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1900, *m.*	John *H., b.* 1911
1874	*Hampton,* Herbert Stuart Pakington, D.S.O., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1906	Hon. Humphrey *P.,* R.N., *b.* '86

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1926	*Hanworth*, Ernest Murray Pollock, P.C., K.B.E. (*Master of the Rolls*), *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	David Bertram, *P. b.* 1916
1910	*Hardinge of Penshurst*, Charles Hardinge, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. (Chain), I.S.O., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Alexander H. L. *H.*, M.C., *b.* 1894
1869	*Hare. See* "Listowel," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1876	*Harlech*, Geo. Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, C.B., T.D., *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Wm. G. A. *O.-G.*, M.P., *b.* 1885
1815	*Harris*, George R. C. Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B., T.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Geo. St. V. *H.*, M.C., *b.* 1889
1866	*Hartismere. See* "Henniker," *Irish Baron*, below	(As Irish)
1295	*Hastings*, Albert Edward Delaval Astley, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Edward *A.*, *b.* 1912
1835	*Hatherton*, Edward Geo. P. Littleton, C.M.G., *b.* 1842, *s.* 1888, *w.*	Hon. Edward *L.*, *b.* 1868
1776	*Hawke*, Martin Bladen Hawke, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Rr.-Adm. Hon. Stanhope
1713	*Hay. See* "Kinnoull," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1797 I.	*Headley*, Rowland George Allanson-Winn, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Rowland *A.-W.*, *b.* 1901
1906	*Hemphill*, Fitzroy Hemphill, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Martyn *H.*, *b.* 1901
1896	*Heneage*, George Edward Heneage, O.B.E., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1922	Hon. Hy. G. *H.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1868
1799 I.*	*Henley*, Francis Robert Henley (*U.K. Baron, Northington*), *b.* 1877, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Michael Francis *H.*, *b.* 1914
1800 I.*	*Henniker*, Chas. Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (*U.K. Baron, Hartismere*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902	Hon. Gerald *H.-M.*, *b.* 1872
1886	*Herschell*, Richard Farrer Herschell, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Rognvald *H.*, *b.* 1923
1922	*Hewart*, Gordon Hewart, P.C. (*Lord Chief Justice of England*), *b.* 1870, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Hugh V. *H.*, *b.* 1896
1828	*Heytesbury*, Leonard Holmes à Court, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. William *H. à C.*, *b.* 1906
1886	*Hillingdon*, Arthur Robert Mills, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Charles H. *M.*, *b.* 1922
1886	*Hindlip*, Charles Allsopp, O.B.E., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Charles *A.*, *b.* 1906
1908	*Holden*, Ernest Illingworth Holden, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Angus *H.*, *b.* 1898
1924	*Hollenden*, Samuel Hope Morley, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *M.*, *b.* 1885
1897	*Holm Patrick*, Hans Wellesley Hamilton, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1898, *m.*	(None)
1782 I.*	*Hood. See* "Hood," *Brit. Visct.*	(As British)
1919	*Horne*, Henry Sinclair Horne, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. GEN., *b.* 1861, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1797 I.	*Hotham*, Henry Frederick Hotham, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1923	Hon. Peter *H.*, *b.* 1904
1881	*Hothfield*, John Sackville Richard Tufton, D.S.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Hon. Hy. H. S. *T.*, *b.* 1897
1597	*Howard de Walden*, Thomas Evelyn Scott-Ellis, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. John *S.-E.*, *b.* 1912
1869	*Howard of Glossop*, Bernard Edward Fitzalan-Howard, M.B.E., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Miles *F.-H.*, *b.* 1915
1923	*Hunsdon*, Herbert Cokayne Gibbs, *b.* 1854, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Walter D. *G.*, *b.* 1888
1796 I.	*Huntingfield*, Wm. C. Arcedeckne Vanneck, M.P., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne *V.*, *b.* 1915
1866	*Hylton*, Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. William *J.*, *b.* 1898
1910	*Ikeston*, Balthazar Stephen Sargant Foster, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1913, *m.*	(None)
1921	*Illingworth*, Albert Holden Illingworth, P.C., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron	(None)
1543 I.†	*Inchiquin*, Lucius William O'Brien, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Donough *O'B.*, *b.* 1897
1897	*Inverclyde*, John Alan Burns, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1919	(None)
1919	*Inverforth*, Andrew Weir, P.C., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Andrew *W.*, *b.* 1897
1921	*Invernairn*, William Beardmore, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1925	*Irwin*, Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E. (*Viceroy of India*), *b.* 1881, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Charles I. *W.*, *b.* 1912
1910	*Islington*, John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1924	*Jessel*, Herbert Merton Jessel, C.B., C.M.G., T.D., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edward H. *J.*, *b.* 1904
1906	*Joicey*, James Joicey, *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *J.*, *b.* 1880
1831	*Kenlis. See* "Headfort," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1856	*Kenmare. See* "Kenmare," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1776 I. 1886*	*Kensington*, {Hugh Edwardes, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kensington*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. William *E.*, *b.* 1904
1788	*Kenyon*, Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, K.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Hon. Lloyd *T.-K.*, *b.* 1917
1821	*Ker. See* "Lothian," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1909	*Kilbracken*, Arthur Godley, G.C.B., *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *G.*, K.C., *b.* 1877
1900	*Killanin*, Martin Henry FitzPatrick Morris, P.C., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1901	Michael *M.*, *b.* 1914
1789 I.†	*Kilmaine*, John Edward Deane Browne, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. John F. A. *B.*, *b.* 1902
1831	*Kilmarnock. See* "Erroll," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1172 I.	*Kingsale*, Michael Constantine de Courcy, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1895, *w.*	Capt. Hon. Michael *de C.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1885
1682 S. 1860*	*Kinnaird*, {Kenneth FitzGerald Kinnaird (*U.K. Baron, Kinnaird*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Master of Kinnaird, *b.* 1912
1902	*Kinross*, Patrick Balfour, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. John *B.*, *b.* 1904
1838	*Kintore. See* "Kintore," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1905	*Knaresborough*, Hy. Meysey Meysey-Thompson, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1923	*Kylsant*, Owen Cosby Philipps, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1917	*Lambourne*, Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood, P.C., C.V.O., *b* 1847, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1880	*Lamington*, Charles Wallace Alex. Napier Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., T.D., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. Victor *C.-B.*, M.C., *b.* 1896
1800 I.	*Langford*, William Chambre Rowley, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Clotworthy *R.*, *b.* 1885
1431	*Latymer*, Hugh Burdett Money-Coutts, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Thos. B. *M.-C.*, *b.* 1902
1869	*Lawrence*, Alexander Graham Lawrence, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. John *L.*, *b.* 1908
1923	*Lawrence of Kingsgate*, Charles Napier Lawrence, *b.* 1854, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1859	*Leconfield*, Charles Henry Wyndham, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. Hugh A. *W.*, *b.* 1877
1839	*Leigh*, Francis Dudley Leigh, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Rupert W. D. *L.*, *b.* 1908
1797	*Lilford*, John Powys, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Stephen *P.*, *b.* 1869
1758 I.	*Lisle*, John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1919	Hon. Horace *L.*, *b.* 1908
1925	*Lloyd*, George Ambrose Lloyd, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1879, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Alex. *L.*, *b.* 1912
1895	*Loch*, Edward Douglas Loch, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Geo. Hy. C. *L.*, *b.* 1916
1801	*Loftus*. *See* "Ely," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1541 I.	*Louth*, Randal Pilgrim Ralph Plunkett, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Otway *P.*, *b.* 1892
1464 S.	*Lovat*, Simon Joseph Fraser, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.	Master of Lovat, *b.* 1911
1837*	*(U.K. Baron, Lovat)*, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1887, *m.*	(As Irish)
1762	*Lovel & Holland*. *See* "Egmont," *Irish Earl*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1902
1839	*Lurgan*, William Brownlow, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1882, *w.*	(None)
1914	*Lyell*, Charles Antony Lyell, *b.* 1913, *s.* 1926, *M.*	Hon. Robert *V.*, *b.* 1892
1859	*Lyveden*, Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Alex. Godfrey *M.*, *b.* 1909
1776 I	*Macdonald*, Ronald Archibald Macdonald, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *w.*	Hon Joseph P. *M.*, *b.* 1899
1922	*Maclay*, James Paton Maclay, P.C., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Ronald *M'G.-H.*, *b.* 65
1887	*Magheramorne*, Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903	Hon. Francis H. *M.*, M.C., *b.* 1897
1807	*Manners*, John Thomas Manners, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Hon. Joseph *W.*, *b.* 1924
1922	*Manton*, George Miles Watson, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. John W. T. *W.*, [*b.* 1922
1908	*Marchamley*, William Tattersall Whiteley, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1925, *m.*	(None)
1921	*Marshall of Chipstead*, Horace Brooks Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Hugh Hamon J.S.*M.*, (As Scottish) [*b.* 1921
1776 I.	*Massy*, Hugh Hamon Charles George Massy, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1926, *m.*	(As Irish)
1815	*Meldrum*. *See* "Huntly," *Scott. Marq.*	(None to peerage)
1794	*Mendip*. *See* "Clifden," *Irish Visct.*	
1866	*Meredyth*. *See* "Athlumney," *Irish Baron*, above	Hon. Edward *D.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1882
1926	*Merewortb*. *See* "Oranmore & Browne," Irish Baron	Hon. William *L.*, *b.* 1901
1925	*Merrivale*, Henry Edward Duke, P.C., *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Dougall *M.*, *b.* 1894
1911	*Merthyr*, Herbert Clark Lewis, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1914, *w.*	Hon. Paul *M.*, *b.* 1886
1919	*Meston*, James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Jacque H. *S.*, *b.* 1903
1838	*Methuen*, Paul Sanford Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. Digby M. G. J. *W.*, [*b.* 1921
1905	*Michelham*, Herman Alfred Stern, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Anthony B. *M.*, *b.* 1909
1712	*Middleton*, Michael Guy Percival Willoughby, M.C., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1924, *m.*	(As Irish)
1922	*Mildmay of Flete*, Francis Bingham Mildmay, P.C., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(As Irish)
1821	*Minster*. *See* "Conyngham," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1866	*Monck*. *See* "Monck." *Irish Visct.*	Hon. Harry R. W. *M.*, *b.* 1915
1887	*Monckton*. *See* "Galway," *Irish Visct.*	Hon. John Charles, *D.*, *b.* 1924.
1874	*Moncreiff*, James Arthur FitzHerbert Moncreiff, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Robt. D. *C.*, *b.* 1926
1884	*Monk Bretton*, John William Dodson, C.B., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1897	Hon. John *M.*, *b.* 1907
1885	*Monkswell*, Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. — *D.-S.-M.*, *b.* 1926
1728	*Monson*, Augustus Debonnaire John Monson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1900, *m.*	(As Irish)
1885	*Montagu of Beaulieu*, John Walter Edward Douglas-Scott-Montagu, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., V.D., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Thomas A. *R.*, *b.* 1883
1806	*Mont Eagle*. *See* "Sligo," *Irish Marq.*	Hon. Michael W. *M.*, *b.* 1903
1839	*Monteagle*, Thomas Spring Rice, K.P., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1866, *w.*	Hon. Edward *Lt.-M.*, *b.* 1885
1918	*Morris*, Edward Patrick Morris, P.C., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1859. 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1831	*Mostyn*, Llewelyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1884, *m.*	
1911	**Mountgarret*. *See* "Mountgarret," *Irish Viscount*	Hon. William *S.*, *b.* 1895
1283	*Mowbray, Segrave* (1283), *& Stourton* (1448), Charles Botolph Joseph Stourton, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1893, *m.*	(None)
1915	*Muir Mackenzie*, Kenneth Augustus Muir-Mackenzie, P.C., G.C.B., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *w.*	(As U.K.)
1767 I.	**Mulgrave*. *See* "Normanby," *U.K. Marq.*	Hon. Robt. *D.-M.*, *b.* 1874
1781 I.	*†Muskerry*, Hamilton M. T. E. Deane-Morgan, *b.* '54, *s.* '68, *m.*	(As British)
1681 S.	**Nairne*. *See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*	

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1868	*Napier of Magdala*, James Pearse Napier, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1921, *w.*	Hon. Edward *N.*, *b.* 1861
1627 S.*	*Napier (of Merchistoun)*, Francis Edward Basil Napier (*U.K. Baron, Ettrick*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Master of Napier, *b.* 1900
1776 I.	*Newborough*, Thomas John Wynn, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Robt. Vaughan *W.*, *b.* 1877
1898	*Newlands*, James Henry Cecil Hozier, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1906, *m.*	(None)
1892	*Newton*, Thomas Wodehouse Legh, P.C., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Richard *L.*, *b.* 1883
1554	*North*, William Henry John North, T.D., *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *w.*	Hon. Wm. F. J. *N.*, *b.* 1860
1884	*Northbourne*, Walter John James, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Walter E. C. *J.*, *b.* 1896
1885	*Northington. See* "Henley," *Irish Baron*, above	(As Irish)
1878	*Norton*, Charles Leigh Adderley, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Ralph *A.*, *b.* 1872
1906	*Nunburnholme*, Charles John Wilson, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1924	Hon. Robt. D. *W.*, *b.* 1916
1870	*O'Hagan*, Maurice Hbt. T. Towneley-O'Hagan, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Thos. A. E. T.-O'H., *b.* '17
1924	*Olivier*, Sydney Olivier, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1868	*O'Neill*. Edward O'Neill, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Shane E. R. *O'N.*, *b.* 1907
1836 I. †	*Oranmore & Browne*, Geoffrey H. Browne Browne, P.C., K.P. (*U.K. Baron Mereworth*), *b.* 1861, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Dominick *B.*, *b.* 1901
1821	*Oriel. See* "Masserene and F.," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1868	*Ormathwaite*, Arthur Henry John Walsh, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1920, *w.*	Hon. William *W.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1863
1821	*Ormonde. See* "Ormonde," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1841	*Oxenfoord. See* "Stair," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1914	*Parmoor*, Charles Alfred Cripps, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* '52, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. A. H. Seddon *C.*, *b.* '88
1866	*Penrhyn*, Edward Sholto G. Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *D.-P.*, *b.* 1894
1909	*Pentland*, Henry John Sinclair, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1925, *M.*	(None)
1603	*Petre*, Joseph William Lionel Petre, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1915, *M.*	Francis William *P.*, *b.* 1849
1918	*Phillimore*, Walter Geo. F. Phillimore, P.C., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Godfrey W. *P.*, *b.* '77
1892	*Playfair*, George James Playfair, C.V.O., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1898, *m.*	(None)
1919	*Plumer*, Herbert Charles Onslow Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Thos. Hall Rokeby *P.*, M.C., *b.* 1890
1827	*Plunket*, Terence Conyingham Plunket, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Patrick T. *P.*, *b.* 1923
1831	*Poltimore*, George Wentworth Warwick Bampfylde, *b.* '82, *s.* '18, *m.*	Hon. Coplestone W. *B.*, *b.* '14
1690 S.	*Polwarth*, Walter George Hepburne-Scott, C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Master of Polwarth, *b.* 1890
1749	*Ponsonby. See* "Bessborough," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1912	*Pontypridd*, Alfred Thomas, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron	(None)
1885	*Powerscourt. See* "Powerscourt," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1918	*Queenborough*, Almeric Hugh Paget, G.B.E., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1800 I.	*Radstock*, Granville George Waldegrave, C.B.E., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1913.	Hon. Montagu *W.*, *b.* 1867
1852	*Raglan*, FitzRoy Richard Somerset, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Wellesley *S.*, *b.* 1887
1875	*Ramsay. See* "Dalhousie," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1826	*Ranfurly*. See "Ranfurly," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1916	*Rathcreedan*, Cecil William Norton, *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Charles P. *N.*, *b.* 1905
1868 I. †	*Rathdonnell*, Thos. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, *b.* 1848, *s.* '79, *w.*	Capt. Hon. Thomas *McC.-B.*, M.B.E., *b.* '81
1821	*Ravensworth*, Gerald Wellesley Liddell, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Robert *L.*, *b.* 1902
1821	*Rayleigh*, Robert John Strutt, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. John A. *S.*, *b.* 1908
1628 S.	*Reay*, Aeneas Alexander Mackay, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1921, *M.*	Baron Alexander *M.*, *b.* 1907
1902	*Redesdale*, Algernon David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Thos. David *F.-M.*, *b.* 1909
1806 I.	*Rendlesham*, Frederick A. Charles Thellusson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Percy *T.*, *b.* 1874
1885	*Revelstoke*, John Baring, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1897	Hon. Cecil *B.*, *b.* 1864
1920	*Riddell*, George Allardice Riddell, *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1905	*Ritchie of Dundee*, Charles Ritchie, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Philip *R.*, *b.* 1899
1913	*Rochdale*, George Kemp, *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John D. *K.*, *b.* 1906
1782	*Rodney*, George B. Harley Guest Rodney, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. George W. *R.*, *b.* 1918
1651 S.*	*Rollo*, William Charles Wordsworth Rollo, C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Dunning*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Eric Norman *R.*, *b.* 1861
1866	*Romilly*, William Gaspard Guy Romilly, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1905	(None)
1896	*Rosmead*, Hercules Arthur Temple Robinson, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1897, *m.*	(None)
1796 I. / 1838*	*Rossmore*, (William Westenra (*U.K. Baron Rossmore*), *b.* 1892, *s.* 1921	Hon. Richard *W.*, *b.* 1893
1910	*Rotherham*, William Henry Holland, *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Stuart *H.*, *b.* 1876
1885	*Rothschild*, Lionel Walter Rothschild, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1915	Nathaniel M. V. *R.*, *b.* 1910
1916	*Roundway*, Edward Murray Colston, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1925, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Rowallan*, Archibald Cameron Corbett, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Godfrey *C.*, *b.* 1895
1919	*Russell of Liverpool*, Edward Frederick Langley Russell, M.C., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Langley G. H. *R.*, *b.* 1922
1651 S. / 1919*	*Ruthven* Walter Patrick Hore-Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *Ruthven* *Maj.-Gen.*, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Ctss. of Carlisle, *b.* 1896 / Col. Hon. Alex. *H.-R.*, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1872
1876	*Sackville*, Lionel Edward Sackville-West, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Charles *J. S.-W.*, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1870

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1911	*St. Audries*, Alexander P. Fuller-Acland-Hood, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1917	Hon. Arth. *F.-A.-H.*, *b.* '06
1559	*St. John of Bletso*, Moubray St. A. Thornton St. John, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. John *St. J.*, *b.* 1917
1852	*St. Leonards*, Frank Edward Sugden, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1908	Frank *S.*, *b.* 1852
1887	*St. Levan*, John Townshend St. Aubyn, C.B., C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Francis Cecil *St. A.*, *b.* 1895
1385	*St. Oswald*, Rowland George Winn, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Rowland *W.*, *b.* 1916
1746	*Saltersford. See* "Courtown," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1445 S.	†*Saltoun*, Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, C.M.G., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Master of Saltoun, M.C. *b.* '86
1878	*Sandhurst*, John William Mansfield, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Ralph Sheldon *M.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1892
1802	*Sandys*, Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Capt. A. F. S. *Hill*, *b.* 1876
1888	*Savile*, John Savile Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. George H. *L.-S.*, *b.* 1919
1603	*Saye & Sele*, Geoffrey C. T.-Wykeham-Fiennes, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *T.-W.-F.*, *b.* 1884
1839	*Seaton*, John Regd. U. Eliott-Drake-Colborne, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Ulick *C.*, *b.* 1863
1831	*Sefton. See* "Sefton," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1485 S.	†*Sempill*, John Forbes-Sempill, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Master of Sempill, *b.* 1893
1918	*Shandon*, Ignatius John O'Brien, P.C., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1916	*Shaughnessy*, William James Shaughnessy, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. William G. *S.*, *b.* 1922
1909	*Shaw*, Thomas Shaw, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1850, *m.*	(Life Peerage)
1783 I.	*Sheffield. See* "Stanley of Alderley," *U.K. Baron*, below.	
1627 I.	*Sherard*, Robert Castel Sherard, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1924	Arthur W. *S.*, *b.* 1860
1784	*Sherborne*, James Huntly Dutton, D.S.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1920	Hon. Charles *D.*, *b.* 1911
1880	*Shute. See* "Barrington," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1902	*Shuttleworth*, Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., *b.* '44, 1st Bn., *w.*	Richard U. P. *K.-S.*, *b.* 1913
1821	*Silchester. See* "Longford," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1449 S.	†*Sinclair*, Archibald James Murray St. Clair, M.V.O., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Master of Sinclair, *b.* 1914
1919	*Sinha*, Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, P.C., K.C.S.I., K.C., *b.* 1864, *m.*	Hon. Aroon *S.*, *b.* 1887
1916	*Somerleyton*, Savile Brinton Crossley, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Francis Savile *C.*, *b.* 1889
1784	*Somers*. Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Rev. Henry L. S. *C.*, *b.* 1862
1873	*Somerton. See* "Normanton," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1780	*Southampton*, Charles Henry Fitzroy, O.B.E., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. Charles *F.*, *b.* 1904
1917	*Southborough*, Francis John Stephens Hopwood, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Spencer *H.*, *b.* 1889
1910	*Southwark*, Richard Knight-Causton, P.C., *b.* 1843, 1st Baron *m.*	(None) (1861
1640	*Stafford*, Francis Ed. Fitzherbert-Stafford, D.S.O., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Basil *Fitzherbert*, *b.*
1886	*Stalbridge*, Hugh Grosvenor, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *G.*, *b.* 1904
1911	*Stamfordham*, Arthur John Bigge, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1839	*Stanley of Alderley*, Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G. (*Irish Baron, Sheffield*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Edward *S.*, *b.* 1907
1893	*Stanmore*, George A. Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, C.V.O., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1912	(None)
1796	*Stewart of Garlies. See* "Galloway," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1925	*Stonehaven*, John Lawrence Baird, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1874, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon James Ian *B.*, *b.* 1908
1318	*Strabolgi*, Cuthbert Matthias Kenworthy, *b.* 1853, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Lt.-Com. Hon. Joseph *K.*, R.N., M.P., *b.* 1886
1911	*Strachie*, Edward Strachey, P.C., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edward *S.*, *b.* 1882
1914	*Strathclyde*, Alexander Ure, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1900	*Strathcona & Mount Royal*, Donald Stirling Palmer Howard, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Hon. Donald *H.*, *b.* 1923
1836	*Stratheden & Campbell* (1841), Alastair Campbell, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Gavin *C.*, *b.* 1901
1884	*Strathspey*, Trevor Ogilvie-Grant, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Donald *G.*, *b.* 1912
1796	*Stuart of Castle Stuart. See* "Moray," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1838	*Sudeley*, Wm. Charles Frederick Hanbury-Tracy, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Rev. Hon. Alfred *H.-T.*, *b.* '46
1884	*Sudley. See* "Arran," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1786	*Suffield*, Victor A. C. Harbord, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. John *H.*, *b.* 1907
1913	*Sumner*, John Andrew Hamilton, P.C., G.C.B. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1859, *m.*	(Life Peerage)
1893	*Swansea*, Odo Richard Vivian, D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. John H. H. *V.*, *b.* 1925
1907	*Swaythling*, Louis Samuel Samuel-Montagu, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Stuart *S.-M.*, *b.* 1898
1919	*Swinfen*, Charles Swinfen Eady, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1919, *M.*	(None)
1913	*Sydenham of Combe*, George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1848, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1831 I.	*Talbot of Malahide*	Hon. Reginald *T.*, C.B.E., *b.* 1849
1856*	*Talbot de Malahide*	
1797 I.	*Teignmouth*, Hugh Aglionby Shore, *b.* 1881, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Hon. Lionel *S.*, *b.* 1918
1831	*Templemore*, Arthur Claud Spencer Chichester, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Arthur P. *S.*, *C.*, *b.* 1914
1884	*Tennyson*, Hallam Tennyson, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Lionel *T.*, *b.* 1889
1827	*Tenterden*, Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. Charles *A.*, *b.* 1909

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1918	*Terrington*, Harold J. Selborne Woodhouse, O.B.E., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Horace *W.*, C.B.E., *b.* 1888
1616	*Teynham*, Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Chris. *R.-C.*, *b.* 1896
1924	*Thomson*, Christopher Birdwood Thomson, P.C., C.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1875, 1st Baron	(None)
1792	*Thurlow*, Rev. Charles Edward Cumming-Bruce, *b.* '69, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Charles *C.-B.*, *b.* 1910
1876	*Tollemache*, Bentley Lyonel J. Tollemache, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1904, *w.*	Hon. Denis *T.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1884
1564 S.	*Torphichen*, John Gordon Sandilands, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Master of Torphichen, *b.*
1917	*Treowen*, Ivor John C. Herbert, C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None) [1917
1921	*Trevethin*, Alfred Tristram Lawrence, P.C., *b.* 1843, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Chas. Trevor *L.*, D.S.O.,
1880	*Trevor*, Charles Edward Hill-Trevor, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1923	(None) [*b.* 1879
1462 I.	*Trimlestown*, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1891, *w.*	Hon. Charles *B.*, *b.* 1899
1881	*Tweeddale. See* "Tweeddale," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1881	*Tweedmouth*, Dudley C. Marjoribanks, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1874, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Edward *M.*, *b.* 1900
1786	*Tyrone. See* "Waterford," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1523	*Vaux of Harrowden*, Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Three co-heiresses [1898
1800 I.	*Ventry*, Arthur William Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1923, *m*	Hon. Arthur *F. E.-de-M.*, *b.*
1762	*Vernon*, Francis W. L. Venables-Vernon, *b.* 1889, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. John *L. V.-V.*, *b.* 1923
1922	*Vestey*, William Vestey, *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Samuel *V.*, *b.* 1881
1841	*Vivian*, George Crespigny Brabazon Vivian, D.S.O., *b.* '78, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. Anthony *V.*, *b.* 1906
1905	*Waleran*, William George Hood Walrond, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1925	John H. *W.*, *b.* 1908
1780	*Walsingham*, John Augustus de Grey, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Col. Hon. G. *de G.*, D.S.O., *b.*
1922	*Wargrave*, Edward Alfred Goulding, P.C., *b.* 1863, 1st Baron	(None) [1884
1922	*Waring*, Samuel James Waring, *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1926	*Warrington of Clyffe*, Thos. Rolls Warrington, *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1792 I.	*Waterpark*, Charles Frederick Cavendish, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1912	Henry S. H. *C.*, *b.* 1876
1919	*Wavertree*, William Hall Walker, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1918	*Weir*, William Douglas Weir, P.C., *b.* 1877, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Jas. Kenneth *W.*, *b.* 1905
1821	*Wemyss. See* "Wemyss and March," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1839	*Wenlock*, Rev. Algernon George Lawley, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Sir A. *L.*, G.C.S.I., *b.* 1860
1861	*Westbury*, Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, *b.* 1852, *s.* '75, *m.*	Hon. Richard *B.*, *b.* 1883
1776 I.*	*Westcote. See* "Cobham," *Brit. Visct.*	(As British)
1919	*Wester Wemyss*, Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., *Admiral of the Fleet*, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1548	*Wharton*, Charles Theodore Halswell Kemeys-Tynte, *b.* 1876, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Chas. John *K.-T.*, *b.* 1908
1912	*Whitburgh*, Thomas Banks Borthwick, *b.* 1874, 1st Baron	(None)
1826	*Wigan. See* "Crawford," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1491	*Willoughby de Broke*, John Henry Peyto Verney, M.C., *b.* 1896, *s.* 1923	Hon. Robt. B. *V.*, *b.* 1881
1529	*Windsor*, *See* Plymouth, Earl of (page 106)	
1918	*Wittenham*, George Denison Faber, C.B., *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1869	*Wolverton*, Frederic Glyn, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Geo. Carr *G.*, *b.* 1896
1922	*Woolavington*, James Buchanan, *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1835	*Worlingham. See* "Gosford," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1915	*Wrenbury*, Henry Burton Buckley, P.C., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Bryan *B.*, *b.* 1890
1838	*Wrottesley*, Victor Alexander Wrottesley, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1910	Hon. Walter B. *W.*, *b.* 1877
1919	*Wyfold*, Robert Trotter Hermon-Hodge, *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Roland *H.-H.*, D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1880
1829	*Wynford*, Philip George Best, D.S.O., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Samuel J. *B.*, *b.* 1874
1921	*Ystwyth*, Matthew Lewis Vaughan-Davies, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)

BARONESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Baroness ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.

1309	*Beaumont*, Mona Josephine T. Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Miles F. *F.-H.*, *b.*
1421	*Berkeley*, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Foley, M.B.E., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Two co-heiresses [1915
1368	*Botreaux.* (*See* "Loudoun," Countess of)	*See* Loudoun, Countess of
1897	*Burton*, Nellie Lisa Baillie, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. George E. M. *B.*, *b.* 1894
1608	*Clifton*, Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, *b.* & *s.* 1900	Earl of Darnley, *q.v.*
1332	*Darcy de Knayth*, Violet (*Countess of Portis*), *b.* 1865, *m.*	*See* Powis, Earl of "
1264	*De Ros*, Mary Frances (*Countess of Dartrey*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Three co-heiresses "
1609 S.*	*Dingwall. See* "Lucas." *Engl. Baroness* (Scott. title the earlier)	(As English)
1295	*Fauconberg & Conyers* (1509), Marcia (*Countess of Yarborough*), O.B.E., *b.* 1863, *m.*	*See* Yarborough, Earl of
1295	*Furnivall*, Mary Frances Katherine Agar, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1913, *m.*	(None)
1444 S.	*Gray*, Ethel Eveleen Gray-Campbell, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Master of Gray, *b.* 1894
1490 S.	*Herries*, Gwendolen (*Duchess of Norfolk*), *b.* 1877, *s.* 1908, *w.*	Duke of Norfolk, *q.v.*
1602 S.	*Kinloss*, Mary Morgan-Grenville, C.I., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1889, *w.*	Master of Kinloss, *b.* 1889
1663	*Lucas*, Nan Ino Cooper, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Anne R. *C.*, *b.* 1919
1911	*Ravensdale*, Mary Irene Curzon, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1925	Lady Cynthia Mosley, *b.* 1898
1299	*Strange of Knokin*, 1426 *Hungerford and* 1445 *De Moleyns*, Elizabeth (*Viscountess St. Davids*), *b.* 1884, title called out of abeyance 1921, *m.*	*See* St. Davids, Viscount
1529	*Wentworth*, Judith Anne Dorothea Lytton, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1917	Hon. Noel *L.*, *b.* 1900
1308	*Zouche of Haryngworth*, Mary Cecil Frankland, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Thos. W. A. *F.*, *b.* 1902

*From this list it will be seen that "Lord Aberdour" is the heir to the Earldom of Morton, and that "Viscount Curzon, M.P.," is the eldest son of Earl Howe; * the titles borne by second heirs are also given, e.g.* Earl of Burlington, *eldest son of the* Marquess of Hartington, *heir to the* Dukedom of Devonshire; Viscount Thurles, *eldest son of the* Earl of Ossory, *heir to the* Marquessate of Ormonde.

Aberdour—*Morton*
Aboyne—*Huntly*
Acheson—*Gosford*
Adare—*Dunraven*
Adamont—*Sligo*
Aithorp—*Spencer*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Apsley—*Bathurst*
Ardee—*Meath*
Arundel—*Norfolk*
Ashley—*Shaftesbury*
Asquith—*Oxford & A.*
Ava—*Dufferin and Ava*
Balgonie—*Leven*
Balniel—*Crawford*
Bective—*Headfort*
Belfast—*Donegall*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Blandford—*Marlboro'*
Borodale—*Beatty*
Bowmont—*Roxburghe*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brackley—*Ellesmere*
Brecknock—*Camden*
Brocas—*Jellicoe*
Brooke—*Warwick*
Broome—*Kitchener*
Bruce—*Elgin*
Buckhurst—*De La Warr*
Burford—*St. Albans*
Burghersh—*Westmlnd.*
Burghley—*Exeter*
Burlington—**Hartington*
Bury—*Albemarle* [*ton*
Calne—**Kerry*
Campden—*Gainsboro'*
Cardigan—*Ailesbury*
Cardross—*Buchan*
Carlow—*Portarlington*
Carmarthen—*Leeds*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Cassillis—*Ailsa*
Castlereagh—*Londndy.*
Castlerosse—*Kenmare*
Chelsea—*Cadogan*
Chewton—*Waldegrave*
Clifton—*Darnley*
Clive—*Powis*
Clonmore—*Wicklow*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Coke—*Leicester*
Cole—*Enniskillen*
Compton—*Northampton*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Cranborne—*Salisbury*
Cranley—*Onslow*
Curzon—*Howe*
Dalkeith—*Buccleuch*
Dalmeny—*Rosebery*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Dangan—*Cowley*
Dawick—*Haig*
Deerhurst—*Coventry*
Douglas & Clydesdale—*Hamilton*
Doune—*Moray*
Douro—*Wellington*
Drumlanrig—*Queensberry*
Dumfries—*Bute*
Duncan—*Camperdown*
Duncannon—*Bessboro'*
Dundas—**Ronaldshay*
Dunglass—*Home*
Dunluce—*Antrim*
Dunsford—*Midleton*
Dunwich—*Stradbroke*
Ebrington—*Fortescue*
Ednam—*Dudley*
Elcho—*Wemyss & March*
Elmley—*Beauchamp*
Eltham—*Cambridge*
Elveden—*Iveagh*
Ennismore—*Listowel*
Erleigh—*Reading*
Errington—*Cromer*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Eskdale—**Dalkeith*
Euston—*Grafton*
Falconer—*Kintore*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fincastle—*Dunmore*
FitzHarris—*Malmesbury*
Folkestone—*Radnor*
Forbes—*Granard*
French—*Ypres*
Furneaux—*Birkenhead*
Garioch—*Mar*
Garlies—*Galloway*
Garmoyle—*Cairns*
Gillford—*Clanwilliam*
Glamis—*Strathmore*
Glenorchy—*Breadalbane & H.*
Glerawly—*Annesley*
Graham—*Montrose*
Granby—*Rutland*
Greenock—*Cathcart*
Grey de Wilton—*Wilton*
Grimston—*Verulam*
Grosvenor—*Westminster*
Guernsey—*Aylesford*
Haddo—*Aberdeen*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hartington—*Devonshire*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Helmsley—*Feversham*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Hillsborough—*Downshire*
Hinchingbrooke—*Sandwich*
Hinton—*Poulett*
Hobart—*Buckinghamshire*
Holmesdale—*Amherst*
Hopetoun—*Linlithgow*
Howland—**Tavistock*
Hyde—*Clarendon*
Ikerrin—*Carrick*
Ingestre—*Shrewsbury*
Ipswich—*Grafton*
Jedburgh—*Lothian*
Jermyn—*Bristol*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Kelburn—*Glasgow*
Kerry—*Lansdowne*
Kilconnel—*Clancarty*
Kildare—*Leinster*
Killeen—*Fingall*
Kilmarnock—*Erroll*
Kilwarlin—*Downshire*
Kingsborough—*Kingston*
Knebworth—*Lytton*
Kynnaird—*Newburgh*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Leslie—*Rothes*
Lewes—*Abergavenny*
Lewisham—*Dartmouth*
Lincoln—*Newcastle*
Loftus—*Ely*
Lorne—*Argyll*
Loughborough—*Rosslyn*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Lymington—*Portsmouth*
Macduff—*Fife*
Maidstone—*Winchilsea*
Malden—*Essex*
Malpas—**Rocksavage*
Mandeville—*Manchester*
Manners—*Granby*
March—*Richmond*
Marsham—*Romney*
Mauchline—*Loudoun*
Medina—*Milford Haven*
Milton—*Fitzwilliam*
Molyneux—*Sefton*
Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Mornington—**Douro*
Morpeth—*Carlisle*
Mount Charles—*Conyngham*
Mulgrave—*Normanby*
Newport—*Bradford*
Newtown-Butler—*Lanesborough*
Norreys—*Abingdon*
North—*Guilford*
Northland—*Ranfurly*
Ockham—*Lovelace*
Ogilvy—*Airlie*
Ormelie—*Breadalbane*
Ossory—*Ormonde*
Ossulston—*Tankerville*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Percy—*Northumberland*
Petersham—*Harrington*
Pollington—*Mexboro'*
Porchester—*Carnarvon*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Raynham—*Townshend*
Rocksavage—*Cholmeley*
Ronaldshay—*Zetland*
Roos of Belvoir—*Granby*
Rosehill—*Northesk*
Sandon—*Harrowby*
Savernake—**Cardigan*
Scone—*Mansfield*
Settrington—**March*
Seymour—*Somerset*
Somerton—*Normanton*
Stafford—*Sutherland*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stavordale—*Ilchester*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*
Sudley—*Arran*
Suirdale—*Donoughmore*
Sunderland—**Blandford*
Tamworth—*Ferrers*
Tarbat—*Cromartie.*
Tavistock—*Bedford*
Thirlestane—*Lauderdale*
Thurles—**Ossory*
Titchfield—*Portland*
Tiverton—*Halsbury*
Trafalgar—*Nelson*
Trematon—*Athlone*
Tullibardine—*Atholl*
Uffington—*Craven*
Uxbridge—*Anglesey*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Walpole—*Orford*
Weymouth—*Bath*
Willoughby de Eresby—*Ancaster*
Wiudsor—*Plymouth*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley.*
Wolmer—*Selborne*
Worcester—*Beaufort*
Worsley—*Yarborough*
Yarmouth—*Hertford*

THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.

Royal Foundation.

Governor, Maj.-Gen. Carteret W. Carey, C.B.E., M.V.O.

Lt.-Col. M. McP. Battye.
Lt.-Col. M. C. Broun.
Capt. H. Wilberforce-Bell.
Lt.-Col. T. L. Coxhead, D.S.O.
Lt.-Col. A. C. Jackson.
Lt.-Col. A. C. Money.
Col. R. S. H. Moody, C.B. [D.S.O.
Brig.-Gen. C. B. Norton, C.M.G.,
Major A. E. Poole.
Lt.-Col. A. W. Waite.
Lt.-Col. W. E. Webb, D.S.O.

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles.

Abbott—*Tenterden*
Abney Hastings—*Loudoun*
Acheson—*Gosford*
Adderley—*Norton*
Addington—*Sidmouth*
Agar—*Fusnivall*
Agar—*Normanton*
Agar Robartes—*Clifden*
Aitken—*Beaverbrook*
Akers Douglas—*Chilston*
Alexander—*Caledon*
Alexander—*Cobham*
Allanson Winn—*Head-*
Allsopp—*Hindlip* [*ley*
Annesley—*Valentia*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Arthur—*Glenarthur*
Ashley Cooper—*Shaftesbury*
Asquith—*Oxford & A.*
Astley—*Hastings*
Bailey—*Glanusk*
Baillie—*Burton*
Baillie Hamilton—*Haddington*
Baird—*Stonehaven*
Balfour—*Kinross*
Bampfylde—*Poltimore*
Baring—*Ashburton*
Baring—*Cromer*
Baring—*Northbrook*
Baring—*Revelstoke*
Barnes—*Gorell*
Barnewall — *Trimlestown*
Bateman Hanbury — *Bateman*
Bathurst—*Bledisloe*
Beardmore—*Invernairn*
Beauclerk—*St. Albans*
Beaumont—*Allendale*
Beckett—*Grimthorpe*
Bennet—*Tankerville*
Benson—*Charnwood*
Beresford—*Waterford*
Berry—*Buckland*
Bernard—*Bandon*
Berry—*Buckland*
Bertie—*Abingdon*
Bertie—*Bertie of Thame*
Bertie—*Lindsey*
Best—*Wynford*
Bethell—*Westbury*
Bethune—*Lindsay*
Bewicke-Copley—*Cromwell*
Bigge—*Stamfordham*
Bigham—*Mersey*
Bingham—*Clanmorris*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Bligh—*Clifton*
Bligh—*Darnley*
Blunt Mackenzie—*Cromartie*
Bootle Wilbraham — *Lathom*
Borthwick—*Whitburgh*
Boscawen—*Falmouth*
Bourke—*Mayo*
Bowes Lyon — *Strathmore*
Boyle—*Cork*
Boyle—*Glasgow*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brabazon—*Meath*
Brand—*Hampden*
Brett—*Esher*
Bridgman—*Bradford*
Brodrick—*Midleton*
Brooks—*Crawshaw*
Brougham — *Brougham & Vaux*
Browne—*Kenmare*
Browne—*Kilmaine*
Browne—*Meremorth*
Browne—*Oranmore*
Browne—*Sligo*
Brownlow—*Lurgan*
Bruce—*Aberdare*
Bruce—*Balfour of Burleigh*
Bruce—*Elgin* [*leigh*
Brudenell Bruce—*Ailesbury*
Bryan—*Bellew*
Buchan—*Caithness*
Buckley—*Wrenbury*
Buchanan — *Woolavington*
Burns—*Inverclyde*
Butcher—*Danesfort*
Butler—*Carrick*
Butler—*Dunboyne*
Butler—*Lanesborough*
Butler—*Mountgarret*
Butler—*Ormonde*
Byng—*Strafford*
Byng—*Torrington*
Cambridge—*Athlone*
Campbell—*Argyll*
Campbell—*Breadalbane*
Campbell—*Cawdor*
Campbell—*Glenavy.*
Campbell—*Stratheden*
Canning—*Garvagh*
Capell—*Essex*
Carleton—*Dorchester*
Carnegie—*Northesk*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Cary—*Falkland*
Caulfeild—*Charlemont*
Cavendish—*Chesham*
Cavendish—*Devonshire*
Cavendish—*Waterpark*
Cavendish Bentinck — *Portland*
Cecil—*Amherst of Hackney*
Cecil—*Exeter*
Chaloner—*Gisborough*
Charteris—*Wemyss and March*
Chetwynd Talbot — *Shrewsbury*
Chichester—*Donegall*
Chichester — *Templemore*
Child Villiers—*Jersey*
Cholmondeley — *Delamere*
Churchill—*Marlborough*
Clarke—*Sydenham*
Clegg Hill—*Hill*
Clements—*Leitrim*
Clifton—*Grey de Ruthyn*
Coats—*Glentanar*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Cochrane Baillie—*Lamington*
Cocks—*Somers*
Cokayne—*Cullen*
Coke—*Leicester*
Cole—*Enniskillen*
Collier—*Monkswell*
Colston—*Roundway*
Colville—*Colville of Culross*
Compton—*Northampton*
Cooper—*Lucas*
Corbett—*Rowallan*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Crewe Milnes—*Crewe*
Crichton—*Erne*
Crichton Stuart—*Bute*
Cripps—*Parmoor*
Crossley—*Somerleyton*
Cubitt—*Ashcombe*
Cuffe—*Desart*
Cumming Bruce—*Thurlow*
Curzon—*Scarsdale*
Curzon—*Ravensdale*
Curzon—*Howe*
Cust—*Brownlow*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Dalzell—*Carnwath*
Dawnay—*Downe*
Dawson—*Dartrey*
Dawson — *Dawson of Penn*
Dawson—*De Ros*
Dawson Damer — *Portarlington*
De Courcy—*Kingsale*
De Grey—*Walsingham*
De Montmorency — *Frankfort*
De Montmorency — *Mountmorres*
De Yarburgh Bateson—*Deramore*
Deane Morgan — *Muskerry*
Denison—*Londesborough*
Devereux—*Hereford*
Dewar—*Forteviot*
Dickson Poynder — *Islington*
Dillon Lee—*Dillon*
Dodson—*Monk Bretton*
Douglas—*Morton*
Douglas—*Queensberry*
Douglas Campbell — *Blythswood*
Douglas Hamilton — *Hamilton*
Douglas Home—*Home*
Douglas Pennant— *Penrhyn*
Douglas Scott Montagu —*Montagu of Beaulieu*
Drummond—*Melfort*
Drummond—*Perth*
Duff—*Fife*
Duke—*Merrivale*
Duncombe—*Feversham*
Dundas—*Melville*
Dundas—*Zetland*
Dutton—*Sherborne*
Eaton—*Cheyleamore*
Eden—*Auckland*
Edgcumbe — *Mount Edgcumbe*
Edwardes—*Kensington*
Egerton—*Ellesmere*
Egerton—*Wilton*
Eliot—*St. Germans*
Eliott Drake Colborne —*Seaton*
Elliot—*Minto*
Erskine—*Buchan*
Erskine—*Mar*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Evans Freke—*Carbery*
Eveleigh de Molcyns—*Ventry*
Faber—*Wittenham*
Fane—*Westmorland*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fellowes—*Ailwyn*
Fellowes—*De Ramsey*
Finch—*Aylesford*
Finch Hatton — *Winchilsea*
Fitzalan Howard — *Beaumont*
Fitzalan Howard — *FitzAlan*
Fitzalan Howard — *Herries*
Fitzalan Howard — *Howard of Glossop*
Fitzalan Howard — *Norfolk*
FitzClarence—*Munster*
FitzGerald—*Leinster*
Fitzherbert Stafford — *Stafford*
Fitzmaurice—*Orkney*
FitzPatrick—*Castletown*
FitzRoy—*Grafton*
Fitzroy—*Southampton*
Flower—*Ashbrook*
Foley—*Berkeley*
Foljambe—*Liverpool*
Forbes—*Granard*
Forbes Sempill—*Sempill*
Forward Howard — *Wicklow*
Foster—*Ilkeston*
Fowler—*Wolverhampton*
Fox Strangways — *Ilchester*
Frankland—*Zouche*
Fraser—*Lovat*
Fraser—*Saltoun*
Freeman Mitford — *Redesdale*
Freeman Thomas—*Willingdon*
Fremantle—*Cottesloe*
French—*De Freyne*
French—*Ypres*
Fuller Acland Hood—*St. Audries*
Gascoyne Cecil—*Cecil of Chelwood* [*bury*
Gascoyne Cecil — *Salis-*
Gathorne Hardy—*Cranbrook!*
Gibbs—*Aldenham*
Gibbs—*Hunsdon*
Gibson—*Ashbourne*

Ifard—*Halsbury*
Justiniani Bandini—*Newburgh*
lyn—*Wolverton*
odley—*Kilbracken*
oodeve Erskine—*Mar*
ordon—*Aberdeen*
ordon—*Huntly*
ordon Lennox—*Richmond*
ore—*Arran*
ough Calthorpe—*Calthorpe*
oulding—*Wargrave*
raham—*Atholstan*
raham—*Montrose*
raham Toler—*Norbury*
rant—*Seafield*
rant—*Strathspey*
ray Campbell—*Gray*
renfell—*Desborough*
rey—*Grey of Falloden*
rey—*Stamford*
rimston—*Verulam*
rosvenor—*Ebury*
rosvenor—*Stalbridge*
rosvenor—*Westminster*
uest—*Wimborne*
uinness—*Iveagh*
ully—*Selby*
urdon—*Cranworth*
aldane Duncan—*Camperdown*
amilton—*Abercorn*
amilton—*Belhaven*
amilton—*Holmpatrick*
amilton—*Sumner*
amilton Gordon—*Stanmore*
amilton Russell—*Boyne*
amilton Temple Blackwood—*Dufferin*
anbury Tracy—*Sudeley*
andcock—*Castlemaine*
arbord—*Suffield*
are—*Listowel*
armsworth—*Rothermere*
arris—*Malmesbury*
astings—*Donington*
astings—*Huntingdon*
ay—*Erroll*
ay—*Kinnoull*
ay—*Tweeddale*
eathcote Drummond Willoughby—*Ancaster*
ely Hutchinson—*Donoughmore*
enderson—*Faringdon*
enniker Major—*Henniker*
epburn Stuart Forbes-Trefusis—*Clinton*
epburne Scott—*Polwarth*
erbert—*Carnarvon*
erbert—*Darcy de Knayth*
erbert—*Pembroke*
erbert—*Powis*
erbert—*Treowen*
ermon Hodge—*Wyfold*
ervey—*Bristol*
ewitt—*Lifford*
icks Beach—*St. Aldwyn*
ill—*Downshire*
ill Trevor—*Trevor*
obart Hampden Mercer Henderson—*Buckinghamshire*
olland—*Knutsford*
olland—*Rotherham*
olmes à Court—*Heytesbury*
olroyd—*Sheffield*
ood—*Bridport*
ope—*Linlithgow*
opwood — *Southborough*
ore Ruthven—*Ruthven*
orsley Beresford—*Decies*
oward—*Carlisle*
oward—*Effingham*
oward—*Norfolk*
oward—*Strathcona*
oward—*Suffolk*
ozier—*Newlands*
ubbard—*Addington*
nnes Ker—*Roxburghe*
rby—*Boston*
saacs—*Reading*
ackson—*Allerton*
ames—*Northbourne*
ervis—*St. Vincent*
ocelyn—*Roden*
olliffe—*Hylton*
aye Shuttleworth *Shuttleworth*
earsley—*Devonport*
eith Falconer—*Kintore*
emeys Tynte—*Wharton*
emp—*Rochdale*
ennedy—*Ailsa*
enworthy—*Strabolgi*
eppel—*Albemarle*
err—*Lothian*
ing—*Lovelace*
ing Tenison—*Kingston*
itson—*Airedale*
natchbull Hugessen—*Brabourne*
night Causton—*Southwark*
nox—*Ranfurly*
ambart—*Cavan*
ambton—*Durham*
ascelles—*Harewood*
aw—*Ellenborough*
awless—*Cloncurry*
awley—*Wenlock*
awrence—*Trevethin*
awrence—*Lawrence of Kingsgate*
awson—*Burnham*
e Poer Trench—*Clancarty*
ea Smith—*Dudley*
egge—*Dartmouth*
egh—*Newton*
eith—*Burgh*
eslie—*Rothes*
eslie Melville—*Leven*
ever—*Leverhulme*
eveson Gower—*Granville*
ewis—*Merthyr*
iddell—*Ravensworth*
indesay Bethune—*Bethune*
indsay—*Crawford*
ittleton—*Hatherton*
loyd Mostyn—*Mostyn*
ockwood—*Lambourne*
oftus—*Ely*
opes—*Ludlow*
owry Corry—*Belmore*
owther—*Lonsdale*
owther—*Ullswater*
ubbock—*Avebury*
umley—*Scarbrough*
umley Savile—*Savile*
ygon—*Beauchamp*
yon Dalberg Acton—*Acton*
ysaght—*Lisle*
yttelton—*Cobham*
ytton—*Wentworth*
cClintock Bunbury—*Rathdonnell*
cDonnell—*Antrim*
'Garel Hogg—*Magheramorne*
ackay—*Inchcape*
ackay—*Reay*
ackworth—*Rhondda*
cLaren—*Aberconway*
aitland—*Lauderdale*
anners—*Rutland*
anners Sutton—*Canterbury*
ansfield—*Sandhurst*
arjoribanks—*Tweedmouth*
arsham—*Romney*
assey—*Clarina*
aude—*Hawarden*
axwell—*Farnham*
eade—*Clanwilliam*
eysey Thompson—*Knaresborough*
ildmay—*Mildmay of Mildmay*
illes—*Sondes* [*Flete*
ills—*Hillingdon*
olyneux—*Sefton*
onckton Arundell—*Galway*
oney Coutts—*Latymer*
onsell—*Emly*
ontagu—*Manchester*
ontagu—*Sandwich*
ontagu Douglas Scott—*Buccleuch*
ontagu Stuart Wortley Mackenzie—*Wharncliffe*
ontgomerie—*Eglinton*
oore—*Drogheda*
oreton—*Ducie*
organ—*Tredegar*
organ Grenville—*Kinloss*
orley—*Hollenden*
orris—*Killanin*
osley—*Anslow*
ostyn—*Vaux*
ountbatten—*Carisbrooke*
ountbatten—*Milford Haven*
ulholland—*Dunleath*
unro Ferguson—*Novar*
urray—*Dunedin*
urray—*Dunmore*
urray—*Elibank*
urray—*Mansfield*
eedham—*Kilmorey*
evill—*Abergavenny*
eville—*Braybrooke*
icolson—*Carnock*
ivison—*Glendyne*
oel—*Gainsborough*
oel Hill—*Berwick*
orth—*Guilford*
orthcote—*Iddesleigh*
orton—*Grantley*
orton—*Rathcreedan*
ugent—*Westmeath*
'Brien—*Inchiquin*
'Brien—*Shandon*
'Grady—*Guillamore*
gilvy—*Airlie*
gilvie Grant—*Strathspey*
rde Powlett—*Bolton*
rmsby Gore—*Harlech*
sborne—*Leeds*
aget—*Anglesey*
aget—*Queenborough*
akenham—*Longford*
akington—*Hampton*
alk—*Haldon*
almer—*Selborne*
arker—*Macclesfield*
arker—*Morley*
arnell—*Congleton*
arsons—*Rosse*
artington—*Doverdale*
aulet—*Winchester*
earson—*Cowdray*
ease—*Darrington*
ease—*Gainford*
elham—*Chichester*
elham—*Fauconberg*
elham—*Yarborough*
elham Clinton—*Newcastle*
ellew—*Exmouth*
epys—*Cottenham*
erceval—*Egmont*
ercy—*Northumberland*
ery—*Limerick*
etre Agar—*Furnivall*
etty Fitzmaurice—*Fitzmaurice*
etty Fitzmaurice—*Lansdowne*
hilipps—*Kylsant*
hilipps—*St. Davids*
hilipps—*Strange*
hipps—*Normanby*
ickford—*Sterndale*
ierrepont—*Manvers*
leydell Bouverie—*Radnor*
lumptre—*FitzWalter*
lunkett—*Dunsany*
lunkett—*Fingall*
lunkett—*Louth*
ollock—*Hanworth*
omeroy—*Harberton*
onsonby—*Bessborough*
onsonby—*De Mauley*
owys—*Lilford*
ratt—*Camden*
reston—*Gormanston*

Primrose—*Rosebery*
Prittie—*Dunalley*
Prothero—*Ernle*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Rhys—*Dynevor*
Rice—*Monteagle*
Ritchie — *Ritchie of Dundee*
Roberts—*Clwyd*
Robinson—*Ripon*
Robinson—*Rosmead*
Roche—*Fermoy*
Roper Curzon — *Teynham*
Rous—*Stradbroke*
Rowley—*Langford*
Russell—*Ampthill*
Russell—*Bedford*
Russell—*De Clifford*
Ryder—*Harrowby*
Sackville—*De La Warr*
Sackville West — *Sackville*
St. Aubyn—*St. Levan*
St. Clair—*Sinclair*
St. Clair Erskine—*Rosslyn*
St. John—*Bolingbroke*
St. Leger—*Doneraile*
Samuel—*Bearsted*
Samuel Montagu — *Swaythling*
Sandilands—*Torphichen*
Saumerez—*De Saumerez*
Savile—*Mexborough*
Scarlett—*Abinger*
Sclater Booth—*Basing*
Scott—*Clonmell*
Scott—*Eldon*
Scott Ellis—*Howard de Walden*
Scudamore Stanhope — *Chesterfield*
Seymour—*Hertford*
Seymour—*Somerset*
Shaw Lefevre—*Eversley*
Shirley—*Ferrers*
Shore—*Teignmouth*
Sidney—*De L'Isle*
Sinclair—*Caithness*
Sinclair—*Pentland*
Skeffington—*Massereene*
Smith—*Birkenhead*
Smith—*Colwyn*
Smith—*Hambleden*
Somerset—*Beaufort*
Somerset—*Raglan*
Somerville—*Athlumney*
Spencer—*Churchill*
Spencer Churchill — *Marlborough*
Stanhope—*Harrington*
Stanley—*Ashfield*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stanley—*Stanley of Alderley*
Stapleton Cotton—*Combermere*
Stern—*Michelham*
Stewart—*Galloway*
Stewart Murray—*Atholl*
Stonor—*Camoys*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stourton—*Mowbray*
Strachey—*Strachie*
Strutt—*Belper*
Strutt—*Rayleigh*
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*
Stuart—*Moray*
Sturt—*Alington*
Sugden—*St. Leonards*
Sutherland Leveson Gower—*Sutherland*
Swinfen Eady—*Swinfen*
Talbot—*Shrewsbury*
Talbot—*Talbot de Malahide*
Tatem—*Glanely*
Taylour—*Headfort*
Temple Gore Langton—*Temple of Stowe*
Tennant—*Glenconner*
Thellusson—*Rendlesham*
Thesiger—*Chelmsford*
Thomas—*Pontypridd*
Thynne—*Bath*
Tollemache—*Dysart*
Towneley O'Hagan—*O'Hagan*
Trench—*Ashtown*
Trollope—*Kesteven*
Tufton—*Hothfield*
Turnour—*Winterton*
Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes—*Saye & Sele*
Tyrrell Kenyon—*Kenyon*
Tyrwhitt Wilson — *Berners*
Upton—*Templetown*
Ure—*Strathclyde*
Vanden Bempde Johnstone—*Derwent*
Vane—*Barnard*
Vane Tempest Stewart—*Londonderry*
Vanneck—*Huntingfield*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Vaughan Davies — *Ystwyth*
Vavasseur Fisher — *Fisher*
Venables Vernon — *Vernon*
Vereker—*Gort*
Verney—*Willoughby de Broke*
Verney Cave—*Braye*
Vernon—*Lyveden*
Vesey—*De Vesci*
Villiers—*Clarendon*
Villiers—*Jersey*
Vincent—*D'Abernon*
Vivian—*Swansea*
Waldegrave—*Radstock*
Walker—*Wavertree*
Wallop—*Portsmouth*
Walpole—*Oxford*
Walrond—*Waleran*
Walsh—*Ormathwaite*
Ward—*Bangor*
Ward—*Dudley*
Warren—*De Tabley*
Watson—*Manton*
Watson Armstrong — *Armstrong*
Weir—*Inverforth*
Weld Forester—*Forester*
Wellesley—*Cowley*
Wellesley—*Wellington*
Wemyss—*Wester Wemyss*
Wentworth Fitzwilliam —*Fitzwilliam*
Westenra—*Rossmore*
White—*Annaly*
Whiteley—*Marchamley*
Willey—*Barnby*
Williamson—*Ashton*
Williamson—*Forres*
Willoughby—*Middleton*
Wilson—*Nunburnholme*
Windsor—*Wales*
Windsor—*York*
Windsor Clive — *Plymouth*
Wingfield—*Powerscourt*
Winn—*St. Oswald*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
Wood—*Halifax*
Wood—*Irwin*
Woodhouse—*Terrington*
Wyndham—*Leconfield*
Wyndham Quin — *Dunraven*
Wynn—*Newborough*
Wynn Carrington—*Lincolnshire*
Yarde Buller—*Churston*
Yorke—*Hardwicke*
Younger—*Blanesburgh*
Younger — *Younger of Leckie*

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Speaker, The Lord Chancellor, £4,000.

Lord Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Donoughmore, K.P., £2,500.

Clerk of Parliaments, Sir Arthur Theodore Thring, K.C.B. £2,500

Clerk Assistant, Sir Edward Hall Alderson, K.B.E., C.B. £1,500

Reading Clerk, Ronald Muir Mackenzie £1,000

Counsel to Lord Chairman of Committees, Hon. Hugh Godley, K.C. £1,800

Senior Clerks, Hon. E. A. Stonor (*Prin. Clerk of Private Bills and Taxing Officer of Private Bill Costs*); H. J. F. Badeley, C.B.E. (*Prin. Clerk, Judicial Dept., and Taxing Officer of Judicial Costs*); Edward Vigors (*Prin. Clerk of Private Committees*); G. D. Luard; G. Proby ..... £850 to £1,200

Other Clerks, C. F. L. St. George; F. W. Lascelles, M.C. (*Clerk of Public Bills and Clerk of the Journals*); Colin Davidson, O.B.E. (*Clerk attending the Table*); A. H. Jeffreys; V. M. R. Goodman, M.C.; A. F. R. Dudley Ryder, M.C.; G. H. Eastwood; H. M. Burrows ..... £100 to £800

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Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. Sir T. D. Butler, K.C.V.O. £500

Serjeant-at-Arms, Capt. the Hon. Sir Seymour John Fortescue, K.C.V.O., R.N. £1,000

Shorthand Writer, Herbert Arthur Stevens ..... *fees.*

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His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Privy Councillors are addressed as "The Right Honourable."

In this List, and in the Lists of Knights of the various Orders of Knighthood and of Knights Bachelor, the prefix *Hon.* is printed in *italics* in the case of those who have acquired by public service the right to this distinction. Hon., in Roman type, is used for all persons entitled by birth or marriage to be so addressed.

Abercorn, Duke of 1906
Aberdeen, Marquess of, K.T. .. 1886
Acland, Sir Francis Dyke, Bt. 1915
Adamson, William 1918
Addison, Christopher 1916
Allen, Charles Peter 1921
Alness, Lord (*Lord Justice Cl.*) 1913
Alston, Sir Beilby, K.C.M.G. 1925
Ameer Ali, Syed, C.I.E. 1909
Amery, Leopold Charles M. S. 1922
Anglin, *Hon.* Francis Alexander 1924
Ashfield, Lord 1916
Ashley, Lt.-Col. Wilfrid William 1924
Ashton, Thomas 1917
Atholl, Duke of, K.T. 1921
Atkin, Sir James Richard 1919
Atkinson, Lord 1905

Baker, Harold T. 1915
Baldwin, Stanley 1920
Balfour, Earl of, K.G. 1885
Balfour, Gerald W. 1900
Banbury of Southampton, Lord 1916
Bankes, Sir John Eldon 1925
Barlow, Sir Montague, Bt., K.B.E. 1922
Barnes, George Nicoll, C.H.... 1916
Bath, Marquess of, K.G. 1922
Beauchamp, Earl, K.G. 1906
Beaverbrook, Lord 1918
Bell, *Hon.* Sir Francis Henry Dillon, G.C.M.G., K.C. 1926
Birkenhead, Earl of 1911
Birrell, Augustine, K.C. 1905
Blanesburgh, Lord, G.B.E. 1922
Bledisloe, Lord, K.B.E. 1926
Bond, Sir Robt., K.C.M.G. 1902
Borden, *Hon.* Sir Robt. Laird, G.C.M.G. 1912
Boscawen, Sir Arthur S. T. Griffith- 1902
Bowerman, Charles Wm. 1916
Bruce, William 1906
Bridgeman, William Clive 1920
Bruce, *Hon.* Stanley Melbourne, M.C. 1923
Buckmaster, Lord 1915
Bull, Sir William Jas., Bt. 1918
Burns, John 1905
Burton, *Hon.* Henry, K.C. 1924
Buxton, Earl, G.C.M.G. 1905
Buxton, Noel Edward 1924

Canterbury, Archbishop of G.C.V.O. 1903
Carnegie, Hon. Sir Lancelot, G.C.V.O. 1924
Carnock, Lord, G.C.B. 1905
Carson, Lord, K.C. 1905
Cartwright, Sir Fairfax L., G.C.M.G. 1908
Cave, Viscount, G.C.M.G. (Lord Chancellor) 1915
Cavendish, Lord Richd. F., C.B. 1912
Cawley, Lord 1916
Cecil, Sir Evelyn, G.B.E. 1917
Cecil, Lord Hugh 1918
Cecil of Chelwood, Visc., K.C. 1915
Chamberlain, Arthur Neville .. 1922
Chamberlain, Sir Austen, K.G. 1902
Channell, Sir Arthur M. 1914
Chelmsford, Visc., G.C.S.I. 1916
Chesterfield, Earl of, K.G. 1894
Churchill, Winston L. Spencer, C.H. 1907
Clarke, Sir Edwd. Geo., K.C. .. 1908
Clyde, Jas. Avon, K.C. 1916
Clynes, John Robert 1918
Coates, Maj. Joseph Gordon, M.C. 1926
Colebrooke, Lord, K.C.V.O. 1914
Colwyn, Lord 1924
Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of, K.G. 1871
Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of, K.G. 1910
Cook, *Hon.* Sir Joseph, G.C.M.G. 1914
Cornwall, Sir Edwin A., Bt. .. 1921
Coventry, Earl of 1877
Cowdray, Visc., G.C.V.O. 1917
Craik, Sir Henry, Bt., K.C.B. 1918
Crawford, Earl of, K.T. 1916
Crewe, Marquess of, K.G. 1892
Cromer, Earl of, G.C.I.E. 1922

D'Abernon, Viscount, G.C.B. .. 1920
Dalziel of Kirkcaldy, Lord 1912
Darling, Lord 1917
Dartmouth, Earl of, K.C.B. 1885
Derwyndon, Lord 1917
De Bunsen, Sir Maurice W. E., Bt., G.C.M.G. 1906
Denman, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1907
Derby, Earl of, K.G. 1903
Desart, Earl of, K.P. 1913
Devonport, Visc. 1909
Devonshire, Duke of, K.G. 1905
Dickinson, Sir Willoughby H., K.B.E. 1914
Doherty, *Hon.* Charles Joseph 1920
Donoughmore, Earl of, K.P. 1918
Dudley, Earl of, G.C.H. 1901
Duff, Hon. Lyman Poore 1919
Dunedin, Viscount, G.C.V.O. .. 1896
Durham, Earl of, K.G. 1912
Dyke, Sir William Hart, Bt. .. 1880

Elliot, Sir Chas. Norton E., G.C.M.G. 1919
Emmott, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1908
Ernle, Lord, M.V.O. 1916
Esher, Visc., G.C.B. 1922
Evans, Sir Laming Worthington-, Bt., G.B.E. 1918
Eversley, Lord 1880

Ferens, Thomas R. 1912
Fielding, *Hon.* William Stevens 1923
Finlay, Visc., G.C.M.G. 1905
Fisher, *Hon.* Andrew 1911
Fisher, Herbert A. L. 1916
FitzAlan of Derwent, Visc., K.G. 1918
Fitzmaurice, Lord 1908
Fitzpatrick, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G. 1908
Fitzroy, Hon. Edward 1924
Forres, Lord 1918
Forster, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1917
Foster, *Hon.* Sir Geo. Eulas, G.C.M.G. 1919
Fox, Col. George R. Lane- 1926

Gainford, Lord 1908
Gardner, Sir James Tynte Agg- 1924
Geddes, Sir Auckland C., G.C.M.G. 1917
Geddes, Sir Eric, G.C.B. 1917
George, David Lloyd, O.M. 1905
Gibbs, George Abraham 1923
Gilmour, Sir John, Bt., D.S.O. .. 1922
Gladstone Visc., G.C.B. 1894
Graham, *Hon.* George Perry .. 1925
Granam, Sir Ronald W., G.C.M.G. 1921
Graham, William 1924
Grahame, Sir G. Dixon, G.C.V.O. 1920
Granard, Earl of, K.P. 1907
Greene, Sir Wm. Conyngham, G.B.E. 1912
Greenwood, Sir Hamar, Bt. 1920
Gretton, Col. John, C.B.E. 1926
Grey of Fallodon, Visc., K.G. .. 1902
Griffith, Sir E. J. Ellis, Bt., K.C. 1924
Guest, Capt., Hon. Fredk. E., C.B.E. 1920
Guinness, Lt.-Col. Hon. Walter E., D.S.O. 1924

Haldane, Visc., K.T. 1902
Halsey, Sir Thomas Fredk., Bt. 1901
Hamilton, Ld. George F., G.C.S.I. 1878
Hanworth, Lord, K.B.E. 1922
Hardinge, Sir Arth. H., G.C.M.G. 1913
Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord, K.G. 1904
Hardy, Laurence 1911
Harris, Frederick Leverton.... 1916
Hartshorn, Vernon, O.B.E. 1924
Henderson, Arthur 1915
Henry, H.R.H. Prince, K.G. 1925
Hewart, Lord, K.C. 1928
Hicks, Sir Wm. Joynson-, Bt. 1923
Hill, Lord Arthur W. 1885
Hoare, Sir Samuel J. G., Bt., C.M.G. 1922
Hobhouse, Sir Charles Edwd. Henry, Bt. 1909
Hobhouse, Henry 1902
Hodge, John 1926
Hogg, Sir Douglas McGarel, K.C. 1922
Hope, James Fitzalan 1922
Horne, Sir Robert S., G.B.E. 1919
Howard, Sir Esme W., G.C.M.G. 1919
Hughes, *Hon.* William Morris, K.C. 1926
Huntly, Marq. of 1881

Illingworth, Lord 1926
Innes, *Hon.* Sir J. Rose, K.C.M.G. 1915
Inverforth, Lord 1919
Irwin, Lord, G.M.S.I. 1922
Isaacs, *Hon.* Isaac Alfred 1921
Islington, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1921

Jackson, Lt.-Col. Hon. Francis S. 1926
Jenkins, Sir Lawrence Hugh, K.C.I.E. 1926
Jones, Leifchild S. 1917
Jowett, Frederick William 1924
Joyce, Sir Matthew Ingle 1926

Kellaway, Frederick George .. 1920
King, *Hon.* Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, C.M.G. 1922
Kintore, Earl of, K.T. 1886
Knox, *Hon.* Sir Adrian, K.C.M.G. 1920

Lambert, George 1912
Lambourne, Lord, C.V.O. 1905
Lansdowne, Marquess of, K.G. 1895
Lawrence, Sir Paul Ogden 1926
Lee of Fareham, Visc., G.C.S.I... 1919
Lewis, Sir John Herbert, C.B.E. 1913
Lincolnshire, Marquess of, K.G. 1881

Lindsay, Hon. Sir Ronald C., G.C.M.G. 1925
Lister, Sir Philip Cunliffe-, K.B.E. 1922
Liverpool, Earl of, G.C.B. 1917
Lloyd, Lord, G.C.S.I. 1924
Lloyd, *Hon.* Sir William Fredk., K.C.M.G., K.C. 1918
London, Bishop of, K.C.V.O. .. 1901
Londonderry, Marquess of 1925
Lugard, Sir Frederick, G.C.M.G. 1920
Lush, Sir C. Montague 1925
Lytton, Earl of, G.C.S.I. 1919

McCurdy, Charles Albert, K.C. 1920
Macdonald, John A. Murray .. 1916
MacDonald, J. Ramsay 1924
McKenna, Reginald 1907
Mackinder, Sir Halford John.. 1926
Maclay, Lord 1916
Maclean, Sir Donald, K.B.E. 1916
Macmillan, Hugh Pattison, K.C. 1924
Macnamara, Thomas James .. 1911
McNeill, Ronald John 1924
Macpherson, James Ian 1918
Maitland, Sir Arthur Ramsay-Steel-, Bt. 1924
Malan, *Hon.* Francois S. 1920
Mallet, Sir Louis du P., G.C.M.G. 1913
Manchester, Duke of 1906
Marlborough, Duke of, K.G. .. 1899
Marshall of Chipstead, Lord, K.C.V.O. 1919
Masterman, Charles F. G. 1912
Maxwell, Sir Herbert E., Bt., F.R.S. 1897
Meighen, *Hon.* Arthur 1920
Merrivale, Lord 1915
Mersey, Viscount 1909
Midleton, Earl of, K.P. 1897
Mildmay of Flete, Lord 1916
Milner, Sir Frederick G., Bt.. 1900
Mond, Sir Alfred Moritz Bt.. 1913
Monsell, Com. Bolton M. Eyres-, R.N. 1923
Moor, *Hon.* Sir Frederick Robert, K.C.M.G. 1907
Morison, Thomas Brash 1920
Morris, Lord, K.C.M.G. 1911
Muir Mackenzie, Lord, G.C.B. .. 1924
Mulock, *Hon.* Sir William, K.C.M.G. 1925
Murray, Charles David, C.M.G. . 1922
Murray, Sir George H., G.C.B.... 1910

Newton, Lord 1915
Nicholson, Col. William G..... 1925
Nield, Sir Herbert, K.C. 1924
Norman, Sir Henry, Bt. 1918
Norman, Montagu Collet, D.S.O. 1923
Novar, Visc., K.T. 1910

O'Connor, Thomas Power 1924
Olivier, Lord, K.C.M.G. 1924
Onslow, Earl of, O.B.E. 1926

Oxford and Asquith, Earl of, K.G. 1892

Paget, Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G. 1919
Parker, Sir Gilbert, Bt. 1916
Parmoor, Lord, K.C.V.O. 1924
Pearce, *Hon.* George Foster .. 1921
Peel, Visc., G.B.E. 1919
Percy, Lord Eustace 1924
Phillimore, Lord 1913
Pollock, Sir Frederick, Bt. 1911
Ponsonby, Lt.-Col. Sir Fredk. E. Grey, G.C.B. 1914
Portland, Duke of, K.G. 1886
Pretyman, Ernest George 1917

Reading, Marquess of, G.C.B. .. 1921
Revelstoke, Lord, G.C.V.O. 1902
Richards, Thomas 1918
Ridley, Sir Edward 1917
Roberts, Fredk. Owen 1924
Roberts, Geo. Henry 1917
Robertson, John M. 1915
Rodd, Sir Jas. Rennell, G.C.B. .. 1908
Ronaldshay, Earl of, G.C.S.I.... 1922
Rosebery, Earl of, K.G. 1881
Rothermere, Visc. 1917
Rumbold, Sir Horace G. M., Bt., G.C.M.G. 1920
Runciman, Walter 1908

St. Davids, Visc., G.B.E. 1914
Salisbury, Marquess of, K.G. .. 1908
Salvesen, Hon. Lord 1922
Salvidge, Sir Archibald T., K.B.E. 1922
Samuel, Sir Harry Simon 1916
Samuel, Sir Herb. Louis, G.C.B. 1903
Sandars, John S., C.V.O. 1905
Sanders, Sir Robt. A., Bt. 1922
Sargant, Sir Charles Hy. 1923
Sastri, V. S. Srinivasa 1921
Satow, Sir Ern. M., G.C.M.G.... 1907
Scrutton, Sir Thos. Edwd. 1916
Seely, Maj.-Gen. J. E. Bernd. C.B. 1909
Sefton, Earl of, G.C.V.O. 1906
Selborne, Earl of, K.G. 1900
Seymour, Adm. of Flt. Sir Edwd. H., G.C.B. 1909
Shaftesbury, Earl of, K.P. 1922
Shaw, Lord 1906
Shaw of Dunfermline, Thomas 1924
Shortt, Edward, K.C. 1918
Shuttleworth, Lord 1886
Simon, Sir John A., K.C.V.O. .. 1913
Sinha, Lord, K.C.S.I. 1919
Smartt, *Hon.* Sir Thomas W., K.C.M.G. 1921
Smith, Jas. Parker 1904
Smuts, Lt.-Gen. *Hon.* Jan Christian, C.H. 1917
Snowden, Philip 1924
Somerleyton, Lord, G.C.V.O..... 1902
Somerset, Lord Henry R. C. .. 1874
Southborough, Lord, G.C.B..... 1912
Southwark, Lord 1906
Spicer, Sir Albert, Bt. 1912

Spoor, Benjamin Charles 1924
Stamfordham, Lord, G.C.B. 1910
Stonehaven, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1922
Stout, *Hon.* Sir Robert, K.C.M.G. 1921
Strachie, Lord 1912
Strathcl yde, Lord, G.B.E. 1909
Sumner, Lord, O.M. 1912
Sutherland, Sir Wm., K.C.B. 1922
Swann, Sir Chas. Ernest, Bt.. . 1911

Tennant, Harold John..... 1914
Tennyson, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1905
Thomas, James Henry 1917
Thomson, Lord, C.B.E. 1924
Thomson, Sir William Mitchell-, Bt., K.B.E. 1924
Tilley, Sir John A. C., K.C.M.G. 1920
Trevelyan, Charles Philips 1924
Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, Bt., O.M. 1882
Trevethin, Lord 1921
Tryon, Maj. George Clement.. . 1922

Ullswater, Visc., G.C.B. 1898

Waldegrave, Earl 1897
Wales, H. R. H. the Prince of K.G. 1920
Wallis, Sir John Edward Power 1926
Walsh, Stephen 1924
Walters, Sir John Tudor 1919
Ward, *Hon.* Sir Jos. Geo., Bt., K.C.M.G. 1907
Ward, Wm. Dudley 1922
Wargrave, Lord 1918
Warrington of Clyffe, Lord .. 1915
Wason, Eugene 1907
Watson, Hon. William, K.C. .. 1922
Watt, *Hon.* William Alexander 1920
Webb, Sidney 1924
Wedgwood, Col. Josiah Clement, D.S.O. 1924
Weir, Lord 1918
Wheatley, John 1924
White, *Hon.* Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G. 1920
Whitley, John Henry 1911
Wiles, Thomas 1916
Wilson, John Wm. 1911
Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir Leslie Orme, G.C.I.E. 1922
Wilson, Sir Guy D. A. Fleetwood-, G.C.I.E. 1914
Wimborne, Visc. 1910
Winterton, Earl 1924
Wood, Thomas McKinnon 1915
Wrenbury, Lord 1906

Yarborough, Earl of 1890
York, H.R.H. Duke of, K.G. .. 1925
York, Archbishop of 1909
Young, Lt.-Com. Edwd. Hilton, D.S.O., R.N.V.R. 1922

Zetland, Marquess of, K.T. 1889

Clerk of the Council.—Lt.-Col. Sir Maurice P. A. Hankey, G.C.B.
Deputy Clerk, Colin Smith; *Registrar,* Sir Chas. H. Lawrence Neish, K.B.E., C.B.

England, Great Britain, U. K., and 57 Ireland (marked I).

Baronets.

(Exclusive of such as are Peers.)

Scotland or Nova Scotia (88, marked S).

Abdy, Sir Robt. Hy. Edwd.... 1850
Abercromby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo. W., D.S.O. 1636
Acland, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Dyke ..... S 1645
Acland, *Maj.* Sir Wm. Henry Dyke, M.C., A.F.C. 1890
Adair, Sir Robert Shafto 1838
Adam, Sir Frank Forbes, C.B., C.I.E. 1917
Affleck, Sir Fredk. Danby Jas. 1782
Aglionby, Sir Andrew Noel .... S 1629
Agnew, Sir George William .. 1895
Ainsworth, Sir Thomas 1917
Aird, Sir John 1901
Albu, Sir George 1911
Alexander, Sir Lionel C. W., D.S.O. 1809
Alexander, Sir Claud 1886
Alexander, Sir Douglas 1921
Allison, *Com.* Sir Archibald, R.N. 1852
Allan, Sir Henry S. M. Havelock 1858
Alleyne, *Lt.-Com.* Sir John Meynell, D.S.O., D.S.C. 1769
Amory, Sir Ian M. Heathcoat-, C.B.E. 1874
Anderson, Sir Kenneth S., K.C.M.G. 1919
Anderson, Sir John 1920
Anson, Sir Edward Reynell .. 1831
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Wm., T.D. S 1694
Anstruther, Sir Windham F. Carmichael- .. (Gt. B. 1798) S 1700
Antrobus, Sir Cosmo G. 1815
Arbuthnot, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Dalrymple, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1823
Armstrong, Sir Nesbitt W. .. 1841
Armstrong, Sir, Geo. Elliot, O.M.G. 1892
Armytage, Sir George A., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1738
Arnott, John Alex. 1896
Arthur, Sir George C. A., M.V.O. 1841
Aske, Sir Robert Wm. 1902
Austin, Sir William M. Byron 1894
Aykroyd, Sir William Hy. 1920
Aylmer, Sir Arthur P. F. .... I 1622
Backhouse, Sir Edm. Trelawny 1901
Bacon, Sir Hickman Beckett *(Premier Baronet)* 1611
Baddeley, Sir John William.. 1922
Baggs, Sir Alfred Wm. Francis 1867
Bailey, Sir Abe, K.C.M.G. 1919
Baillie, Sir Adrian W. Maxwell 1823
Baird, Sir James H. G., M.C.. S 1696
Baird, *Capt.* Sir David, M.V.O. 1809
Baker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dodington G. R. Sherston-, I.M.S. 1796
Baker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Randolf L., D.S.O. 1802
Balfour, Sir Robert 1921
Ball, Sir Charles Arthur K., M.D. 1911
Banner, Sir John Sutherland Harmood- 1924
Bannerman, *Maj.* Sir Alexander S 1682
Barber, Sir William Henry .. 1924
Barclay, Sir Robert Cecil de B. S 1668
Baring, Sir Godfrey 1911
Barlow, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry Gilbert, C.B., C.B.E., M.B. 1919
Barlow, *Col.* Sir Hilaro W. Wellesley, C.B., C.M.G., R.A. .. 1803
Barlow, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O.. 1902
Barlow, Sir John Emmett 1907
Barlow, Rt. Hon. Sir Montague, K.B.E. 1924
Barnewall, Sir John Robert .. I 1623
Barnston, *Maj.* Sir Harry, M.P. 1924
Barran, Sir John N. 1895
Barratt, Sir Francis Layland- 1908
Barrie, Sir James Matthew, O.M. 1913
Barrington, Sir Charles B. 1831
Barrow, Sir Francis L. J. 1835
Barry, Sir Edward Arthur 1899
Bartlett, Sir Hardington B. 1913
Barton, Rt. Hon. Sir D. Plunket 1918
Bartlett, Sir Walter de S. 1875
Barwick, Sir John Storey 1912
Bass, *Capt.* Sir Wm. Arthur H. 1882
Bates, Sir Percy Elly, G.B.E. 1913
Bathurst, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Edward, D.S.O. 1918
Baxter, Sir G. Washington, LL.D. 1898
Baynes, Sir Christopher Wm. 1801
Bazley, Sir Thomas Stafford.. 1869
Beauchamp, Sir Brograve C.. 1911
Beauchamp, *Col.* Sir Frank B., C.B.E. 1928
Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague Harry Proctor- 1745
Beaumont, *Maj.* Sir Geo. A.H. 1661
Becher, Sir Eustace W. W. Wrixon- 1831
Beckett, Hon. Sir Gervase, M.P. 1827
Bedingfeld, Sir Hy. E. Paston-Beecham, Sir Thomas 1914
Beevor, Sir Hugh Reeve, M.D. 1661
Beit, Sir Otto John, K.C.M.G.. 1911
Bell, Sir (Thomas) Hugh, C.B.. 1885
Bell, Sir James, C.B. 1895
Bell, Sir Henry 1909
Bell, *Capt.* Sir C. W. Morrison-Bell, *Maj.* Sir Arthur Clive Morrison- M.P. 1905
Bellew, Sir Hy. C. Grattan-.. 1923
Bellingham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward H. C. G., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1838
Bemal, Sir Ion Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O. 1920
Benn, Sir Ernest J. P., C.B.E. 1914
Benn, Sir Arthur Shirley, K.B.E., M.P. 1926
Berney, *Capt.* Sir Thos. Reedham, M.C. 1620
Berry, Sir William Edwin.... 1921
Bethune, Sir Alex. Wm. Sharp S 1683
Beynon, Sir John Wyndham, C.B.E. 1920
Biddulph, Sir Theophilus G. 1664
Bigge, Sir L. Amherst Selby-, K.C.B. 1919
Bilsland, Sir A. Steven, M.C.. 1907
Bingham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert E. 1903
Birchenough, Sir J. Henry, K.C.M.G. 1911
Bird, Sir Robert Bland, M.P.. 1922
Birdwood, *Field-Marshal* Sir William R., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O. 1919
Birkin, Sir Thomas Stanley .. 1905
Birkmyre, Sir Archibald, C.B.E. 1921
Black, Sir Alex. 1918
Black, Sir Robert A. S. .... S 1920
Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas.. 1673
Blackwood, Sir Hy. P. Temple 1814
Blades, Sir G. Rowland, M.P. 1922
Blair, Rt. Rev. Sir David O. Hunter- 1786
Blake, Sir Ulick ..... I 1622
Blake, Sir Patrick J. Grabam 1772
Blake, Sir Francis D., C.B. 1905
Blaker, Sir Reginald 1919
Blakiston, Sir Horace N. 1763
Blennerhassett, Sir Marmaduke C. H. J. 1809
Blois, *Capt.* Sir Ralph B. M. 1686
Blomefield, Sir Thos. W. P., C.B. 1807
Blosse, *Maj.* Sir Robert Lynch- I 1622
Blount, Sir Walter Aston 1642
Blunden, Sir William ..... I 1766
Blunt, Sir John L. R. 1720
Boevey, Sir Fras. H. Crawley-Boileau, Sir Maurice C. 1784
Boles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dennis F., C.B.E. 1838
Bonham, Sir George Francis.. 1922
Bonsor, Sir Hy. Cosmo Orme 1852
Beord, Sir William Arthur .. 1925
Boot, Sir Jesse 1903
Booth, Sir Alfred Allen 1916
Booth, Sir Josslyn A. R. Gore- 1912
Boothby, Rev. Sir Herbert Cecil ..... I 1760
Borcel, Sir Jacob W. Gustaaf 1660
Borrowes, Sir Eustace ..... I 1645
Bosanquet, Sir Thomas Randolph Houstoun- 1836
Boteler, Sir Edgar C. Boehm- 1889
Boughey, Sir Francis 1798
Boughton, Sir William St. Andrew Rouse- 1641
Boulton, *Capt.* Sir Harold E., C.V.O., C.B.E. 1905
Bowater, Sir T. Vansittart, M.P. 1914
Bowden, Sir Harold 1925
Bowen, Sir Edw. Crowther, M.C. 1921
Bower, Sir Alfred L 1925
Bowlby, Sir Anthony Alfred, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. 1923
Bowles, *Col.* Sir Henry Ferryman, T.D. 1926
Bowman, Rev. Sir Pacel (Mervyn) 1884
Bowyer, Sir George Henry 1660
Boxall, Sir Alleyne A. 1919
Boyd, Sir Walter Herbert.... 1916
Boyle, Sir Edward 1904
Boynton, Sir Griffith Henry .. 1618
Bradford, Sir Edward M. A.... 1902
Brady, *Maj.* Sir Wm. Longfield 1869
Brassey, *Maj.* Sir Leonard, M.P. 1922
Brinckman, *Col.* Sir Theodore F., C.B. 1831
Brisco, Sir Aubrey Hylton 1762
Briscoe, Sir John Charlton, M.D. 1920
Broadbent, Sir John Francis H. 1893
Brocklebank, Sir Aubrey 1885
Brocklehurst, Sir Philip Lee, T.D. 1903
Brodie, Sir Benjamin V. S. .. 1834
Brodhead, *Col.* Sir Benj. C.B. 1806
Brooke, Sir Richd. Christopher 1662
Brooke, Sir Arth. R. de Capell- 1803
Brooke, *Capt.* Sir Basil Stanlake, C.B.E., M.C. 1822
Brooke, Sir Francis Hugh 1903
Brooke, Sir Robt. W., D.S.O., M.C. 1919
Brooksbank, Sir Edward C. .. 1919
Brotherton, *Col.* Sir Edward Allen 1918
Broughton, *Maj.* Sir Henry J. Delves 1661
Broun, Sir James Lionel .... S 1686
Brown, Sir Melville Richmond 1863
Brown, Sir John Hargreaves 1903
Brownrigg, *Capt.* Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, C.B., R.N. 1876
Bruce, Sir Michael W. .... S 1629
Bruce, Sir Hervey J. W. 1804
Brunner, Sir John F. J. 1895
Brunton, Sir Stopford 1908
Buchanan, Sir Geo. H. M. Leith- 1775
Buchanan, Sir Eric Alexander 1878
Bulkeley, Sir Richard E. Williams-, K.C.B. 1661
Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir William, M.P. 1922
Buller, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mervyn E. Manningham-, M.P. 1866
Bullough, Sir George 1916
Bunbury, Sir Henry C. J..... 1681
Bunbury, Sir Mervyn Wm. Richardson- ..... I 1787
Burbidge, Sir Woodman, C.B.E. 1916
Burdett, *Capt.* Sir Francis .. 1669
Burdett, Sir Charles Coventry 1665
Burke, *Capt.* Sir Gerald Howe 1797
Burnett, *Col.* Sir James L. G., C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... S 1626
Burnett, Sir David 1913
Burney, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Cecil, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. 1922

Burrard, Sir Harry Paul 1769
Burrell, *Maj.* Sir M. Raymond, C.B.E. 1774
Burton, Sir Charles Peter 1813
Butler, *Maj.* Sir R. Pierce, G.B.E. 1628
Butler, Sir Reginald 1922
Butler, Sir Wm. Waters 1926
Buxton, Sir T. Fowell 1840
Byass, Sir Sidney H. 1926
Cain, Sir Charles Alex. Nall- 1921
Cain, Sir Ernest 1920
Cameron, Sir John 1893
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Chas. Ralph .... S 1628
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. Bruce S., D.S.O. (Bar) .... S 2804
Campbell, Sir John Hume- .... S 2665
Campbell, Sir John Alex. C. .... S 1668
Campbell, Sir Archibald S. L. 1808
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Guy T. 1825
Campbell, Sir A. T. Cockburn- 1821
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir William Andrewes Ava, M.C. 1831
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alexander W. D. 1831
Carden, Sir John Craven .... I 1787
Carden, *Maj.* Sir Fredk. H. W. 1887
Carew, Sir John Gawen Pole- 1628
Carew, Sir Henry Paul 1661
Cargill, Sir John Traill 1920
Carlile, Sir E. Hildred, C.B.E. 1917
Carmichael, Sir Eardley C. W. Gibson-Craig- 1702
Carnac, Rev. Sir Geo. C. Rivett- 1836
Cassel, Sir Felix, K.C. 1920
Catto, Sir Thomas S., C.B.E. 1921
Cautley, Sir Hy. Strother, K.C., M.P. 1924
Cave, Rev. Sir Genille Cave-Browne- 1641
Cave, Sir Charles Henry 1896
Cayley, Sir Kenelm H. E. 1661
Cayzer, Sir August Bernard T. 1921
Cayzer, Sir Chas. William, M.P. 1904
Cayzer, *Maj.* Sir Robin, M.P. 1924
Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. E. 1828
Champneys, Sir Francis H., M.D. 1920
Chance, Sir William 1900
Chaytor, Sir Edmund Hugh 1831
Chetwode, *Gen.* Sir P. Walhouse, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. 1700
Chetwynd, Sir George Guy 1795
Cheyne, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B. 1908
Chichester, Sir Edwd. Geo. 1642
Child, Sir Coles 1919
Child, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir (Smith) Hill, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. 1868
Chitty, Sir Thos. Willes 1924
Cholmeley, Maj. Hugh J. F. S. 1806
Chrimes on, Sir Robt. Alexander 1877
Chubb, Sir Cecil H. E. 1921
Chubb, Sir George Hayter 1900
Church, Sir Wm. Selby, K.C.B. 1901
Churchman, *Col.* Sir Arthur C., M.P. 1917
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. R. Andrew, C.B., C.M.G. 1883
Clark, Sir George Smith 1917
Clark, *Maj.* Sir Thomas 1886
Clark, Sir Stewart Stewart- 1918
Clarke, *Gen.* Sir Chas. Mansfield, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. 1831
Clarke, Sir Rupert T. H. 1882
Clay, Sir Arthur T. 1841
Clement, Sir A. P. Ashburnham- 1661
Clerk, Sir George James Robert 1679
Clerke, Sir Wm. Francis 1660
Clifford, Sir Geo. Hugh C. 1887
Coates, *Maj.* Sir Edward C., O.B.E. 1911
Coates, Sir William F. 1921
Coats, Sir Thomas C. Glen- 1894
Coats, Sir Stuart A. 1905
Cochrane, Sir Ernest C. 1903
Cochrane, Sir Stanley 1915
Cockburn, Sir Robert .... S 1671
Codrington, *Maj.* Sir Wm. R. 1721
Codrington, Sir Gerald W. H. 1876
Coghill, *Capt.* Sir Marmaduke 1778
Cohen, Sir Herbert B., O.B.E. 1905
Collet, Sir Mark Edmann 1888
Colleton, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert A. W., C.B. 1661
Colman, Sir Jeremiah 1907
Colquhoun *Lt.Col.* Sir Ian, D.S.O. 1786
Colt, Rev. Sir Dutton 1694
Colthurst, Sir George Oliver .... I 1744
Cook, Sir Herbert Frederick 1886
Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. W. 1661
Cooke, Sir Clement Kinloch-, K.B.E., M.P. 1926
Cooper, Sir Chas. N. P. Paston- 1821
Cooper, Sir William G. Daniel 1866
Cooper, Sir George Alex. 1905
Cooper, Sir Richard Ashmole 1905
Coote, Sir Ralph Algernon .... I 1621
Cope, *Col.* Sir Anthony 1621
Cope, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas George, C.M.G. 1918
Corbet, Sir Gerald Vincent 1808
Corbett, Sir Fras. E. G. Astley- 1641
Cornewall, Sir Geoffrey 1764
Cornwall, Rt. Hon Sir Edwin A. 1918
Corry, Sir James P. I. M. 1885
Corry, Sir Clifford John 1907
Cory, Sir James Herbert 1919
Cotter, Sir Delaval A. .... I 1763
Cotterell, Sir John R. Geers 1805
Cotts, Sir W. D. Mitchell, K.B.E. 1921
Couper, Sir Ramsay Geo. Hy. 1836
Courthope, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Loyd, M.C., M.P. 1925
Cowan, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Walter Henry, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O. 1921
Craig, Rt. Hon. Sir James 1918
Craik, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, K.C.B., M.P. 1926
Craufurd, Sir Chas. W. F. 1781
Crisp, Sir Frank Morris 1913
Critchett, Sir Geo. Montague 1908
Croft, Sir James Herbert 1671
Croft, Sir Fredk. Leigh 1818
Croft, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Page-, C.M.G., M.P. 1924
Crofton, *Maj.* Sir Morgan G., D.S.O. 1801
Crofton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Malby, K.H., D.S.O. 1838
Crosbie, Sir William E. D. .... I 1630
Crosfield, Sir Arthur Henry 1915
Cross, Sir William Coats 1922
Crossley, Sir Kenneth Irwin 1909
Cuffe, Sir Otway F. L. Wheeler- 1800
Cumming, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. G. Gordon 1804
Cunard, Sir Gordon 1859
Cuninghame, Sir Wm. Edward Fairlie- .... S 1630
Cuninghame, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. A. A. Montgomery-, D.S.O. .... S 1672
Cunliffe, Sir Robt. Neville H. 1759
Cunyngham, Sir Colin Keith Dick- .... S 1669
Cunyngham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy F., D.S.O. .... S 1702
Currie, Sir Fredk. Reeve 1847
Curtis, *Capt.* Sir Roger C. M. 1794
Curtis, Sir Edgar Francis E. 1802
Cust, *Capt.* Sir Charles L., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N. 1876
Cuyler, Sir George Halifax 1824
Dale, Sir J. Backhouse 1895
Dalrymple, Sir Hew Hamilton- .... S 1697
Dalrymple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Napier Elphinstone-, C.B.E., D.S.O. 1828
Dalrymple, Sir David Chas. H. 1887
Dalyell, Sir Jas. B. Wilkie- .... S 1685
Datziel, Sir Davison, M.P. 1919
Dancer, Sir Thomas J. .... I 1662
Darell, *Maj.* Sir Lionel Edwd. H. M., D.S.O. 1795
Dashwood, *Capt.* Sir Geo. J. E. 1684
Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay 1707
David, Sir Percival V. D. E. 1911
Davie, *Maj.* Sir W. Fergusen- 284
Dawson, Sir A. Trevor 1920
De Bathe, Sir Hugo Gerald 1801
De Bunsen, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice W. E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. 1919
De Crespigny, Sir C. Champion- 1805
Deeley, Sir Harry M. Mallaby- 1922
De Hoghton, *Maj.* Sir James, C.B.E. 1611
De la Rue, Sir Evelyn Andros 1898
Denny, *Capt.* Sir Cecil Edward 1782
Denny, Sir Archibald 1913
De Robeck, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir John M., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. 1919
Dering, *Maj.* Sir Henry Edwd. 1627
Des Voeux, Sir Fredk. Hy. A. .... I 1787
De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F. 1841
Devitt, Sir Thos. Gordon 1916
Dewey, Rev. Sir Stanley Daws 1917
Dilke, Sir Fisher Wentworth 1862
Dillon, Sir Robert Arthur 1801
Dimsdale, Sir Josslyn Holdsworth 1902
Dixie, Sir George Douglas 1660
Dixon, Sir John 1916
Dixon, Sir Thomas James 1903
Dodsworth, Sir Matt. B. Smith-, O.B.E. 1784
Domvile, Sir Compton M. 1825
Domvile, *Capt.* Sir Cecil L., M.C. 1814
Dromer, Sir Edward 1907
Dorman, Sir Arthur John, K.B.E. 1923
Douglas, Sir James Stewart 1777
Douglas, Sir George Brisbane 1786
Douglas, Sir Kenneth 1831
Doyle, Sir Everard H. 1828
D'Oyly, Sir Hastings Hadley 1663
Drughorn, Sir John Frederick 1922
Drummond, Sir James H. Williams- 1828
Dryden, Sir Arthur 1733
Duckworth, Sir Dyce, M.D. 1909
Du Cros, Sir Arthur Philip 1916
Duff, Sir Chas. M. R. V. 1911
Duke, Sir James 1849
Dunbar, Sir William C., C.B. .... S 1694
Dunbar, Sir G. Hamilton .... S 1698
Dunbar, Sir Archibald E., M.C. .... S 1706
Dunbar, *Maj.* Sir Geo. Duff-Sutherland-, T.D. .... S 1706
Dunbar, Sir Fredk. Geo. 1824
Dunbar, *Maj.* Sir C. Dunbar Hope- 1664
Duncan, Sir Frederick William 1905
Duncombe, *Maj.* Sir E. Pauncefort-, D.S.O. 1859
Duncombe, Sir George Aug. 1919
Dundas, Sir George W. Melville 1821
Dundas, *Capt.* Sir Henry H. P., M.V.O. 1898
Dunlop, Sir Thomas, O.B.E. 1916
Dunn, Sir John Henry 1917
Dunn, Sir James Samuel 1921
Dunnell, Sir Francis, K.C.B. 1921
Duntze, Sir George Puxley 1774
Dupree, *Col.* Sir William T. 1921
Durand, Sir Edward P. M. 1892
Durrant, Sir Wm. Henry E. 1784
Dyer, Sir John L. Swinnerton 1678
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart 1677
Earle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, D.S.O. 1869
East, Sir Robt. Alan Clayton 1732
Ebrahim, Sir Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy 1910
Echlin, Sir Alfred Henry .... I 1721
Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert 1672
Edgar, Sir Edward Mackay 1920
Edmonstone, Sir Archd. W., C.V.O. 1774
Edwards, Sir John H. P. C. 1866
Edwards, Sir Francis 1907
Edwards, Sir John Clive L. 1921
Egerton, Sir Philip H. B. Grey- 1617
Eley, Sir Frederick 1921
Elliott, Sir Gilbert A. Boswell .... S 1666
Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, C.B. 1905
Elliott, Sir Ivo d'Oyly 1917

Johnstone, Sir Howard G. . . 1816
Jon, Sir Ambrose 1717
Jrskine, Sir Thos. W. H., D.S.O. 1823
Jsmonde, Sir Thos. H. G. . . . 1 1620
Jpton, Sir John, K.B.E. 1921
Jvans, Rt. Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-, G.B.E., M.P. . 1916
Jvans, Sir Marland de Grasse . 1902
Jvans, Sir Walter Harry 1920
Jvans, Sir William Gwynne- Gverard, Col. Sir Nugent Talbot 1911
Gvery, Maj. Sir Edwd. Oswald 1641
Gwart, Sir Robert Heard . . . 1887
Gwart, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Peter, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. . . . 1910
Gwing, Brig.-Gen. Sir Norman Archd. Orr-, D.S.O. 1886
Gagge, Sir John Charles, ... 2660
Gairbairn, Sir Thomas Gordon 1869
Galkiner, Sir Terence E. P. . . 1 1778
Galle, Maj. Sir Bertram Godfray, M.P. 1916
Garaghan, Sir Peter Walter . . 1796
Garrington, Sir Henry A. . . . 1818
Gayrer, Lt.-Col. Sir Jos., C.B.E. 1896
Gelden, Sir William Henry . . 1846
Georguson, Sir Jabez E. Johnson- 1906
Gergusson, Gen. Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. s 2703
Gergusson, Sir Thos. J. Colyer- 1866
Gfrolkes, Sir Wm. Everard B. . 1774
Gfiennes, Maj. Hon. Sir Eustace 1916
Gfindlay, Sir J. Ritchie, K.B.E. 1925
Girth, Sir Algernon Freeman . 1900
Gison, Sir Frederick W. 1905
Gitzgerald, Sir Jos. C. Judkin- 1802
Gitz-Gerald, Capt. Sir Maurice (Knight of Kerry), M.C. . . . 1880
Gitzgerald, Sir Edward 1903
Gitzherbert, Sir Hugo M. . . . 1781
Glannery, Sir J. Fortescue . . . 1904
Glavelle, Sir Joseph Wesley . . 1917
Gletcher, Sir Lancelot Aubrey- 1782
Gloyd, Sir Henry R. K. 1816
Gorbes, Sir Chas. H. Hepburn-Stuart- . . . . . s 1626
Gorbes, Sir Charles Stewart . . 1823
Gord, Lt. Francis C. 1793
Gorrest, Sir W. Charles 1803
Gorster, Sir Fras. Villiers . . . 1874
Gorster, Sir R. Collingwood . . 1912
Gorwood, Lt.-Col. Sir Dudley Baines, C.M.G. 1895
Goster, Sir Augustus Vere . . . 1831
Goster, Col. Sir Wm. Yorke, C.B.E. 1838
Goulis, Sir Charles Stuart Liston- s 1634
Gowke, Sir Fredk. F. Conant . . 1814
Gowler, Rev. Sir Montagus . . . 1890
Gox, Sir Gifford Wheaton . . . 1924
Grank, Sir Howard George, G.B.E., K.C.B. 1920
Grankland, Sir Fredk. W. F. G. 1660
Graser, Maj. Sir Keith A. . . . 1916
Graser, Sir Charles Mansfield, O.B.E. 1921
Greake, Sir Frederick C. M. . . 1882
Gredérick, Capt. Sir Charles E. St. J., O.B.E. 1723
Greeling, Sir Clayton P. 1828
Grere, Maj. Sir Bartle, D.S.O. . 1876
Gry, Sir John Pease 1894
Guller, Sir John G. H. Fleetwood 1910
Gurness, Sir Christopher 1903
Gallwey, Sir John Payne 1812
Gamble, Sir David 1897
Garthwaite, Sir William 1919
Geary, Sir William N. M. . . . 1782
Gethin, Col. Sir Richard W. St. L., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1 1665
Gibbes, Sir Edwd. Osborne- . . 1774
Gibbons, Sir Alex. Doran 1752
Gibson, Sir Herbert 1926
Gilbey, Sir H. Walter 1893
Gilmour, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir John, D.S.O., M.P. 1897
Gilmour, Brig.-Gen. Sir Robert Gordon Gordon-, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. 1926
Gladstone, Sir John Evelyn . . 1846
Glover, Sir Ernest William . . . 1920
Glyn, Sir Arthur Robert 1759
Glyn, Capt. Sir Richard F., D.S.O. 1800
Godfrey, Sir William Cecil . . 1786
Goff, Sir Ernest Wm. Davis- . . 1905
Goldney, Sir Fredk. Hastings . 1880
Gooch, Sir Thos. Vere S. 1746
Gooch, Sir Daniel Fulthorpe . . 1866
Goodhart, Sir Ernest Fredc. . . 1911
Goodson, Sir Alfred Lassam . . 1887
Goold, Sir George Patrick . . . 1801
Gordon, Sir Alex. J. M. . . s 1631
Gordon, Sir Robert Chas. . . . 1706
Gordon, Sir Cosmo E. Duff- . . 1813
Gordon, Sir Lionel E. Smith- . 1838
Gore, Sir Ralph St. George C. . 1622
Goring, Sir Forster Gurney . . . 1647
Goschen, Sir Edward Henry . . 1916
Goulding, Sir William L. A. . . 1904
Grant, Hon. Sir Alan J. P. De V. 1906
Grace, Sir Valentine R. 1795
Graeme, Sir Egerton Hood Murray Hamond- 1783
Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart . . 1629
Graham, Maj. Sir Reginald, D.S.O. 1662
Graham, Sir Richard Jas. 1783
Graham, Sir John Fdk. Noble . . 1906
Grant, Sir Ludovic James . . . s 1688
Grant, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur, C.B.E., D.S.O. . . . . s 2705
Grant, Sir George Macpherson- . 1838
Grant, Sir Alexander 1924
Grant, Sir James Augustus, M.P. 1926
Gray, Sir William 1917
Grayson, Sir Henry Mulleneux, C.B.E. 1922
Green, Sir Edward Lycett 1886
Green, Maj. Sir Francis Haydn . 1902
Greenall, Sir Gilbert, C.V.O. . . 1782
Greene, Lt.-Col. Sir Raymond, D.S.O. 1900
Greenway, Sir Charles 1919
Greenwell, Maj. Sir Bernard E. . 1906
Greenwood, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar, K.B.E., M.P. . . . 1915
Gresley, Sir Robert 1611
Grey, Sir John Foley 1711
Grierson, Maj. Sir Robt. G. W. s 1685
Griffith, Lt.-Col. Sir Richard J. Waldie-, T.D. 1858
Griffith, Rt. Hon. Sir Ellis J. Ellis-, K.C. 1918
Griffiths, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Norton-, K.C.B., D.S.O. . . . 1922
Grogan, Col. Sir E. Ion B., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1859
Grove, Sir Walter John 1874
Guinness, Sir Algrn. A. St. L. L. 1867
Guise, Sir Anselm William E. . 1876
Gull, Sir Richard Cameron . . . 1893
Gunning, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Vere, K.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. . 1778
Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon . . 1901
Hadfield, Sir Robert Abbott, F.R.S. 1917
Haggerston, Sir Hugh C. de M. 1643
Hall, Maj. Sir Douglas B., D.S.O. 1919
Hall, Col. Sir John Richard, K.B.E. . . . . s 1687
Hall, Lt.-Col. Sir Fredk., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.P. 1923
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Sir T. Fredk. 1920
Hambling, Sir Herbert 1924
Hamilton, Maj. Sir Robt. C. . . s 1646
Hamilton, Sir Wm. Stirling- . s 1673
Hamilton, Sir Chas. Edward Archibald Eakins 1776
Hamlin, Sir Charles 1892
Hamnick, Col. Sir St. Vint. A. 1834
Hampson, Sir George F. 1642
Hanham, Sir John Ludlow . . . 1667
Hanmer, Sir G. Wyndham 1774
Hansen, Sir Sven Wohlford. . . 1921
Hansen, Sir Charles E.-B. . . . 1918
Hanson, Capt. Sir Grld. Stanhope 1887
Hardinge, Sir Charles Edmund . 1801
Hardy, Sir Reginald 1876
Hare, Sir George R. Leigh . . . 1818
Hare, Sir Thomas Leigh, M.V.O. 1905
Harington, Sir Richard 1611
Harmsworth, Sir Hildebrand . . 1922
Harmsworth, Sir Leicester . . . 1918
Harrison, Sir Heath 1917
Harrison, Sir John 1922
Hart, Sir Bruce 1893
Hartopp, Sir Chas. E. Cradock- 1796
Hartwell, Sir Brodrick C. D. A. 1805
Harvey, Colonel Lockington . . 1831
Harvey, Sir Charles 1868
Harvey, Sir Robert G. 1868
Hatch, Sir Ernest F. G., K.B.E. 1908
Hawkins, Rev. Sir John Cesar . 1778
Hawley, Sir David Henry 1795
Haworth, Sir Arthur A. 1911
Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn . . . . s 1635
Hay, Sir Arthur Thomas Erroll s 1663
Hay, Sir William Henry . . . . s 1703
Hay, Sir William Archibald Dalrymple- 1798
Hazlerigg, Sir Arthur Grey . . 1622
Head, Sir Fras. D. Somerville . 1838
Healey, Sir Gerald E. C. Chadwyck-, C.B.E. 1919
Heath, Sir James 1904
Heathcote, Lt.-Col. Sir Gilbert R. 1733
Heaton, Sir John Henniker . . . 1912
Hennitker, Capt. Sir Robert J. A., M.C. 1823
Henry, Sir Edward Richd., C.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. . . . 1918
Henry, Sir James H. 1922
Hepburn, Sir Archd. Buchan- . 1815
Herschel, Rev. Sir John C. W. . 1838
Hesketh, Sir Thomas Fermor- . 1761
Hewett, Sir Harald G. 1813
Hewitt, Sir Joseph 1921
Heygate, Sir Frederick G. . . . 1831
Heywood, Lt.-Col. Sir Graham Percival, D.S.O. 1838
Hibbert, Sir Henry Hyslop . . . 1919
Hicking, Sir William Norton . . 1917
Hickman, Capt. Sir Alfred Edward 1903
Hicks, Rt. Hon. Sir William Joynson-, M.P. 1919
Hill, Sir A. Norman 1919
Hill, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Blyth, D.S.O. 1 1779
Hill, Sir James 1917
Hirst, Sir Hugo 1925
Hoare, Sir Sydney J. O'B. . . . 1 1784
Hoare, Sir Henry H. A. 1786
Hoare, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel J. G., C.M.G., M.P. 1899
Hobart, Sir Robert H., K.C.V.O., C.B. 1914
Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Edward Henry 1822
Hodge, Sir Rowland F. W. . . . 1921
Hodson, Capt. Sir Edmond Adair, D.S.O. 1 1789
Hogg, Sir Anth. Hy. Lindsay- . 1905
Holcroft, Sir Geo. Harry 1921
Holden, Sir Harry Cassie 1909
Holden, Sir George 1919
Holland, Sir Henry Charles . . . 1898
Holderness, Sir Ernest William Elmslie 1920
Holland, Sir R. Sothern 1917
Hollins, Sir Arthur Meyrick . . 1907
Holt, Sir Edward, C.B.E. 1716
Home, Sir James . . . . . s 1671
Honywood, Sir Courtenay John . 1660
Hood, Sir Joseph 1922
Hope, Sir Archibald Philip . . s 1628
Horder, Sir Thomas Jeeves, M.D. 1923
Horlick, Sir Ernest Burford . . 1924
Hornby, Sir Henry 1899
Horsfall, Sir John Donald. . . 1909

Hort, Sir Arthur Fenton 1767
Hoskyns, Sir Clement Edwin, M.C. 1876
Houldsworth, Sir Henry H. .. 1887
Hoyle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Emmanuel, O.B.E. 1922
Hughes, Sir A. Collingwood .. 2773
Hulse, Sir Hamilton John .. 1739
Hulton, Sir Wm. Rothwell .. 1905
Hulton, Sir Edward George .. 1921
Hunter, Sir Wm. B. Hughes- 1906
Huntington, Sir Charles P. .. 1906
Hutchison, Sir Eric A. O. .. 1923
Hyde, Sir Charles, O.B.E. 1922
Ingilby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William H. 1866
Ingram, Sir Herbert 1893
Innes, Sir James Bourchier .. s 1628
Isham, *Capt.* Sir Vere 1627
Isherwood, Sir Joseph William 1906
Jackson, Sir Robt. Montresor 1815
Jackson, Sir Hy. M. Mather-, C.B.E. 1869
Jackson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Dare, D.S.O., M.V.O. 1902
Jackson, *Capt.* Sir Vere 1903
Jaffray, Sir William Edmund 1892
James, Sir John Kingston F. 1883
Jardine, Sir Alexander ..... s 1672
Jardine, Sir Ernest 1919
Jardine, Sir Robt. W. Buchanan 1885
Jardine, Sir Colin Arthur, D.S.O. 1916
Jarvis, Sir (Joseph) John 1902
Jehangir, Sir Jehangir Cowasji 1908
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, K.C.S.I. 1857
Jenkinson, Sir Anthony B. .. 1662
Jenner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter K. W., D.S.O. 1868
Jernigham, Sir Stafford Henry Wm. 1621
Jervis, *Col.* Sir John Henry Jarvis-White- 1797
Jervoise, Sir Deed Clarke- 1813
Jessel, Sir Charles James 1883
Jodrell, Sir Alfred 1784
Johnson, Sir E. Gordon 1755
Johnson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hy. A. W., C.B. 1818
Johnston, Sir Thomas Alexr. s 1626
Johnston, Sir Charles 1919
Johnstone, Sir Geo. Fredc. T. T. s 1700
Jones, Sir Lawrence J. 1831
Jones, Sir Evan Davies 1917
Jones, Sir Frederick John 1919
Jones, Sir John Prichard 1910
Jones, Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.B. 1926
Jones, *Capt.* Sir Pryce Victor Pryce- 1918
Kaye, Sir Henry Gordon 1923
Kaye, Sir Cecil Edmd. Lister- 1812
Keane, *Maj.* Sir John, D.S.O.. 1801
Kekewich, Sir Trehawke H. 1921
Kellett, Sir Henry de Castres. 1801
Kemp, *Col.* Sir Kenneth H., C.M.G. 1642
Kennard, Sir Coleridge A. F.. 1891
Kennaway, *Capt.* Sir John .. 1791
Kennedy, Sir John R. B. 1836
Key, Sir Kingsmill James.... 1831
Keyes, *Adm.* Sir Roger J. B., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1919
Kimber, Sir Henry Dixon 1904
Kinahan, Sir Edward H. Hudson- 1889
King, *Capt.* Sir Geo. Hy. J. Duckworth- 1792
King, Sir George Adolphus .. 1815
King, Sir John Westall..... 1888
Kinloch, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir David A., C.B., M.V.O. ..... s 1686
Kinloch, Sir George, G.B.E. .. 1873
Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas. S. .... s 1685
Kleinworth, Sir Alex. Drake .. 1909
Knightley, Sir Chas. Valentine 1798
Knill, Sir John 1893
Knott, Sir James 1917
Knowles, Sir Francis Howe S. 1765
Knowles, Sir Lees, C.V.O., O.B.E. 1903
Lacon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George H. U., D.S.O. 1818
Lacy, Sir Pierce 1921
Lake, *Com.* Sir Atwell H., O.B.E., R.N. 1711
Lakin, Sir Michael Henry.... 1909
Laking, Sir Guy Fras. W..... 1902
Lamb, Sir Charles Archibald 1795
Lambart, Sir Oliver F. 1911
Lamont, Sir Norman 1910
Lampson, Sir Curtis G. 1866
Lane, Sir W. Arbuthnot, ... 1913
Langham, Sir H. Charles A... 1660
Langman, Sir John L. 1906
Langrishe, Sir Hercules Robt. 1777
Larkom, *Maj.* Sir Thomas Perceval, D.S.O. 1889
Latham, Sir Thomas Paul .. 1619
Latta, Sir John 1920
Lauder, Sir George Wm. D. Dick- ..... s 1690
Laurie, *Col.* Sir Claude, C.B., D.S.O. 1834
Lawrence, Sir Alexander W... 1858
Lawrence, Sir Wm. M. Trevor 1867
Lawrence, *Col.* Sir W. Roper, G.C.I.E., C.S.I. 1906
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid 1831
Lawson, Sir Henry Joseph 1841
Lawson, *Capt.* Sir Digby 1900
Lawson, Sir Peter Grant 1905
Lea, Sir Sydney 1892
Lechmere, Sir Edmund A.... 1818
Leech, *Flying-Offr.* Sir Reginald A. St., R.A.F. 1872
Lees, Sir Arthur Hy. James .. 1804
Lees, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Victor E., M.C. 1897
Leese, Sir Wm. Hargreaves .. 1908
Le Fleming, Sir William H... 1705
Legard, Sir Digby A. H. 1666
Leicester, Sir Peter F. F. 1673
Leigh, Sir John, M.P. 1918
Leighton, Sir Richard T. 1693
Leith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alex., M.C. 1919
Leith, *Col.* Sir Charles R. Forbes-, O.B.E. 1923
Le Marchant, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edward Thomas, C.B.E. 1841
Lennard, Sir Ricard F. Barrett- 1801
Lennard Sir Hy. A. H. F..... 1880
Leon, Sir George Edward 1921
Leslie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Norman R. A. D., C.B.E. ..... s 1625
Leslie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John 1876
Lethbridge, *Capt.* Sir Wroth .. 1804
Lever, Sir Ernest P. 1911
Lever, Sir S. Hardman, M.C.. 1918
Levinge, Sir Richard V. H. .. 1704
Levy, Sir Maurice 1913
Lewis, Sir Frederick Wm..... 1918
Lewis, Sir George James G... 1902
Lewis, Sir Duncan Orr- 1902
Lewis, Sir Henry Gordon 1905
Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor- 1895
Lighton, Sir Christopher R. .. 1791
Lipton, Sir Thomas J., K.C.V.O. 1902
Lithgow, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James, M.C. 1925
Llewelyn, Sir John T. Dillwyn- 1890
Llewellyn, Sir David Richard 1922
Lloyd, Sir Alfred Owen M. .. 1863
Lockhart, Sir Graeme Duncan Power Sinclair- ..... s 1636
Locock, Sir Charles Bird 1857
Loder, Sir Giles Rolls..... 1887
Longman, Sir Hubert Harry . 1909
Lopes, Sir Hy. Yarde Buller.. 1805
Loraine, Sir Percy Lyham, K.C.M.G. 1664
Louis, Sir Charles 1806
Low, Sir Walter John Morrison- 1908
Lowe, Sir Francis Wm., M.P.. 1918
Lowther, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. B., D.S.O. 1824
Lucas, Sir Edward Lingard .. 1887
Lucy, *Maj.* Sir H. W. Cameron-Ramsay-Fairfax- 1831
Lushington, *Maj.* Sir Arthur P., D. 1791
Macalister, Sir Donald, K.C.B., M.D. 1921
McAlpine, Sir Robert 1911
Macara, Sir Charles Wright .. 1911
Macartney, Sir William Isaac 1795
McConnell, Sir Robert J. 1906
Macdonald, Sir A. W. M. Bosville s 1621
Macfarland, Sir Basil A. T. .. 1911
MacGregor, *Commod.* Sir Malcolm, C.B., C.M.G., R.N. 1795
Macgregor, Sir Cyril P. MacC. 1828
McGrigor, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles C., O.B.E. 1831
Mackenzie, Sir Arthur G. R... s 1673
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth John s 1793
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Dgls. s 1703
Mackenzie, Sir Robert Henry Muir 1805
Mackenzie, *Maj.* Sir Victor Audley Falconer, D.S.O., M.V.O. 1890
McLeod, Sir Charles Campbell 1925
Mackworth, *Capt.* Sir Humphrey 1776
Maclean, *Col.* Sir Fitz R. D., K.C.B. ..... s 1631
Macleod, Sir John M. 1924
Maclure, *Col.* Sir John E. S... 1898
McMahon, *Maj.* Sir Horace W., D.S.O. 1817
Macnaghten, Sir Fras. Alexander 1836
Macready, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir C. F. Nevil, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (*ret.*), C.B. (*c*)..... 1923
MacRobert, Sir Alasdair 1922
Madden, *Adm. of the Fleet.* Sir Charles E., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. 1919
Madge, Sir William Thomas.. 1929
Madhowlal, Sir Chinubhai .. 1923
Magnay, *Capt.* Sir Christopher B. Wm., M.C. 1844
Magnus, Sir Philip 1917
Mahon, Sir George E. J. 1819
Mainwaring, Sir Harry S.... 1804
Maitland, Sir John Nisbet 1828
Makins, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. D. Ramsay-Steel-, M.P. .. 1917
Makgill, Sir John D. A. A. .. s 1627
Makins, Sir Paul A. 1903
Malcolm, Sir James Wm. .... s 1663
Malet, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry Chas., D.S.O., O.B.E. 1791
Mander, Sir Charles Tertius.. 1911
Manfield, Sir Edward 1905
Mansel, Sir Courtenay Cecil .. 1622
Mappin, Sir Charles T. H.... 1886
Markham, Sir Charles 1911
Marling, *Col.* Sir Percival S., T.D., C.B. 1882
Marr, Sir James, C.B.E. 1919
Marriott, Sir Wm. J. Smith-.. 1774
Marsden, Sir John Denton .. 1924
Mason, Sir Wm. Jas. Peake .. 1918
Matheson, Sir Alex. Perceval 1882
Mathias, Sir Richard 1917
Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herb. E. s 1681
Maxwell, Sir John M. Stirling- s 1682
Ditto ..... G.B. 1707
Maxwell, Sir Ivor W. Heron-, M.C. s 1683
Medlycott, Sir Hubert M.... 1808
Mellor, Sir John Paget, K.C.B. 1924
Menteth, Sir William Fredk. Stuart- 1838
Meredith, Sir Henry Vincent 1916
Metcalfe, Sir Chas. H. T. 1802
Meyer, Sir Frank Cecil, M.P. 1910
Meyrick, Sir George A. E. Tapps-Gervis- 1791
Meyrick, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G. 1880
Middlemore, Sir William H... 1919
Middleton, Sir Arthur F. 1662

Milbank, *Capt.* Sir F. R. Powlett 1882
Milbanke, Sir John C. Peniston 1661
Milburn, Sir Leonard John .. 1905
Mildmay, Sir Gerald A. Shaw-Lefevre-St. John- 1772
Miles, *Capt.* Sir Chas. W., O.B.E. 1899
Millais, Sir Geoffrey Wm. .. 1885
Miller, *Capt.* Sir C. J. Hubert 1705
Miller, Sir Wm. Frederic 1788
Mills, Sir Frederick 1921
Milman, Sir Francis 1800
Milne, *Admiral* Sir Archibald Berkeley, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1876
Milner, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. G. 1717
Mitchelson, Sir Archibald 1920
Moir, Sir Ernest William 1926
Molony, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Francis 1925
Molyneux, Rev. Sir John Chas. 1730
Moncreiffe, Col. Sir Robt. D., C.B., C.M.G., V.D., A.D.C. .... s 1685
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Moritz, M.P. 1910
Monro, *Gen.* Sir Chas. C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. 1921
Monson, Sir Maxwell W. E. J. 1905
Montefiore, Sir Fras. Abraham 1886
Montgomery, Sir B. T. Graham 1801
Montgomery, Sir Alexander Cecil 1808
Moon, Sir Arthur Wilfred G. 1855
Moon, Sir Cecil Ernest 1887
Moore, Sir Alan Hilary 1919
Moore, Sir Edward Stanton .. 1923
Mordaunt, Sir Osbert L'E. .. 1611
Morgan, *Maj.* Sir David Hughes 1925
Morris, Sir Robt. Armine 1806
Mosley, Sir Oswald 1781
Moss, Sir John E. Edwards-.. 1868
Mostyn, *Capt.* Sir Pyers George J., C.C. 1670
Mount, Sir Wm. Arthur, C.B. 1921
Mountain, Sir Edw. Mortimer 1922
Mowbray, Sir George Robert.. 1880
Moynihan, Sir Berkeley, K.C.M.G., C.B. 1922
Muir, Sir Alexander Kay 1892
Munro, *Col.* Sir Hector ..... s 1634
Munro, Rt. Hon. Sir Torquil A. 1825
Muntz, Sir Gerard Albert.. .. 1902
Murphy, Sir George Francis.. 1908
Murray, Sir John ..... s 1628
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Robert, D.S.O. ..... s 1630
Murray, Sir William Keith .. s 1673
Musgrave, Sir Nigel C. 1611
Musgrave, Sir Richard John.. 1782
Muspratt, Sir Max 1922
Naesmyth, Sir Douglas A. B. 1922
Nairn, Sir Michael 1904
Nairne, Sir John Gordon 1917
Napier, *Capt.* Sir Alex. Lennox 1627
Napier, Sir Joseph W. Lennox 1867
Neave, Sir Thomas L. H. 1795
Nedd, *Col.* Sir Audley D., C.B., M.V.O. 1859
Nelson, Sir James Horace 1906
Nepean, Sir Chas. E. M. Y. .. 1802
Neumann, Sir Cecil G. J. 1912
Newman, Sir Robt. H. S. D. L., M.P. 1836
Newnes, Sir Frank Hillyard .. 1895
Newson, Sir Percy Wilson 1921
Newton, Sir Harry K., O.B.E. 1900
Newton, Sir Lottis Arthur 1908
Nicholson, Sir Chas. Archd. .. 1859
Nicholson, Sir John N. 1912
Nicolson, Sir Arthur J. F. W. s 1629
Nightingale, Sir Ed. Manners 1628
Nixon, *Maj.* Sir Christopher W., D.S.O. 1906
Noble, Sir George John Wm. 1908
Noble, Sir John Henry Brunel 1923
Noble, Sir William Joseph .. 1921
Norman, Rt. Hon Sir Henry .. 1915
Nugent, Sir Charles 1705
Nugent, Sir Edmund Chas... 1806
Nugent, Sir John 1831
Nugent, Sir Walter R. 1831
Nussey, Sir Thomas Willans.. 1909
Nuttall, Sir Edmund Keith.. 1922
Nutting, *Capt.* Sir Harold S... 1903
Oakeley, Sir Chas. John 1790
Oakes, Sir Reginald L. 1815
O'Brien, *Maj.* Sir Timothy C. 1855
Odterlony, Sir David F. 1823
O'Connell, Sir Maurice J.A., M.C. 1869
Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K. ..... s 1626
Ogle, *Col.* Sir Edmund A. .. 1816
Ohlson, Sir Erik Olof 1920
O'Loghlen, Sir Michael 1838
Onslow, Sir Roger Warin R. .. 1797
Oppenheimer, Sir Michael.... 1921
Orde, Sir Arthur J. Campbell-Osborn, Sir Alg. Kerr Butler
Osborne, Sir Francis 1629
Outram, *Maj.* Sir Francis D., O.B.E. 1858
Owen, Sir John Arthur..... 1813
Owen, Sir Hugo Cunliffe.... 1920
Paget, Sir John Rahere, K.C... 1871
Paget, Sir Richard Arthur S. 1883
Paget, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Cecil W., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1893
Palmer, *Capt.* Sir Geoffrey F. N. 1860
Palmer, Sir Fredk. Archdale 1901
Palmer, Sir Alfred Molyneux 1898
Palmer, Sir Samuel Ernest .. 1916
Parker, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Gilbert 1915
Parker, Rev. Sir Wm. Hyde .. 1681
Parker, Sir Wm. Lorenzo, O.B.E. 1844
Parsons, *Col.* Sir Herbert J. F. 1918
Pasley, *Maj.* Sir T. E. Sabine 1794
Paul, Sir Robert Joshua 1
Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. Dean. 1821
Paxton, Sir Thomas, LL.D. 1923
Pearson, Sir Neville Arthur .. 1916
Pease, Sir Alfred Edward.... 1882
Pease, Sir Arthur Francis .. 1920
Pechell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Augustus A. Brooke-, M.V.O. 1797
Peek, *Capt.* Sir Wilfrid, M.C. 1874
Peel, Sir Robert 1800
Peirse, *Maj.* Sir Hy. B. De la Poer Beresford-, D.S.O. 1914
Pelly, Sir Harold 1840
Pennefather, Sir John de Fonblanque, K.C.B. 1924
Perks, Sir Robert William 1908
Petit, Hon. Sir Dinshaw M... 1890
Peto, Sir Henry 1855
Petrie, Sir Edward Lindsay H. 1918
Peyton, Sir Alg. Thomas 1776
Philipps, Sir Charles E. G. 1880
Philipps, Sir Laurence R. 1919
Phillips, Sir Benjamin Samuel Faudel- 1897
Phillips, Sir Lionel 1914
Piers, Sir Charles Pigott 1661
Pigot, Sir George 1764
Pigott, Sir Berkeley 1808
Pile, Sir Thomas Devereux .. 1900
Pilkington, *Col.* Sir Thomas Edwd. Milborne-Swinnerton- s 1635
Plender, Sir William, G.B.E. .. 1923
Poë, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Hutcheson, C.B. 1912
Pole, Sir Cecil P. Van-Notten- 1791
Pollen, Sir Richard H. 1795
Pollock, Rt. Hn. Sir Fredk., K.C. 1826
Pollock, Sir M. F. Montagu-.. 1872
Poore, *Admiral* Sir Richard, K.C.B., C.V.O. 1795
Portal, Sir Wm. Wyndham 1901
Porter, Sir Wm. Henry 1889
Porter, Sir John S. Horsbrugh-Pound, Sir John Lulham 1902
Powell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Douglas, C.B.E. 1905
Powell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert S. S. Baden-, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. .. 1897
Power, Sir George 1921
Power, Sir Thomas Talbot 1836
Power, Sir John Cecil, M.E. .. 1841
Poynter, Sir Hugh Edward .. 1924
Prescott, *Capt.* Sir Geo. L., L.B. 1902
Preston, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Hulton, D.S.O., M.C. 1794
Prevost, Sir Charles T. K. 1815
Price, Sir Charles Rugge-.... 1805
Price, Sir Fras. C. Rose..... 1804
Price, Sir Robert Hy. Green-.. 1815
Primrose, Sir William Louis . 1874
Pringle, Sir Norman H. 1903
Pryke, Sir William Robert .... s 1683
Pryse, Sir Lewes T. Loveden.. 1926
Quilter, Sir Elcy Cuthbert.... 1866
Radcliffe, Sir Joseph Edward 1897
Raeburn, Sir Wm. Hannay 1923
Ralli, Sir Lucas E. 1911
Ramsay, *Maj.* Sir James Douglas, M.V.O. ..... s 1666
Ramsay, Sir Alexander B. .. 1806
Ramsden, Sir John F. 1689
Rankin, Sir James R., T.D. .. 1898
Rasch, *Col.* Sir F. Carne 1903
Rashleigh, Sir Colman B. W. .. 1831
Rawlinson, *Col.* Sir Alfred, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. 1891
Reade, Sir George 1661
Readhead, Sir James..... 1922
Redcliff, Sir Harold James .. 1894
Redwood, Sir Thomas Boverton 1911
Rees, Sir Richard I. E. M. .. 1919
Reid, Sir Hugh, C.B.E. 1922
Reid, Sir Edward James 1897
Remnant, Sir Jas. F., C.B.E., M.P. 1917
Renals, Sir James Herbert.... 1895
Renshaw, Sir C. Stephen Bine 1903
Renwick, Sir George 1921
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. P., D.S.O. 1923
Rhodes, Sir John Phillips 1919
Rich, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Almeric, E.F. 1791
Richardson, Sir Ian R. H. Stewart- ..... s 1630
Richardson, Sir Lewis, C.B.E. 1924
Ricketts, Sir Claude A. F..... 1828
Rickell, Sir Walter R. Buchanan s 1628
Ripley, *Capt.* Sir Henry W. A. 1880
Ripley, Sir Frederic Hugh 1897
Ritchie, Sir James Wm., M.B.E. 1843
[new patent 1918]
Roberts, Sir Samuel, M.P. 1919
Roberts, Sir T. L. Howard-.. 1809
Roberts, Sir James 1909
Robertson, *Field-Marshal* Sir William R., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. 1919
Robinson, Sir Douglas Innes 1823
Robinson, *Maj.* Sir Fredk. V. L., M.C. 1660
Robinson, Sir John B. 1854
Robinson, Sir Jos. Benjamin 1908
Robinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry A., K.C.B. 1920
Roll, Sir Julius 1911
Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady 1838
Rolleston, Sir Humphry D., K.C.B., M.D. 1924
Rolls, *Capt.* Sir John C. E. Shelley- 1806
Ropner, Sir John Henry 1904
Rose, Sir Francis Cyril 1872
Rose, Sir Philip Humphrey V. 1874
Rose, Sir Charles Henry 1909
Ross, Sir Charles H. A. F. L.. s 1692
Ross, Rt. Hon. Sir John 1919
Rothband, Sir Henry Lesser 1923
Rowley, *Col.* Sir Joshua T., V.D. 1786
Rowley, *Capt.* Sir George Wm. 1836
Rumbold, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace 1925
Rumbold, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace G. M., G.C.M.G., C.V.O. 1779
Runciman, Sir Walter 1906
Rushout, Sir Charles H. 1809
Russell, Sir George A. C. 1812
Russell, Hon. Sir Chas., K.C.V.O. 1916
Rutherford, *Col.* Sir John 1916
Rutherford, Sir Wm. Watson 1923
Ryan, Sir G. Hennuington .. 1919
Rycroft, *Maj.* Sir Nelson E. O. 1784

St. Aubyn, *Capt.* Sir Hugh Molesworth 1689
St. George, Sir John 1766
Salt, *Lt.-Com.* Sir John W. Titus 1869
Salt, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. Anderdon, D.S.O. .....
Samman, Sir Henry .....
Samuel, Sir Edward Levien ..
Samuelson, Sir Henry B. 1884
Sanders, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Robert A., M.P. .....
Sanderson, Sir Frank Bernard, M.P. .....
Sassoon, *Maj.* Sir Philip A. G. D., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P. 1890
Sassoon, Sir Ellice Victor 1909
Savory, Sir Wm. Borradaile .. 1890
Sawle, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Chas. J. Graves-, M.V.O. 1836
Scarisbrick, Sir Tom T. Leyland 1909
Schuster, Sir Felix 1906
Scott, Sir Douglas Edwd. 1806
Scott, Sir Douglas W. 1916
Scott, Sir Fras. M. Sibbald .. 1806
Scott, Sir Samuel Edward 1821
Scott, Sir Walter 1907
Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam 1909
Seale, Sir John Carteret 1838
Sebright, Sir John Thomas S... 1626
Seely, Sir Hugh Michael 1896
Seton, *Col.* Sir Bruce G., C.B. 1869
Seton, Sir John Hastings 1683
Seymour, Sir Michael Culme- 1809
Seymour, Sir Albert V. F..... 1869
Shakerley, *Col.* Sir Walter Geoffrey, C.M.G., T.D. 1838
Sharp, Sir Milton 1920
Sharp, Sir Edward 1922
Shaw, *Lieut.* Sir John J. K., R.N. 1826
Shaw, *Col.* Sir Fredk. W., D.S.O. 1821
Shaw, Sir Charles Edward 1908
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley, M.P. .. 1756
Shelley, Sir John 1611
Shiffner, Sir Henry Burrows .. 1818
Shuckburgh, Sir Fred. F. Stewkley 1666
Simeon, Sir John Walter, 2 B. 1815
Sinclair, Sir Ronald N. J. C. U. 1704
Sinclair, *Maj.* Sir Archibald H. Macdonald, C.M.G., M.P. 1786
Sitwell, Sir George R. 1808
Skinner, Sir Thomas Hewitt .. 1922
Skipwith, Sir Grey H. d'E. 1622
Slade, Sir Alfred Fothringham 1831
Sleight, Sir Ernest, O.B.E., T.D. 1920
Smiley, Sir John 1903
Smith, Sir T. Berry Cusack-, K.C.M.G. 1799
Smith, Sir Drummond C..... 1804
Smith, Sir Wm. Sydney W... 1809
Smith, Sir T. Rudolph H., C.B.E., M.B. 1897
Smith, Sir Prince 1921
Smith, Sir John G. L. Vassar- 1917
Smith, Sir Herbert 1920
Smith, Sir William Reardon .. 1920
Smyth, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred J. Bowyer- 1661
Smythe, Sir E. Walter J. P. H. 1661
Soame, Sir Chas. Buckworth-H. 1698
Spearman, Sir Alex. Young.. 1840
Speelman, Jonkheer Sir Cornelis Jacob 1686
Speyer, Sir Edgar 1906
Spicer, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert .. 1908
Spurr, *Col.* Sir Alex., C.M.G., M.P. 1918
Stafford, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Joseph, C.B., F.R.C.S. 1914
Stamer, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Lovelace 1809
Stanier, *Capt.* Sir Alex. Beville, M.C 1917
Staples, Sir John M. 1628
Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot .. 1679
Stephen, Sir Herbert 1892
Stern, Sir Edward David 1922
Steuart, Sir Douglas A. Seton- 1815
Stevenson, Sir Daniel M. 1914
Stewart, Sir Harry J. V. 1623
Stewart, Sir H. Shaw, C.B. .. 1667
Stewart, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hugh H. 1803
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Norman Robert, C.B. .....
Stewart, *Capt.* Sir Edward Orde MacTaggart 1892
Stewart, Sir Bruce Fraser.... 1898
Stewart, Sir Alexander 1920
Stirling, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George M. H., C.B.E., D.S.O. 1666
Stirling, Sir (Walter) George 1800
Stockenstrom, Sir Andries .. 1840
Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay .. 1628
Stott, Sir Philip Sidney 1920
Stow, Sir Elliot Philipson-.... 1907
Stracey, *Maj.* Sir Edward P... 1818
Strickland, Sir Walter W. 1642
Stronge, Rt. Hon. Sir James Henry 1803
Stuart, Sir Simeon H. L..... 1660
Stucley, Sir Edward Arthur G. 1859
Sturdee, *Com.* Sir Lionel A. Doveton, C.B. 1916
Style, Sir Fredk. Montague .. 1627
Sullivan, Rev. Sir Frederick .. 1804
Sullivan, Sir Edward 1881
Sutherland, Sir A. Munro, K.B.E. 1921
Suttie, Sir George Grant- 1702
Sutton, Sir Arthur Edwin.... 1772
Sutton, Sir George Augustus.. 1919
Sutton, Sir George 1922
Sutton, Sir John Bland-, F.R.C.S. 1925
Swann, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles E. 1906
Swinburne, Sir Hubert 1660
Sykes, Sir Arthur 1781
Sykes, Sir Mark Sutton Richd. 1783
Sykes, *Col.* Sir Alan John 1917
Sykes, Sir Charles, K.B.E. 1921
Synge, Sir Robert M. 1801
Tancred, *Maj.* Sir T. S. Lawson- 1662
Tangye, Sir H. Lincoln 1912
Tate, Sir Ernest William 1898
Taylor, Sir E. Stuart, O.B.E., M.D. 1784
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jerrard Wolsley- 1917
Temple, *Col.* Sir Richard C., C.B., C.I.E. 1896
Terry, Sir Henry M. Imbert- .. 1917
Thomas, Sir Godfrey J. V., K.C.V.O., C.S.I. 1694
Thomas, Sir George Alan 1766
Thomas, Sir Robert J., M.P. .. 1918
Thomas, Sir Wm. James 1919
Thompson, *Maj.* Sir Thomas Raikes Lovett, M.C. 1806
Thompson, Sir Matthew W. .. 1890
Thompson, Sir Henry F. Herb. 1899
Thomson, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Mitchell-, K.B.E., M.P. 1900
Thomson, Sir Wilfrid Forbes Home 1925
Thornhill, Sir Arth. J. Compton- 1885
Thorold, Sir John George..... 1642
Throckmorton, Sir Rich. C... 1642
Thursby, Sir George James .. 1887
Tichborne, Sir J. H. B. Doughty- 1622
Tooth, Sir Hugh V. H. Lucas-, M.D. 1920
Touche, Sir George Alexander 1920
Trelawny, Sir J. W. Salusbury- 1628
Trenchard, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hugh M., G.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. 1919
Trevelyan, Sir Walter J. 1662
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto, O.M. 1874
Tritton, Sir (Alfred) Ernest 1905
Trollope, Sir Thos. Ernest.... 1642
Troubridge, Sir Thos. H. C. .. 1799
Truscott, Sir George Wyatt .. 1909
Tuck, *Maj.* Sir W. Reginald.. 1910
Tuite, Sir Morgan H. P. 1622
Tupper, Sir Charles Stewart.. 1888
Turing, Sir James Walter.... 1641
Turton, Sir Edmund Russborough, M.P. 1926
Twisden, Sir John Ramskill .. 1666
Twysden, *Lieut.* Sir Roger Thomas, R.N. 1821
Tyrwhitt, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Reginald Y., K.C.B., D.S.O. 1919
Usher, Sir Robert 1899
Vane, Sir Fras. P. Fletcher-.. 1786
Vansittart, *Com.* Sir Leonard Pius 1828
Verner, Sir Edward W. 1846
Verney, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry C. W., D.S.O. 1818
Vernon, Sir B. George H. .. 1885
Vernon, Sir John Herbert .. 1914
Vestey, Sir Edmund Hoyle .. 1921
Vincent, Sir Francis Erskine 1620
Vyvyan, *Col.* Sir Courtenay B., C.B., C.M.G. 1645
Waechter, *Col.* Sir Harry, C.M.G. 1921
Wake, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hereward, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1621
Wakefield, Sir Charles Cheers, G.B.E. 1917
Walkonan, Sir Offley 1804
Walker, *Maj.* Sir C. F. Forestier- 1825
Walker, Sir Francis E. 1846
Walker, *Maj.* Sir Robt. Jas. M. 1868
Walker, Sir I. Peter Andrew M. 1886
Walker, Sir Alexander Arthur 1906
Wallace, Sir Matthew Gommill 1922
Waller, Sir Stephen A. 1780
Walsh, Sir Hunt H. A. Johnson- 1815
Walsham, Sir John S. 1775
Ward, *Col.* Sir Edwd. W. D., K.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. 1914
Ward, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph G., K.C.M.G. 1911
Warde, *Col.* Sir C. Edw., O.B.E. 1919
Warde, Sir Henry 1631
Warmington, Sir M. Denham 1908
Warner, *Col.* Sir T. Courtenay, C.B. 1910
Warren, Sir Aug. G. D. J. B. 1784
Warrender, Sir Victor A. G. A., M.C., M.P. 1715
Warwick, Sir Philip H. 1873
Watson, Sir Thomas Aubrey.. 1866
Watson, Sir Derrick Wm. I... 1895
Watson, Sir Geoffrey 1918
Watson, Sir William George.. 1922
Watchope, Sir John D. Don- 1667
Webb, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry 1916
Webberburn, *Maj.* Sir John Ogilvy- 1803
Welby, Sir Chas. G. Earle, G.B. 1801
Weldon, Sir Anthony Edwd. W. 1723
Wernher, Sir Derrick Julius.. 1905
Weston, *Col. Sir John Wakefield* 1926
Wheeler, Sir Arthur 1920
Wheler, Sir Trevor Wood 1660
Wheler, *Maj.* Sir Granville Charles Hastings, C.B.E., M.P. 1925
Whichcote, Sir George 1660
White, Sir Archibald W. 1802
White, Sir George Stanley 1904
White, Sir Woolmer R. D. 1922
White, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Godfrey Dalrymple, M.P. 1926
Whitehead, Sir George Hugh 1889
Whiteley, Sir R. J. Huntington- 1918
Wigan, Sir Roderick Geo. 1898
Wiggin, Sir Charles R. H. 1892
Wigram, Sir Edgar Thomas .. 1805
Wilbraham, Sir Philip W. Baker- 1776
Williams, Sir Wm. Willoughby 1798
Williams, Sir William Law .. 1866
Williams, Sir Arthur Osmond- 1909
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rhys, D.S.O., K.C. 1918
Williams, *Col.* Sir Robert 1915
Williams, Sir William Ellis Hume-, K.B.E., K.C., M.P. .. 1922
Williamson, Sir Hedworth 1642
Wills, Sir Gilbert A. H., O.B.E. 1857

Wills, Sir Ernest Salter 1904
Wills, Sir George Alfred 1923
Willshire, Sir Gerard Arthur Maxwell- 1841
Wilmot, Sir Arthur Ralph .. 1759
Wilmot, Sir Robert R. 1772
Wilmot, Sir John Eardley- .. 1821
Wilson, Sir Spencer P. Maryon- 1661
Wilson, *Maj.* Sir M. Bromley- 1757
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mathew R. H., C.S.I., D.S.O. 1874
Wilson, Sir James Robertson.. 1906
Wilson, Sir David 1920
Wingate, *Gen.* Sir Reginald, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. 1920
Winnington, Sir Fras. S. 1755
Wiseman, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. G. Eden, C.B., C.M.G. 1628
Whitney, *Maj.* Sir Henry E.W. Fetherstonhaugh 1776
Wittewronge, Sir John B. Lawes- 1882
Wolseley, Sir Regd. Beatty .. 1745
Wolseley, Sir Charles M. ... 1628
Wombwell, Sir Frederick P. A. W. 1778
Wood, Sir John 1918
Wood, Sir John Stuart Page 1837
Wood, Sir Arthur N. Lindsay 1897
Wood, *Maj.* Sir Samuel Hill- 1921
Worsfold, Sir Thomas Cato .. 1924
Worsley, Sir Wm. Hy. A. 1838
Wraxall, Sir Chas. F. Lascelles 1823
Wrey, Sir Philip Bourchier S., C.B.E. 1628
Wright, Sir Arthur C. Cory-.. 1903
Wright, *Col.* Sir William C., K.B.E., C.B. 1920
Wrightson, Sir Thomas G..... 1900
Wynn, *Col.* Sir Herbert L. W.-Williams-, C.B., T.D. 1688
Yarrow, Sir Alfred Fernandez 1916
Yate, *Col.* Sir Charles Edward, C.S.I., C.M.G. 1921
Young, Sir Charles A., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. 1769
Young, Sir George 1823
Young, Sir Wm. M. Need 1821
Younger, Sir William..... 1911
Yule, Sir David 1922

Registrar of Baronetage, A.J. Eagleston, C.V.O., Home Office, S.W. 1.
Asst. do., F. T. Shorey, M.B.E.

Precedency in Great Britain.

The Sovereign.
The Prince of Wales.
Younger Sons of the Sovereign.
Grandsons of the Sovereign.
Sovereign's Brothers.
Sovereign's Uncles
Sovereign's Nephews.
Ambassadors.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord High Chancellor.
Archbishop of York.
Prime Minister.
Lord President of the Council.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Lord Privy Seal (if of Baronial rank).
Five following State Officers if Dukes:
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty)
(2) Earl Marshal.
(3) Lord Steward.
(4) Lord Chamberlain.
(5) The Master of the Horse.
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:
1. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland; 5. Those created since the Union.
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Five above StateOfficers if Marquesses.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest Sons.
Five above State Officers if Earls.
Earls, in same order as Dukes.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons.
Five above State Officers if Viscounts.
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquesses' younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Five above State Officers if Barons.
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.
Barons, in same order as Dukes.
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.
Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.
Vice-Chamberlain of Household.
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.
High Commissioners (*see* p. 92).
Viscounts' eldest Sons.
Earls' younger Sons.
Barons' eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter if Commoners.
Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice of England.
Master of the Rolls.
President of the Probate Court.
The Lords Justices of Appeal.
Judges of the High Court.
Viscounts' younger Sons.
Barons' younger Sons.
Sons of Life Peers.
Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.S.I.; G.C.M.G.; G.C.I.E.; G.C.V.O.; G.B.E.
Knights Commanders of the above Orders.
Knights Bachelor.
Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court
Serjeants at law.
Masters in Lunacy.
§C.B.; C.S.I.; C.M.G.; C.I.E.; C.V.O.; C.B.E.; D.S.O.; M.V.O.(4th); O.B.E.; I.S.O.
Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' eldest Sons.
Eldest Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
M.V.O.(5th); M.B.E.
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' younger Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Naval, Military, and other Esquires by Office.

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedency as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.*

Dames Grand Cross of the British Empire rank after wives of Baronets and before wives of Knights Grand Cross, after the latter coming Dames Commanders, before the wives of Knights Commanders.

Local Precedency.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first after him the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

* For fuller tables (and for *Scottish and Irish Precedency*) see Introduction to "Whitaker's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage and Companionage," a companion volume, price 25s. net.
§ A complete list, in *Alphabetical Order* (the only list so published), of all holders of these decorations will be found in "Whitaker's Peerage."

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto*, Honi soit qui mal y pense *(Evil be to him who evil thinks).*

THE SOVEREIGN.

Lady of the Garter—H.M. THE QUEEN.

THEIR MAJESTIES.—The King of Italy, the King of Norway, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, King Manuel of Portugal, the Emperor of Japan, the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians, the King of Rumania.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince Henry, Prince George, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Aosta, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

DUKES.—Bedford, Devonshire, Marlborough, Northumberland, Portland, Richmond and Gordon, Wellington.

MARQUESSES.—Bath, Crewe, Lansdowne, Lincolnshire, Londonderry, Salisbury.

EARLS.—Balfour, Beauchamp, Chesterfield, Derby, Durham, Oxford & Asquith, Rosebery, Selborne.

VISCOUNTS.—FitzAlan of Derwent, Grey of Fallodon, Lascelles.

BARON.—Hardinge of Penshurst.

COMMONER.—Sir Austen Chamberlain.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.

Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.

Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.

Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Henry Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.

Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William P. Pulteney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Secretary, Brig.-Gen. Sir D. Dawson, C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. *Motto*, Nemo me impune lacessit *(No one provokes me with impunity).*

THE SOVEREIGN.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught.

DUKES.—Atholl, Buccleuch, Roxburghe.

MARQUESSES.—Aberdeen and Temair, Bute, Zetland.

EARLS.—Crawford, Erroll, Haig, Kintore, Mar and Kellie, Rosebery.

VISCOUNTS.—Haldane, Novar.

BARONS.—Hamilton of Dalzell, Lovat.

Chancellor, The Duke of Roxburghe.

Dean, Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, M.A.

Secretary, Capt. George Sitwell Campbell Swinton, F.S.A.

Lyon King of Arms, Capt. George Sitwell Campbell Swinton, F.S.A. *Scot.*

Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Brig.-Gen. Sir Robert G. Gordon-Gilmour, Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1788)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. *Motto*, Quis separabit? *(Who shall separate?)*

THE SOVEREIGN.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.—The Duke of Connaught.

DUKE.—Abercorn.

EARLS.—Arran, Cavan, Desart, Donoughmore, Granard, Iveagh, Mayo, Meath, Midleton, Shaftesbury.

VISCOUNT.—Powerscourt.

BARONS.—Castletown, Monteagle of Brandon, Oranmore and Browne.

Ulster King of Arms, Maj. Sir Neville R. Wilkinson, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Genealogist, Sir H. Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., LL.D., F.S.A.

Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Samuel Murray Power, C.B.

THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M.

Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.

O.M. Civ.

This Order confers no precedence. It is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is designated by the suffix O.M., which is authorised to follow the first class of the Order of the Bath and to precede the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the remaining Orders of Knighthood.

O.M. Mil.

MILITARY MEMBERS.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Earl Haig, K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Earl Beatty, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

CIVIL MEMBERS.

Thomas Hardy, LITT.D., LL.D.

Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bt.

Sir Edward Elgar, MUS. DOC.

Sir Joseph John Thomson, F.R.S.

Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, K.T.

Rt. Hon. Earl of Balfour, K.G.

Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George.

Sir James Matthew Barrie, Bt., LL.D.

Sir Charles Scott Sherrington, G.B.E., M.D.

Sir James George Frazer, F.R.S.

Sir Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Admiral Count Togo.

Field-Marshal (Marshal of France) Ferdinand Foch.

Marshal of France Joseph Jacques Césaire Joffre.

Secretary and Registrar, Hon. Sir Harry Julian Stonor, K.C.V.O.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399).

Ribbon, Crimson. *Motto*, *Tria juncta in uno.* (Remodelled 1725 and 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since.)

G.C.B. Mil.

G.C.B. Civ.

K.C.B. Mil.

K.C.B. Civ.

C.B. Mil.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross*, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster; *Bath King of Arms*, General Sir C. C. Monro, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.D.C. GEN.;

Registrar and Secretary, Brig.-Gen. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.; *Genealogist*, Sir H. Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B.; *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Col. Sir Charles Wyndham Murray, K.C.B.; *Deputy Secretary*, Maj. H. H. F. Stockley, M.V.O., O.B.E.; *Chancery*, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B., Companion.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

(Since enlarged eight times.) *Ribbon*, Light Blue, with White Edges.
Motto, Heaven's Light our Guide.

Sovereign, The King-Emperor; *Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander*, The Viceroy and Gov.-Gen. of India; *Secretary* (in India), J. P. Thompson, C.S.I.; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being; G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Crimson Centre. *Motto, Auspicium melioris ævi.*

The Sovereign; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., G.M.B.E., M.C.; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, D.D.; *Chancellor*, The Rt. Hon. Earl Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.; *Secretary*, Sir James E. Masterton-Smith, K.C.B.; *King of Arms*, Sir F. A. Swettenham, G.C.M.G., C.B.; *Registrar*, Sir H. C. M. Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod*, Sir Reginald L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S.W.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1878).

(Since enlarged eight times.) *Ribbon*, Imperial Blue. *Motto, Imperatricis auspiciis.*

Sovereign, The King-Emperor; *Grand Master*, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being; *Secretary* (in India), J. P. Thompson C.S.I.; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being; G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges. *Motto, Victoria.*

G.C.V.O.

The Sovereign; *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain; *Secretary*, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse; *Registrar*, Sir Francis M. Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.—G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.

K.C.V.O.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

Ribbon, Purple (Civil Division); Purple, with narrow vertical Red Centre Stripe (Military Division). *Motto, For God and the Empire.*

G.B.E.

The Sovereign; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of London; *King of Arms*, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. F. Paget, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being; *Secretary*, The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; *Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod*, Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, G.B.E., K.C.B. For services rendered to the Empire, whether at home or abroad, open to both men and women. G.B.E., Knights Grand Cross or Dames Grand Cross; K.B.E., Knights Commanders; D.B.E., Dames Commanders; C.B.E., Commanders; O.B.E., Officers; M.B.E., Members. The Order was divided into *Military* and *Civil* divisions in Dec., 1918.

K.B.E.

THE KNIGHTS BACHELOR.

The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. In 1926 a design for a badge to be worn by Knights Bachelor was approved and adopted, a miniature reproduction being shown at the head of this paragraph. An annual Knightage is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application. The Officers of the Society are:—*Principal*, Sir William Bull, Bt., M.P.; *Vice-Principal*, Commander Sir Trevor Dawson, Bt., R.N.; *Hon. Registrar*, Sir Park Goff, M.P.; *Clerk*, Hubert Whelbourn; *Registry and Library*, The College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (1917)—C.H.

Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges.

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title or precedence, but ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, *i.e.*, Kts. and Dames Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited and is open to both sexes.

Barnes, Rt. Hon. G. N.
Burnham, The Viscount.
Caine, Sir Hall, K.B.E.
Carlile, Rev. Preb. W., D.D.
Carruthers, Mrs. (Miss Violet Markham).
Chetwynd, The Viscount. (ham).
Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S., M.P.
Davidson, John Colin Campbell, C.B.
Davies, William John. [M.P.
Dillon, Viscount
Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, Bt.
Evans, Sir Evan Vincent.
Faringdon, The Lord.
Gloucester, Bishop of, D.D.
Gosling, Harry, M.P.
Haldane, Miss Elizabeth.
James, Rev. Herbert Armitage, D.D.
Keogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.D.
Kerr, Philip Henry.
Lansdowne, The Marchioness of, O.B.E., V.A., C.I.
Layton, Walter Thomas, C.B.E.
Newbolt, Sir Henry, LL.D.
Parker, James.
Quinan, Kenneth Bingham.
Royden, Sir Thomas, Bt.
Ripper, Prof. William, D.Sc.
Seddon, James Andrew.
Smuts, *Lt.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. J. C.
Strutt, Hon. Edward.
Swettenham, Sir Frank A., G.C.M.G.
Tennant, Mrs. Margaret Edith.
Wardle, George James.
Wilkie, Alexander.
Wilson, Joseph Havelock, C.B.E.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges.

Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force. The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.

Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre.

Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service, and consists of the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 700, of whom 250 may belong to the Home Services, 200 to the Indian (100 European and 100 Indian) and 250 to the services of Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Ribbon, White Moiré.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no fresh conferments are now made.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted 1878. *Ribbon*, Light Blue, with White Edges.

OTHER DECORATIONS AND MEDALS.

Regulations regarding the wearing of Orders, Decorations and Medals will be found in Whitaker's Peerage.

The Distinguished Service Cross.—1914.—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901; is designed for bestowal on all officers of the R.N. below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, and on Warrant Officers.

The Military Cross.—1915.—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and 2nd class Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

The Distinguished Flying Cross.—1918.—D.F.C.—Designed for bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

The Air Force Cross.—1918.—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding, but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy.

The Military Medal.—1916.—M.M.—Awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for individual or associated acts of bravery in the Field. In exceptional circumstances the Medal may be awarded to women of all nations.

The Distinguished Service Medal.—1914.—D.S.M.—Is designed for chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the R.N.; to non-commissioned officers and men of the R.M.A., and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majesty's Service afloat, for distinguished conduct in war.

The Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918.—D.F.M.—and the Air Force Medal—A.F.M.—for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C.

The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal. — C.G.M. — Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Army.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration. — V.D.—Was an honour for rewarding the meritorious services of officers of the Force in question, who must have been in commission and have served twenty years.

The Territorial Decoration.—T.D.—Established in 1908; is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty years' good service in the Territorial Army. Similarly a **Territorial Long Service Medal** has been substituted for that formerly awarded to Volunteers.

The Royal Red Cross—R.R.C.—For ladies, founded 1883, is a distinction conferred upon ladies of any rank or nation who may be brought to the Sovereign's notice for acts of mercy in attending to the sick or wounded in time of war.

The Order of Mercy.—Both sexes; was established in 1899 in connexion with the **League of Mercy**, an institution also founded in 1899 to promote the welfare of hospitals by obtaining small subscriptions for King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, &c.

The Indian Order of Merit.—Instituted in 1837, as a reward for personal bravery, to Indian officers and men.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.—Was founded in 1900, and is a reward for any person, of either sex, who shall have rendered useful service in or for India.

The Albert Medal.—A.M.—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877, and is a recognition of acts of gallantry performed by any person whatever—"For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on Land."

The King's Police Medal.—Instituted in 1909 as a reward "only for acts of exceptional courage and skill or conspicuous devotion to duty" to officers and men of any recognised Police Force or organised Fire Brigade in the United Kingdom, India, and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas. The number of medals awarded in any one year shall not exceed 120.

The Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Decoration—R.D.—**and Medal.**—Instituted in 1910 to reward good and long service by officers and men of these Services.

Ancient Irish Titles.

The Fox (O'Sionnach), James George Hubert *Fox*, *b.* 1842.
The Knight of Glin, Desmond Fitzjohn Lloyd *FitzGerald*, *b.* 1862, *suc.* 1895.
The Knight of Kerry (21st), Sir John Peter Gerald Maurice *FitzGerald*, Bart., M.C., *b.* 1884, *suc.* 1916.
The MacCarthy Mor, Samuel Trant *MacCarthy*, *b.* 1842.
The MacDermot, Prince of Coolavin, Charles Edward *MacDermot*, *b.* 1862, *suc.* 1904.
The McGillicuddy of the Reeks, Lt.-Col. Ross Kinloch *McGillicuddy*, D.S.O., *b.* 1882, *suc.* 1921.
The O'Conor Don, Owen Phelin *O'Conor*, *b.* 1870.
The O'Donoghue of the Glens, Geoffrey *O'Donoghue*, *b.* 1859.
The O'Donovan, Col. Morgan William *O'Donovan*, C.B., *b.* 1861.
The O'Gorman, Mathghamhnam, Col. Nicholas Purcell *O'Gorman*, *b.* 1845.
The O'Grady of Killyballyowen, William de Courcy L. Renzy *O'Grady*.
The O'Kelly, Chief of Jathmaine, Maj. Arthur Dillon Denis *Kelly*, *b.* 1853, *suc.* 1897.
The O'Morchoe, Chief of The Sept, Capt. Arthur Donel McMurrogh *O'Morchoe*, *b.* 1892.
The O'Rourke, Surg.-Lt. Patrick Joseph Alfred *O'Rourke*, R.N., *b.* 1898, *suc.* 1917.

Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, and Knights Commanders

OF THE BATH, STAR OF INDIA, ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, INDIAN EMPIRE, ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER AND KNIGHTS AND DAMES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

For Knights Bachelor, see pp. 143–148.

Abbas Ali Baig, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Abdul Qaiyum, *Nawab Khan Bahadur* Sir, K.C.I.E.
Abdur Rahim, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Abell, Sir Westcott, S., K.B.E.
Abrahamson, Sir Martin A., K.B.E.
Abu Jafar, *Raja Sahib*, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Adair, *General* Sir William T., K.C.B.
Adams, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Robert, K.B.E., V.D.
Adams, *Col.* Sir Henry E. F. Goold-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Bellew, T.F., K.C.B.
Adamson, Sir Harvey, K.C.S.I.
Addis, Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.M.G.
Adye, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Aga Khan, H.H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, The, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Aglen, Sir Francis A., K.B.E.
Ahmad Husain, *Nawab Amin Jang Bahadur, Mazbri* Sir, K.C.I.E.
Airlie, The Dowager Countess of, G.B.E.
Albani, Dame Marie, D.B.E.
Alderson, Sir Edward H., K.B.E., C.B.
Alderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwin Alfred H., K.C.B.
Alderson, Sir George Beeton, K.B.E.
Alexander, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Wm., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
Ali Imam, *Syed* Sir, K.C.S.I.
Allardyce, Sir Wm. Lamond, K.C.M.G.
Allason, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Bannatine, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Allen, *Col. Hon.* Sir James, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Allen, Sir Walter McArthur, K.B.E.
Allen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Jas., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.P.
Alston, Rt. Hon. Sir Beilby F., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Altham, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward A., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Alwar, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Amarsinhji Banesinhji, *Raj Sahib* Sir, K.C.I.E.
Amos, Sir Maurice Sheldon, K.B.E.
Ampthill, The Lady, G.B.E.
Anderson, Dame Adelaide Mary, D.B.E.
Anderson, Sir Alan Garrett, K.B.E.
Anderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Alex., K.C.B.
Anderson, Sir John, G.C.B.
Anderson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert Murray M., K.C.M.G.
Anderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Warren Hastings, K.C.B.
Antice, *Col.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B., V.D.
Anstruther, Hon. Dame Eva Isabella Henriette, D.B.E.
Antrobus, Sir Reginald L., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Appaji Rao Sitole, *Lt.-Col.* Sardar, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Apsey, Sir John, K.B.E.
Archer, Sir Geoffrey F., K.C.M.G.
Archer, Sir John, K.B.E.
Armitage, *Capt.* Sir Cecil Hamilton, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Armstrong, Sir Hatry Gloster, K.B.E.
Arnott, Caroline, Lady, D.B.E.
Arundel, Sir Arundel Tagg, K.C.S.I.
Asser, *Gen.* Sir Joseph John, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Aston, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Grey, K.C.B.
Athell, The Duchess of, D.B.E., M.P.
Atkins, *Col.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.B.
Atkinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edwin H. de Vere, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Atkinson, Sir John N., K.C.S.I.
Austin, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Aylesworth, *Hon.* Sir Allan B., K.C.M.G., K.C.
Aylmer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fenton John, V.C., K.C.B.
Ayyar, Sir Chetput Pattabhirama Ayyar Ratnaswami, K.C.I.E.
Baber Sham Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, *Gen.* Sir, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Babington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Melville, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Bacon, *Adm.* Sir Reginald Hugh Spencer, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Badeley, Sir Vincent Wilberforce, K.C.B.
Badock, Sir H. Walter, K.B.E., C.S.I.
Bahawalpur, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.V.O.
Bain, Sir Albert Ernest, K.B.E.
Bainbridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmond G. T., K.C.B.
Baird, Sir Robert H. H., K.B.E.
Baker, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Lewis Clinton-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Baker, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Baldeo Singh, *Maj.* Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Balfour, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Alfred G., K.B.E., C.B.
Balfour, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Ballance, *Col.* Sir Chas. A. K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., V.R.D.
Ballard, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hamilton Ashley, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Bandaranaika, Sir Solomon Dias, K.C.M.G.
Bankart, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur Reginald, K.C.V.O.
Barbour, Sir David Miller, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Barker, Sir Colville Adrian de Rune, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Baria, H.H. Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Barker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo., K.C.B.
Barnard, Sir Frank S., K.C.M.G.
Barnes, Sir Geo. Stapylton, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Barnes, Sir Hugh S., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Barnes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald W. R., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Barnett, Dame Henrietta, D.B.E.
Baroda, Gaekwar of, H.H. Maharaja, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Barraclough, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Samuel Henry E., K.B.E.
Barrett, Sir Jas. Wm., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D.
Barrett, Sir Charles Coupar, K.B.E.
Barrow, *Gen.* Sir Edmund G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Barrow, *Gen.* Sir George de S., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Barstow, Sir George Lewis, K.C.B.
Barter, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles St. Leger, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Barton, Sir Sidney, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Barwani, *Capt.* H.H. Rana of, K.C.I.E.
Barwell, *Hon.* Sir Henry Newman, K.C.M.G.
Bateman, Sir Alfred E., K.C.M.G.
Bates, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Loftus, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Bayley, Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.
Bayley, *Capt.* Sir Henry Dennis Readett-, K.B.E.
Bayly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred William Lambart, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Bayly, *Adm.* Sir Lewis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Baynham, *Capt.* Sir Walter de M., K.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.
Beale, Sir John Field, K.B.E.
Beattie, Sir James, K.B.E.
Beatson, *Col.* Sir Geo. T., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Beaumont, Sir Henry Hamond Dawson, K.C.M.G.
Becher, Dame Ethel Hope, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Becker, Sir Walter Frodk., K.B.E.
Beeton, Sir Mayson M., K.B.E.
Belfield, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Bell, Sir Charles Alfred, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Bell, Florence Eveleen, Lady, D.B.E.
Bell, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis H. Dillon, G.C.M.G.
Bell, Sir H. Hesketh, G.C.M.G.
Bell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir J. Alex., K.C.V.O.
Bell, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Bell, Rev. Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson-, K.C.I.E.
Bell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L. Lynden-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Benares, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Bennett, *Hon.* Sir John Robert, K.B.E.
Bennett, Sir William H., K.C.V.O.
Bentinck, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Rudolf W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Benton, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Berkeley, Sir Ernest J. L., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bernard, *Col.* Sir Edgar E., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Berry, Sir Walter Wheeler, K.B.E.
Berry, Sir William John, K.C.B.
Best, *Hon.* Sir Robert W., K.C.M.G.
Best, Sir Thomas Alexander Vans, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Bethell, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Alexander Edward, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Bethune, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward C., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Bevan, Hon. Dame Maud Elizabeth, D.B.E.
Beveridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilfred William Ogilvy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Beveridge, Sir William H., K.C.B.
Beynon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G.L., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Bhairon Singh, Sir, Maharaj, K.C.S.I.
Bharatpur, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Bhim Shum Shere Jung, *Gen.* Sir, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Bhopal, The Begum of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., C.I.
Bhopal Singh, Maharaj Kunwar, of Udaipur, K.C.I.E.
Bicket, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
Bijawar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Bikanir, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C.
Biles, Sir John Harvard, K.C.I.E.
Bingham, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Cecil E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.

Binghnm, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Fras. R., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Bingley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred H., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Birch, Sir Ernest W., K.C.M.G.
Birch, *Gen.* Sir Jas. Fredk. Noel, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Birchall, Sir Bernard Edward Halsey, K.C.V.O.
Bird, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilkinson Dent, K.B.E., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Birkbeck, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Hy., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Black, Sir Frederick William, K.C.B.
Blackett, Sir Basil P., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Blackwell, Sir Ernley Robertson H., K.C.B.
Blake, Sir Arthur Ernest, K.B.E.
Blankenberg, Sir Reginald A., K.B.E.
Blenkinsop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Percy, K.C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P.
Blenkinsop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Layton John, K.B., D.S.O., R.A.V.C.
Block, Sir Adam S. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Blood, *Gen.* Sir Bindon, G.C.B.
Blumberg, *Gen.* Sir Herbert Edward, K.C.B.
Bodkin, Sir Archibald H., K.C.B.
Bols, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Louis J., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bolton Sir Horatio Norman, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Bond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis G., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Bond, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Bonn, Sir Max Julius, K.B.E.
Bonython, Sir J. Langdon, K.C.M.G.
Booth, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Francis F. Haworth-, K.C.M.G.
Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Laird, G.C.M.G.
Bosanquet, Sir Oswald V., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bose, Sir Bipin Krishna, K.C.I.E.
Bourke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George D., K.C.M.G., C.B., R.A.M.C.
Bourne, Sir Alfred G., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.
Bourne, Sir H. Rowland M., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Bower, Sir Edmund E. Nott-, K.C.B.
Bower, *Com.* Sir Graham J., K.C.M.G., R.N.
Bower, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hamilton, K.C.B.
Bower, *Maj.* Sir Robert L., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Bower, *Capt.* Sir (J.) Wm. Nott-, K.C.V.O.
Bowring, Sir Chas. Calvert, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Boyce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G. B., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Boyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald Farrell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M.
Boyle, Sir Alexander George, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Boyle, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Algernon D. E. H., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Boyle, Sir Francis T., K.B.E.
Braddon, *Hon.* Sir Hy. Yule, K.B.E.
Brade, Sir Reginald H., C.C.B.
Bradford, *Adm.* Sir Edward Edon, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Bradford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Rose, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.D.
Bragg, Sir Wm. Hy., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Braithwaite, *Gen.* Sir Walter P., K.C.B.
Brancker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Sefton, K.C.B.
Brand, *Squadron Leader* Sir Christopher Joseph Quintin, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.
Brand, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Hubert G., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Bray, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Claude A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bray, Sir Denys de S., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.
Bridgeman, Dame Caroline Beatrice, D.B.E.
Bridges, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Tom M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Briggs, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Jas., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Briggs, *Adm.* Sir Charles J., K.C.B.
Brise, Sir Evelyn J. Ruggles-, K.C.B.
Brise, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold G. Ruggles-, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Brittain, Sir Harry, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Brock, *Adm.* Sir Fredk. Edward E., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Brock, *Admiral* Sir Osmond De B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Brockman Sir Edwd. Lewis, K.C.M.G.
Brocking, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry T., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Brooke-Popham, Sir George, K.B.E.
Brooks, Sir Arthur David, G.B.E.
Brooks, Sir James Henry, K.C.B.
Brown, Sir Arthur Whitten, K.B.E.
Brown, *Col.* Sir G. McLaren, K.B.E.
Brown, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Browne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur G. F., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Browne, *Col.* Lord Arthur Howe, K.B.E.
Browne, Dame Sidney Jane, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Browning, *Adm.* Sir Montague E., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Bruce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir David, K.C.B., (*m*), C.B. (*c*), M.P.
Bruce, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Harvey, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Brunker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Brunyate, Sir Jas. Bennett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Brunyate, Sir Wm. Edwin, K.C.M.G.
Bryan, *Col.* Sir Herbert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Buchanan, Sir George C., K.C.I.E.
Buckland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald U. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Budd, Sir Cecil L., K.B.E.
Bulfin, *Gen.* Sir Edward S., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Buller, Dame Audrey Charlotte Georgina, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Buller, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry Tritton, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Buller, *Brig.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Henry Yarde-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Bunbury, Sir Henry Noel, K.C.B.
Bundi, H.H. the Maharao Raja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Bundwan, Maharajadhiraj of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Burge, Rt. Rev. Bp. Hubert Murray, K.C.V.O.
Burke, Sir H. Farnham, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Burn, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Burnet, Sir Robt. Wm., K.C.V.O., M.D.
Burnett. Dame Maud, D.B.E.
Burrard, *Col.* Sir Sidney G., K.C.S.I., F.R.S.
Burstall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Burt, Sir Hy. Parsall, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Burtchaell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
Burton, Sir William Parker, K.B.E.
Bush, *Admiral* Sir Paul W., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Bushman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Augustus, K.C.B.
Butcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Jas., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bute, The Marchioness of, D.B.E.
Butler, Sir Cyril Kendall-, K.B.E.
Butler, Sir Fredk. G. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Butler, Sir Geoffrey, K.B.E., M.P.
Butler, Sir Montagu Sherard Dawes, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Butler, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard Harte K., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Butler, Sir Spencer Harcourt, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Butler, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Dacres, K.C.V.O.
Buxton, The Countess, G.B.E.
Byatt, Sir Horace Archer, K.C.M.G.
Byrne, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Joseph A., K.B.E., C.B.
Byrne, Rt. Hon. Sir William Patrick, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Byron, Lucy, Lady, D.B.E.
Cadman, Sir John, K.C.M.G., D.Sc.
Caine, Sir Hall, C.B.E., K.B.E.
Caird, Sir Andrew, K.B.E.
Callwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles E., K.C.B.
Cathcarpe, *Admiral of the Fleet* Hon. Sir Somerset A. Gough-, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), C.V.O.
Cameron, Sir Donald Charles, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Cameron, Sir Edward John, K.C.M.G.
Cameron, *Maj.* Sir Maurice A., K.C.M.G.
Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir David G. M., K.C.B.
Campbell, Sir Gordon Huntly, K.B.E.
Campbell, Dame Janet Mary, D.B.E., M.D.
Campbell, Sir John Stratheden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Campbell, *Col.* Sir Robt. Neil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Walter, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Pitcairn, K.C.B.
Campion, *Col.* Sir William Robert, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
Capper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Carden, *Admiral* Sir Sackville Hamilton, K.C.M.G.
Cardew, Sir Alex. Gordon, K.C.S.I.
Carlyle, Sir Robert W., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Carmichael, Sir George, K.C.S.I.
Carmichael, Sir James, K.B.E.
Carnegie, Rt. Hon. Sir Lancelot Douglas, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Carnegy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip Mainwaring, K.C.B.
Carruthers, *Hon.* Sir Joseph Hector McNeill, K.C.M.G.
Carter, Sir Edgar Bonham, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Carter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Evan E., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Carter, Sir Gilbert Thomas Gilbert-, K.C.M.G.
Carter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John T., K.C.M.G.
Carter, Sir Maurice Bonham-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Cartwright, Rt. Hon. Sir Fairfax L., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Cartwright, Sir (W.) Chauncy, K.C.M.G.
Cave, Sir Basil S., K.C.M.G., D.S.
Cave, *Col.* Sir Thomas Sturmy, K.C.B., C.B.E., V.D.
Cawston, Sir John W., K.C.B.
Cayley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter de Saumarez, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Sir Evelyn, P.C., G.B.E., M.P.
Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie Dalzell, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Chamberlain, Dame Ivy Muriel, G.B.E.

Chamberlain, *Col.* Sir Neville F. F., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Chambers, Sir Edmund K., K.B.E., C.B.
Chambers, *Surg.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Joseph, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.D.
Chambers, Sir Theodore G., K.B.E.
Chamier, Sir Edward M. de C., K.C.I.E.
Chance, Sir Frederick Wm., K.B.E.
Chancellor, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Robt., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Chandra Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, Maharaja Sir, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Chaplin, Sir Francis Drummond Percy, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Chapman, Sir Sydney J., K.C.B., C.B.E.
Charkhari, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Charles, *Commodore* Sir James T. W., K.B.E., C.B., R.D., R.N.R.
Charles, *Surgeon-Gen.* Sir R. Havelock, G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.
Charlton, *Admiral* Sir Edward F. B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Chatfield, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Alfred E. Montacute, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Chatterjee, Sir Atul Chandra, K.C.I.E.
Chauvel, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harry Geo., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Chave, *Capt.* Sir Benjamin, K.B.E.
Chaytor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward W. C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Cheatle, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir George Lenthal, K.C.B., C.V.O., F.R.C.S., R.N.
Cheetham, Sir Milne, K.C.M.G.
Chelmsford, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
Chermside, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., G.C.M.G., C.B.
Chichester, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arlington A., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Childs, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Borlase E. Wyndham, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Chisholm, Dame Alice, D.B.E.
Chitnavis, Sir Gangadhar Madho, K.C.I.E.
Chitty, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
Chrystal, Sir George W., K.C.B.
Clark, Sir Ernest, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Clark, Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Clarke, *Capt.* Sir Arthur W., K.B.E.
Clarke, *Hon.* Sir Francis Grenville, K.B.E.
Clarke, *Hon.* Sir Fredk. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Travers Edwards, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Clarkson, *Brig. Vice-Adm.* Sir William, K.B.E., C.M.G., R.A.N.
Clayton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Thos., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Clayton, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Gilbert F., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Clegg, Sir Robert Bailey, K.C.I.E.
Cleland, Sir Chas. John, K.B.E., M.V.O.
Clement, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Clementi, Sir Cecil, K.C.M.G.
Clerk, Sir Dugald, K.B.E.
Clerk, Sir Geo. Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Cleveland, Sir Charles Raitt, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Clifford, *Col.* Sir Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G., V.D., T.D.
Clifford, Sir Hugh Charles, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
Climo, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Skipton Hill, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Clipperton, Sir Charles Bell Child, K.B.E., M.V.O.
Close, Sir Charles F., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.
Coaker, *Hon.* Sir William Ford, K.B.E.
Cobb, Sir Cyril S., K.B.E., M.V.O., M.P.
Cobbe, *Gen.* Sir Alex. Stanhope V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
Cobham, Sir Alan John, K.B.E.
Cochin, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Cockburn, *Hon.* Sir John A., K.C.M.G.
Cocks, *Hon.* Sir Arthur Alfred Clement, K.B.E.
Codrington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Coghlan, *Hon.* Sir Charles Patrick John, K.C.M.G.
Cohen, Sir Robert Waley-, K.B.E.
Coke, *Admiral* Sir Charles Henry, K.C.V.O.
Colefax, Sir Hy. Arthur, K.B.E., K.C.
Collet, Sir Wilfrid, K.C.M.G.
Collingwood, Sir William, K.B.E.
Collins, Sir Godfrey P., K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Collins, Sir Wm. Job, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Colville, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Stanley Cecil James, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Colvin, Sir Elliot Graham, K.C.S.I.
Colyer, Sir James Frank, K.B.E.
Congreve, *Gen.* Sir Walter N., V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Conneil, Sir Robert Lowden, K.B.E.
Cook, Sir Basil Alfred Kemball, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Cook, Sir Chas. Archer, K.C.B.
Cook, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph, G.C.M.G.
Cook, Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
Cooke, Sir E. Marriott, K.B.E., M.B.
Cooper, Sir James Alex., K.B.E.
Cooper, Sir Robert Elliott-, K.C.B.
Cope, Sir Alfred Wm., K.C.B.
Corbett, Sir Vincent E. H., K.C.V.O.
Corcoran, Sir John Arthur, K.B.E., C.B.
Corcoleaux, *Maj.* Sir Harry Edward Spiller, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Corkran, Sir Victor G. S., K.C.V.O.
Cory, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George N., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Couchman, Sir Francis Dundas, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Couper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Victor A., K.C.B.
Cox, Dame Belle, D.B.E.
Cox, Sir Charles Thos., K.C.M.G.
Cox, Sir Edward Owen, C.B.E.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy Z., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Craddock, Sir Reginald Hy., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Craig, *Maj.* Sir Algernon Tudor-, K.B.E.
Creedy, Sir Herbert James, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Creswell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William Rooke, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Crewe, *Brig.-Gen. Hon.* Sir Chas. Preston, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Crichton, *Col.* Hon. Sir George Arthur Charles, K.C.V.O.
Croker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Loycester, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Crookshank, *Col.* Sir Sydney D., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Crosbie, *Hon.* Sir John C., K.B.E.
Crowdy, Dame Rachel Eleanor, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Cruise, Sir Richard R., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.E.
Crump, Sir Hy. Ashbrooke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Cubitt, Sir Bertram B., K.C.B.
Cullen, *Hon.* Sir Wm. Portus, K.C.M.G.
Cumming, Sir John Ghest, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Cunningham, Sir William J., K.C.S.I.
Cunningham, Sir A. Fredk. D., K.C.I.E.
Cunninghame, Sir George, K.B.E., C.B.
Cunynghame, Sir Hy. H. S., K.C.B.
Currie, *Gen.* Sir Arthur W., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Currie, Sir James, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Currie, Sir James T., K.C.B.
Curtis, Sir George Seymour, K.C.S.I.
Curtis, Sir Richard James, K.B.E.
Curzon of Kedleston, The Marchioness, G.B.E.
Cust, *Adm.* Sir Herbert E. Purey-, K.B.E., C.B.
Custance, *Admiral* Sir Reginald N., G.C.B., K.C.M.G. C.V.O.
Dadabhoy, Sir Manekji Byramji, K.C.I.E.
Daljit Singh, Raja, Sir, K.B.E., C.S.I.
Dalrymple, *Col.* Sir William, K.B.E.
Dalton, Rev. Canon John Neale, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Dane, Sir Louis W., G.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Dane, Sir Richd. Morris, K.C.I.E.
Daniell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John F., K.C.B.
Daniels, Sir Percy, K.B.E.
Darbhanga, Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Darlington, *Col.* Sir Henry Clayton, K.C.B., C.M.G., T.D.
Darnley, Countess of, D.B.E.
Darwin, Sir Horace, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Datia, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Davenport, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William Bromley-, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
David, Sir (T.W.) Edgeworth, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.S.
Davidson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John H., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Davidson, Sir Lionel, K.C.S.I.
Davidson, Margaret Agnes, Lady, D.B.E.
Davies, Sir Alfred, K.B.E., C.B.
Davies, *General* Sir Francis John, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Davies, Sir John Thomas, K.C.B.
Davies, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Davis, Sir Charles Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Davison, Sir William Hy., K.B.E., M.P.
Dawson, Aimée Evelyn, Lady, G.B.E.
Dawson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Douglas F.R., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.
De Bartolomé, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
De Brath, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest, K.C.B., C.I.E.
De Chair, *Admiral* Sir Dudley R. S., K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c.*), M.V.O.
D'Egville, Sir Howard, K.B.E.
Delamain, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Walter Sinclair, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
de la Rue, Sir Ernest, K.C.V.O.
Delevingne, Sir Malcolm, K.C.B.
De Lisle, *Gen.* Sir Henry De Beauvoir, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, K.B.E.
de Montmorency, Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Denison, Sir Hugh, K.B.E.
Dennis, Sir Alfred H., K.B.E., C.B.
Dennis, Sir Raymond Herbert, K.B.E.
Denham, Sir Harry P., K.B.E.
Dent, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Denton, *Capt.* Sir George C., K.C.M.G.
Dering, Sir H. Guy, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
De Salis, *Admiral* Sir William Fane, K.B.E., M.V.O.
De Sausmarez, Annie Elizabeth, Lady, G.B.E.
Des Graz, Sir Charles Louis, K.C.M.G.
Deverell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cyril John, K.B.E., C.B.
Devonshire, Sir James Lyne, K.B.E.
De Waal, *Hon.* Sir N. Frederic, K.C.M.G.

Dew, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Armine Brereton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Dewas, H.H. Maharaja of (Junior), K.C.S.I.
Dewas, H.H. the Senior Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Dewrance, Sir John, K.B.E.
D'Eyncourt, Sir Eustace H. Tennyson, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Dholpur, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Maharaj Rana of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Dhrangadhra, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Diack, Sir Alex. Henderson, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Diamond, Sir William Henry, K.B.E.
Dick, *Col.* Sir Arthur Robert, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
Dickinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Willoughby H., K.B.E.
Dixon, Edith, Lady, D.B.E.
Dixon, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hy. G., K.C.B.
Dixon, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert Bland, K.C.B.
Dixon, Sir William Vibart, K.B.E.
Dobbs, Sir Hy. Robert Conway, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.
Dobell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Macpherson, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dodds, Sir James Miller, K.C.B.
Donald, Sir J. Stuart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Donald, Sir Robert, G.B.E.
Donner, Anna Maria, Lady, D.B.E.
Donop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stanley B. von, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Donovan, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.B.
Dorrien, *General* Sir Horace L. Smith-, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dorrien, Olive Crofton, Lady, Smith-, D.B.E.
Dorward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R.F., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Dougherty, Rt. Hon. Sir James Brown, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Doule, Sir James McCrone, K.C.S.I.
Down, *Lieut.-Com.* Sir Charles Edwd., K.B.E., R.N.R.
Dowson, Sir Ernest Macleod, K.B.E.
Drummond, Hon. Sir J. Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Du Boulay, Sir James Houssemayne, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Du Cane, Gen. Sir John Philip, K.C.B.
Duck, *Vet.-Col.* Sir Francis, K.C.B.
Duckham, Sir A. McDougal, K.C.B.
Duff, *Admiral* Sir Alexander L., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Duff, Sir Arthur Cuningham Grant, K.C.M.G.
Duff, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hector L., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Dufferin and Ava, The Dowager Countess of, D.B.E., V.A., C.I.
Dukes, Sir Chas., K.B.E.
Dungarpur, H.H. the Mahaarawal of, K.C.I.E.
Dunstan, Sir Wyndham R., K.C.M.G.
Dyer, Sir Wm. Turner Thiselton-, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.
Dyson, Sir Frank Watson, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Eaglesome, Sir John Egan, K.C.M.G.
Earle, Sir Archdale, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Earle, Sir Lionel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Edgerley, Sir Steyning W., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Edis, *Col.* Sir Robert W., K.B.E., C.B., F.R.
Edwards, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred H. M., K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Egerton, Sir Brian, K.C.I.E.
Egerton, *Admiral* Sir George Le Clerc, K.C.B.
Egerton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Raleigh G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
Egerton, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
Elder, Sir James A. M., K.B.E.
Eliot, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles N. E., G.C.M.G., C.B.
Elles, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edmond C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
Elles, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh J., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Ellington, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Edward Leonard, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Elliot, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward L., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Elliot, Sir Francis E. H., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Elliot, Sir James Duncan, K.B.E.
Elliott, Sir Bignell G., K.B.E.
Ellis, Sir Chas. E., G.B.E., K.C.B.
Ellis, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edward H. F. Heaton-, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Ellis, Sir William Hy., G.B.E.
Ellison, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gerald F., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Elphinstone, Sir George K. B., K.B.E.
English, *Col.* Sir Thos. Crisp, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S., A.M.S.
Erskine, Hon. Sir William Augustus Forbes, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Escott, Sir Ernest B. Sweet-, K.C.M.G.
Evans, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Eve, Sir Herbert T., K.B.E.
Everett, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Allan F., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Everett, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry J., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Hy., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Ewart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Spencer, K.C.B.
Ewing, Sir Jas. Alfd., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.
Eyles, Sir Alfred, K.C.S.I., K.B.E.
Eyres, Sir Harry Charles Augustus, K.C.M.G.
Fagan, Sir Patrick James, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Fairbank, Sir William, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Fairfax, Sir James Oswald, K.B.E.
Falconer, Sir Robt. A., K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Fanshawe, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur Dalrymple, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Fanshawe, Sir Arthur Upton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O.
Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward A., K.C.B.
Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hew Dalrymple, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Fanshawe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Faridoonji Jamshidji, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Farquhar, *Admiral* Sir Arthur M., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Faussett, *Capt.* Sir Bryan G. Godfrey-, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
Fawcett, Dame Millicent Garrett, G.B.E.
Feilden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Broom, K.C.B.
Feilding, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey P. T., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fell, Sir Godfrey B. H., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Fell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Matthew H. G., K.C.B., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Fenton, Sir Michael Wm., K.C.S.I.
Fenwick, Sir G. Townsend, K.C.M.G.
Ferguson, Sir John, K.B.E.
Fergusson, *Admiral* Sir James Andrew, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Fiddes, Sir George Vandeleur, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Field, *Adm.* Sir A. Mostyn, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Field, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Frede. L., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Fielding, Sir Charles Wm., K.B.E.
Fildes, Sir Luke, K.C.V.O., R.A.
Findlay, *Hon.* Sir John George K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Findlay, Sir John Ritchie, K.B.E.
Findlay, Sir Mansfeldt de Cardonnel, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Finlay, Hon. Sir Wm., K.B.E., K.C.
Firth, *Col.* Sir Robert H., K.B.E., C.B.
Fisher, *Admiral* Sir Frederick W., K.C.B.
Fisher, Sir Norman F. Warren, G.C.B.
Fitch, Sir Cecil Edwin, K.B.E.
FitzGeorge, *Col.* Sir Augustus C. F., K.C.V.O., C.B.
FitzHerbert, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Edward Stafford, K.C.B.
FitzMaurice, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Maurice Swinfen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
FitzPatrick, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.
FitzPatrick, Sir (J.) Percy, K.C.M.G.
FitzRoy, Sir Almeric Wm., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Fletcher, Sir Walter M., F.R.S., M.D.
Flett, Sir John S., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Floud, Sir Francis L. C., K.C.B.
Flynn, Sir (J.) Albert, K.C.B.
Foote, *Admiral* Sir Randolph F. O., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Forbes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Wm., K.B.E., C.B.
Forbes, Sir George Stuart, K.C.S.I.
Ford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Forster, The Lady, G.B.E.
Fortescue, Hon. Sir John William, K.C.V.O.
Fortescue, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Seymour John, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
Forwood, Sir Wm. Bower, K.B.E.
Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Eulas, G.C.M.G.
Fowke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Henry, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Fowle, *Col.* Sir (H.) Walter Hamilton, K.B.E.
Fowler, *Col.* Sir James Kingston, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.D.
Fowler, Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Fowler, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Sharman, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fraser, Sir D. Drummond, K.B.E.
Fraser, Sir Stuart M., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Theodore, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
Freeland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry F. E., K.C.I.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Freeman, Sir Philip Horace, K.B.E.
Fremantle, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Edmund R., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Fremantle, *Adm.* Sir Sydney R., K.C.B., M.V.O.
French, Sir Somerset R., K.C.M.G.
Friend, *Maj.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Lovick B., K.B.E., C.B.
Fripp, Sir Alfred D., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Fry, Sir Frederick M., K.C.V.O.
Fry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Fuller, Sir Francis C. B. D., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Fuller, *Hon.* Sir George W., K.C.M.G.
Fuller, Sir J. Bampfylde, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Furse, Dame Catherine, G.B.E.
Furse, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Thos., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Gait, Sir Edward A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Gallwey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas J., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B.
Galway, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Lionel, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Game, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Philip Woolcott, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Gamble, *Admiral* Sir Douglas A., K.C.V.O.
Gardiner, Sir Frederick Crombie, K.B.E., LL.D.
Garnsey, Sir Gilbert Francis, K.B.E.
Garran, Sir Robert Randolph, K.C.M.G.
Garratt, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Francis Sudlow, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Garraway, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Charles Frederick, K.C.M.G.
Garrod, *Col.* Sir Archd. E., K.C.M.G.
Garton, Sir Richard C., C.B.E.
Gatacre, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.B.
Gates, Sir Frank C., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Gaunt, *Admiral* Sir Ernest F. A., K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Gaunt, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Guy R. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Gauntlett, Sir Mager Frederic, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Gay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.D.
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric C., *G.C.B.(c)*, G.B.E., K.C.B. (*m*).
Gellibrand, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John K.C.B., D.S.O.
George, Dame Margaret Lloyd, G.B.E.
German, *Maj.* Sir James, K.B.E.
Ghamshyamsinhji Ajitsinhji, H.H., of Dhrangodhra, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Prince, G.C.I.E.
Gibb, Sir Alexander, G.B.E., C.B.
Gibbons, Sir William, K.C.B.
Gibbons, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter, K.B.E.
Gibbs, Sir Philip Hamilton, K.B.E.
Gibson, Sir Henry James, K.C.B.
Gibson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Gibson, *Brig.-Gen. Hon.* Sir John Morrison, K.C.M.G.
Gibson, Sir Robert, K.B.E.
Gilbert, Sir John Wm., K.B.E.
Gillan, Sir Robt. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
Gillman, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Webb, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Gimlette, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Desmond, K.C.B., R.N.
Girouard, *Col.* Sir E. Percy C., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Glazebrook, Sir Richard Tetley, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Glasgow, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas W., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gleichen, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord Edward, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Glubb, *Maj.-Gen.*, Sir Frederic M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Goadby, Sir Kenneth Weldon, K.B.E.
Godley, *General* Sir Alex. J., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Godman, Dame Alice Mary, D.B.E.
Goldfinch, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
Gondal, Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Goode, Sir William A. M., K.B.E.
Goodenough, *Admiral* Sir William E., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Goodwin, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir George G., K.C.B.
Goodwin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas H. J. C., K.C.B., D.S.O., R.M.S.
Gordon, Sir Chas. Blair, G.B.E.
Gordon, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Frederick, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Gordon, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alex. Hamilton, K.C.B.
Gore, Sir Francis Charles, K.C.B.
Gorringe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Fredk., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Goschen, Hon. Sir William Hy., K.B.E.
Goschen, Sir Wm. Hy. Neville, K.B.E.
Gosford, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Gough, *Gen.* Sir Hubert de la Poer, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Gouin, *Hon.* Sir Lomer, K.C.M.G.
Gower, Sir Robert Patrick Malcolm, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Gower, Sir Geo. Granville Leveson-, K.B.E.
Gowers, Sir Ernest Arthur, K.B.E., C.B.
Gowers, Sir Wm. Frederick, K.C.M.G.
Graaff, *Hon.* Sir Jacobus A. C., K.C.M.G.
Gracie, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., M.V.O.
Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Ritchie C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Graham, Sir Henry J. L., K.C.B.
Graham, Sir John James, K.C.M.G.
Graham, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Wm., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Grahame, Rt. Hon. Sir George D., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Granet, Sir (W.) Guy, G.B.E.
Grant, Sir Alfred Hamilton, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Grant, *Vice-Adm.* Sir E. Percy F. G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Grant, Sir James Dundas, K.B.E.
Grant, *Admiral* Sir Heathcote S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Grant, *Adm.* Sir Wm. Lowther, K.C.B.
Graumann, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Graves, Sir Robert Windham, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Gray, Sir Albert, K.C.B., K.C.
Gray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry McI. W., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
Green, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Donald P., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Green, Sir Frederick, K.B.E.
Green, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John F. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Greene, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Conyngham, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Greene, Sir Wm. Graham, K.C.B.
Greenwood, Marjorie, Lady, D.B.E.
Greer, Joseph H., K.C.V.O.
Greville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Greville, Hon. Dame Margaret Helen, D.B.E.
Greville, Hon. Sir Sidney R., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Grey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Raleigh, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Gridley, Sir Arnold Babb, K.B.E.
Grierson, Sir George Abraham, K.C.I.E.
Grigg, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward W. M., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Grimshon, Dame Madge Kendal-, D.B.E.
Grindle, Sir Gilbert Edmund Augustine, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Groom, *Hon.* Sir Littleton Ernest, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Grover, *Gen.* Sir Malcolm H. S., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
Guggisberg, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Gordon, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Guillemard, Sir Laurence N., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Guthrie, Sir Connop, K.B.E.
Hadcock, *Lt.-Col.* Sir A. George, K.B.E., T.D., F.R.S.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Wolseley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hailey, Sir William Malcolm, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Haking, *Gen.* Sir Richd. Cyril Byrne, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Haldane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Aylmer L., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Hall, Sir A. Daniel, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Hall, *Admiral* Sir George Fowler King-, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Hall, *Adm.* Sir Herbt. G. King-, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.GEN.
Hall, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Wm. Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.C.L., M.P.
Halsey, Sir Laurence E., K.B.E.
Halsey, *Adm.* Sir Lionel, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.B.
Hambro, Sir C. Eric, K.B.E.
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percival O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir Bruce M., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Owen Fisher, K.C.B.
Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George F., G.C.S.I.
Hamilton, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.
Hamilton, Sir Horace P., K.C.B.
Hamilton, *General* Sir Ian S. M., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hammick, Sir Murray, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hands, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Handyside, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry B., K.B.E., C.B.
Hankey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Maurice P. A., G.C.B.
Harcourt, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
Hardinge, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Hare, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Steuart W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Harington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Hari Singh, Col. H.H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Harman, Sir Chas. A. King-, K.C.M.G.
Harmer, Sir Sidney F., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Harnam Singh, *Raja* Sir, K.C.I.E.
Harnett, Rt. Hon. Sir David, G.C.M., G.B.E., K.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Harrington, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Lane, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Harris, Sir Arthur A.H., K.B.E.
Harris, Sir Austin Edward, K.B.E.
Harris, Sir Charles, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Harris, Sir C. Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Harris, *Col.* Sir David, K.C.M.G., V.D.
Harris, Sir Henry Percy, K.B.E.
Harrison, Sir Cecil R., K.B.E.
Harrison, Sir James Humphrys, K.C.V.O.
Harrison, Sir John, K.B.E.
Harrison, *Gen.* Sir Richard, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Harrison, Sir William Montagu Graham-, K.C.B.
Harrowby, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Hart, Sir George Sankey, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Hart, *Gen.* Sir Reginald C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Harvey, Sir Ernest Musgrave, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., R.N.R.
Harvey, *Col.* Sir George S. A., *Pasha*, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Harvey, Sir Henry P., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hawkes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Montague Pakington, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Hayes, *Commodore* Sir Bertram Fox, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., R.N.R.
Hayward, Sir Maurice H. W., K.C.S.I.
Hazen, *Hon.* Sir John Douglas, K.C.M.G.
Hearn, Sir Walter Risley, K.B.E.
Hearst, *Hon.* Sir William Howard, K.C.M.G.
Heath, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Ernest, K.C.B. (*m*), C.M.(*c*), C.V.O.
Heath, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerard M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Heath, Sir Hy. Frank, K.C.B.

Heath, *Admiral* Sir Herbert L., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Heath, Sir Thomas Little, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Hedley, *Col.* Sir W. Cooke, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Hehir, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Patrick, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., I.M.S.
Helme—*see* "Mashiter."
Henderson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Brodie H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Henderson, Sir Frederick Ness, K.B.E.
Henderson, Sir H. Trevor, K.B.E.
Henderson, Henrietta Caroline, Lady, D.B.E.
Henderson, *Admiral* Sir Rogd. F. H., G.C.B.
Henderson, *Adm.* Sir William Hanham, K.B.E.
Henniker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William C. G., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Henley, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Henn, Sir Sydney H. H., K.B.E., M.P.
Hennessy, Sir Alfred Theodore, K.B.E.
Hennessy, Dame Una Constance Pope, D.B.E.
Henriques, Sir Philip G., K.B.E.
Herbert, Sir Alfred E., K.B.E.
Herdman, *Maj.* Sir Emerson Crawford, K.B.E.
Heron, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.B.E., C.B.
Herringham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilmot, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Hertslet, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.
Hewett, Sir Fredk. Stanley, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., M.D.
Hewett, Sir John P., G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.
Hickie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Bernard, K.C.B.
Hickson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Samuel, K.B.E., C.B., A.M.S.
Higgins, *Air Vice-Marshal* John F. A., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Higgins, Sir John Michael, K.C.M.G.
Higginson, *Gen.* Sir George W. A., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Hiley, Sir Ernest V., K.B.E.
Hill, Sir Claude H. A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hill, *Surg.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Hill, *Col.* Sir Wm. Alexander, K.C.B.
Hillier, Sir Walter C., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hipwood, Sir Charles, K.B.E., C.B.
Hirtzel, Sir F. Arthur, K.C.B.
Hobbs, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Joseph J.
Talbot, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.D.
Hodges, *Vice-Adm.* Michael H., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Hodgson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. West, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Hodgson, Sir Robert McL., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Hodson, *Maj.* Sir James W. B., K.B.E., M.D.
Hohler, Sir Thomas Beaumont, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Holbrook, *Col.* Sir Arthur R., K.B.E., V.D., M.P.
Holden, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Henry Capel Loft, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Holdich, *Col.* Sir T. Hungerford, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Holland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur E. A., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.D.
Holland, Sir Robert Erskine, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O.
Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Holman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Holmden, Sir Osborn G., K.B.E.
Holmes, Sir Arthur William, K.B.E.
Holt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Maurice P. C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hood, Hon. Sir Alexander Nelson, K.C.V.O.
Hope, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geo. P. Webley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Hopkins, Sir Richard V. N., K.C.B.
Hopkinson, Sir Fredk. T., K.B.E.
Hore, Sir Charles F. A., K.B.E., C.B.
Horne, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Stevenson, G.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Horner, Sir John F. F., K.C.V.O.
Horrocks, *Col.* Sir William H., K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Horwood, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William Thomas Francis, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Hoskins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Houston, Sir Alexander C., K.B.E., C.V.O., M.B., D.Sc.
Howard, Rt. Hon. Sir Esmé William, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Howard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Howard, Sir Henry Fraser, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Howse, *Maj.-Gen. Hon.* Sir Neville R., V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Hoy, *Col.* Sir William Wilson, K.C.B.
Hudson, *Gen.* Sir Havelock, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.S.I.
Hudson, Dame Mary Elizabeth, G.B.E., (Viscountess Northcliffe).
Hudson, Sir Robert A., G.B.E.
Hughes, Dame Ethel Mary, G.B.E.
Humphrys, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Henry, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Hunt, Dame Agnes Gwendoline, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Hunt, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Allen Thomas, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Hunt, Dame Catherine Reeve, D.B.E.
Hunter, *Gen.* Sir Archibald, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Hunter, Sir George B., K.B.E., D.Sc.
Hunter, Sir John, K.B.E.
Hunza, The Mir of, K.C.I.E.
Hurst, Sir Cecil J. B., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.
Hutchings, Sir Alan, K.B.E.
Hutchins, Sir Philip P., K.C.S.I.
Hutchison, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Hutson, Sir Eyre, K.C.M.G.
Hyderabad, *Lt.-Gen.* H.E.H. the Nizam of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Idar, *Lt.-Col.* the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Im Thurn, Sir Everard F., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Indore, H.H. *ex*-Maharaj Holkar of, G.C.I.E.
Inglefield, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edward F., K.B.E.
Innes, Sir Chas. Alex., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Innes, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. R., K.C.M.G.
Ironside, Sir Henry O. Bax-, K.C.M.G.
Ironside, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Edmund, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Irvin, Sir John Hannel, K.B.E.
Irvine, *Hon.* Sir Wm. Hill, K.C.M.G.
Irwin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Jackson, Sir Fredk. J., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Jackson, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Henry E., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.
Jackson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Jackson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Wm., K.B.E., C.B., C.S.I.
Jackson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Louis C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Jackson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robt. Whyte M., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Jackson, *Admiral* Sir Thomas, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Jackson, *Adm.* Sir Thomas S., K.C.V.O.
Jacob, *Gen.* Sir Claud W., G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Jacob, Sir Lionel M., K.C.S.I.
Jalsalmer, H.H. Maharawal of, K.C.S.I.
James, Sir Frederick Seton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Jamieson, Sir James William, K.C.M.G.
Jammu and Kashmir—*see* Hari Singh.
Jaora, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.I.E.
Japp, Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Jarmay, Sir John Gustave, K.B.E.
Jeffreys, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Darell, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Jekyll, Agnes Lowndes, Lady, D.B.E.
Jekyll, *Col.* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G.
Jenkins, Rt. Hon. Sir Lawrence H., K.C.B.
Jenkinson, Sir Mark Webster, K.B.E.
Jerram, *Adm.* Sir T. H. Martyn, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (*m*), C.B. (*e*).
Jeudwine, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hugh S., K.C.B., K.B.E.
Jhalawar, H.H. Maharaj Rana of, K.C.S.I.
Jind, *Col.* H.H. Ranbir Singh, *Rajendra Bahadur*, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, H.H. Maharaja, K.C.S.I.
Jodphur, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Johnson, *Hon.* Sir Wm. Elliott, K.C.M.G.
Johnston, *Col.* Sir Duncan A., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Johnston, Sir George Lawson-, K.B.E.
Johnston, Sir Harry H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Johnstone, Hon. Sir Alan, G.C.V.O.
Johnstone, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter Edgerth, K.B.E., C.B.
Johore, H.H. Sultan of, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Bertram Hyde, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Edgar Rees, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Francis A., K.B.E., C.B.
Jones, Sir Roderick, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Thomas George, K.B.E.
Jones, *Hon.* Sir William Hall-, K.C.M.G.
Jones, Sir Wilham John, K.B.E.
Joshi, Sir Moropant Vishwanath, K.C.I.E.
Junagadh, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.S.I.
Just, Sir Hartmann Wolfgang, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Kahlur, *Maj.* H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Kapurthala, *Col.* H. H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Karauli, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Kashi Rao Holkar, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Kashmir—*see* Hari Singh.
Kasimbazar, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Kaul, Sir Daya Kishan, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Kavanagh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles T. M., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Keary, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. D'Urban, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Keir, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Lindesay, K.C.B.
Kell, *Col.* Sir Vernon G. W., K.B.E., C.B.
Kemball, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George V., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Kemp, *Hon.* Sir A. Edward, K.C.M.G.
Kempe, Sir John Arrow, K.C.B.
Kenderdine, Sir Charles H., K.B.E.
Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward C. W. Mackenzie, K.B.E., C.B.
Kennedy, Sir Robert John, K.C.M.G.
Kent, Sir Stephenson, K.C.B.
Kenyon, Sir Fredc. G., G.B.E., K.C.B., D.Lit.
Keogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred, C.C.M., G.C.V.O., C.B., M.D.

Keppel, *Adm.* Sir Colin Richd., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.

Keppel, Hon. Sir Derek, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., V.D.

Kerr, Sir John Hy., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Kerr, *Adm. of the Fleet* Lord Walter Talbot, G.C.B.

Kershaw, Sir Louis J., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Kershaw, Sir Noel Thos., K.C.B.

Khan-i-Zaman Khan, *Nawab* Sir, K.C.I.E.

Khelat, Khan of, G.C.I.E.

Khudadad Bakhsh Khan, *Maj.* Nawab Malik Tiwana Sir, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.

Kiddle, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edward B., K.B.E., C.B.

Kiggell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Lancelot Edward, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Kilbin, Sir Ernest F., K.C.M.G.

Kindersley, Sir Robert M., G.B.E.

King, Sir Alexander F., K.C.B.

King, Lieme Edm. Lodge, D.S.O.

King, Sir Henry Seymour, K.C.I.E.

Kingsnorth, *Emy.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur Fredk., K.C.B.

Kinnear, Sir Walter S., K.B.E.

Kirk, Sir Hy. Alex., K.C.I.E.

Kirkpatrick, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Macaulay, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

Kishan Parshad, Maharaja, G.C.I.E.

Kitson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

Knapp, Sir Arthur Rowland, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.

Knight, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wyndham Charles, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.

Knollys, *Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.V.O.

Knox, Rt. Hon. Sir Adrian, K.C.M.G., LL.D.

Knox, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred W. F., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.P.

Knox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. E., K.C.B.

Knudsen, Sir Karl Fredrik, K.B.E.

Kolhapur, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.

Kotah, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.

Kutch, H.H. the Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Lagden, Sir Godfrey Y., K.C.M.G.

Lake, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Percy H. N., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).

Lake, Sir Richard S., K.C.M.G.

Lakhaji Raj Bawaji Raj, *Thakur Sahib*, K.C.I.E.

Lamb, Sir Henry H., G.B.E., K.C.M.G.

Lamb, Sir John, K.C.B.

Lambagraon, *Lt.-Col.* Raja of, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Lambert, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Cecil F., K.C.B.

Lambert, Sir Henry Chas. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.

Lambton, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Wm., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.

Landon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick W. B., K.C.M.G., C.B.

Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ronald B., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Lankester, Sir E. Ray, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Lansdowne, The Marchioness of, G.B.E., V.A., G.C., C.H.

Larkin, Sir William James, K.B.E.

Latta, Sir Andrew Gibson, K.B.E.

Laurence, Sir Perceval Maitland, K.C.M.G.

Law, Sir W. Algernon, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Lawford, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Sydney T. B., K.C.B.

Lawless, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Sir Warren Crooke, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E.

Lawley, Annie Allen, Lady, G.B.E.

Lawley, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Arthur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.

Lawrence, Sir Henry Staveley, K.C.S.I.

Lawrence, *Gen.* Hon. Sir Herbert A., G.C.B.

Lawrence, Hon. Dame Maude Agnes, D.B.E.

Lawson, Sir Arnold, K.B.E.

Lawson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Meyrick, K.C.B.

Laycock, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Joseph Fredk., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.

Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.V.O.

Learmouth, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Fredk. C., K.B.E., C.B.

Leathes, Sir Stanley M., K.C.B.

Leclézio, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G.

Lee, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Chas. L. Vaughan, K.B.E., C.B.

Lee, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard P., K.C.B., C.M.G.

Lee, *Hon.* Sir Walter Hy., K.C.M.G.

Lees, Sir John McKie, K.B.E., K.C.

Lees, Dame Sarah Ann, D.B.E.

Leetham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Lefroy, Hon. Sir Henry B., K.C.M.G.

Legard, *Col.* Sir James D., K.C.B.

Legg, *Capt.* Sir George E. W., K.B.E., M.V.O.

Leicester, The Countess of, D.B.E.

Lely, Sir Frederic S. P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Lemmon, *Col.* Sir Thomas Warne, K.C.B.

Le Mesurier, Sir Havilland, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Leng, Sir Hilary Howard, K.B.E.

Lennox, Lady Blanche Gordon-, D.B.E.

Leslie, Sir Norman A., K.B.E.

Leslie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter Stewart, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Letts, Sir Wm. Malesbury, K.B.E.

Leveson, *Adm.* Sir Arthur C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Levick, Sir Hugh Gwynne, K.B.E.

Levinge, Sir Edward Vere, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Lewis, Sir Herbert David, K.B.E.

Lewis, Rt. Hon. Sir John Herbert, G.B.E.

Lewis, *Hon.* Sir N. Elliott, K.C.M.G.

Liddell, Sir Fredk. Francis, K.C.B.

Liddell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William A., K.C.M.G., C.B.

Limbdi, Thakore Saheb of, K.C.I.E.

Limpus, *Adm.* Sir Arthur Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Lindley, Hon. Sir Francis Oswald, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.

Lindsay, Sir John, K.B.E.

Lindsay, The Hon. Sir Ronald Charles, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.

Lindsay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter F. L., K.C.B., D.S.O.

Lister, *Col.* Sir Wm. Tindall, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S.

Lister, *Maj.* Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-, K.B.E., M.C., M.P.

Liverpool, The Countess of, O.B.E.

Livesey, Sir Harry, G.B.E.

Livingstone, Dame Adelaide, D.B.E.

Livingstone, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hubert A. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.

Llewellyn, Sir William, K.C.V.O., R.A.

Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen Edward Pennefather, V.C., K.C.B., A.M.S.

Lloyd, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Fredk., K.C.M.G., D.C.L.

Lloyd, Sir John H. Seymour-, K.B.E., C.M.G., K.C.

Lobnitz, Sir Frederick, K.B.E.

Lockhart, Sir James H. S., K.C.M.G.

Loharu, Chief of, K.C.I.E.

Londonderry, The Marchioness of, D.B.E.

Long, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Longley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Raynsford, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Longmore, *Col.* Sir Chas. E., K.C.B., V.D.

Loomis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick O. W., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lovett, Sir Harrington V., K.C.S.I.

Low, Sir Charles E., K.C.I.E.

Lowndes, Sir George Rivers, K.C.S.I.

Lowrey, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.

Lowther, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Cecil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.

Lowther, Sir Henry Crofton, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

Lucas, Sir Charles P., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.G.

Luce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard H., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B., M.P.

Lugard, Flora, Lady, D.B.E.

Lugard, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick J. D., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Lumsden, Sir John, K.B.E., M.D.

Lumsden, Dame Louisa Innes, D.B.E., LL.D.

Lunawara, Raja of, K.C.I.E.

Lunnam, *Col.* Sir (T.) Ainslie, K.C.B.

Lyall, Dame Beatrix Margaret Hudson, D.B.E.

Lyle, Sir Thomas H., K.B.E., C.M.G.

Lyte, Sir Henry C. Maxwell, K.C.B.

Lyttelton, Hon. Dame Edith, D.B.E.

Lyttelton, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

McAlpine, Sir Thos. Malcolm, K.B.E.

Macartney, Sir George, K.C.I.E.

Macassey, Sir Lynden Livingstone, K.B.E., K.C.

Macaulay, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Bohun, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.

McBeath, Sir Wm. George, K.B.E.

McCall, Sir Robert Alfred, K.C.V.O., K.C.

McCallum, *Col.* Sir Henry E., C.C.M.G.

MacCallum, Sir Mungo William, K.C.M.G.

McCarthy, Dame Emma Maud, G.B.E., R.R.C.

McCay, *Maj.-Gen. Hon.* Sir James W., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.

MacCormick, *Col.* Sir Alexander, K.C.M.G., M.D.

McCracken, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. W. N., K.C.B., D.S.O.

Macdonald, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James R. L., K.C.I.E., C.B.

Macdonald, *Col.* Sir Murdoch, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.

MacDonell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald C., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Macdonogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George M. W., G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Macdonogh, Sir Harry D., K.B.E.

McGrath, *Hon.* Sir Patrick T., K.B.E.

McIlwraith, Sir Malcolm, K.C.M.G.

McKechnie, Sir James, K.B.E.

Mackennal, Sir Edgar Bertram, K.C.V.O., R.A.

Mackenzie, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.

Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.V.O., M.B., D.Sc.

Mackenzie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Colin J., K.C.B.

McKenzie, *Col.* Sir Duncan, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., V.D.

Mackenzie, *Col.* Sir Robert C., K.B.E., C.B., V.D.

Mackenzie, *Hon.* Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G.

Mackenzie, Sir Wm. Warrender, G.B.E., K.C.

Mackinnon, *General* Sir Henry, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Maclagan, Sir Edward D., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

McLaughlin, Sir Henry, K.B.E.

Maclean, Rt. Hon. Sir Donald, K.B.E.

Macleay, Sir James William Ronald, K.C.M.G.

Macleod, Sir Frederick L., K.B.E.
Macleod, Sir John Lorne, G.B.E.
MacLeod, Sir Reginald, K.C.B.
McLintock, Sir William, K.B.E., C.V.O.
McMahon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir A. Henry, G.C.M.G., C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
McMillan, *Hon.* Sir Daniel Hunter, K.C.M.G.
McMillan, *Hon.* Sir Robert F., K.C.M.G.
McMillan, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
MacMunn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George F., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
McNabb, *Surg. R.-Adm.* Sir Daniel J. P., K.B.E., C.B.
Macnaghten, Hon. Sir Malcolm M., K.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Macneal, Sir Hector M., K.B.E.
Maconochie, Sir Evan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
McPherson, Sir Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Macpherson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Grant, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
McPherson, *Hon.* Sir William Murray, K.B.E.
Maffey, Sir John Loader, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Magill, *Col.* Sir James, K.C.B., A.M.S.
Maher, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mahmudabad, Raja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Mahon, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir Bryan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Makins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Henry, G.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Malcolm, Sir Ian Z., K.C.M.G.
Malcolm, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Neill, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Malet Sarkotia, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Nawab of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Malleson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilfrid, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Mallet, Sir Bernard, K.C.B.
Mallet, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Malta, Most Rev. Bp. of, K.B.E.
Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownagree, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Manifold, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Courtenay C., K.C.B., C.M.G., I.M.S.
Manifold, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael G. E. Bowman-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.C.
Mann, Sir John, K.B.E.
Manning, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William H., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Mansell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Herbt., K.B.E.
Mansfield, Sir Alfred, K.B.E.
Mansfield, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.B.
Mant, Sir Regd. Arthur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Marchant, Rev. James, K.B.E., LL.D.
Marden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Owen, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Marjoribanks, Sir George J., K.C.V.O.
Marling, Sir C. Murray, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Marris, Sir William S., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Marshall, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
Marshall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Raine, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Martindale, Sir Arthur H. T., K.C.S.I.
Marwood, Sir William F., K.C.B.
Mashiter, *Col.* Sir George Coope, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Massey, Dame Christina Allen, G.B.E.
Massingberd, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Archibald A. Montgomery-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Masson, Sir David Orme, K.B.E., D.Sc.
Matheson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Torquhil George, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Mathew, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Maude, Sir Walter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Maudsley, *Col.* Sir Henry C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Maurice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Barton, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Maxse, *Gen.* Sir Fredk. Ivor, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Maxwell, Sir James C., K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D.
Maxwell, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir John G., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Maxwell, Sir William, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
Maxwell, *Capt.* Sir William, K.B.E.
Maxwell, Sir William George, K.B.E., C.B.
May, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward S., K.C.B., C.M.G.
May, Sir George Ernest, K.B.E.
May, *Col.* Sir Reginald Seaburne, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
May, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir William H., G.C.M.G., C.C.V.O.
Mayhew, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Henry P., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mayhew, Sir Basil Edgar, K.B.E.
Maynard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles C. M., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maynard, Sir Hubert John, K.C.I.E.
Meeks, *Hon.* Sir Alfred Wm., K.B.E.
Melbn, Dame Nellie, D.B.E.
Mellis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles John, K.C., K.C.B., C.S.I.
Mellor, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir James Gilbert Shaw, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., K.C.
Mendl, Sir Sigismund F., K.B.E.
Mensforth, Sir Holberry, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Mercer, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir H. Frederic, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mercer, Sir Wm. Hepworth, K.C.M.G.
Merewether, Sir Edward Marsh, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Metcalfe, Sir George, K.B.E.
Meux, *Admiral of the Fleet* Hon. Sir Hedworth, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Micallef, Rt. Hon. Richard, K.C.M.G.
Michaelis, Sir Maximillian, K.C.M.G.
Middleton, Sir John, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Middleton, Sir Thomas H., K.B.E., C.B.
Miéville, Sir Walter F., K.C.M.G.
Miller, Sir John Ontario, K.C.S.I.
Mills, Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Milne, *General* Sir George F., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.GEN.
Milton, Sir William H., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Miraj, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Mitchell, Sir Edward Fancourt, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Mitchell, Sir Herbert Edward, K.C.V.O.
Mitchell, *Hon.* Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Mitchelson, *Hon.* Sir Edwin, K.C.M.G.
Mitra, Sir Bhupendra Nath, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Monash, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Mond, Violet Florence Mabel, Lady, D.B.E.
Money, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir A. Wigram, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I.
Monro, Sir Horace Cecil, K.C.B.
Monro, Mary, Hon. Lady, D.B.E.
Montagu, Sir Charles, K.C.S.I.
Montgomery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert A. Kerr, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Montrose, The Dow. Duchess of, G.B.E.
Moon, Sir Ernest R., K.C.B., K.C.
Mooney, Sir John Joseph, K.B.E.
Moor, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Robert, K.C.M.G.
Moore, *Admiral* Sir Archibald G. H. W., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Moore, *Admiral* Sir Arthur W., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Moore, Sir Charles James Stevenson-, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.
Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.A.V.C.
Moore, *Maj.-Gen. Hon.* Sir Newton J., K.C.M.G., M.P.
Moore, Sir Wm. Harrison, K.B.E., C.M.G., I.L.D.
Moores, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Samuel G., K.C.B., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Moreton, Hon. Sir Richd. Chas., K.C.V.O.
Morgan, Sir Herbert E., K.B.E.
Morison, Sir Theodore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Morison, Sir Wm. Thomson, K.C.S.I., C.M.G.
Morris, Sir Daniel, K.C.M.G.
Morris, *Col.* Sir Wm. G., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mount Stephen, The Lady, D.B.E.
Muddiman, Sir Alexander Phillips, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Muhammad Ali Beg, *Lt.-Col.* Nawab Mirza Sir, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
Muhammad Habibulla, *Khan Bahadur*, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Muhammad Muzammilullah Khan, *Nawab*, Sir, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Muhammad Shafi, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Mian, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Mulcahy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Edward, K.C.B.
Mullaly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.
Muller, Sir Wm. Grenfell Max, C.B.
Mulock, Rt. Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Murdoch, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John F. Burn-, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Murray, Sir Alex. R., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Murray, *Gen.* Sir Archibald J., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Murray, *Col.* Sir Chas. Wyndham, K.C.B.
Murray, Sir George, K.B.E.
Murray, Sir Geo. Evelyn P., K.C.B.
Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir George H., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Murray, *Hon.* Sir George John R., K.C.M.G.
Murray, Sir John, K.C.V.O.
Murray, Sir John Hubert Plunkett, K.C.M.G.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Malcolm D., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.
Murray, Sir Oswyn Alex. R., K.C.B.
Murray, *Hon.* Sir Thomas K., K.C.M.G.
Murray, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Valentine, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Murshidabad, The Nawab Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Mysore, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Mysore, H.H. the Yuvaraja of, K.C.S.I.
Nagar, Raja of, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Nance, *Surg.-Capt.* Sir Arthur S., K.B.E., C.B., R.N.
Naoroz Khan (of Kharan), Sir, K.C.I.E.
Narsingarh, H.H. the Rani Regent of, D.B.E.
Nash, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip A. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Nathan, *Col.* Sir Frederic L., K.B.E.
Nathan, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew, G.C.M.G.
Nawanagar—*see* Ranjitsinhji.
Nelsh, Sir Charles Henry Lawrence, K.B.E., C.B.
Newdegate, Sir Francis A. Newdigate-, G.C.M.G.

Newland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Foster R. K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B.
Newman, Sir George, K.C.B., M.D.
Newsholme, Sir Arthur, K.C.B., M.D.
Newton, Sir Francis Jas., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Newton, Sir G. Douglas C., K.B.E., M.P.
Nicholl, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Christopher Rice Hayward, K.C.B.
Nicholls, *Gen.* Sir William Charles, K.C.B.
Nicholson, Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.B.
Nicholson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil L., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Nicholson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Douglas R. L., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Nicholson, Sir Frederick Augustus, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Nicholson, Sir Walter Frederick, K.C.B.
Nicholson, *Admiral* Sir William C. M., K.C.B.
Nicol, Sir Thos. Drysdale, K.B.E.
Niemeyer, Sir Otto E., K.C.B.
Nimmo, Sir Adam, K.B.E.
Norman, *Surg.-Vice-Adm.* Sir William Henry, K.C.B., R.N.
Northcote, The Lady, C.I.
Northey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Notley, *Comm.* Sir Franke B. S., K.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.
Novar, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
O'Brien, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles R. M., K.C.M.G.
O'Callaghan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Desmond D. T., K.C.V.O.
O'Conor, Sir John, K.B.E., M.D.
O'Donnell, Sir Samuel Perry, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
O'Donnell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas J., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.M.S.
O'Dwyer, Sir Michael Fras., C.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
O'Dwyer, Una, Lady, D.B.E.
O'Grady, *Capt.* Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Ogston, Prof. Sir Alex., K.C.V.O., M.D.
O'Keefe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Menus Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Olive, Sir James William, K.B.E.
Oliver, Beryl, Lady, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Oliver, *Admiral* Sir Henry Fras., K.C.M.(?)G., K.C.M.G., C.B.(?), M.V.O.
Ollivant, Sir Charles, K.C.I.E.
Oman, Sir Charles W. C., K.B.E., LL.D., M.P.
Ommanney, *Admiral* Sir E. Nelson, K.B.E., C.B.
O'Neill, Sir Arthur E., K.B.E.
Onslow, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Oram, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Jno., K.C.B.
Oram, Dame Sarah Elizabeth, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Orpen, *Maj.* Sir Wm., K.B.E., R.A.
Otter, *Gen.* Sir William D., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Ottley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles L., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Ottley, *Col.* Sir John W., K.C.I.E.
Owen, Sir Theodore Charles, K.B.E.
Ozanne, Sir Edward C., K.B.E.
Packe, Sir Edwd. Hussey, K.B.E.
Paddison, Sir George F., K.B.E., C.S.I.
Padma Sham Sher'e Jung, Rana Bahadur, *Gen.* Sir, G.B.E., K.C.I.E.
Paget, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. F., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Paget, Louisa, Lady, G.B.E.
Paget, Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Pahang, H.H. the Sultan of, K.C.M.G.
Paine, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Godfrey M., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Pakenham, *Admiral* Sir Wm. Christopher, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Palanpur, *Capt.* H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Palin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip Chas., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Panagal, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Panna, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Pares, Sir Bernard, K.B.E.
Paris, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald, K.C.B.
Parker, *Hon.* Sir (S.) Henry, K.C.M.G.
Parr, *Hon.* Sir Christopher James, K.C.M.G.
Parr. *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harington Owen, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Parry, Sir Fredk. S., K.B.E., C.B.
Parsons, Hon. Sir Charles Algernon, K.C.B., D.Sc.
Partabgarh, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
Partridge, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.
Patey, *Adm.* Sir George E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Patiala, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharajaof, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
Paton, Sir Alfred V., K.B.E.
Patterson, Sir Reginald S., K.B.E.
Paul, Sir James Balfour, K.C.V.O.
Payne, Sir Henry A., K.B.E., C.B.
Pazhamarneri Sundaram Ayyar, Sir, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Peacock, *Hon.* Sir Alex. J., K.C.M.G.
Peacock, Sir Walter, K.C.V.O.
Pears, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edmund R., K.B.E., C.B.
Pearson, *Gen.* Sir A. Astley, K.C.B.
Pearson, Ethel Maud Lady, D.B.E.
Peat, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Pedder, Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
Peel, Sir Arthur Robert, K.C.M.G.
Peel, Sir Mervyn Lloyd, K.B.E.
Peirse, *Adm.* Sir Richard H., K.C.B. (*bis*), C.B.(c), M.V.O.
Pelly, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Berham, K.C.V.O.
Pender, Sir John Denison-, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Penson, Sir T. Henry, K.B.E.
Pentland, The Lady, D.B.E.
Penton, Sir Edward, K.B.E.
Perceval, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Maxwell, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Percy, Sir Sidney B., K.C.M.G.
Percival, *Col.* Sir Harold F. P., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Percy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Samuel Jocelyn, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pereira, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Perley, *Hon.* Sir Geo. Halsey, K.C.M.G.
Perry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh W., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.
Perry, Sir Percival L. D., K.B.E.
Petavel, Sir Joseph E., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Peters, Sir Lindsley Byron, K.B.E.
Peyton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Eliot, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Phayre, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B.
Phillimore, *Admiral* Sir Richd. F., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Philipps, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ivor, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Phillips, Sir Percival, K.B.E.
Phipps, Dame Jessie Percy Butler Wilton-, D.B.E.
Piggot, Sir Bettesworth, K.B.E.
Pike, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Watson, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.M.S.
Pilkington, *Maj.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.
Pinching, *Surg.-Maj.* Sir Horace H., K.C.M.G.
Pinney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald J., K.C.B.
Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace C., K.C.V.O.
Pollard, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles Fleetwood, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Polson, *Col.* Sir Thomas A., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Pomare, *Hon.* Sir Maui, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D.
Ponsonby, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. E. Grey, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Poole, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cuthbert, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pope, Sir Joseph, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., L.S.O.
Pope, Sir William J., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Porter, *Col* Sir Harry E. B. Bruce-, K.B.E., C.M.G., A.M.S.
Porter, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Jas., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.D., R.N.
Porter, Sir Leslie A. S., K.C.S.I.
Porter, Sir Ludovic Charles, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Porter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Powell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Herbt., K.C.B.
Powell, *Admiral* Sir Fras., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Power, *Lt.-Col.* Sir D'Arcy, K.B.E.
Power, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Laurence Hill, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Prendergast, *Admiral* Sir Robert John, K.C.B.
Preston, Sir Frederick G. P., K.B.E.
Price, Sir J. Frederick, K.C.S.I.
Price, *Col.* Sir Rhys H., K.B.E., C.M.G., V.D.
Prince, Sir Alex. Wm., K.B.E.
Probyn, Sir Leslie, K.C.M.G.
Proctor, Sir Philip B., K.B.E.
Pryn, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir William W., K.B.E., C.B.
Pryor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Pomeroy Holland-, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Pudukottai, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Pulteney, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William P., K.C.H., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Raban, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Radcliffe, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Charles Delmé, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Radcliffe, Sir Frederick Morton, K.C.V.O.
Radcliffe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percy P. de B., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Rae, *Capt.* Sir Jas. Robt., K.B.E.
Rahim Bakhsh, Maulvi, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Rahimtoola, Sir Ibrahim, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Rainy, Sir George, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Raitt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert A., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Raja Muhammad Nazim Khan, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Rajendra Nath Mukharji, Sir, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Rajgarh, H.H. Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Rajkot, Thakur Sahib of, K.C.I.E.
Rajpipla, *Capt.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
Rama Varma, H.H. Sir (ex-Raja of Cochin), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Rampal Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Rampur, *Col.* H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Ramsay, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Ramsay, Sir Malcolm G., K.C.B.
Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, H.H. Maharaja of Nawanagar, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Ratlam, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Raven, Sir Vincent L., K.B.E.
Read, Sir Herbt. Jas., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Reading, The Marchioness of, G.B.E., C.I.

Redmayne, Sir Richard A. S., K.C.B.
Reed, Sir Stanley, K.B.E., LL.D.
Rees, Sir Milson, K.C.V.O.
Reid, Dame Clarissa Guthrie-, D.B.E.
Reid, Flora, Lady, G.B.E.
Reid, Sir John, K.B.E.
Reid, Sir William James, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Renton, Sir Alex Wood, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Renwick, Sir Harry B., K.B.E.
Rew, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.B.
Rhind, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas D., K.B.E.
Rhodes, *Col. Hon.* Sir R. Heaton, K.B.E.
Rhondda, The Dowager Viscountess, D.B.E.
Rice, *Admiral* Sir Ernest, K.C.B.
Rice, Dame Margaret, Ker Prysе-, D.B.E.
Rice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Spring Robt., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Richards, Sir Henry G., K.B.E., K.C.
Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles W. G., K.C.B., C.S.I.
Richardson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. L. R., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George S., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Richardson, *Col.* Sir Wodehouse D., K.C.B.
Richmond, *Vice.-Adm.* Sir Herbert W., K.C.B.
Rickard, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Ridgeway, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir J. West, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
Ridley, The Dow. Viscountess, D.B.E.
Ridout, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Dudley H., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Rigby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh M., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., K.H.S.
Rimington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Michael Frederic, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Risley, Sir John Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C.
Robb, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. S., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Roberts, Sir Alex. Fewler, K.B.E.
Roberts, Sir Arthur C., K.B.E.
Roberts, The Countess, D.B.E.
Robertson, Sir Benjamin, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald, K.C.S.I.
Robertson, Sir Malcolm Arnold, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Robertson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip R., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Robertson, Sir Robert, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Robin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Robinson, *Hon.* Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
Robinson, Sir H. Perry, K.B.E.
Robinson, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Hy. Russell, K.C.M.G.
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. Bilbe, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Robinson, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Robinson, Sir W. Arthur, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Roblin, *Hon.* Sir Rodmond P., K.C.M.G.
Robson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur W. Mayo-, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Robson, Sir Herbert T., K.B.E.
Rodd, Hon. Sir Rennell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Rodwell, Sir Cecil H., K.C.M.G.
Rolleston, *Col.* Sir Lancelot, K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
Romer, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil F., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Rosenthal, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.I.B.A.
Ross, Sir Archibald John Campbell, K.B.E.
Ross, Sir Ronald, K.C.B., F.R.C.S.
Ross, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Walter C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Rostron, *Capt.* Sir Arthur Henry, K.B.E., R.N.R.
Rowlatt, Sir Frederick Terry, K.B.E.
Rowlatt, *Hon.* Sir Sidney A. T., K.C.S.I.
Ruck, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Matthews, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Rumford, Dame Clara Butt-, D.B.E.
Rundle, *General* Sir H. M. Leslie G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Russell, Sir Herbert W. H., K.B.E.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael W., K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Russell, Hon. Sir Odo W. T. V., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Ryan, Sir Andrew, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Ryrie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Granville de L., K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D.
Sadler, Sir Michael E., K.C.S.I., C.B.
St. Helier, The Lady, D.B.E.
Sale, Sir Stephen Geo., K.C.I.E.
Salis, Count de, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Salmond, *Air Marshal* Sir John M., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Salmond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.B.
Salmond, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Wm. Geoffrey H., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Salter, Sir James Arthur, K.C.B.
Salvidge, Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald T., K.B.E.
Samson, Sir E. Marlay, K.B.E., K.C.
Samthar, H.H. Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Louis, G.C.B., G.B.E.
Samuel, Sir John S., K.B.E.
Samuelson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Sanders, Sir Charles J. O., K.B.E.
Sangli, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Sankey, *Hon.* Sir John, G.B.E.
Sarma, Sir Rayya Narasimheshwara, *Rao Bahadur*, K.C.S.I.
Satow, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest M., G.C.M.G.
Saunders, Sir Charles J. R., K.C.M.G.
Sayyad Mehdi Shah, *Khan Bahadur*, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Scallon, Gen. Sir Robert I., C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Scharlieb, Dame Mary Ann Dacomb, D.B.E., M.D.
Schooling, Sir William, K.B.E.
Schroder, Sir Walter, K.B.E.
Schuster, Sir Claud, K.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.
Schuster, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Ernest, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
Sclater, Edith Harriet, Lady, D.B.E.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Binny, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Scott, *Col.* Sir Buchanan, K.C.I.E.
Scott, Sir J. George, K.C.I.E.
Scott, Sir Robert R., K.C.B., C.S.I.
Scott, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Edwin, K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Seabrooke, Sir James H., K.C.I.E.
Setalvad, Sir Chimanlal Harilal, K.C.I.E.
Seton, Sir Malcolm C. C., K.C.B.
Severn, Sir Claud, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Seymour, *Adm. of the Fleet* Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.
Shackleton, Sir David Jas., K.C.B.
Shahpura, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Shakespear, Dame Ethel Mary Reader, D.B.E., D.Sc.
Shams Shah, *Nawab Khan Bahadur*, C.I.E., I.S.O.
Share, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Hammet H., K.B.E., C.B., R.N.
Sharpe, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Shaw, *Lt.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Chas., K.C.B.
Shea, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John S. M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sheldon, Sir Mark, K.B.E.
Sheppard, *Admiral* Sir Thomas Dawson Lees, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Sheppard, Sir Wm. Didsbury, K.C.I.E.
Sherrington, Prof. Sir Charles Scott, O.M., G.B.E., M.D.
Sherwood, *Col.* Sir Arthur Percy, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Shipley, Sir Arthur Everett, G.B.E., F.R.S.
Shone, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William T., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Shuckburgh, Sir John Evelyn, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Shuja-ul-Mulk, Sir Mehtar, K.C.S.I.
Shute, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Cameron D., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Sifton, *Hon.* Sir Clifford, K.C.M.G.
Sikkim, H. H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Sillem, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arnold F., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Simmons, Sir Percy Coleman, K.C.V.O.
Simmons, Sir Wm. Anker, K.B.E.
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir John Allsebrook, K.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Simpson, Dame Florence, D.B.E.
Simpson, Sir Henry John Forbes, K.C.V.O.
Simpson, Sir John William, K.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.
Sims, Sir Thomas, C.B.
Sinclair, *Adm.* Sir Edwyn S. Alexander-, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Sinclair, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walrond A. F., K.B.E.
Singer, *Admiral* Sir Morgan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Singer, Sir Mortimer, K.B.E.
Sirmur, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Sirohi, H.H. Maharao of, K.C.S.I.
Sitamau, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Skeen, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Andrew, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Skevington, Sir Joseph O., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Skinner, *Col.* Sir Percy Cyriax Burrell, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Slade, *Admiral* Sir Edmond J. W., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Sladen, *Com.* Sir Sampson, K.B.E., R.N.
Slater, Sir Alex. R., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Sloggett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arth. Thos., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.H.S.
Sloley, Sir Herbert Cecil, K.C.M.G.
Sly, Sir Frank George, K.C.S.I.
Smartt, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Wm., K.C.M.G.
Smethurst, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Allan MacGregor, K.B.E.
Smith, Dame Anne Beadsmore, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Smith, *Hon.* Sir Charles George, K.C.M.G.
Smith, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Francis H., K.C.B.
Smith, Sir Fras. Whitmore, K.C.I.E.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.V.S.
Smith, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir H. Llewellyn, G.C.B.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert G., K.C.B.
Smith, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir James Joynton, K.B.E.
Smith, *Lt.* Sir Keith Macpherson, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Malcolm, K.B.E.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Sydenham C. U., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Smith, Sir Thomas J., K.B.E.

Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Douglas, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Smith, Sir William F. Haynes, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir Wm. Rose, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Smith, *Surg.-Rear.-Adm.* Sir Percy William Bassett-, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Smith, Sir Geo. B. Haddon-, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir James E. Masterton-, K.C.B.
Smith, Rt. Rev. John Taylor-, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.D.
Smyth, Dame Ethel Mary, D.B.E., mus. doc.
Smyth, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Nevill, V.C., K.C.B.
Snagge, Sir Harold Edward, K.B.E.
Snell, Sir John F. C., G.B.E., M.I.C.E.
Snow, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thos. D'Oyly, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Solomon, *Hon.* Sir Wm. Hy., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Sonnoe, Sir William, K.B.E., D.SC.
Sonpur, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Soulsby, Sir William Jameson, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.
Sparks, Sir Ashley, K.B.E.
Spencer, Sir Harris, K.B.E.
Spencer, Sir Walter Baldwin, K.C.M.G.
Spring, Sir Fras. Edwd., K.C.I.E.
Squires, *Hon.* Sir Richard Anderson, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Stamp, Sir Josiah C., G.B.E.
Standen, Sir Bertram P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Standing, *Com.* Sir Guy, K.B.E., R.N.V.R.
Stanford, *Col. Hon.* Sir Walter E. M., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Stanisfeet, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Bradshaw, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
Stanley, Hon. Sir Arthur, G.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Stanley, Sir Herbert James, K.C.M.G.
Stanley, Sir John, K.C.I.E., K.C.
Stanley, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Victor Albert, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Stanton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry E., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Startin, *Admiral* Sir James, K.C.B.
Stavert, Sir William E., K.B.E.
Steel, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John Miles, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Stein, Sir M. Aurel, K.C.I.E.
Stephens, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald B., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Stephenson, Sir Albert E., K.C.M.G.
Stephenson, Sir Hugh Lansdown, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Stern, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert G., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Stevenson, Sir Geo. A. K.C.B., C.V.O.
Stevenson, Sir Malcolm, K.C.M.G.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward, K.B.E.
Stewart, Sir Charles John, K.B.E.
Stewart, Sir Gershom, K.B.E.
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Stewart, *Col.* Sir James P.M. Purves-, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Stewart, *Col.* Sir Robert King, K.B.E.
Stileman, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Stiles, *Col.* Sir Harold J., K.B.E., M.B.
Stirling, *Hon.* Sir John Lancelot, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Stokes, Sir F. Wilfred Scott, K.B.E.
Stonor, Hon. Sir Hy. Julian, K.C.V.O.
Stopford, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Fredk. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.C.
Stopford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Lionel A. M., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Storey, Sir Thomas James, K.B.E.
Stothert, Sir Percy K., K.B.E.
Stout. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Strachey, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Strahan, Sir Aubrey, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Strakosch, Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Streatfeild, *Col.* Sir Henry, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Strickland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir E. Peter, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Strickland, Sir Gerald (Count della Catena), K.C.M.G., M.P.
Strickland, Lady, D.B.E.
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Stuart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Campbell, K.B.E.
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Theodosius Burnett-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Chas. O., K.C.S.I.
Stubbs, Sir Reginald E., K.C.M.G.
Sturgis, Sir Mark B. R., K.C.B.
Sutherland, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm., K.C.H.
Swaine, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leopold Victor, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Swaish, Sir John, K.B.E.
Swann, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Oliver, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Swayne, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Eric J. E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Swettenham, Sir Frank A., G.C.M.G., C.B.
Swettenham, Sir J. Alex., K.C.M.G.
Swift, Dame Sarah Ann, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Swinton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Dunlop., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Sykes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick H., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.P.
Sykes, Sir John Chas. G., K.C.B.
Sykes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Percy M., K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Syme, Sir George Adlington, K.B.E., M.D.
Symon, *Hon.* Sir Josiah H., K.C.M.G.
Symonds, Sir Aubrey Vere, K.C.B.
Symonds, Sir Charters J., K.B.E., C.B., M.D.
Symons, Sir R. Fox-, K.B.E., M.R.C.S.
Tagart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold A. L., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Taggart, Sir James, K.B.E.
Talbot, Sir Gerald Francis, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Talbot, Dame Meriel Lucy, D.B.E.
Talbot, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Reginald A. J., K.C.B.
Talbot de Malahide, The Lady, D.B.E.
Tate, *Maj.* Sir Robert Wm., K.B.E.
Taylor, Sir John Jas., K.C.B., I.S.O.
Taylor, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.
Taylor, His Honour Sir Wm. F. Kyffin, K.B.E.
Taylor, Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir, K.C.S.I., LL.D.
Tej Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, *Gen.* Sir, K.C.I.E.
Terry, Dame Ellen, O.B.E.
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir Edward T., V.C., K.C.B.
Theiler, Sir Arnold, K.C.M.G.
Thesiger, Hon. Sir Edward Pierson, K.C.B.
Thom, Sir William, K.B.E.
Thomas, Sir C. Inigo, C.C.B.
Thomas, *Admiral* Sir Hugh Evan-, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Thomas, Sir John Lynn-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Thomas, Sir Wm. Beach, K.B.E.
Thompson, Sir E. Maunde, G.C.B., I.S.O.
Thompson, Sir John Perronet, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Thompson, Sir Percy, K.B.E., C.B.
Thomson, Sir Basil H., K.C.B.
Thomson, *Col.* Sir Courtauld, K.B.E., C.B.
Thomson, Sir Francis Vernon, K.B.E.
Thomson, Sir Graeme, K.C.B.
Thomson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. Wishart, K.B.E.
Thomson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Montague Cerrie, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
Thomson, Sir Wm. Rowan, K.B.E.
Thornhill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Beaufoy, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward N., K.B.E., M.R.C.S.
Thornton, Sir Hy. Worth, K.B.E.
Thornycroft, Sir John Edward, K.B.E.
Threlfall, Sir Richard, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Thring, Sir A. Theodore, K.C.B.
Thursby, *Admiral* Sir Cecil Fiennes, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Thurston, Sir T. George O., K.B.E.
Thwaites, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Thynne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald T., K.C.B.
Tilley, Rt. Hon. Sir John A. C., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Timpson, Sir John, K.B.E.
Todhunter, Sir Chas. George, K.C.S.I.
Toker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Allston C., K.C.B.
Tonk, H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Tothill, *Adm.* Sir Hugh H. Darby, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Tower, Sir Regd. T., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Townley, Sir Walter Beaupré, K.C.M.G.
Treherne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Harper, K.C.M.G., A.M.S.
Tritton, Sir Seymour B., K.B.E.
Trotman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Pelham, C.B.
Trotter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James K., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Troup, Sir Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Truter, Sir Theodorus Gustaff, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Tucker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Tudor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Hugh, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Tudor, *Adm.* Sir Frederick Charles Tudor-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Tupper, *Hon.* Sir C. Hibbert, K.C.M.G.
Tupper, *Admiral* Sir Reginald G. O., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Turner, *Surg.-Rear.-Adm.* Sir George R., K.C.B.(M), C.B.(C).
Turner, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard E. W., V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Turpin, Sir William G., K.C.B.
Twigg, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Tyrrell, Sir Wm. George, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Udaipur, H.H. Maharana of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Umar Hayat Khan, Malik, *Maj.* Sir, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
Uniacke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C. C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Valadier, *Maj.* Sir Auguste Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Van Ryneveld, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hesperus A., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Vaughan, Dame Helen Charlotte Isabella Gwynne-, D.B.E.
Vaughan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Louis Ridley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Vaughan, Sir John C. Tudor, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Venkatagiri, Mansubhdar of, K.C.I.E.
Vernon, Sir William Henry Venables-, K.B.E.
Vesey, *Col.* Sir Ivo Lucius Beresford, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Vijjaraghava, Acharya, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Tiruvalangudi, K.B.E.
Vincent, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Berkeley, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Vincent, Sir Wm. H. Hoare, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Vyvyan, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Arthur Vyell, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Wadia, Sir Nasarvanji Navroji, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Wake, *Admiral* Sir Drury St. A., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Waldegrave, The Countess, D.B.E.
Walker, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
Walker, Sir Charles, K.C.B.
Walker, Sir Charles Forestier-, K.B.E., M.P.
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George T. Forestier-, K.C.B.
Walker, Sir Herbert Ashcombe, K.C.S.
Walker, Sir James, K.C.I.E.
Walker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wallace, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cuthbert S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Wallace, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Wallace, Sir Lawrence, K.B.E.
Wallers, Sir Evelyn Ashley, K.B.E.
Wallinger, Sir John A., K.B.E., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Wallington, Sir Edward Wm., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Walsh, Sir Charles Arthur, K.B.E.
Walton, *Hon.* Sir Edgar Harris, K.C.M.G.
Walton, Sir William, K.B.E.
Wapshare, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I.
Ward, *Maj.* Hon. Sir John Hubert, K.C.V.O.
Ward, Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Wardrop, Sir John Oliver, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Ware, Sir Fabian A. G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Warner, Sir Frank, K.B.E.
Warren, *Gen.* Sir Chas., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Warren, Sir Norcot, K.C.I.E.
Warren, Sir Herbert, K.C.V.O., D.C.L.
Waterford, The Marchioness of, G.B.E.
Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas E., K.B.E.
Waterhouse, Sir Ronald Dockray, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Waterlow, Sir William A., K.B.E.
Watkis, *Gen.* Sir Henry B. B., K.C.B.
Watson, Sir Alfred William, K.C.B.
Watson, *Col.* Sir Chas. Gordon Gordon-, K.B.E., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Watson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry D., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Watt, *Hon.* Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Watts, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Watts, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Weaver, Sir Lawrence, K.B.E.
Webb, *Col.* Sir A. Lisle Ambrose, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Webb, Sir Aston, G.C.V.O., C.B., R.A.
Webb, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Richard, K.C.M.G.
Webster, Dame May Louise, D.B.E.
Webster, Sir Thomas Lonsdale, K.C.B.
Weigall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William Ernest George) Archibald, K.C.M.G.
Welby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred C. E., K.B.E.
Welch, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir George, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Wellesley, Sir Victor A. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Wemyss, *Capt.* Sir (M.) Francis Colchester-, K.B.E.
West, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Charles J. Sackville-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Western, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Geo. Balfour, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Weston, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Aylmer G. Hunter-, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Wheeler, Sir Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Whigham, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert D., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Whitaker, Sir Arthur F., K.B.E.
White, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir C. Brudenell B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
White, Sir Herbert Edw., K.C.M.G.
White, Sir Herbert T., K.C.I.E.
White, *Col.* Sir William Hale-, K.B.E., M.D.
White, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Whitehead, Sir J. Beethom, K.C.M.G.
Whitehouse, Sir George, K.C.B.
Whitelegge, Sir Benjamin Arthur, K.C.B., M.D.
Whitley, *Col.* Sir Edward Nathan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Whyte, Sir Alex. Fredk., K.C.S.I.
Whyte, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Wm. Marcus Charles Beresford, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Wilberforce, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Wilkinson, *Maj.* Sir Nevile R., K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
Wilkinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percival S., K.C.M.G.
Willcocks, *Gen.* Sir James, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
Willcocks, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Willcox, *Col.* Sir William Henry, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D.
Willert, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Williams, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Arthur J. Allen-, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.I.C.E.
Williams, Sir Evan Owen, K.B.E.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh Bruce-, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Hanbury-, K.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John L. V., K.B.E., T.D.
Williams, Sir Ralph C., K.C.M.G.
Williamson, Very Rev. Andrew W., K.C.V.O., D.D.
Willingdon, The Lady, G.B.E., C.I.
Willis, Sir Frederick J., K.B.E., C.B.
Wills, Dame Janet Stancomb-, D.B.E.
Wills, Dame Mary Monica Gunliffe, D.B.E.
Wilmot, Sir Saint-Hill Eardley-, K.C.I.E.
Wilson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, K.C.B.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arnold T., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Wilson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Fuller M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Horace John, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Wilson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme, G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, *Hon.* Sir Reginald Victor, K.B.E.
Wilson, *Col.* Sir Samuel H., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Guy D. A. Fleet-wood-, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Thos. Fleming, K.B.E.
Wilson, Sir Charles Stewart-, K.C.I.E.
Wilton, Sir Ernest Colville Collins, K.C.M.G.
Wimble, Sir John B., K.B.E.
Wingate, Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E.
Wingate, Catherine Leslie, Lady, D.B.E.
Winsloe, *Admiral* Sir Alfred Leigh, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Winter, *Col.* Sir Ormonde de l'Epee, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Winterbotham, Sir H. Martin, K.C.S.I.
Wintz, Dame Sophia Gertrude, D.B.E.
Wittenoom, Hon. Sir Edward Horne, K.C.M.G.
Wodehouse, *Maj.* Sir Edwin Fredk., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Wodehouse, *General* Sir Josceline H., G.C.B., C.M.G.
Wood, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Elliott, K.C.B.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. Wm. Leigh-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Wood, Sir John Barry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Woodhouse, Sir Percy, K.B.E.
Woodhouse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Tom Percy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Woods, Sir James Williams, K.B.E.
Woods, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Felix, Pasha, K.C.V.O.
Woodward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Woolcombe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Louis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Woon, *Gen.* Sir John Blaxell, K.C.B.
Wormald, Sir John, K.B.E.
Worthington, *Col.* Sir Edward S., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P.
Wortley, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Richard Montagu-Stuart-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wright, Sir Alexander Kemp, K.B.E.
Wright, Sir Almroth E., K.B.E., C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
Wyndham, Sir Percy C. H., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Wynne, *General* Sir Arthur Singleton, K.C.B.
Wynne, Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., V.D.
Wyon, Sir Albert W., K.B.E.
Yapp, Sir Arthur K., K.B.E.
Yarr, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (M.) Thomas, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Yawng Hwe, Sawbwa of, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Young, Sir A. Henderson, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Young, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frank Popham, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Young, *Capt.* Sir Frederic Wm., K.B.E., R.N.R.
Young, Sir Wm. Douglas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Younghusband, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Younghusband, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. John, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Zaharoff, Sir Basil, G.C.B., G.B.E.

Knights Bachelor.

A List of the Gentlemen who have Received the Honour of Knighthood.
(*Exclusive of such as have afterwards received the higher honour of* K.C.B., *&c., q.v.*)

Abdul Husain, *Khan Bahadur*, Sir.
Abram, Sir George Stewart.
Acton, *Hon.* Sir Edward.
Adam, Sir James, C.B.E., K.C.
Adams, Sir John, LL.D.
Adams, Sir John Coode-.
Adamson, Sir John E., C.M.G.
Agar, Sir Francis.
Aikins, *Hon.* Sir James A.M.
Aird, Sir John.
Airey, Sir Edwin.
Alcazar, Sir Hy. Albert, K.C.
Alexander, Sir Sidney R.
Allan, Sir H. Montagu, C.V.O.
Allard, Sir George Mason.
Allen, Sir Ernest K., C.B.E.
Allen, Sir Hugh P., C.V.O., M.D.
Allen, Sir Thomas Wm.
Allom, Sir Charles Carrick.
Alston, Sir Charles Ross.
Ambalawanar Kanagasabi, Sir.
Ames, Sir Herbert Brown.
Anderson, Sir Alex. Jas., C.S.I., V.D.
Anderson, Sir Hugh Kerr, F.R.S.
Anderson, Sir Maurice, M.V.O.
Anderson, Sir Robert N.
Andersson, Sir Charles Llewellyn, O.B.E.
Anderton, Sir Francis R.; bt.
Andrewes, Prof. Sir Fredk. William, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Angier, Sir Theodore V. S.
Annepu Parasuramadas Patro Garu, *Rao Bahadur*, Sir.
Anthony, Sir John.
Appleby, Sir Alfred.
Arbuthnot, Sir Geo. Gough.
Armstrong, Sir Charles H.
Arnold, Sir Thos. Walker, C.I.E.
Ashbolt, Sir Alfred Henry.
Ashdown, Sir Curtis George
Ashley, Sir William J.
Aspinall, Sir J. Audley F.
Astbury, *Hon.* Sir John Meir.
Atcherley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Llewellyn W., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Atkin, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Richard.
Atkins, Sir Ivor A., MUS.DOC.
Atkinson, Sir H. Tindal, K.C.
Atkinson, Sir Wm. Nicholas, I.S.O., LL.D.
Atlay, Sir E. Wilfrid.
Austin, Sir Herbert.
Avory, *Hon.* Sir Horace E.
Ayling, Sir Wm. Bock.
Ayyar, Sir Thegaraja Ayyar Sadasiva.
Bailey, Sir Rowland, C.B., I.S.O., M.V.O.
Baines, Sir Frank, C.V.O., C.B.E.
Baker, Sir Herbert, A.R.A.
Baker, Sir John, M.D.
Baker, Sir Wm. Frederick.
Baldwin, Sir Harry, C.V.O.
Balfour, Sir Graham.
Ball, Sir Albert.
Ballantyne, Sir Henry.
Bam, Sir Pieter Canzius van Blommestein Stewart-, O.B.E.
Bamarji, Sir Pramada Charan.
Banatvala, *Col.* Sir Hormasjee Eduljee, C.B.E., I.M.S.
Banerji, Sir Albion Rajkumar, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bankes, Rt. Hon. Sir John Fitlon.
Barber, Sir E. Fairless.
Barclay, Sir Thomas, C.B.E.
Barker, Capt. Sir D. Wilson.
Barker, Sir Herbert A.
Barker, Sir Rayner Childe, C.I.D.
Barnes, Sir Frederic Gorell.
Barnett, *Maj.* Sir Richd. W., M.P.
Barr, Sir James, C.B.E., M.D.
Barran, Sir Rowland H.
Barratt, Sir Albert.
Barrow, Sir Alfred, O.B.E.
Barrow, Sir Samuel.
Barth, Sir Jacob William, C.B.E.
Barthorpe, Sir Fredk. Jas.
Burton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. B.
Barton, Sir John George, C.B.
Barton, Sir Thomas.
Batchelor, Sir Stanley L.,
Bates, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Dawson, O.B.E.
Bateson, *Hon.* Sir Alexander Bingwall.
Batho, Sir Charles Albert.
Batten, Sir John Kaye.
Baxter, Sir George W.
Bayer, Sir Horace.
Beachcroft, Sir Charles Portea.
Beaman, Sir Frank C. O.
Beard, Sir Lewis.
Beare, Sir Thomas Hudson.
Beardsell, Sir William A.
Beattie, Sir John Carruthers
Beatty, Sir Alfred Herbert.
Beauchamp, Sir Harold.
Beaumont, *Hon.* Sir William Henry.
Beck, Sir A. Cecil T.
Beck, Sir Raymond.
Becker, Sir Fredk. E. R.
Bedford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles H., D.C.L., LL.D., I.M.S.
Begbie, Sir James.
Beharrell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John C.
Bell, Sir Ernest A. S., C.I.E.
Bell, Sir James, V.C.O.
Bell, Sir James.
Bellhouse, Sir Gerald, C.B.E.
Bencraft, Sir Henry W. R.
Benett, Sir Courtenay W., C.I.E.
Bennett, Sir E. Sowerby.
Bennett, Sir Henry Honywood Curtis-, K.C., M.P.
Benson, Sir Frank R.
Benson, Sir J. Hawtrey, M.D.
Berry, Sir Geo. Andreas, M.P.
Berry, Sir James, F.R.C.S.
Bertram, *Hon.* Sir Anton, K.C.
Bethell, Sir Thomas Robert.
Bhandari, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Gopal Das, C.I.E., M.B.E.
Bhatawadekar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.
Bickerstaffe, Sir John.
Biffen, Sir Rowland H., F.R.S.
Bigger, Sir Edward Coey.
Biggs, *Maj.* Sir Arthur W.
Binning, Sir Arthur Wm.
Binod, Chandra Mitra, Sir.
Bird, Sir Harry.
Bird, Sir Henry Busby.
Bird, Sir William B. M.
Birkett, Sir Thomas W.
Biron, Sir Hy. Chartres.
Black, Sir Arthur Wm.
Blacker, Sir Geo. F., C.B.E., M.D.
Blain, Sir Herbert Edwin, C.B.E.
Blair, Sir Reginald.
Blair, Sir Robert.
Blakeway, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Denys B., C.I.E.
Blomfield, Sir Reginald T.
Bois, Sir Stanley.
Bolton, Sir Robert A., O.B.E.
Bomanji, Sir Dhunjibhoy
Bond, Sir Walter McGeough.
Boscawen, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir A. S. T. Griffith-.
Bose, Sir Jagadis Chandra, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bose, Sir Kailash Chandra, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Bourne, Sir Frederick Samuel A., C.M.G.
Bovell, Sir Henry Alleyne.
Bowater, Sir William Henry.
Bowen, Sir John Cuthbert Grenside.
Bowring, *Hon.* Sir Edgar R.
Brabrook, Sir Edwd. W., C.B.
Bradbury, Sir Thomas de M. L.
Bradford, Sir James.
Bradley, *Col.* Sir A. Montague, T.D.
Bradney, *Col.* Sir Jos. A., C.B., T.D.
Brandon, Sir Thos. A.
Bramwell, Sir Byrom, M.D.
Branch, Sir Charles Ernest St. John.
Branson, *Hon.* Sir George A.
Bray, Sir Edward Hugh, C.S.I.
Brett, Sir Cecil M. W., C.S.I.
Brett, Sir Henry.
Brevitt, Sir Horatio.
Brewis, Sir Alfred Herbert.
Brickdale, Sir C. Fortescue-.
Brickwood, Sir John.
Bright, Sir Charles.
Brockman, Sir H. V. Drake-.
Broodbank, Sir Joseph G.
Brooke, Sir Thomson.
Brown, Sir Frank.
Brown, Sir John.
Brown, Sir Joseph.
Brown Sir Wm. Nicholson.
Brown, Sir Edmund.
Browne, Sir George Washington, F.R.S.A.
Browne, Sir Jas. Crichton-.
Browning, Sir Jeffrey, C.B.E., I.S.O.
Bruce, Sir Robert.
Bruce, Sir Robert, C.B.
Brunton, Sir William.
Bruton, Sir James.
Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan, C.V.O., C.B.E., LL.D.
Bryceson, Sir Arthur Benj.
Buchanan, *Hon.* Sir (E.) John.
Buchanan, Sir George S., C.B., M.D
Buckham, Sir George T.
Buckleham, Sir Hy. Cecil, C.B.E., M.P.
Buckland, Sir Philip Lindsay.
Budge, Sir E. A. Wallis, LITT.D.
Bulmer, Sir James William.
Burgoyne, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alan, M.P.
Burn, Sir George.
Burnet, Sir John Jas., R.A.
Burrows, Sir Stephen Montagu, C.I.E.
Burton, *Maj.* Sir Gerald A. F.
Burton, Sir Pomeroy.
Burton, Sir William, J. M.
Bury, Sir George.
Bushby, Sir Edmund Hemsley.
Butler, Sir G. Beresford.
Butt, Sir Alfred, M.P.
Butterfield, Sir Fredk. W. L.
Butterworth, Sir Alex. Kaye.
Byford, Sir John.
Caillard, Sir Vincent Hy. P.
Calamur Viravalli Kumaraswami Sastrivar, *Diwan Bahadur*, Sir.
Calder, Sir James Charles, C.B.E.
Callaghan, Sir Alfred J.
Callender, Sir Thomas O.
Calvert, Sir Joseph.
Cameron, Sir D. Young, R.A.
Cameron, Sir Hector Clare, C.B.E., M.D.
Campbell, Sir John, C.S.I., O.B.E.
Campbell, Sir John, M.D.
Campbell, Sir Malcolm.
Carey, Sir Willoughby L.
Carkeek, Sir Arthur.
Carlton, Sir Arthur, C.B.E.
Carlyon, Sir Alexander Hargrave.
Carneross, *Hon.* Sir Walter C. F.
Carpenter, *Maj.* Sir Archibald Boyd-, M.P.
Carr, Sir Emsley.
Carr, Sir Hugh Winch.
Carr, Sir William St. John.
Carruthers, Sir William.
Carter, Sir Frank W., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Carter, Sir William.
Carter, *Hon.* Sir Wm. Morris, C.B.E.
Chadwick, Sir R. Burton, M.P.
Chalmers, Sir Alfred J. G.
Chamberlain, Sir George.
Chance, Sir Arthur.
Chandler, Sir Wm. Kellman, C.M.G.
Channell, Rt. Hon. Sir A. M.
Chapman, *Hon.* Sir Fredk. R.
Chapman, Sir Samuel, M.P.
Chappell, Sir Ernest, C.B.E.
Chatterton, Sir Alfred, C.I.E.
Cherry, Sir Benjamin L.
Chettiyar, Sir Chivambaram, Chettiar Sankaran Nayar, Sir, C.I.E.
Chevis, Sir William.
Chilcott, *Lt.-Com.* Sir H. Warden S., R.N.V.R., M.P.
Chirol, Sir Valentine.
Chitnavis, Sir Shankar Madho, I.S.O.
Chitty, Sir Charles William.
Chow Shou-Son, Sir.
Churchman, Sir Wm. Alfred.
Clark, Sir Wm. Svens.
Clarke, Sir Charles Pitcher, K.C.
Clarke, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwd., K.C.
Clarke, Sir Ernest Michael.
Clarke, Sir Fielding.
Clarke, Sir Frederick, C.B.
Clarke, Sir Geoffrey Rothe, C.S.I., O.B.E.
Clarke, Sir Reginald, C.I.E.
Clarke, Sir Thomas Basil.
Clarke, Sir Wm. Henry.
Clauson, *Hon.* Sir Albert Charles, C.B.E.
Clegg, Sir William E., C.B.E.
Clemmey, Sir William Henry.
Clough, Sir Robert.
Clutterbuck, Sir Peter H., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D.
Coates, Sir James, H. B.
Coates, Sir Leonard James.
Colebett, Sir William.
Cockburn, Sir George J.
Cockerill, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir George Kynaston, C.B., M.P
Cockerline, Sir Walter Hrbt.
Cohen, Sir Lewis.
Coles, Sir Richard James, C.B.E.

Coll, *Hon.* Sir Anthony Michael.
Collie, Sir R. John, C.M.G.
Collier, Sir George H., C.I.E.
Collins, *Capt.* Sir Robt. H. Muirhead, C.M.G., R.N.
Collins, Sir Thomas.
Colvin, Sir Sidney, D.Litt.
Combe, Sir Ralph Molyneux.
Connell, Sir Isaac.
Connolly, *Hon.* Sir James Daniel.
Connor, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frank Powell, M.S.O., F.R.C.S.
Conway, Sir Martin, M.P.
Conyngham, *Col.* Sir Gerald P. Lenox-, R.E.
Cook, Sir Edward Mitchener, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Cook, Sir Ernest Hy., D.Sc.
Cook, Sir Henry, W.S.
Cook, Sir Theodore A.
Coombe, Sir Thomas Melrose.
Cooper, Sir Thomas Edwin, F.R.I.B.A.
Cope, Sir Arthur Stockdale, R.A.
Corke, Sir John Henry.
Cory, Prof. Sir Geo. E.
Cotterill, *Lt.-Col* Sir Joseph M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cottier, Sir Charles Edward.
Cotton, Sir Harry Evan Auguste, C.I.E.
Couch, Sir Arthur T. Quiller.
Count, Sir Josiah, K.D.
Courtis, Sir John W.
Coventry, Hon. Sir Regd. Wm., K.C.
Cowan, Sir John.
Cowan, Sir Wm. Henry, M.V.O.
Coward, Sir Henry, MUS.D.
Coward, Sir John Charles Lewis, K.C.
Cowen, Sir Frederic Hymen.
Cowley, *Hon.* Sir Alfred S.
Craggs, Sir John Geo., M.V.O.
Craig, Sir Archibald.
Craig, Sir James, M.D.
Craig, Sir Maurice, C.B.E., M.D.
Cramp, Sir Wm. D., D.S.O.
Crawford, Sir Homewood, C.V.O.
Crockett, Sir James H. C.
Crossman, Sir William.
Crowe, Sir Edward Thomas Frederick, C.M.G.
Cruickshank, Sir William Dickson, C.I.E.
Crundall, Sir William Hy.
Cullinan, *Maj.* Sir Thos. Major, M.V.O.
Cunliffe, Sir Joseph Herbert, K.C., M.P.
Cunliffe, Sir Robert Ellis.
Currie, Sir William Crawford.
Cuscaden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George, V.D.
Cussen, Hon. Sir Leo. F. B.
Dabholkar, Sir Vasantrao Anandrao, C.B.E.
Dalal, Sir Dadiba Merwanjee, C.I.E.
Dance, Sir George.
Daniel, Sir John.
Danks, Sir Aaron Turner.
Dannreuther, Sir Sigmund, C.B.
Davidson, Sir Charles.
Davidson, *Hon.* Sir Chas. Peers.
Davidson, Sir James Inglis.
Davies, Sir David S.
Davies, Sir George Edmund.
Davies, Sir Henry, C.B., I.S.O.
Davies, Sir John Cecil.
Davies, Sir Richard, C.B.E.
Davies, Sir Thomas, M.P.
Davies, Sir Walford, MUS.D.
Davies, Sir William.
Davies, Sir W. Howell.
Davies, Sir Colin Rees-.
Davies, Sir William Rees-.
Davis, Sir Charles Henry.
Davis, Sir David.
Davis, Sir Mortimer B.
Davison, Sir Joseph.
Dawson, Sir Edward Rae.
Dawson, Sir Chas. Simon.
Day, Sir William Herbert.
Dawkins, Sir W. Boyd, F.R.S.
Dawson, Sir Philip, M.P.
Deane, Sir Thos. Manly.
Deedes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wyndham Henry, C.M.G., D.S.O.
De Frece, Sir Walter, M.P.
De la Fosse, Sir Claude Fraser, C.I.E.
Denby, Sir Ellis.
Denison, Sir James Gilbert.
Denniss, Sir Edmund R Bartley-, K.C.
Dent, Sir Francis Hy., C.V.O.
de Sampayo, Sir Thomas Edward.
De Sausmarez, Sir H. Walter.
de Villiers, *Hon.* Sir Jean Etienne Reenan.
Dibdin, Sir Lewis T., K.C.
Dibdin, Sir Robert Wm.
Dickens, Sir Henry Fielding, K.C.
Dickinson, Sir Arth. Lowes.
Dickinson, Sir John.
Dicksee, Sir Frank, P.R.A.
Dinshaw, Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee, O.B.E., M.V.O.
Dixey, Sir Harry E., M.D.
Dobbie, Sir Joseph.
Dobbin, Sir Alfred Graham.
Dodd, Sir Maurice E.
Dodd, Sir Edward.
Dolby, *Maj.* Sir George Alexander.
Donkin, Sir H. Bryan, M.D.
Doran, Sir Henry Francis.
Dowdall, Sir Lawrence, C.B.
Downer, Sir Harold G.
Downes, Sir Arthur H., M.D.
Downing, Sir Stanford Edwin.
Doyle, Sir A. Conan, M.D.
Doyle, Sir N. Grattan, M.P.
Drayton, *Hon.* Sir Hy. Lumley.
Drummond, Prof. Sir David, C.B.E., D.C.L.
Dudgeon, Sir Chas. John.
Dudley, Sir Wm. Edward, O.B.E.
Du Maurier, Sir Gerald.
Dunnyne, Sir Frederick G.
Dunlop, Sir Lorne Geddes.
Duncan, Sir Andrew Rae.
Duncan, Sir James Hastings.
Dunlop, Lt.-Col. Sir Robert Wm. Layard, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Dunning, Sir Leonard.
Durrant, Sir Arthur J., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Dutton, Sir Frederick.
Duveen, Sir Joseph.
Dwyer, Sir F. Conway, M.D.
Dyke, Sir Frederick.
Ebrahim, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, C.B.E.
Edgcumbe, Sir Robt. Pearce-
Edge, Sir Knowles.
Edge, *Capt.* Sir William.
Edwards, *Hon.* Sir W. Bassett.
Egerton, Sir Regd. Arth., C.B.
Eggar, Sir Henry C., M.V.O.
Eigar, Sir Edward, O.M.
Eliot, Sir Whately.
Elliot, Sir George, O.B.E.
Ellis, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Henry Brabazon Heaton-, C.B.E.
Ellissen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Herbert, C.B.E.
Elverston, Sir Harold.
Essex, Sir Richard Walter.
Evans, Sir Alfred Henry.
Evans, Sir Arthur J., F.R.S.
Evans, Sir F. Vincent, C.B.
Evans, *Hon.* Sir John William, C.M.G.
Evans, *Lt.-Col* Sir Thos. John Carey-, M.C., I.M.S.
Eve, *Hon.* Sir H. Trelawney.
Eves, Sir Charles.
Fagan, Sir John, R.A., C.S.I.
Fairbairn, Sir George.
Faire, Sir Samuel.
Falls, *Maj.* Sir Charles F.
Farley, Sir Edwin W. T.
Farmer, Sir John Bretland, F.R.S.
Fawke, Sir Ernest John.
Fay, Sir Sam.
Fazl-i-Husain, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Mian.
Fell, Sir Arthur.
Fenwick, Sir George.
Ferguson, Sir Henry Lindo, C.M.G.
Ferguson, Sir Hilarion Marcus, M.D.
Ferrier, Sir David, M.D., F.R.S.
Finlay, Sir Campbell K.
Firth, Sir Charles H., LL.D.
Fisct, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Eugene, C.M.G., D.S.C., M.D.
Fisher, Sir Stanley.
Fisher, Sir Walter Newton.
Fitchan, Sir Edwd. Wm.
Fitzgerald, Sir John.
Fleming, Sir Thomas Henry.
Fletcher, Sir Banister Flight, F.R.I.B.A.
Fletcher, Sir E. Ernest.
Fletcher, *Com.* Sir E. Lionel, C.B.E., R.N.R.
Flitcroft, Sir Thos. Evans.
Forbes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William.
Ford, Sir Patrick Johnston, M.P.
Forde, Sir Henry J.
Fordham, Sir (H.) George.
Forrest, Sir John Wm., O.B.E.
Forrest, Sir William Croft.
Foster, Sir Harry Seymour, M.P.
Foster, Sir Thomas Gregory.
Foster, Sir William, C.I.E.
Fowler, Sir George Jefford.
Fox, Sir Francis.
Fox, Sir Frank, O.B.E.
Fox, Sir John Charles.
Frampton, Sir George, R.A.
Francis, Sir John.
Franklen, Sir Thos Mansel.
Fraser, Sir Edwd. Cleather, C.M.G.
Fraser, Sir Gordon.
Fraser, *Hon.* Sir Hugh, LL.D.
Fraser, Sir Hugh Stein.
Fraser, Sir John Foster.
Fraser, Sir (John) George.
Fraser, Sir John George, C.M.G.
Fraser, Sir James George, O.M., F.R.S.
Fremantle, Sir Selwyn Howe, C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D.
French, *Capt.* Sir Houston, C.V.O.
Frere, Sir Bartle H. T., K.C.
Friswell, Sir Charles.
Froom, Sir Arthur Hy.
Frost, Sir John Meadows.
Fry, Sir William.
Fuller, Sir Benjamin John.
Fulton, Sir Robert Fulton.
Gales, Sir Robert Richard.
Gallaghe- Sir William, C.B., I.S.O.
Galloway, Sir David James.
Galloway, Sir William.
Gamble, Sir Reginald A.
Ganga Ram, Sir, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Ganzoni, Sir John, M.P.
Gardiner, Sir Robert S.
Gardner, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. T. Agg-, M.P.
Garland, Sir S. Archibald.
Garneau, Sir (J.) George.
Gastrell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Houghton-, C.M.G.
Gauvain, Sir Henry John, M.D.
Gebbie, Sir Frederick St. John, C.I.E.
Gelder, Sir Alfred.
Gentle, Sir William B.
Ghose, Sir Charu Chunder.
Gibbons, Sir Thomas Clark Pilling, K.C.
Gibson, Sir Walter Matthew, C.V.O., I.S.O.
Giffard, Sir Henry Alex., K.C.
Giles, Sir Charles Tyrrell, K.C.
Giles, Sir Robert Sidney.
Godfrey, Sir Dan.
Godfrey, Sir Geo. Cochrane.
Godfrey, Sir Joseph E., M.B.
Goenka, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Hari Ram, C.I.E.
Goff, Sir Park, K.C., M.P.
Gold, *Maj.* Sir Archibald G.
Gollan, Sir Eby C., C.B.E., K.C.
Gollancz, Prof. Sir Hermann, D.Litt.
Gollancz, Prof. Sir Israel, D.Litt.
Gompertz, Sir Henry Hessey Johnston.
Goodman, Sir Wm. Meigh.
Goodwin, Sir William V. S. Gradwell.
Gopi Nath, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Parshit, C.I.E.
Gordon, *Hon.* Sir David John.
Gosse, Sir Edmund, C.B., LL.D.
Gott, Sir Benjamin S.
Gould, *Col. Hon.* Sir Albert John, V.D.
Gour, Sir Hari Singh, D.C.L.
Gower, Sir Robt. Vaughan, O.B.E., M.P.
Graham, Sir Cecil W. N.
Graham, Sir Robert.
Graham, *Hon.* Sir Thos. Lynedoch.
Graham, Sir William.
Granger, His Hon. Sir Thos. Colpitts.
Grannum, Sir Edward Allan, C.M.G.
Gray, *Maj.* Sir Ernest.
Gray, Sir Reginald, K.C.
Greaves, Sir William Ewart.
Greaves, *Hon.* Sir Wm. H.
Green, Sir John Little, O.B.E.
Greenhill, Sir A. George, F.R.S.
Greenwood, Sir George.
Greer, *Hon.* Sir F. Arthur.
Greer, Sir Harry.
Gregg, Sir Henry.
Gregory, Sir John Roger Burrow.
Gregory, Sir Richd. Arman.
Greig, Col. Sir James Wm., C.B., K.C., V.D.
Greig, Sir Robert B., LL.D.
Grey, Sir Geo. Duncan, LL.D.
Grice, Sir John.
Grierson, Sir Philip J. H.
Griffin, Sir Charles James.
Griffin, Sir Henry Daly.
Griffith, Sir John Purser.
Griffith, Sir W. Brandford, C.B.E.
Grubb, Sir Howard, F.R.S.
Grundy, Sir Cuthbert C.
Gunson, Sir James Henry, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Gurney, Sir Eustace.

Guthrie, Sir James.
Hacking, Sir James
Hallow, Sir Frederick Austin, C.S.I.O.
Hacow, Sir William H., C.I.E., M.V.O.D.
Haggis, Sir James Ellison.
Haldane, Sir William S.
Hall, Sir E. Marshall., K.C.
Hall, Sir Henry, L.S.O.
Hall, Sir Henry James.
Hall, Sir Hugh.
Halliday, Sir Fredk. Loch, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Hamer, Sir Wm. Heaton, M.D.
Hamilton, *Maj.* Sir Colling-wood G. C.
Hamilton, Sir Daniel M.
Hamilton, Sir Robert Wm. M.P.
Handover, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry George.
Hanson, Sir Philip H., C.B.
Hardie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David.
Hardman, Sir Charles Brien.
Hardy, Sir William Bate, F.R.S.
Harper, Sir Edgar Josiah.
Harrington, Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley.
Hairison, Sir Edwd. Richard.
Harrowing, Sir John Henry.
Hart, Sir William Edward, O.B.E.
Hartley, Sir Percival Horton Smith, C.V.O., M.D.
Hartnoll, Sir Henry S.
Hartog, Sir Philip Joseph, C.I.E.
Harty, Sir Herbert Hamilton.
Harvey, Sir John Martin-.
Harvey, Sir Robert.
Haslam, Sir Alfred Seale.
Hastings, Sir George, M.D.
Hastings, Sir Patrick, K.C.
Hatt, Sir Harry Thomas.
Hanltain, *Hon.* Sir Fredk. Wm. Stoss.
Haward, Sir Henry E.
Hawkey, Sir Alfred James.
Hawkins, Sir Anthony Hope.
Hawkins, Sir Benjamin.
Hayward, Sir Thomas W.
Heald, Sir Benjamin, Herbert, V.D.
Hearn, *Col.* Sir Gordon Risley, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Heaton, Sir Joseph J.
Hedgeom, Sir John Maynard.
Helme, Sir Norval W.
Henderson, Prof. Sir James B.
Henderson, Sir Robert H., C.I.E.
Henderson, Sir Thomas.
Henderson, Sir William, C.B.
Henry, Sir John
Henry, *Col.* Sir William D., C.I.E., V.D.
Heuschel, Sir Geo., MUS.DOC.
Hepburn, Sir Harry Frankland.
Hepper, *Col.* Sir Harry A. L.
Herchenroder, Sir Furey Alf.
Hereje, Sir Francis Hugh George, C.B.E.
Hewat, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John, M.B.
Hewett, Sir Frederick S., M.V.O.
Heyman, Sir Hermaa M.
Hiam, Sir Fred.
Hicks, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Maxwell, C.B.E.
Hidayatallah, *Khan Bahadur Shaikh* Sir Ghulam Husain.
Higgins, Sir Sydney Geo., C.B.E.
Higham, Sir Chas. F.
Highet, Sir Robt. Swan, C.B.E.
Hill, Sir George Rowland.
Hill, *Hon.* Sir Maurice, K.C.
Hinsbury, Sir Wm. Henry.
Hinchcliffe, Sir James F.
Hindley, Sir Clement D. M., V.D.
Hindley, Sir John Scott.
Hodgson, Sir William.
Hogg, Hon. Sir D. McGarel, K.C., M.P.
Hogg, Sir Malcolm N.
Hohler, Sir Gerald Fitzroy, K.C., M.P.
Ho Kai, Sir, C.M.G.
Holberton, Sir Edgar J., C.B.E.
Holden, Sir Edward Thos.
Holdsworth, Sir Charles.
Holiday, Sir Frederick C.
Holland, Sir Arthur.
Holmes, Sir Charles John.
Holmwood, Sir Herbert.
Holt, *Capt.* Sir Hy. Gisborne.
Holt, Sir Herbert Samuel.
Hood, Sir Alexander Jarvie.
Hope, Hon. Sir A., M.P.
Hope, Sir Herbert James.
Hopkins, Sir Frederick G., D.SC.
Hopkinson, Sir Alfred, K.C., M.P.
Hopwood, Sir William.
Hordern, Sir Samuel.
Horne, Sir Jas. Allan.
Hornsby, Sir Bertram, C.B.E.
Horridge, *Hon.* Sir Thos. G.
Horsford, Hon. Sir Wm. Hy.
Hose, Sir John Walter, C.S.I.
Hosking, *Hon.* Sir John Hy., K.C.
Ho Tung, Sir Robert.
Hudson, Sir Leslie Sewell
Hughes, *Hon.* Sir Thomas.
Hughes, Sir Thomas John.
Hughes, Sir Thomas Raffles, K.C.
Hughman, Sir Ernest M.
Hulett, *Hon.* Sir Jas. Liege.
Hume, Sir George Hopwood, M.P.
Humphery, Sir John.
Humphreys, Sir Travers.
Humphries, Sir Sydney R. White.
Hunt, Sir John, O.B.E.
Hunter, Sir George.
Hunter, Sir John Herbert.
Hunter, Sir Mark Somers.
Hussey, Sir George.
Hutchinson, Sir G. Thompson.
Hutchinson, Sir Sydney H. C.
Hyde, Sir Clarendon G.
Hyett, Sir Francis Adams.
Hyslop, Sir Robert Murray.
Iliffe, Sir Edward Manger, C.B.E., M.P.
Inglis, Sir Albemarle P., M.V.O., I.S.O.
Inskip, Sir Thomas Walker
Iobbard, C.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Instone, Sir Samuel.
Irvine, Sir James Colquhoun, C.B.E., D.SC.
Irwin, Sir John.
Ismail Sait, *Khan Bahadur* Sir, Haji.
Jackson, Sir Barry Vincent.
Jackson, Sir Henry, M.P.
Jackson, Sir J. Ernest, C.I.E.
Jackson, Sir Percy Richard.
Jaffé, Sir Otto.
Jaffer, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Ebrahim Haroon.
Jaffrey, Sir Thomas.
James, Sir Edward B.
James, *Hon.* Sir Walter, K.C.
James, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Bernard, C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Jaquet, Sir Robt. G., C.I.E.
Jeppe, Sir Julius, C.B.E.
Jodrell, Sir Neville P.
John, Sir Edwin, C.B.E.
John, Sir Wm Goscombe, R.A.
Johnson, Sir Benjamin S.
Johnson, Sir Stanley.
Johnston, Sir Christopher N., K.C. (Lord Sands).
Johnstone, Sir Robert S.
Jones, Sir John Morris-.
Jones, Sir Robt. Armstrong, M.D.
Jones, Sir William S. Glyn-.
Jones, Sir Wm. G. Yarworth-.
Joseph, *Capt.* Sir F. L'Estrange, C.B.E.
Joyce, Rt. Hon. Sir M. Ingle.
Jury, Sir William F.
Jute, Col. Sir Henry H., K.C.
Jwala Prasad, *Rai Bahadur*, Sir.
Kay, Sir Robt. Newbold.
Kay, Sir William.
Kaye, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Cecil, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Kearney, Sir Francis Edgar.
Keeble, Sir Frederick Wm., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Keeling, Sir Hugh T., C.S.I.
Kendall, Sir Samuel R.
Keith, Sir Arthur, M.D.
Keith, Sir Henry S.
Keith, Sir William John, C.I.E.
Kelly, Sir Henry Greene.
Kelly, Sir Samuel, C.B.E.
Keltie, Sir John Scott, F.R.G.S.
Kemnal, Sir James, F.R.S.E.
Kennedy, Sir Alex. B. W.
Kennedy, Sir Alex. McA.
Kenrick, Sir Geo. Hamilton.
Kerly, Sir Duncan M., K.C.
Kershaw, Sir Leonard Wm.
Key, *Maj.* Sir Aston M. C. Yorke, C.B.
Keymer, Sir Daniel Thos., O.B.E.
Kidman, Sir Sidney.
Killik, Sir Stephen.
King, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir C. Wallis, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
King, Sir Frederic Truby, C.M.G., M.D.
King, Sir Geo. Anthony.
Kingsmill, *Adm.* Sir Chas. E.
Kinsey, Sir Joseph Jas.
Kirby, Sir Horace Westburn.
Kirk, Sir Amos Child.
Kirkpatrick, Sir Cyril R. S.
Kirkwood, Sir Walter G. C.
Knibbs, Sir George H., C.M.G.
Kothari, Sir Jehangir Hormasji, O.B.E.
Kotze, *Hon.* Sir John Gilbert.
Kotze, Sir Robert Nelson.
Krishnaraja puram Palekondal Puttanna Chetty, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir, C.I.E.
Kurma, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Venkata Reddi Nayudu Garu.
Kyd, Sir David Hope, LL.D.
Lacey, Sir Francis Edm.
Lallubhai Asharam Shah, Sir.
Lamb, Sir Ernest H., C.M.G.
Lancaster, Sir William J.
Land, Sir Harry Philip Pownell, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Lang, *Hon.* Sir Frederic W.
Langerman, Sir Jan W. S.
Laporte, *Hon.* Sir Hormisdas.
Larmor, Sir Joseph, F.R.S.
Lascelles, Sir Alfred Geo.
Lathlain, Sir Wm. Francis.
Lauder, Sir Harry.
Lavery, Sir John, R.A.
Lawrence, Rt. Hon. Sir Paul Ogden.
Lawrence, Sir Walter.
Leclézio, Sir Eugène P. J.
Ledgard, Sir Henry.
Lees, Sir Wm. Clare, O.B.E.
Legge, Sir Thomas Morison, C.B.E., M.D.
Leggett, *Maj.* Sir Edward H. M., D.S.O.
Leishman, Sir James.
Lemieux, *Hon.* Sir François K.
Lennard, Sir Thos. Joseph.
Lennard, Sir Fiennes Cecil Arthur Barrett-.
Leslie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Bradford, O.B.E.
Levison, Sir Leon.
Levy, Sir John Arthur.
Lewis, Sir Alfred Edward.
Lewis, Sir Thos., C.B.E., M.D.
Lewis, Sir Walter Llewellyn.
Liddell, Sir Robert M.
Lidiard, Sir Herbert.
Lindsay, Sir D'Arcy, C.B.E.
Linthorne, Sir Richard Roope, C.B.E.
Lister, Sir Fredk. Spencer.
Lister, Sir Robt. Ashton, C.B.E.
Lithiby, Sir John, C.B.
Lockhart, Sir James.
Lockhart, Sir Rob. C.
Lockyer, Sir Nicholas Colston, C.B.E., I.S.O.
Lodge, Sir Oliver, F.R.S.
Lodge, Prof. Sir Richard.
London, Sir Stanford, O.B.E.
Long, Sir James.
Longbottom, Sir Benjamin.
Lorden, Sir John William.
Lorimer, Sir Robert S., A.R.A.
Love, Sir Joseph C.
Low, Sir Sidney James.
Lowe, Sir Maurice.
Lucas, *Hon.* Sir Edward.
Luke, Sir John Pearce, C.M.G.
Lunn, Sir George.
Lunn, Sir Henry S., M.D.
Luscombe, Sir John Henry.
Lush, *Hon.* Sir C. Montague.
Lutyens, Sir Edwin L., R.A.
Lyle, Sir Charles P. L.
Lyndon, Sir Thomas Rankeu.
Lynch, Sir Henry Joseph.
Lynn, Sir Robert John, M.P.
Lyon, Sir Alexander.
Lyons, Col. Sir Henry George, F.R.S.
Macaskie, *Hon.* Sir Andries.
McCardie, *Hon.* Sir H. Alfred.
McClean, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Kennedy.
McCormick, Sir William Symington.
Maccoy, Sir John.
McCrae, *Col.* Sir George, D.S.O., V.D.
McCrail, Sir William Jas.
McCullagh, Sir Crawford.
MacDonald, *Hon.* Sir Hugh J., K.C.
Macdonald, Sir Donald.
Macdonell, Sir Philip James.
Macdougall, Sir Alexander Macleay.
McFadyean, Sir Andrew.
McFadyean, Sir John.
MacFarland, Sir John Hy., LL.D.
McGavin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Donald Johnstone, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
Macgregor, Sir James Comyn, C.M.G.
Machin, Sir Stanley.
Macintosh, Sir William.
McIver, *Maj.* Sir Charles.
McKay, Sir George Mills.
MacKenna, Sir James, C.I.E.
Mackenzie, Sir Hector Wm. Gavin, M.D.
Mackenzie, Sir Wm. Leslie.
Mackinder, Rt. Hon. Sir Halford J.

Mackinnon, *Hon.* Sir Frank Douglas.
Mackintosh Sir Harold Vincent.
Macklin, Sir James.
Maclean, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ewen John, M.D.
McLean, Sir Robert.
Macleod, Sir Norman C.
Macmillan, Sir Frederick O.
McNaghten, Sir Henry Pelham Wentworth.
Macphail, *Maj.* Sir Andrew, O.B.E., M.D.
Macpherson, Sir Duncan J., C.I.E.
Macpherson, Sir John, C.B.
MacWatt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Charles, C.I.E., I.M.S.
McWhae, *Hon.* Sir John
Maddock, Sir Simon Wm.
Maddocks, Sir Henry, K.C.
Magniac, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Charles Lane, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Maguire, Sir Alexander Herbt.
Major, *Hon.* Sir Charles Hy.
Mallet, Sir Charles Edward.
Mallet, Sir Claude C., C.M.G.
Mallinson, Sir Dyson.
Mandleberg, Sir G. Charles
Manifold, *Hon.* Sir Walter S.
Mann, Sir Donald Daniel.
Mann, Sir T. Duncombe.
Manners, *Maj.* Sir George P. J.
Manville, Sir Edward.
Margerison, Sir Lawrence, C.B.E.
Marks, Sir G. Croydon, C.B.E.
Marriott, Sir John A. R., M.P.
Maraden, Sir Thos. R., C.B.E.
Marshall, Sir John H., O.B.E., D.Litt.
Marston, Sir Charles, K.C.
Martel, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Philip, C.B.
Marten, Sir Amberson B.
Martin, Sir Edward.
Martin, Sir James.
Matthews, Sir Herbert.
Matthew, Sir John B., K.C.
Matthews, Sir Thomas.
Mattinson, Sir Miles, K.C.
Maule, Sir Robert.
Mawson, Sir Douglas, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Maxwell, Sir Frederic Mackenzie.
Maxwell, Sir William.
May, Sir Chichester Gould, M.D.
Mears, Sir Grimwood.
Mecredy, Sir James.
Meff, Sir William.
Mehta, Sir Bezonji Dadabhoy
Mehta, Sir Chunilal Vijbukhandas.
Mehta, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Mehta, Sir Manubhai Nandshankar, C.S.I.
Mellor, Sir George.
Mendl, Sir Charles.
Menendez, *Maj.* Sir (M.) Raymond.
Mercieca, *Hon.* Sir Arturo, Lt.-Col.
Meyer, Sir Robert.
Michell, *Hon.* Sir Lewis, C.V.O.
Michelli, Sir Pietro J., C.M.G.
Middlebrook, Sir William.
Middleton, Sir John Page.
Miers, Sir Henry Alex.
Miles, Sir John Charles.
Miller, *Hon.* Sir Edward.
Miller, Sir Francis Henry.
Miller, Sir Frederick Dawson, K.C.S.I.
Milligan, Sir William, M.D.
Mills, Sir William.
Mitchell, Sir John.
Mitchell, Sir William Lane, M.P.
Mitter, Sir Provash Chandra, C.I.E.
Molteno, *Hon.* Sir James Tennant, K.C.
Money, Sir Leo Chiozza.
Moneypenny, Sir Frederick W., C.S., C.B.E.
Montague, Sir Ernest Wm. Sanders.
Monteath, Sir Ruthven G.
Montgomery, Sir Matthew Walker.
Moody, Sir George Edward James.
Moore, Sir Fredk. William.
Moore, Sir Harold J. de Courcy.
Moore, Sir John Wm., M.D.
Moorhouse, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Morcom, Sir William John.
Morgan, *Col.* Sir Charles Langbridge, C.B.E.
Morgan, *Maj.* Sir David H.
Morris, Sir Samuel M.
Morrison, Sir William.
Morse, Sir George Henry.
Mosley, Sir Alexander, C.M.G.
Mottram, Sir Thos. Harry, C.B.E.
Moulden, Sir Frank Beaumont.
Muhammad Abdul Raoof, *Khan Bahadur.* Sir *Saiyid*,
Muhammad Fakhruddin, *Khan Bahadur* Sayed, Sir.
Muhammad Ikbal, Dr. *Sheikh* Sir.
Muhammad Israr Hasan *Khan*, *Khan Bahadur*, Sir, C.I.E.
Muhammad Rafiq, Sir.
Muhammad Yusuf, *Haji*, Sir.
Muir, Sir Thomas, C.M.G.
Mules, Sir Horace G., C.S.I., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Mullens, Sir John Ashley.
Mullick, Sir Basanta Kumar.
Munroe, Sir Harry Courthope, K.C.
Murison, Sir William.
Murray, Sir David, K.A.
Murray, Sir George S.
Murray, Sir Hugh, C.I.E., M.D.
Murray, Sir James.
Murton, Sir Walter, C.B.
Musgrave, Sir Christopher George.
Myles, Sir Thos., C.B., M.D.
Napier, Sir Walter J., D.C.L.
Nariman, Sir Tremuiji Bhikaji.
Nall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Joseph, D.S.O., M.P.
Nash, Sir Vincent.
Nath, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Purohit Gopi, C.I.E.
Needham, Sir Christopher T.
Needham, Sir George Wm.
Neill, Sir Thomas.
Nelson, Sir Hugh.
Nelson, Sir Frank, M.P.
Nettleton, Sir Sydney C. K. F.
Nevill, Sir Walter P.
New, Sir Henry Francis.
Newbolt, Sir Francis G., K.C.
Newbolt, Sir Hy. J., C.H., D.Litt.
Newbould, Sir Babington B.
Newman, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John R. Prettyman.
Neylan, Sir Daniel, C.B.E.
Nicholl, *Com.* Sir Edward, R.N.R.
Nicholls, Sir Henry Alfred Alford, C.M.G.
Nicholls, *Hon.* Sir Herbert.
Nicholls, Sir Wm. Edgar.
Nicholson, Sir Arthur.
Nicholson, Sir John Rumney, C.M.G.
Nield, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert, K.C.
Noble, Sir William.
Norman, Sir Fredk. John.
Norris, Sir Hy. George.
North, Sir Jonathan.
Nunan, Sir Joseph D., K.C.
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Oatley, Sir George Herbert.
Obegeeckere, Sir Christoffel.
O'Connell, Sir John Robt.
O'Connell, Sir Peter.
O'Connor, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Frederick Travers, C.B.E., C.V.O.
O'Conor, Rt. Hon. Sir James, K.C.
O'Donohoe, Sir James.
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Oldfield, Sir Francis Du Pre.
Oldroyd, Sir Mark.
Oliver, Sir Thomas, M.D.
O'Malley, Sir Edwd. L.
Omar, Maj. Sir Lutfia, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, O.B.E.
Oppenheimer, Sir Ernest.
Orange, Sir Hugh W., C.B., C.I.E.
Ord, Sir Julian Walter.
Ormond, Sir Herbert John.
Otter, Sir John Lonsdale.
Outerbridge, Sir Joseph.
Owen, Sir Isambard, M.D.
Owen, Sir James G.
Owens, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. J., C.B.
Oxley, Sir Alfred James Rice-, C.B.E.
Packard, Sir Edward.
Paish, Sir George.
Parker, Sir George Phillips.
Parkinson, Sir Albert Lindsay.
Parkinson, Sir Thos. W., M.D.
Parlett, Sir Harold George, K.C.
Parr, Sir Robert John, O.B.E.
Parsons, Sir John Herbert, D.Sc.
Partridge, Sir Bernard.
Paton, Sir James Wallace.
Paulin, Sir David.
Peacock, Sir Peter.
Peacock, Sir Robert, M.V.O.
Peake, Sir Arthur Cowson.
Pearce, Sir Edward Charles.
Pearse, Sir William.
Pearson, Sir Louis Frederick, C.B.E.
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Pepys, *Col.* Sir Hy. M., C.V.O.
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Perry, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Allan, M.D.
Perry, Sir Edwin Cooper.
Perry, Sir Wm. Paine, C.B.
Peter, Sir John Charles.
Peters, Sir George.
Petrie, Sir Charles.
Petrie, Prof. Sir William M. F., F.R.S.
Petter, Sir Ernest W.
Pettigrew, Sir Andrew Hislop.
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Phillips, Sir John, M.D.
Phillips, Sir William Watkin.
Phipps, Sir Edmd. B., C.B.
Pickford, Sir Alfred Donald.
Piggott, Sir Theodore Caro.
Pigott, Sir Thos. Digby, C.B.
Pilditch, Sir Philip E., M.P.
Pilter, Sir John, O.B.E.
Pinero, Sir Arthur Wing.
Pink, Sir Harold Rufus.
Platt, Sir Thomas Comyn, M.P.
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Pocock, Sir Sidney J.
Poland, Sir H. Bodkin, K.C.
Pole, Sir Felix John Clewett.
Pollard, Sir Geo. Herbert.
Pollock, Sir Adrian Donald Wilde.
Pollock, Sir Edward James.
Pollock, Sir Henry Edward, K.C.
Porter, Sir William Haldane, C.B.
Powell, Sir Robt. Leonard.
Power, Sir Samuel M., C.B.
Pownall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Asshetон, O.B.E., T.D., N.P.
Prain, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.M.S.
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Prestige, *Maj.* Sir John Theodore.
Preston, Sir Walter Reuben.
Price, Sir Keith Wm.
Price, Sir William.
Prideaux, Sir Walter S.
Priestley, Sir Arthur.
Priestley, Sir Wm. E. B.
Priestman, Sir John.
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Pritchard, Sir Albert Edward.
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Prout, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. T., C.B., O.B.E., M.B.
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Quick, *Hon.* Sir John.
Quin, Sir Stephen B.
Quinn, Sir Patrick, M.V.O.
Rae, Sir Henry Norman.
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Raghupati Venkataratnam Nayudao Garu, M. R. Ry. *Diwan Bahadur*, Sir.
Ramaswami Sivan, Sir Ponnambalam, C.M.G., K.C.
Ramsay, Sir William M., D.D.
Ramsden, Sir William.
Randall, Sir Henry E.
Randles, Sir John S.
Ranger, Sir Washington, D.C.L.
Rankin, Sir George Claus.
Raoof, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Muhammed Abdul Saiyid.
Rason, *Hon.* Sir Cornthwaite H.
Raws, *Col.* Sir Wm. Lennon, C.B.E.
Rawson, Sir Alfred C., M.P.
Ray, Sir Prafulla Chandra, C.I.E.
Raynor, Sir Wm. Pick.
Read, Sir Alfred Henry.
Read, Sir C. Hercules, F.S.A.
Redford, Sir Edward P. W., K.C.
Reed, *Col.* Sir Joseph.
Rees, Sir W. Beddoe, M.P.
Reichel, Sir Harry.
Reid, Sir Arthur Hay S.
Reid, Sir William, M.B.E.
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Reynolds, Sir Frank Umhlali.
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Rhodes, Sir Edward.
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Rice, Sir William George.
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Richardson, Sir Alexander.
Richardson, *Col.* Sir Philip Wigham, O.B.E., V.D., M.P.

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Rigg, Sir Edward, C.B., C.V.O., I.S.O.
Ritchie, Sir Adam Beattie.
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Robertson, Sir John, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D.
Robertson, Sir Johnston Forbes.
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Robinson, Sir John.
Robinson, Sir John Holdsworth.
Robinson, Sir Rd. Atkinson.
Robinson, Sir Sydney M.
Robinson, Sir Thos. Wm., O.B.E., M.B.
Robinson, Sir Thos. Wm.
Robinson, Sir Wm. Henry.
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Roche, Sir George.
Roden, Sir Robert Blair.
Roe, Sir Chas. Arthur.
Roffey, Sir George Walter.
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Rogers, Sir Hallewell.
Rogers, Sir Hy. Montagu.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Leonard, C.I.E., M.D.
Ronuet, *Hon.* Sir Mark Lemon.
Ronald, Sir Landon.
Roney, Sir Ernest.
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Rose, Sir Thos. Kirke.
Rosling, Sir Edward.
Ross, Sir Edward Denison, C.I.E., Ph.D.
Ross, Sir John, LL.D.
Ross, Sir John (*N.Z.*).
Rowbotham, Sir Thomas.
Rowland, Sir Leonard Bromfield.
Roy, Sir Ganendro Prosad.
Royle, Sir George, C.B.E.
Rushton, Sir Arnold.
Russell, Sir Charles L. S.
Russell, Sir Edward John, O.B.E.
Rutherford, Sir Ernest, O.M., F.R.S.
Rutherford, Sir Ernest V. B., O.B.E.
Rutherford, Sir Robert.
Rutledge, Sir John Guy, K.C.
Rylands, Sir Wm. Peter.
Salter, *Hon.* Sir A. Cavell.
Saltmarsh, Rt. Hon. George.
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir Harry S.
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Sanderson, Sir Chas. Claxton.
Sanderson, Sir Lancelot, K.C.
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Sargant, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hy.
Sargeant, Sir Alfred Read
Sarkar, Sir Nilratan, M.D.
Sathappa, *Diwan Bahadur*, Sir Chettiar.
Savill, Sir Edwin.
Sceberras, Sir Filippo, M.D.
Schafer, Sir Ed. A. Sharpey.
Schuster, Prof. Sir Arthur, F.R.S.
Schwabe, Sir Walter G. S., K.C.
Scott, Sir Benjamin.
Scott, Sir Gilbert, F.R.I.B.A.
Scott, Sir John Hardey.
Scott, Sir Leslie, K.C., M.P.
Scott, Sir Robt. Forsyth, LL.D.
Scrutton, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Edward.
Seager, Sir William H.
Seal, Sir Brajendranath, D.Sc.
Seaman, Sir Owen.
Segrave, *Capt.* Sir Thomas George, C.B.E., R.N.R.
Semple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, M.D.
Senier, Sir Fredc. William.
Sennett, Sir Richard Christopher.
Serjeant, Sir David Maurice.
Serjeant, *Col.* Sir William Charles Eldon, C.B.
Seth Bishashwar Das, *Rai Bahadur*, Sir.
Seth Sarupchand Hukumchand, Sir, *Rai Bahadur*.
Sethna, Sir Phiroze Cursetjee, O.B.E.
Shadi Lal, Sir.
Sharkey, Sir Seymour J., M.D.
Sharp, Sir Henry, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Sharpe, Sir Montagu, K.C.
Shaw, Sir Archibd. McInnes, C.B.
Shaw, Sir Geo. Watson, C.S.I.
Shaw, Sir Walter Sydney.
Shaw, Sir Wm. Napier, F.R.S.
Shead, Sir Samuel G.
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Shedden, Sir George
Shee, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Martin Archer, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Shentall, Sir Ernest.
Sherlock, Sir Alfred Parke.
Shields, Sir Douglas.
Shipstone, Sir Thomas.
Short, Sir Frank, R.A.
Shou-Son, Sir Chow.
Sim, *Hon.* Sir William Alexander.
Simpson, Sir Clement B.
Simpson, Sir James.
Simpson, Sir Jas. Fletcher.
Simpson, Sir John Hope, C.I.E.
Simpson, Prof. Sir Wm. J. R., C.M.G.
Sims, Sir Thomas, C.B.
Sinclair, Sir Robert.
Sitwell, Sir Sidney A. H.
Sivagnanam, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Tinnevelley Nellaiyappa Pillai.
Skinner, Sir Henry Ross.
Skinner, Sir Sydney Martyn.
Sladden, Sir Julius.
Sleigh, Sir Wm. Lowrie.
Slesser, Sir Henry, K.C., M.P.
Slingo, Sir William.
Smalley, Sir Herbert, M.D.
Smith, Sir Cecil Harcourt, C.V.O.
Smith, Sir Clarence.
Smith, Sir E. C. Wyldbore.
Smith, Very Rev. Sir Geo. Adam.
Smith, Sir James.
Smith, Sir Jonah Walker.
Smith, Sir Lindsey.
Smith, Sir Philip Colville, C.B.E.
Smith, Sir Thomas, V.D.
Smith, Sir Thomas James, C.B.E.
Smith, Sir Wm. Edward, C.B.
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Smith, Sir Alfred van Waterschoodt Lucie-.
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Smith, Sir Hy. Moncrieff, C.I.E.
Smith, Sir Henry Scott.
Smith, Sir Henry Whitehead, C.B.E.
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Smyly, Sir William J., M.D.
Snell, Sir Robert Middleton Watson-.
Soundy, Sir John Thos., C.B.E.
Soward, Sir Alfred W., C.B.
Spencer, Sir William John.
Speed, Sir Edwin Arney.
Spence, Sir Reginald Arthur.
Spencer, Sir Charles Gordon.
Spencer, Sir J. Ernest.
Spicer, Sir Evan.
Spilsbury, Sir Bernard Hy., M.B.
Sprigge, Sir Squire, M.D.
Sprott, Sir Fredk. L.
Spurgeon, Sir Arthur.
Stabb, Sir Newton John, O.B.E.
Stanes, Sir Robert.
Stanton, Sir Herbert Edwin Pelham Hughes-, K.A.
Stanyon, *Col.* Sir Henry J., C.I.E., V.D.
Starmer, Sir Chas. Walter.
Stavridi, Sir John.
Statham, *Hon.* Sir Charles Ernest.
Stenning, Sir Alex. Rose
Stephen, Sir Harry L.
Stephens, Sir Alfred.
Stephens, Sir William.
Stephenson, Sir Albert Frederick.
Stephenson, Sir Guy, C.B.
Sterry, Sir Wasey, C.B.E.
Stevenson, Sir Edmond S.
Steward, Sir Hy. A. Holden.
Stoll, Sir Oswald.
Stockton, Sir Edwin F.
Stone, Sir Charles.
Stone, Sir Joseph Hy., C.I.E.
Stonehouse, Sir Edmund.
Storrs, Sir Ronald, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Strangman, Sir Thos. Joseph.
Strong, Sir Archibald T.
Stuart, Sir Louis, C.B.E.
Studd, Sir Kynaston, O.B.E.
Stuart, Sir Robert F.
Sugden, Sir Wilfd. Hart., M.P.
Sukhdeo Pershad, *Rao Bahadur Pandit*, Sir, C.I.E.
Sulman, Sir John, F.R.I.B.A.
Sundar Singh, *Sardar Bahadur* Majithia, Sir, C.I.E.
Sutherland, Sir Geo. H.
Swift, *Hon.* Sir Rigby.
Swifte, Sir Ernest G., K.C.
Symonds, Sir Alfred Percival.
Tagore, Maharaja Sir Prodyat Kumar.
Tagore, Sir Rabindranath.
Tait, Sir Thomas.
Talbot, *Hon.* Sir George John.
Tallis, Sir George.
Tansley, Sir Henry, C.B., I.S.O.
Tata, Sir Dorabji Jamsetji.
Taylor, Sir Allen.
Taylor, Sir Andrew Thomas.
Taylor, Sir Fredk. Williams-.
Taylor, Sir Herbert John.
Taylor, Sir Richd. Stephens.
Taylor, Sir Thomas.
Tedder, Sir Arthur John, C.B.
Tegart, Sir Chas. Augustus, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Temple, Sir Alfred George, F.S.A.
Terry, Sir Richard R.
Thakurdas, Sir Purshottamdas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
Thane, Sir George Dancer, F.R.C.S.
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Thomas, Sir (Abraham) Garrod, M.D.
Thomas, Sir Brumwell.
Thomas, Sir Illtyd.
Thomas, Sir William Hy., M.B.E.
Thompson, Sir William John
Thomson, Sir Joseph J., O.M., D.Sc.
Thomson, Sir St. Clair.
Thomson, Sir William.
Thornycroft, Sir John, F.R.S.
Tilden, Prof. Sir Wm. Aug., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Tirard, Sir Nestor J. C., M.D.
Tirumalai Desika Acharitar Avargal, M.R. Ry., *Diwan Bahadur*, Sir.
Tobin, His Honour Judge Sir Alfred A., K.C.
Todd, Sir Wm. A. Forster.
Tomes, Sir Charles S., F.R.S.
Tomkins, Sir Lionel Linton, C.I.E.
Tomlin, *Hon.* Sir Thomas J. C.
Tomlinson, Sir Thomas S.
Towle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Wm., C.B.E.
Towle, Sir William.
Towse, Sir J. Wrench.
Tredgold, Sir Clarkson Henry
Tripal, *Maj.* Sir Francis.
Tritton, Sir William A.
Trotter, Sir Victor M. C.
Tuohil, Sir William.
Tudor, Sir Daniel Thos.
Turner, Sir John.
Turner, Sir Montagu C.
Turner, Sir Skinner.
Turner, Sir Wm. George.
Turney, John.
Twomey, Sir Daniel H. R.
Underhill, Sir Arthur
Urquhart, Sir James.
Urwick, Sir Henry.
Usher, Sir Thomas Hunter.
Utting, Sir John
Vaccha, Sir Dinshah Edalji.
Vakil, *Capt. Sardar* Sir Rustom Jehangir.
Van Boeschoten, Sir Johannes J.
Van der Meulen, Sir Fredk A., O.B.E.
Van Hulsteyn, Sir Willem.
Varjivandas, Sir Jugmohandas.
Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, Sir
Vasudeva Raja, Sir Vengunad Raja, C.I.E.
Veno, Sir William Henry.
Verco, Sir Joseph Cooke, M.D.
Verrall, Sir Thos. Jenner, LL.D.
Vicars, Sir John.
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Vincent, Sir Hugh Corbet
Vine, Sir Somers, C.M.G.
Vousden, Sir Francis Minchin, C.B.E.
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Wadia, Sir Hormasji Ardeshir.
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Waley, *Capt.* Sir Fredk. Geo., C.B.E.
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Walker, Prof. Sir James.
Walker, Sir John W. Thomson-, O.B.E.
Walker, Sir Norman, M.D.
Walker, Sir William, C.B.E.
Wallace, Sir Robert, K.C.
Wallis, Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Power.
Wallis, Sir Whitworth.
Walmsley, Sir Hugh.

Walsh, Sir Cecil, K.C.
Walston, Sir Charles.
Walters, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Tudor.
Walters, Sir W. Howell.
Walton, Sir Geo. O'Donnell.
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Waring, Sir Holburt Jacob, C.B.E., F.R.C.S.
Warner, Sir Geo. Frederic.
Warren, Sir Alfred H., O.B.E.
Waterhouse, Sir Herbert Furnivall, M.D.
Waters, Sir Harry George.
Watson, Sir Arthur, C.B.E.
Watson, Sir Francis, M.P.
Watson, Sir Logie Pirie.
Watson, Sir Malcolm, M.D.
Watson, Sir William, LL.D.
Watt, Sir George, C.I.E.
Wayland, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Abraham.
Webb, Sir Chas. Morgan, C.I.E.
Webb, Sir Montagu de P., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Wedgwood, Sir Ralph Lewis, C.B., C.M.G.
Welby, Sir Geo. Earle, C.M.G.
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Wells, Sir William Hy.
Wessels, *Hon.* Sir Johannes W.
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Wheatley, Sir Zachariah.
Wheeler, Sir Wm. Ireland De C., M.D.
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Whitehead, Sir Henry.
Whiteside, Sir Cuthbert Wm.
Whitla, Sir Wm., M.D.
Whittaker, Sir Meredith Thompson.
Wickham, Sir H. Alexander.
Wigram, Sir Henry Francis.
Wild, Sir Ernest, K.C.
Wilkinson, Sir Wm. Henry.
Williams, Sir Dawson, C.B.E.
Williams, *Hon.* Sir Hartley.
Williams, Sir Howell Jones.
Williams, Sir I. Thomas.
Williams, Sir J. Ernest Hodder, C.V.O.
Williams, Sir John Fischer, C.B.E., K.C.
Williams, Sir Richard John.
Williamson, Sir James, C.B.
Willison, Sir John S., LL.D.
Wills, Sir Frank Wm.
Willson, Sir Walter Stuart James.
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Wilson, Sir Charles Henry, LL.D., M.P.
Wilson, Sir Jas. Glenny.
Wilson, Sir Jeremiah, C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Robert.
Wilson, Sir Thomas Saulters.
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Wilson, *Hon.* Sir John C. Dove-.
Wilson, His Hon. Judge Sir Herbert Wm. Lush-, K.C.
Wilton, Sir Thomas.
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Wishart, *Col.* Sir Sidney, V.D.
Witt, Sir Robt. Clermont, C.B.E.
Woolley, *Col.* Sir Chas. Augustus, V.D.
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Wood, Sir H. Kingsley, M.P.
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Woods, Sir Robert Hy.
Woodward, Sir Arthur Smith, F.R.S.
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Wright, Sir Bernard Swanwick.
Wright, Sir George.
Wright, *Hon.* Sir Robert Alderson.
Wright, Sir Robert Patrick.
Wynne, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Arthur, LL.D.
Yeo, Sir Alfred Wm.
Yorke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Horatio Arthur, C.B.
Young, Sir Alfred Karney.
Young, Sir Fredk. Wm.
Young, *Col.* Sir John Smith, C.V.O.
Zulfikar Ali Khan, *Khan Sir.*

THE GRAND PRIORY IN THE BRITISH REALM OF THE VENERABLE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE Order had its origin in Jerusalem and Acre, as an International lay confraternity for the relief of Crusaders, and was later sovereign in Rhodes and Malta, where its Knights kept galleys and galleons to attack the Barbary Corsairs and to prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Mediterranean, from 1530 to 1798. The work of the British Order is the control of the St. John's Association Ambulance and Brigade, and of the Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem. The Order is conferred for services in the cause of humanity throughout the Empire, and is open to both men and women. There are 5 classes: Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross; Knights and Dames of Justice and of Grace; Commanders of both sexes; Officers of both sexes; Serving Brothers and Sisters. These distinctions are notified in the *London Gazette*, but do not confer any rank or title. The ribbon of the decorations of the Order is black.

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Sub-Prior ..... Maj.-Gen. The Earl of Scarborough, G.B.E., K.C.B., T.D. A.D.C.

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St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

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Ribbon, Crimson for all Services.

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED *January 29th, 1856.*

The Victoria Cross was instituted in 1856, on the close of the Crimean War, and extended in 1911 and 1920. The decoration is worn before all others, on the left breast, and consists of a bronze Maltese Cross, 1½ inches in diameter, with the Royal Crown surmounted by a lion in the centre, and beneath there is the inscription "For Valour." A special annuity of £10 a year is granted to every recipient below Commissioned Rank, with an additional £5 a year for every bar, such bar being added for additional acts of bravery which would have entitled the recipient to the Victoria Cross if he or she had not already received it. In the event of an annuitant being unable to obtain a livelihood on leaving the service, the amount of the annuity may be increased to £50. In 1911, the right to receive the Cross was extended to Indian soldiers, and in 1920 a Royal Warrant extended the right to Matrons, Sisters and Nurses, and the Staff of the Nursing Services and other services pertaining to Hospitals and Nursing, and to Civilians of either sex regularly or temporarily under the orders, direction or supervision of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Empire.

A LIST OF SURVIVING RECIPIENTS.

Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir R. B., K.C.B., (I.A.), *Upper Swat* 1897
Addison, Rev. Wm. Robt. F., (C.F.), *Gt. War* 1916
Adlam, *Capt.* Tom Edwin (Bedf. R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Agar, *Com.* Augustine W. S., D.S.O., (R.N.), *Gt. War* 1919
Alexander, *Maj.-Gen.* E. W., C.B., C.M.G. (R.F.A.), *Gt. War* 1915
Allen, *Maj.* Wm. Barnsley, D.S.O. M.C., M.B., (R.A.M.C.), *Gt. War* 1916
Amey, *Corpl.* William (R. War. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Andrew, *Capt.* Leslie W. (N. Z. Inf.), *Gt. War* .. 1917
Angus, *L.-Corpl.* W. (H.L.I.), *Gt. War* 1915
Archibald, *Sapper* Adam, (R.E.), *Gt. War* 1918
Auten, *Lieut.-Com.* Harold, D.S.O., (R.N.R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Axford, *L.-Corpl.* Thomas L., M.M. (Aust.I.F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Aylmer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fenton J., K.C.B., (R.E.), *Hunza-Nagar* 1891
Bamford, *Maj.* Edwd., D.S.O. (R.M.L.I.), *Gt. War* 1918
Barrett, *Capt.* John (Leic. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Barker, *Maj.* Wm. G., D.S.O. (bar), M.C. (2 bars) (R.A.F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Barron, *Corpl.* Colin (Canad. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1918
Bartor, *Capt.* Fredk. M.C. (Indian Army), *Gt. War* 1915
Bassett, *Lieut.* Cyril R. G. (N. Z.), *Gt. War* 1915
Beak, *Capt.* Daniel M. Wm., D.S.O., M.C., (R. Scots Fus.), *Gt. War* 1918
Bees, *Corpl.* W. (Canad. Inf.), *S. Africa* 1901
Beesley, *Pte.* William (Rif. Brig.), *Gt. War* 1918
Best, *Corpl.* H. *Gt. War* 1918
Belcher, *Capt.* D. W. (L.R.B.), *Gt. War* 1915
Bell, *Lt.-Col.* F. W. (W. Australia), *S. Africa* 1901
Bellew, *Capt.* Edward D. (Brit. Columbia R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Bennett, *Capt.* E. P., M.C. (Worcs. R.), *Gt. War* .. 1917
Bent, *C.-S.-M.* S. J. (East Lancs. R.), *Gt. War* .. 1914
Bingham, *Capt.* Hon. E., O.B.E., (R.N.), *Gt. War* .. 1916
Bisdee, *Lt.-Col.* J. H., O.B.E. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* 1900
Bishop, *Lt.-Col.* William Avery, D.S.O. (bar), M.C., D.F.C. (Can. Cav. & R.F.C.), *Gt. War* 1917
Bissett, *Lieut.* William D. (A. & S. H.), *Gt. War* 1918
Blackburn, *Lieut.* Arthur S. (Australia), *Gt. War* 1916
Bloomfield, *Capt.* Wm. Anderson (S. Africa), *Gt. War* 1917
Bisragon, *Col.* G. H. (I.A.), *Hunza-Nagar* 1891
Bonner, *Lt.* Charles G., D.S.C. (R.N.R.), *Gt. War* .. 1917
Booth, *Capt.* Frederick C., D.C.M. (S. Africa), *Gt. War* 1917
Borella, *Lieut.* Albert C., M.M. (Australia), *Gt. War* 1918
Borton, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur D., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Lond. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Boulter, *Lt.* Wm. Ewart (N'hants R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Bourke, *Lt.-Com.* Roland, D.S.O. (R.N.V.R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Boyle, *Capt.* E. Courtney (R.N.), *Gt. War* 1915
Bradley, *Lieut.* Fredk. H. (R.F.A.), *S. Africa* 1901
Brereton, *Pte.* Alexander (Manitoba R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Brooks, *C.-Sgt.-M.* Edward (Oxf. & B. L. I.), *Gt. War* 1917
Brooks, *Sergt.* Oliver (Cold. Gds.), *Gt. War* 1915
Brown, *Corpl.* Walter Ernest, D.C.M. (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Bryan, *L.-Corpl.* Thomas (Northd. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1917
Buchanan, *Capt.* Angus (S.W. Bord.), *Gt. War* 1916
Burges, *Lt.-Col.* Dan, D.S.O. (Glouc. R.) *Gt. War.* 1918
Burman, *Sergt.* William Francis (Rif. Brig.), *Gt. War* 1917
Burt, *Corpl.* Alfred A. (Herts R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Butler, *Pte.* Wm. Boynton (W. Yorks. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Byng, *Sergt.* Robert (Welsh Gds.), *Gt. War* 1917
Byrne, *Pte.* Thomas (late Lancers), *Sudan* 1898
Caffrey, *Pte.* J. (York. and Lanc. R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Caldwell, *Sergt.* Thomas (Lanark. Yeo. & R.S. Co. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1918
Calvert, *Sergt.* Laurence, M.M. (K.O.Y.L.I.), *Gt. War* 1918
Campbell, *Capt.* Gordon, D.S.O. (R.N.), *Gt. War* .. 1917
Campbell, *Col.* John Vaughan, G.M.G., D.S.O. (Coldstr. Gds.), *Gt. War* 1916
Carmichael, *Sergt.* John (N. Staff. R.), *Gt. War* .. 1917
Carpenter, *Capt.* Alfred Fras. B. (R.N.), *Gt. War* 1918
Carroll, *Pte.* John (Aus. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Cartwright, *Pte.* George (Aust.), *Gt. War* 1918
Cator, *Sergt.* Harry (E. Surr. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Chafer, *Pte.* George W. (E. York. R.), *Gt. War* .. 1916
Chatta Singh, *Sepoy* (Bhopal Inf.), *Gt. War* 1916
Christian, *Pte.* Harry (K. O. Royal R.), *Gt. War.* 1916
Christie, *Capt.* John Alex. (Lond. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Clarke, *Sergt.-Maj.* James (Lanc. Fus.), *Gt. War.* 1918
Clements, *Corpl.* J. J. (Rimgtn's Guides), *S. Africa* 1900
Cloutman, *Maj.* Brett M., M.C. (R. E.), *Gt. War.* 1918
Cobbe, *Gen.* Sir A. S., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., A.D.C. (King's Afr. R.), *Nonali* 1902
Coffin, *Maj.-Gen.* Clifford, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. (R.E.), *Gt. War* 1917
Collins, *Sergt.* John, D.C.M. (R. Welch Fus.), *Gt. War* 1917
Coltman, *L.-Cpl.* William H., D.C.M., M.M. (N. Staff. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Colvin, *Lt.* Hugh (Chesh. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Colvin, *Col.* J. M. Colquhoun, (R.E.), *Mohmand* .. 1897
Congreve, *Gen.* Sir W. N., K.C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C. GEN. (Rif. B.), *S. Africa* 1899
Cooper, *2nd Lieut.* Edward (K.R.R.C.), *Gt. War.* 1917
Coppins, *Corpl.* Frederick George (Manitoba R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Cosgrove, *Sergt.* W. (R. Munst. F.), *Gt. War* 1915
Costello, *Brig.-Gen.* Edmond W., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., (I.A.), *Malakand* 1897
Counter, *Corpl.* Jack Thomas (King's R.), *Gt. War.* 1918
Coury, *Lt.* Gabriel G. (R.A.F.), *Gt. War* 1916
Coverdale, *Lt.* C. Harry, M.M. (Manch. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Cox, *Pte.* Christopher (Bedf. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Craig, *Lt.* J. M. M. (R.A.F.), *Gt. War* 1917
Crandon, *Pte.* H. G. (128th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1901
Crichton, *Pte.* James (Auckland R., N.Z.) *Gt. War* 1918
Crimmin, *Col.* John, C.B., C.I.E., V.D. (I.M.S.), *Burma* 1889
Cross, *Corpl.* Arthur Henry (M.G.C.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Crowe, *Capt.* John (Worc. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Cruickshank, *Pte.* Robert Edward (Lond. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Crutchley, *Lieut.* Victor Alexander, D.S.C. (R.N.), *Gt. War* 1918
Cunningham, *Pte.* John (E. York. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Currey, *Pte.* W. M. (Aust.) 1917
Curtis, *Sergt.* A. E. (E. Surrey Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Curtis, *Sergt.* Horace A. (R. Dub. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1918

Dalziel, *Driver* Henry (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Daniels, *Capt.* H., M.C. (Rif. Bgde.), *Gt. War* 1915
Darwan Sing Negi, *Naik* (Garwhal R.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Davey, *Corpl.* Phillip, M.M. (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Davies, *Corpl.* John Thomas (S. Lancs. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Davies, *Serpt.* Joseph (R. Welch Fus.), *Gt. War*.. 1916
Davies, *Col.* L. A. E. Price-, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. (K.R.R.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Davies, *Wing-Com.* Richard B., D.S.O. (A.F.C.), R.N., *Gt. War* 1916
Dawson, *Lieut.* Lennox (R.E.), *Gt. War* 1915
Day, *Corpl.* Sidney J. (Suff. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Daykins, *Sergt.* John B. (Y. & L. R.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Dean, *Capt.* Donald (R. W. Kent R.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Dean, *Lieut.* P. T. (R.N.V.R.), *Gt. War* 1918
de Wiart, *Maj.-Gen.* Adrian Carton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. (4th Dn. Gds.), *Gt. War* 1916
Dinesen, *Lieut.* Thomas (Quebec R.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Dobson, *Capt.* Claude C., D.S.O. (R.N.), *Gt. War*. 1919
Dobson, *L.-Cpl.* F. W. (Coldstr. Gds.), *Gt. War* .. 1914
Doogan, *Pte.* John (1st D.G.), *Laing's Nek* 1881
Dorrell, *Maj.* G. T., M.B.E. (R.H.A.), *Gt. War* 1914
Douglas, *Col.* H. E. M., C.M.G., D.S.O. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa* 1899
Downie, *Sergt.* Robert (R. Dub. F.), *Gt. War* 1916
Doxat, *Maj.* Alexis C. (K.R.R.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Doyle, *Serpt.-Maj.* Martin, M.M. (R. Munst. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1918
Drain, *Sergt.* J., H. C. (R.H.A.), *Gt. War* 1917
Dresser, *Pte.* Tom (Green Howards), *Gt. War* 1914
Drummond, *Lt.-Com.* Geoffrey H. (R.N.V.R.) *Gt. War*, ... 1918
Duffy, *Pte.* James (R. Innis. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1918
Dunmore, *Maj.* Earl of, D.S.O., M.V.O. (16th Lrs.), *Upper Nile* 1897
Dunstan, *Lieut.* William (Australia), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Durrant, *Corpl.* E. (Rifle Brig.), *S. Africa* 1900
Dwyer, *Lt.* John James (Aust. M.G.C.), *Gt. War* 1917
Edwards, *Corpl.* Fredk. J. (Middx. R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Edwards, *Pte.* Thos. (Black Watch), *Sudan* 1884
Edwards, *and Lieut.* Wilfrid (K. O. York. L. I.), *Gt. War* 1917
Egerton, *Sergt.* Ernest Albert (Sherwood F.), *Gt. War* 1917
Elcock, *Corpl.* Roland (Roy. Scots), *Gt. War* 1918
Engleheart, *Sergt.* H. (16th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
English, *Maj.* W. John (A.S.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Evans, *Sergt.* Arthur, D.C.M. (Linc. R.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Evans, *C.-S.-M.* George (Manch. Regt.), *Gt. War* 1916
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis Pugh, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Black Watch), *Gt. War* 1917
Farmer, *Lt.-Col.* Donald D. (King's R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Farmer, *Corpl.* J. J. (Army Hosp. Corps), *Majuba* 1881
Faulds, *Lieut.* Wm. Fredk., M.C. (S. Africa), *Gt. War* 1916
Finch, *Sergt.* N. Augustus (R.M.A.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Findlater, *Piper* G. (Gord. Highrs.), *Tirah* 1897
Findlay, *Capt.* George de C. F., M.C. (R.E.), T.F., *Gt. War* 1918
Fitzpatrick, *Pte.* F., (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa* 1879
Forshaw, *Capt.* Wm. T. (Manchester R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Foss, *Lt.-Col.* C. C., D.S.O. (Bedfs. R.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Foster, *Corpl.* Edward (E. Surr. R.), *Gt. War* .. 1917
Freyberg, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard C., C.M.G., D.S.O. (2 Bars) (Gren. Gds.), *Gt. War* 1916
Frickleton, *Lieut.* Samuel (N.Z.), *Gt. War* 1917
Frisby, *Capt.* Cyril Hubert (Cold. Gds.), *Gt. War* 1918
Fuller, *L.-Corp.* W. (Welch R.), *Gt. War* 1914
Fuller, *Lt.-Corp.* W. D. (Gren. Gds.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Garforth, *Sergt.* Chas. E. (15th Hrs.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Geary, Rev. Benj. H., C.F. (E. Surrey R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Gee, *Capt.* Robert, M.C., M.F. (Royal Fus.), *Gt. War* 1918
Gobind Singh, *Defadar* (Ind. Cav.), *Gt. War* 1918
Godley, *Pte.* Sidney F. (Roy. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1914
Good, *Corpl.* Herman James (Quebec R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Gordon, *L.-Corp.* H. S., M.M. (Aust.), *Gt. War* 1917
Gordon, *Col.* W. E., C.B.E., A.D.C. (Gord. Highl.), *S. Africa* 1900
Gorie, *Lieut.* Robert (R.F.A.), *Gt. War* 1918
Gort, *Col.* Viscount, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C. (Gren. Gds.), *Gt. War* 1918
Gosling, *Batt. Serpt.-Major* William (R.F.A.), *Gt. War* 1917
Gourley, *and Lieut.* Cyril E., M.M. (R.F.A.), *Gt. War* 1918
Graham, *Maj.* John R. N. (M.G.C.), *Gt. War* 1917
Grant, *Lt.* John (Wellington R., N.Z.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Grant, *Col.* Charles J. Wm. (I.A.), *Manipur* 1891
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* John Gilroy (I.A.), *Thibet* 1904
Greaves, *Sergt.* Fred (Sherwood F.), *Gt. War* .. 1917
Greenwood, *Lt.-Col.* Harry, D.S.O. (and Bar), M.C., (K.O.Y.L.I.), *Gt. War* 1918
Gregg, *Lieut.* Milton F., M.C. (and Bar), (Nova Scotia R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Gregg, *Sergt.* William, D.C.M., M.M. (Rif. Bgde.), *Gt. War* 1918
Grieve, *Capt.* Robert Cuthbert (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Grimbaldeston, *C.Q.M.S.* William H. (K.O.S.B.), *Gt. War* 1917
Grimshaw, *Lt.* John (Lanc. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1917
Grogan, *Brig.-Gen.* George Wm. St. G., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Worc. Regt), *Gt. War* 1918
Guy, *Com.* Basil John Douglas, D.S.O. (R.N.), *China* 1900
Haine, *Lt.* Reginald L., M.C. (H.A.C.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Hall, *Corpl.* Arthur (Aust.), *Gt. War* 1918
Halliday, *Maj.-Gen.* Lewis S. T., C.B. (R.M.L.I.), *China* 1900
Halliwell, *L.-Corpl.* Joel (Lanc. Fus.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Halloran, *Pte.* Albert (K.O. Royal R.), *Gt. War* .. 1917
Hamilton, *and Lt.* John (Australia), *Gt. War* 1915
Hamilton, *Serpt.* John Brown (High. L.I.), *Gt. War* 1917
Hanna, *Lieut.* Robert (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Hansen, *Maj.* Percy H., D.S.O., M.C. (Lincs. R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Hardham, *Maj.* W. J. (N.Z.), *S. Africa* 1901
Hart, *Gen.* Sir R. C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (R.E.), *Afghan* 1879
Harvey, *Capt.* Frederick M. W. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Harvey, *Pte.* Jack (Lond. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Harvey, *Pte.* Norman (R. Innis. F.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Harvey, *Pte.* Samuel (York & Lanc. R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Hayward, *Lieut.* Regd. F. Johnson, M.C. (Wilts R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Heaton, *Corpl.* Wm. (King's Regt.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Heavside, *Pte.* Michael (Durh. L. I.), *Gt. War* .. 1917
Hedges, *Lieut.* Frederick W. (Beds. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Henderson, *Trooper* H. S. (Bulawayo), *Rhodesia* 1896
Herring, *Maj.* Alfred Cecil (N'thants R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Hewitson, *Corpl.* James (K.O. Royal R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Hewitt, *and Lieut.* William Henry (S. Afr. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Hill, *Pte.* Albert (R. Welch Fus.), *Gt. War* 1916
Hogan, *Sergt.* (Manchester R.), *Gt. War* 1914
Holbrook, *Com.* N. D. (R.N.), *Gt. War* 1914
Holland, *Maj.* E. J. (R. Canadian Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Holland, *Capt.* John Vincent (Leinster R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Holmes, *Lieut.* F. W. (K. O. Y. L. I.), *Gt. War* .. 1914
Holmes, *Pte.* Thomas William (Can. Mtd. Rif.), *Gt. War* 1918
Hornby, *Brig.-Gen.* E. J. Phipps-, C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.), *S. Africa* 1900
Howell, *Corpl.* Geo. Julian, M.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Howse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Neville R., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S. (N.S.W. Med. Staff), *S. Africa* 1900
Hudson, *Maj.* Charles Edward, D.S.O., M.C. (Sherwood F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Huffam, Leslie James (West Riding R.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Hughes, *Pte.* Thomas (Con. Rang.), *Gt. War* 1916
Hull, *Shoeing-Smith* Chas. (23rd Lrs.), *Gt. War* .. 1916
Hunter, *Corpl.* David Ferguson (High. L.I.), *Gt. War* 1918
Hutcheson, *Capt.* Bellenden, M.C. (Can. A.M.C.), *Gt. War* 1918
Hutchinson, *Col.* E. D. Brown Synge-, C.B. (24th Hrs.), *South Africa* 1900
Hutchinson, *L.-Corp.* James (Lanc. Fus.) *Gt. War* 1916
Hutt, *Corpl.* Arthur (R. Warwick R.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Ingram, *Lt.* George M., M.M. (Australia), *Gt. War* 1918
Inkson, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar Thos., D.S.O. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa* 1900
Insall, *Squadron-Leader* Gilbert S. M., M.C. (R.A.F.), *Gt. War* 1915
Inwood, *Pte.* Reginald Roy (Aust. Imp. Fce.), *Gt. War* 1917
Ishar Singh, *Naik* (28th Punjabis), *Waziristan* .. 1921
Jacka, *Capt.* A., M.C. (Australia), *Gt. War* 1915
Jackson, *Pte.* William (Australia), *Gt. War* 1916
James, *Maj.* H., M.C. (Worcs. R.), *Gt. War* 1915
James, *Capt.* Manley Angell, M.C. (Glouc. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Jenson, *Pte.* Jorgan C. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Jerrard, *Flg.-Offr.* Alan (R.A.F.), *Gt. War* 1918

Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Dudley G., D.S.O. (bar), M.C. (S.W. Bord.), *Gt. War* 1918
Johnson, *Lt.* James (Northum. Fus.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Johnson, *Sergt.* William Hy. (Sher. F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Johnstone, *Maj.* R. (Imp. Light Horse), *S. Africa* 1899
Jones, *Col.* C. Mansel-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (W. York. R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Jones, *Pte.* Thos. Alfred, D.C.M. (Ches. R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Joynt, *Capt.* William Donovan (Anst. I.F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Judson, *and Lieut.* Reginald Stanley, D.C.M., M.M. (Auckland R., N.Z.), *Gt. War* 1918
Karnubahadur Rana, *Naik* (Gurkha Rifles), *Gt. War* 1918
Kelly, *Capt.* Henry, M.C. (bar) (W. Riding R., *Gt. War* 1916
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* John Sherwood-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Norf. R. & R. Innis. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1918
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Clark-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (bar) (Quebec R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Kenny, *Pte.* Henry (Loyal R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Kenny, *Pte.* Thomas (Durham L. I.), *Gt. War* 1916
Kenny, *Pte.* Thomas Jas. B. (Anst. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Kenny, *Sergt.* W. (Gordon H.), *Gt. War* 1915
Ker, *Capt.* Lawrence Duncan (Gordon Highrs.), *Gt. War* 1918
Kerr, *Capt.* George, M.C. (bar) (Anst.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Kerr, *Capt.* George Fraser, M.C., M.M. (Ontario R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Kerr, *Pte.* John Chipman (Canad. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1916
Keyzor, *Lieut.* Leonard (Australia), *Gt. War* 1915
Khudadad Khan, *Naik* (129th Baluch.), *Gt. War* 1914
Kinross, *Pte.* Cecil John (Canadian Inf.) *Gt. War* 1918
Kirby, *Wing-Com.* Frank H., C.B.E., D.C.M., (R.A.F.), *S. Africa* 1900
Knight, *and Lt.* Alfred J. (Sherwood F.), *Gt. War* 1917
Knight, *Capt.* H. J. (King's Regt.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Knox, *and Lieut.* Cecil Leonard, (R.E.), *Gt. War* 1911
Konowal, *Corpl.* Filip (Canadian Inf.), *Gt. War* . 1917
Kulbir Thapa, *Rifman.* (Gurkha R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Laidinw, *Sergt.* Daniel (K.O.S.B.), *Gt. War* 1915
Lala, *Jemadar* (41st Dogras), *Gt. War* 1916
Lander, *Pte.* David R. (R. Scots Fus.), *Gt. War* .. 1916
Laurent, *Sergt.* Harry John (N.Z. Rif. Bgde.), *Gt. War* 1918
Lawrence, *Lt.-Col.* B. T. T. (17th Lrs.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Lawson, *Pte.* E. (Gord. High.), *Tirah* 1897
Leach, *Lieut.* J. (M'chester R.), *Gt. War* 1914
Leak, *Pte.* John (Australia), *Gt. War* 1916
Leake, *Lt.-Col.* A. Martin- (S.A. Const.), *S. Africa*, 1902; (R.A.M.C.), Clasp, *Gt. War* 1915
Le Quesne, *Lt.-Col.* Ferd. Simeon (R.A.M.C.), *Burma* 1889
Lewis, *Pte.* Herbert Wm. (Welch R.), *Gt. War* .. 1916
Lister, *Sergt.* Joseph (Lanc. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1917
Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen E. P., K.C.B. (A.M.S.), *Burma* 1893
Lowerson, *Sergt.* Alfred (Anst.), *Gt. War* 1918
Luke, *Driver* F. (R.H.A.), *Gt. War* 1914
Lyall, *Sergt.* Grid Wm (Cent. Ontario R.), *Gt. War* 1918
McAulay, *Sergt.* John, D.C.M. (Scots Gds.) 1918
McCarthy, *Lt.* Lawrence (Aust.), *Gt. War* 1918
McDougall, *Sergt.* Stanley R. (Aust. Imp. Fce.), *Gt. War* 1918
MacDowell, *Maj.* Thain W., D.S.O. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
MacGregor, *Maj.* John, M.C., D.C.M. (bar) (Canad. Mtd. Rif.), *Gt. War* 1918
McIntosh, *Pte.* George (Gord. Highrs.), *Gt. War* 1917
MacIntyre, *Lt.* David Lowe (Arg. & Suth. High.), *Gt. War* 1918
Mackay, *Lt.-Col.* John F. (A. & S. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
McKean, *Capt.* George Burdon, M.C., M.M. (Canadian Inf.), *Gt. War* 1918
McNally, *Sergt.* William, M.M. (Green Howards), *Gt. War* 1918
McNamara, *Capt.* Frank H. (Aust. R.F.C.), *Gt. War* 1917
McNamara, *Corp.* John (E. Surr. R.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
McNess, *L.-Sergt.* Fred (Scots G.), *Gt. War* 1916
Maling, *Capt.* Geo. Allan, M.B. (R.A.M.C.), *Gt. War* 1915
Malleson, *Lt.-Com.* W. St. A., (R.N.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Marling, *Col.* Sir Percival S., Bt., C.B. (K.R.R.C.), *Sudan* 1884
Martin, *Capt.* Cyril G., D.S.O., (R.E.), *Gt. War* 1915
Masters, *Pte.* Richard George, (R.A.S.C.), *Gt. War* 1918
Masterson, *Maj.* J. E. I. (K. O. Royal R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Maufe, *Capt.* Thomas H. B. (R.G.A.), *Gt. War* .. 1917
Maxwell, *Lt.* Joseph, M.C., D.C.M. (Anst.), *Gt. War* 1918
May, *Lieut.* H. (Scottish R.), *Gt. War* 1914
Mayson, *Sergt.* Tom F. (K.O. Royal R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Meckosha, *Capt.* Samuel (W. Yorks. R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Mellish, Rev. Edward Noel, M.C. (C.F.), *Gt. War* . 1916
Melliss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. John, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *Ashanti* 1900
Melvin, *Pte.* Charles (R. Highrs.), *Gt. War* 1917
Merrifield, *Lieut.* William, M.M. (Cent. Ontario R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Metcalf, *L.-Cpl.* William Henry, M.M. (Manitoba R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Miles, *Pte.* Francis G. (Glouc. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Mir Dast, *Subadar* (Coke's Rif.), *Gt. War* 1915
Mitchell, *Capt.* Coulson N., M.C. (Canad. Engrs.), *Gt. War* 1918
Moffatt, *Pte.* M. (Leinster R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Molyneux, *Sergt.* John (R. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1917
Moon, *Lt.* Rupert, V. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Moore, *Capt.* Montagu S. S. (Hants R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Mott, *Sergt.* Edward J., D.C.M. (Border R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Mountain, *Sergt.* Albert (W. Yorks. R.) *Gt. War* 1918
Moyney, *Sergt.* John (Ir. Gds.), *Gt. War* 1917
Mugford, *Pte.* Harold (M.G.C.), *Gt. War* 1917
Mullin, *Maj.* George Harry, M.C. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1918
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. (Anst. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Murray, *Corp.* Jas. (Conn. Rang.), *Transvaal* 1881
Myles, *Lieut.* Edgar K. D.S.O. (Worc. R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Nasmith, *Capt.* Martin E., C.B. (R.N.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Neame, *Lt.-Col.* P., D.S.O. (R.E.), *Gt. War* 1915
Nesbitt, *Capt.* R. C. (Mashonaland), *Rhodesia* .. 1896
Newland, *Capt.* James E. (Anst. Inf.), *Gt. War* .. 1917
Nickerson, *Maj.-Gen.* William Hy. S., C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa* 1900
Nunney, *Pte.* C. J. P., D.C.M., M.M. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1918
Nurse, *Lieut.* G. E. (R.A.), *S. Africa* 1899
Ockenden, *Sergt.* James (R. Dub. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1917
O'Leary, *Lieut.* Michael (Northum. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1915
O'Meara, *Pte.* Martin (Australia), *Gt. War* 1916
O'Neill, *Sergt.* John (Leinster R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Onions, *and Lieut.* George (Devon R.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Ormsby, *Sergt.* John Wm. (C.M.G.), *Gt. War* 1917
O'Rourke, *Pte.* Michael J., M.M. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Osborne, *Pte.* Jas. (Northampton R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Parker, *L.-Cpl.* Walter R. (R.M.L.I.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Pearkes, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Randolph, D.S.O., M.C. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1918
Peck, *Lt.-Col.* Cyrus Wesley, D.S.O. (Manitoba R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Peeler, *Sergt.* Walter (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War* 1917
Phillips, *Capt.* Robert F. (R. W. Kent R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Pitcher, *Petty Off.* Ernest, D.S.M. (R.N.), *Gt. War* 1917
Pitts, *Pte.* J. (Manch. Regt.) *S. Africa* 1900
Pollard, *Capt.* Alfred O., M.C., D.C.M. (H.A.C.), *Gt. War* 1917
Pollock, *Lieut.* James D. (Cam. High.), *Gt. War* 1915
Pooli, *Capt.* A. H. Batten-, M.C. (R. Muns. F.), *Gt. War* 1916
Potts, *L.-Cpl.* Fredk. W. O. (Berks Yeo.), *Gt. War* 1915
Poulter, *Pte.* Arthur (W. Rid. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Procter, *Corpl.* Arthur H. (King's R.), *Gt. War* .. 1916
Prowse, *Ch. P. O.* George (R.N.V.R.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Quigg, *Pte.* Robert (R. Ulster Rif.), *Gt. War* .. 1916
Ramsden, *Lieut.* H. E. (Protect. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
Ratcliffe, *Pte.* William, M.M. (S. Lanc. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Rayfield, *Lieut.* Walter (Brit. Columb. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Raynes, *B. Sergt.-Maj.* John C. (R.A.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Readitt, *Sergt.* John (S. Lanc. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Reed, *Maj.-Gen.* Hamilton L., C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.), *S. Africa* 1899
Rees, *Sergt.* Ivor (S. Wales Bord.), *Gt. War* 1917
Rees, *Group-Capt.* Lionel W. B., O.B.E., M.C., A.F.C., A.D.C. (R.A.F.), *Gt. War* 1916
Riddle, *Sergt.* T. H. (D. of L. I.), *Gt. War* 1914
Reynolds, *Capt.* Henry, M.C. (R. Scots), *Gt. War* 1917
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* James Hy. (R.A.M.C.), *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Richards, *Sergt.* Alfred (Lancs. Fus.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Richardson, *Sergt.* A. H. L., *Gt. War* 1917
Ricketts, *Pte.* Thos. (R. Newfland R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Ridley, *Sergt.* T. H. (Black Watch), *Gt. War* 1915
Ritchie, *Com.* H. P. (R.N.), *Dar-es-Salaam* 1914
Ritchie, *Corpl.* Walter (Seaforth H.), *Gt. War* .. 1916
Roberts, *Maj.* F. C., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (Worc. R.), *Gt. War* 1918

Robertson, *L.-Cpl.* Charles Graham, M.M. (R.Fus.), *Gt. War* 1918
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* James Forbes, D.S.O., M.C. (Border R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* William, O.B.E. (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1899
Robinson, *Capt.* Eric G., O.B.E. (R.N.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Robson, *Pte.* H. H. (Royal Scots), *Gt. War* 1914
Rochfort, *Capt.* G. A. Boyd- (Scots Gds.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Rogers, *Lieut.* James (S. A. Constab.), *S. Africa* 1901
Room, *Corpl.* Frederick G. (R. Ulster R.) *Gt War* 1917
Roupell, *Capt.* G. R. P. (E. Surrey R.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Rutherford, *Lieut.* Charles Smith, M.C., M.M. (Quebec R.), *Gt War* 1918
Ruthven, *Col.* Hon. Alex. G. A. Hore-, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Welch Gds.), *Sudan* 1898
Ruthven, *Lieut.* William (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Ryan, *Pte.* John (Aust.), *Gt. War* 1918
Ryder, *Sergt.* Robert (Middx. R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Sadlier, *Lieut.* Clifford Wm. King (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Sage, *Pte.* Thomas Hy. (Som. L.I.), *Gt. War* 1917
Sanders, *Lieut.* George, M.C. (W. Yorks R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Sandes, *Lt.* Arthur J. T. Fleming- (E. Surrey R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Saunders, *Sergt.* Arthur F. (Suffolk R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Schofield, *Lt.-Col.* Harry N. (R.A.), *S. Africa* .. 1899
Scott, *Q.-M.-Sergt.* R. (Manch. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Scrimger, *Lt.-Col.* F. A. C. (Can. A.M.S.), *Gt. War* 1915
Shahamad Khan, *Naik* (Punjabis), *Gt. War* 1916
Shankland, *Capt.* Robert, D.C.M. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Sharpe, *Sergt.* C. (Lincs. R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Shaul, *Sergt.* J. (High. L. I.), *S. Africa* 1899
Shepherd, *Rfm.* Albert E. (K.R.R.C.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Sinton, *Maj.* John A., O.B.E. (I.M.S.), *Gt. War* .. 1916
Smith, *Gunner* Albert (R.A.), *Sudan* 1885
Smith, *Brig.-Gen.* Clement L., M.C. (Som. L.I.), *Somaliland* 1904
Smith, *L.-Sergt.* Edward, D.C.M. (Lanc. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1918
Smith, *Sergt.* Issy (Manchester R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Smith, *Col.-Sergt.* James (The Buffs), *Mohmand* .. 1897
Smith, *Pte.* James (Border R.), *Gt. War* 1914
Smyth, *Capt.* J. G., M.C. (Ludhiana Sikhs), *Gt. War* 1915
Smyth, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Nevill M., K.C.B. (and D.G.), *Sudan* 1898
Spackman, *Sergt.* Charles Edward (Border R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Statton, *Sergt.* Percy Clyde, M.M. (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Steele, *Lieut.-Com.* Gordon C. (R.N.), *Gt. War* .. 1919
Steele, *Sergt.* Thomas (Seaforth H.), *Gt. War* 1917
Stone, *Gunner* Charles Edwin, M.M. (R.F.A.), *Gt. War* 1918
Storkey, *Capt.* Percy Valentine (Aust. I.F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Strachan, *Maj.* Henry, M.C. (Can. Cav.), *Gt. War* 1917
Stringer, *Pte.* George (Manch. R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Stuart, *Lieut.* Ronald Neil, D.S.O. (R.N.R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Sullivan, *Cpl.* Arthur P. (Roy. Fus.), *N. Russia* 1919
Sykes, *Pte.* Ernest (Northd. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1917
Symons, *Capt.* Wm. J. (Australia), *Gt. War* 1915
Tandey, *Pte.* H., D.C.M., M.M. (W. Riding R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir E. T., K.C.B. (R.E.), *Mutiny* 1857
Thomas, *Sergt.* John (N. Staffs. R.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Throssell, *Lt.* Hugo V. H. (Aust.), *Gt. War* 1915
Tollerton, *Pte.* R. (Cameron H.), *Gt. War* 1924
Tombs, *L.-Corpl.* Joseph (King's R.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Towers, *Pte.* James (Scott. Rif.), *Gt. War* 1918
Towner, *Lieut.* Edgar, M.C. (Aust. M.G.C.), *Gt. War* 1918
Towse, *Capt.* E. B. B., C.B.E. (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1899
Toye, *Capt.* Alfred M., M.C. (Middx. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Train, *Corp.* Charles Wm. (Lond. R.), *Gt War* .. 1918
Trayner, *Sergt.* W. B. (W. Yorks R.), *S. Africa* .. 1901
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir R. E. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (R. Can. Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Tutrall, *Pte.* Thos. Geo. (Worc. R.), *Gt War* 1916
Unwin, *Capt.* E., C.B., C.M.G. (R.N.), *Gt War* 1915
Upton, *Pte.* J. (Sherwood F.), *Gt. War* 1915
Veale, *Corpl.* Theodore W. H. (Devon R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Vickers, *Corpl.* Arthur (Warwick R.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Vickers, *Capt.* Chas. G. (Sherwood For.), *Gt. War* 1915
Vickery, *Sergt.* S. (Dorset R.), *Turah* 1897
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* William George, C.B. (I.A.), *Somaliland* 1903
Walker, *Maj.* A. R. Hill- (Nrthmp. R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Wallace, *Lt.* Samuel T. D. (R.F.A.), *Gt. War* .. 1917
Wark, *Maj.* Blair A., D.S.O. (Aust.), *Gt. War* 1918
Wassall, *Pte* Samuel (S. Staff. R.), *Zulu* 1879
Waters, *Maj.* Arnold Horace S., D.S.O., M.C. (R.E.), *Gt. War* 1918
Watt, *Ch. Skipper* Joseph (R.N.R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Weale, *Sergt.* Henry (R. Welch Fus.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Welch, *Sergt.* James (R. Berk. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
West, *Flight.-Lieut.* Ferdinand M.F., M.C. (R.A.F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Wheeler, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Campbell (Gurkha R.), *Gt. War* 1917
White, *Maj.* Archie Cecil T., M.C. (Green Howards), *Gt. War* 1916
White, *Pte.* Jack (K. O. Royal R.), *Gt. War* 1917
White, *Lt.* Wm. Allison (M. G. Corps), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Whitfield, *Sergt.* Harold (K. Shrop. L. I.), *Gt. War* 1918
Whittle, *Sergt.* John W., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Wilcox, *L.-Cpl.* Alfred (Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.), *Gt. War* ..... &c18
Wilkinson, *L.-Cpl.* Alfred (Manch. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Williams, *Pte.* John (S. Wales Bord.), *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Williams, *C.-Sergt.-Maj.* John H., D.C.M., M.M. (Bar), (S. Wales Bord.), *Gt. War* 1918
Williams, *Seaman* William (R.N.R.), *Gt. War* .. 1917
Willis, *Maj.* Richard R. (Lancs. Fus.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Wood, *Pte.* Wilfred (Northd. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1918
Woodall, *2nd Lieut.* Joseph Edward (Rif. Brig.), *Gt. War* 1918
Woods, *Pte.* J. P. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1918
Woolley, Rev. Geoffrey H., M.C. (Qn. Vic. Rif.), *Gt. War* 1915
Wright, *Col.* Wallace D., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (R. W. Surrey), *Sokoto* 1903
Wyatt, *L.-Sergt.* George H. (Cold. Gds.), *Gt. War* 1915
Wylly, *Lt.-Col.* Guy G. E., D.S.O. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* 1900
Young, *Pte.* John F. (Quebec R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Young, *Pte.* Thomas (Durh. L. I.), *Gt. War* 1918
Zengel, *Sergt.* Raphael L., M.M. (Saskatchewan R.) *Gt. War* 1918

THE NEW ZEALAND CROSS.—N.Z.C.

Ribbon, Crimson: For Conspicuous Bravery: Instituted 10 March, 1869.

Biddle, Benjamin....10 *March*, 1869 | Lingard, William....10 *March*, 1869 | Roberts, J. Mackintosh 10 *March*, 1869
Hill, George .....10 *April*, 1869 | Mace, Francis Joseph 10 *March*, 1869

His Majesty's Ministers.

(Appointed November 4th, 1924.)

CABINET MINISTERS.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury ..	The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. (*b.* 1867)	£5,000
Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords	The Rt. Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.S.O., C.B., T.D. (*b.* 1864)	
Lord President of the Council	The Rt. Hon. Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M. (*b.* 1848)	£2,000
Lord High Chancellor	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G. (*b.* 1856)	£10,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, C.H., M.P. (*b.* 1874)	£5,000
Secretaries of State—		
Home Affairs	The Rt. Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bart., M.P. (*b.* 1865)	£5,000
Foreign Affairs and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons	The Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., M.P. (*b.* 1863)	£5,000
Dominions and Colonies	The Rt. Hon. Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery, M.P. (*b.* 1873)	
War	The Rt. Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bart., C.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1868)	£5,000
India	The Rt. Hon. Earl of Birkenhead, K.C. (*b.* 1872)	£5,000
Scotland	The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bart., D.S.O., T.D., M.P. (*b.* 1876)	£5,000
Air	The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart., C.M.G., M.P. (*b.* 1880)	£2,500
First Lord of the Admiralty	The Rt. Hon. William Clive Bridgeman, M.P. (*b.* 1864)	£3,000
President, Board of Trade	The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, K.B.E., M.C., M.P. (*b.* 1884)	£4,500
Minister of Health	The Rt. Hon. Arthur Neville Chamberlain, M.P. (*b.* 1869)	£5,000
President, Board of Education	The Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, M.P. (*b.* 1887)	£5,000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	Lt.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Walter Edward Guinness, D.S.O., T.D., M.P. (*b.* 1880)	£2,000
Minister of Labour	The Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Herbert Drummond Ramsay-Steel-Maitland, Bart., M.P. (*b.* 1876)	£2,000
Attorney-General	The Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGaref Hogg, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1872)	£2,000 *and fees:* in 1924-5 £23,845
First Commissioner of Works	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, G.C.B. (*b.* 1867)	£7,000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C. (*b.* 1864)	£2,000

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.

Minister of Pensions	Major Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P. (*b.* 1871)	£2,000
Postmaster-General	Rt. Hon. Sir William Lawson Mitchell Thomson, Bart., K.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1877)	£2,000
Minister of Transport	Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Wilfrid William Ashley, M.P. (*b.* 1867)	£2,500
Solicitor-General	Sir Thomas Walker Hobart Inskip, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1876)	£2,000 *and fees:* in 1924 5 £7,656
Paymaster-General	Duke of Sutherland (*b.* 1888)	£6,000
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	Earl Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C. (*b.* 1880)	*unpaid*
Treasury—*Financial Secretary*	Rt. Hon. Ronald F. McNeill, M.P. (*b.* 1861)	£1,000
Patronage Secretary	Comm. Rt. Hon. D. M. Evan-Wood, R.N., M.P. (*b.* 1871)	£2,000
Junior Lords	Major W. Cope, M.P. (*b.* 1870); F. C. Thompson, K.B., M.P., each £1,000; Capt. Viscount Curzon, C.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1884) *unpaid*; Lord Stanley, M.P. (*b.* 1894); Capt. G. E. W. Bowyer, M.P. (*b.* 1886) *unpaid*; Capt. H. D. Margesson, M.P. (*b.* 1890)	*unpaid*
Assistant Whips	Lieut.-Col. R. F. Roundell, M.P. (*b.* 1872); Major W. F. Colfox, M.P. (*b.* 1888)	*unpaid*
Under Secretaries of State—		
Home	Capt. D. H. Hacking, O.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1884)	*unpaid*
Foreign	Godfrey Lampson Tennyson Locker-Lampson, M.P. (*b.* 1878)	£1,500
Colonial	Hon. William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (*b.* 1885)	£1,500
Dominion Affairs	Earl of Clarendon (*b.* 1877)	£1,500
War	Rt. Hon. Earl of Onslow, G.B.E. (*b.* 1876)	
Do. (*Financial*)	Capt. H. Douglas King, C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C., M.P. (*b.* 1877)	£1,500
India	Earl Winterton, M.P. (*b.* 1883)	£1,500
Air	Maj. Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., C.B.E., C.M.G., M.P. (*b.* 1888)	£1,500
Admiralty	John Colin Campbell Davidson, C.H., C.B., M.P. (*b.* 1889)	£1,500
Trade	Sir Burton Chadwick, M.C. (*b.* 1869)	£1,500
Mines	Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. G. R. Lane Fox, M.P. (*b.* 1870)	£1,500
Overseas Trade (*Joint Secretaries*, *Foreign Office and Board of Trade*)	Arthur Michael Samuel, M.P. (*b.* 1872)	£1,500
Agriculture (*and Deputy Minister of Fisheries*)	Rt. Hon. Lord Bledisloe, K.B.E. (*b.* 1867)	£1,500
Transport	Lt.-Col. John Theodore Cuthbert Moore-Brabazon, D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1884)	£1,200
Labour	Henry Buckmall Betterton, C.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1872)	£1,500
Assistant Postmaster-General	Viscount Wolmer, M.P. (*b.* 1887)	£1,200
Pensions	Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley, C.M.G., M.P. (*b.* 1872)	£1,200
Education	The Duchess of Athol, M.P. (*b.* 1874)	£1,200
Health	Sir H. Kingsley Wood, M.P. (*b.* 1876)	£1,200

Scotland.

Secretary (in the Cabinet)		£1,500
Under Secretary	Capt. W. E. Elliott, M.C., M.P. (*b.* 1888)	£2,500
Lord Advocate	Rt. Hon. William Watson, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1873)	£1,200
Solicitor-General	Alexander Munro MacRobert, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1873)	£5,000
Law Officers		£2,000

* *Political Ministers of the Royal Household.*

Treasurer	Col. Rt. Hon. George Abraham Gibbs, M.P. (*b.* 1873)	
Comptroller	Maj. Sir H. Barnston, Bart., M.P. (*b.* 1870)	£700
Vice-Chamberlain	Maj. G. R. J. Hennessy, O.B.E., M.P.	£700
Lords in Waiting (*Political*)	The Earl of Lucan, K.B.E., C.B.; the Viscount Gage; the Lord Colebrooke, K.C.V.O.; The Earl of Airlie, M.C.	£700
Equerries in Waiting	Captain, Gentlemen-at-Arms, Earl of Plymouth	*each* £600
Captain, Yeomen of the Guard	Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O.	£700

* *The offices of Lord Chamberlain, Lord Steward, Master of the Horse, and three of the six Lords in Waiting have assumed a non-political character since November 1924, and these appointments do not now change with the Government.*

(MINISTERS' PENSIONS.—(First Class Pension, £2,000; Second Class Pension, £1,200. None paid since April 6, 1924.) Pensions were granted to the following Ministers, but have been resigned by them:—Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, now Lord Gainford (£1,200 *per annum*); Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour (£1,200 *per annum*); Lord George Hamilton (£2,000 *per annum*).

Prime Ministers, Secretaries,

Prime Minister and Secretaries.—The inability of George I. to understand the English language made his attendance at meetings of the Cabinet "useless and irksome, and allowed the appearance of a Prime Minister, for his example has been so consistently followed as to have become a settled custom." In 1905 the office of Prime Minister was officially recognised. The first mention of a King's Secretary of State is under Henry III. In 1433, owing to press of work in France, two Secretaries were appointed, and until 1794 two seems to have been the normal number. From 1688 to 1782 one of the two dealt with matters pertaining to the Northern States of Europe, the other with matters pertaining to the Southern States, Home, Irish, and Colonial business. In 1782 the former became Foreign and the latter Home Secretary, still retaining Irish and Colonial business.

Date.	Prime Minister.	Exchequer.	Home (1782).	Foreign (1782).	War (1794).	Colonies (1854).
Apr. 24, 1827	G. Canning	G. Canning	S. Bourne	Dudley	Palmerston	*Goderich*
Sept. 5, 1827	Goderich	J. C. Herries	Lansdowne	Dudley	Palmerston	*W. Huskisson*
Jan. 25, 1828	Wellington	H. Goulbourn	R. Peel	Dudley	Palmerston Hardinge	*W. Huskisson* *Sir G. Murray*
					Ld. F. L. Gower	
Nov. 22, 1830	Grey	Althorp	Melbourne	Palmerston	C. W. W. Wynn Sir H. Parnell E. Ellice	*Goderich* *Hon. E. Stanley*
July 28, 1834	Melbourne	Althorp	Duncannon	Palmerston	E. Ellice	*Hon. T. S. Rice*
Dec. 26, 1834	Sir R. Peel	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulbourn	Wellington	J. C. Herries	*Aberdeen* *Elenborough*
Apr. 18, 1835	Melbourne	T. Spring Rice F. T. Baring	Lord J. Russell Normanby	Palmerston	Howick T. B. Macaulay	*Normanby* *Ld. J. Russell*
Sept. 5, 1841	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulbourn	Sir J. Graham	Aberdeen	Sir H. Hardinge Sir T. Fremantle Hon. S. Herbert	*Stanley* *W. E. Gladstone*
July 6, 1846	Ld. J. Russell	Sir C. Wood	Sir G. Grey	Palmerston Granville	Hon. F. Maule	*Grey*
Feb. 27, 1852	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Malmesbury	W. Beresford	*Sir J. Pakington*
Dec. 28, 1852	Aberdeen	W. E. Gladstone	Palmerston	Lord J. Russell Clarendon	Hn. S. Herbert Newcastle	*Newcastle* *Sir G. Grey* *Lord J. Russell*
Feb. 10, 1855	Palmerston	W.E.Gladstone Sir G. C. Lewis	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	Panmure	Hon. S. Herbert Sir W. Molesworth H. Labouchere
Feb. 25, 1858	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole T.S.S. Estcourt	Malmesbury	Gen. Peel	*Stanley* Sir E. B. Lytton
Jun. 18, 1859	Palmerston	W.E.Gladstone	Sir G. C. Lewis Sir G. Grey	Ld. J. Russell	Hn. S. Herbert Sir G. Lewis Sidney & Ripon	Newcastle E. Cardwell
Nov. 6, 1865	Russell	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	de Grey & Ripon Hartington	E. Cardwell
July 6, 1866	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole G. Hardy	Stanley	Gen. Peel	Carnarvon
Feb. 27, 1868	B. Disraeli	G. W. Hunt	G. Hardy	Stanley	Sir J. Pakington	Buckingham
Dec. 9, 1868	W. E. G'dstone	R. Lowe	H. A. Bruce	Clarendon	Sir J. Pakington	Buckingham
Feb. 21, 1874	B. Disraeli (Beaconsfield)	W.E.Gladstone R. Lowe	R. Lowe	Granville	F. Cardwell	*Granville* *Kimberley*
				Derby	G. Hardy	Carnarvon
Apr. 28, 1880	W. E. G'dstone	Sir S. Northcote	R. A. Cross	Salisbury	Col. F. A. Stanley	Sir M. H. Beach
		W.E.Gladstone H.C.E.Childers	Sir W. Harcourt	Granville	H. C. E. Childers Hartington	Kimberley Derby
Jun. 24, 1885	Salisbury	Sir M. H. Beach	Sir R. A. Cross	Salisbury	W. H. Smith	Col. F. A. Stanley
Feb. 6, 1886	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. C. E. Childers	Rosebery	H.C.-Bannerman	Granville
Aug. 3, 1886	Salisbury W. H. Smith *1st Lord*	Ld. R. Churchill G. J. Goschen	H. Matthews	Iddesleigh Salisbury	W. H. Smith E. Stanhope	E. Stanhope Knutsford
Aug. 18, 1892	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Rosebery	H.C.-Bannerman	Ripon
Mar. 3, 1894	Rosebery	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Kimberley	H.C.-Bannerman	Ripon
July 2, 1895	Salisbury Balfour *1st Ld*	Sir M. H. Beach	Sir M. W. Ridley C. T. Ritchie	Salisbury Lansdowne	Lansdowne St. J. Brodrick	J. Chamberlain
July 12, 1902	A. J. Balfour	C. T. Ritchie A. Chamberlain	A. Akers-Douglas	Lansdowne	St. J. Brodrick H.O.A.-Forster	J. Chamberlain A. Lyttelton
Dec. 5, 1905	Sir H. C.-Bannerman	H. H. Asquith	H. J. Gladstone	Sir E. Grey	R. B. Haldane	Elgin
April 8, 1908	H. H. Asquith	D. Lloyd George	H. J. Gladstone W. S. Churchill R. McKenna	Sir E. Grey	R. B. Haldane Haldane (Visct.) Col. J. E. B. Seely H. H. Asquith Kitchener	Crewe L. Harcourt
May 26, 1915	H. H. Asquith	R. McKenna	Sir J. Simon Herbert Samuel	Sir E. Grey Grey (Visct.)	Kitchener D. Lloyd George	A. Bonar Law
Dec. 7, 1916	D. Lloyd George	A. Bonar Law	Sir G. Cave	A. J. Balfour	Derby Milner	W. H. Long
[Privy Seal	D. Lld. George A. Bonar Law A. Chamberlain]	A. Chamberlain Sir R. S. Horne	E. Shortt	A. J. Balfour Curzon	W. S. Churchill Sir L. W.-Evans	Milner W. S. Churchill
Oct. 23, 1922	A. Bonar Law	S. Baldwin	W. C. Bridgeman	Curzon	Derby	Devonshire
May 22, 1923	S. Baldwin	S. Baldwin N. Chamberlain	W. C. Bridgeman	Curzon	Derby	Devonshire
Jan. 22, 1924	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden	A. Henderson	J. R. MacDonald	S. Walsh	J. H. Thomas
Nov. 4, 1924	S. Baldwin	W. S. Churchill	Sir W. Joynson Hicks	Sir A. Chamberlain	Sir L. W.-Evans	Dom. & Col. L. C. M. S. Amery

The Home Secretary was also responsible for the Secretary at War, who, though not a Secretary of State, directed the movements, payment, and civil control of the Army. In 1794 a Secretary of State for War was appointed to manage all military business, and in 1801 he was given the control of the Colonies. In 1854 the War Secretary was relieved of Colonial business, and a fourth Secretary of State was appointed for the Colonies. In 1858 the Secretary of State for India was appointed, and in 1918 the Royal Air Force was constituted, with a Secretary of State as President of the Air Council. In 1925 a Secretary of State for the Dominions was appointed, the office being conjoined to that of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Ld. Chancellor	Ld. President.	Board of Trade.	Admiralty.	India (1784 & 1858).	Ld. Lieut. (1801).	Chief Secretary (Ireland).
Lyndhurst	Harrowby	W. Huskisson	Clarence	*C. W. W. Wynn*	Wellesley	Rt. Hn. W. Lamb.
Lyndhurst	Harrowby	C. Grant	Clarence	*C. W. W. Wynn*	Wellesley	Hon. W. Lamb.
Lyndhurst	Bathurst	W. V. Fitzgerald / J. C. Herries	Clarence / Melville	*Melville* / *Ellenborough*	Anglesey / Northumberland	Ld. F. L. Gower. / Sir H. Hardinge
Brougham	Lansdowne	Auckland	Sir J. Graham	*C. Grant*	Anglesey / Wellesley / Harrington	E. G. S. Stanley. / Sir J. Hobhouse. / E. J. Littleton.
Brougham / Lyndhurst	Lansdowne / Rosslyn	C. P. Thomson / A. Baring	Auckland / de Grey	*C. Grant* / *Ellenborough*	Harrington / Harrington	E. J. Littleton. / Sir H. Hardinge.
(In c'mission) / Cottenham	Lansdowne	C. P. Thomson / H. Labouchere	Auckland / Minto	*Sir J. Hobhouse* / *Ellenborough*	Mulgrave / Ebrington	Morpeth. / Elliot.
Lyndhurst	Wharncliffe	Ripon / W. E. Gladstone / Dalhousie	Haddington / Ellenborough	*Fitzgerald* / *Ripon*	de Grey / Heytesbury	Sir T. F. Fremantle. / Lincoln.
Cottenham / (In c'mission) / Truro	Lansdowne	Clarendon / H. Labouchere	Auckland / Sir F. T. Baring	*Sir J. Hobhouse*	Bessborough / Clarendon	H. Labouchere. / Sir W. Somerville.
St. Leonards	Lonsdale	J. W. Henley	Northumberland	*J. C. Herries*	Eglinton	Naas.
Cranworth	Granville / Ld J. Russell	E. Cardwell	Sir J. Graham	*Sir C. Wood*	St. Germans	Sir J. Young.
Cranworth	Granville	Stanley of A.	Sir J. Graham / Sir C. Wood	*Sir C. Wood* / *R. Vernon Smith*	Carlisle	E. Horsman. / H. A. Herbert.
Chelmsford / Campbell / Westbury / Cranworth	Salisbury / Granville	J. W. Henley / Donoughmore / T. M. Gibson	Sir J. Pakington / Somerset	*Ellenborough* / Stanley / Sir C. Wood	Eglinton / Carlisle / Wodehouse	Naas. / E. Cardwell. / Sir R. Peel.
Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson	Somerset	Sir C. Wood / deGrey & Ripon	Wodehouse	C. Fortescue.
Chelmsford / Cairns / Hatherley / Selborne	Buckingham / Marlborough / Marlborough / Ripon / Aberdare	Sir S. Northcote / Richmond / Richmond / J. Bright / C. Fortescue	Sir J. Pakington / H. L. Corry / H. L. Corry / H. C. Childers / G. J. Goschen	Cranborne / Sir S. Northcote / Sir S. Northcote	Abercorn / Abercorn / Spencer	Naas. / Col. W. Patten. / Col. W. Patten / C. Fortescue. / Hon. R. Bourke.
Cairns / Selborne	Richmond / Spencer / Carlingford	Sir C. Adderley / Sandon	G. Ward Hunt / W. H. Smith	Salisbury / Cranbrook	Abercorn / Marlborough	Sir M. H. Beach / J. Lowther.
Selborne	J. Chamberlain	Northbrook	Hartington / Kimberley	Cowper / Spencer	W. E. Forster. / Ld. F. Cavendish / G. Trevelyan. / H. C. Bannerman.
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Richmond / E. Stanhope	Ld. G. Hamilton	Ld. R. Churchill	Carnarvon	Sir W. H. Dyke. / W. H. Smith.
Herschell	Spencer	A. J. Mundella	Ripon	Kimberley	Aberdeen	J. Morley.
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Stanley of P. / Sir M. H. Beach	Ld. G. Hamilton	Cross	L'donderry / Zetland	Sir M. H. Beach. / A. J. Balfour. / W. L. Jackson.
Herschell	Kimberley	A. J. Mundella	Spencer	Kimberley	Houghton	J. Morley.
Herschell	Rosebery	A. J. Mundella / J. Bryce	Spencer	H. H. Fowler	Houghton	J. Morley.
Halsbury	Devonshire	C. T. Ritchie	G. J. Goschen	Ld. G. Hamilton	Cadogan	G. W. Balfour.
Halsbury	Devonshire / Londonderry	G. W. Balfour / Salisbury	Selborne / Cawdor	Ld. G. Hamilton / St. J. Brodrick	Dudley	G. Wyndham. / G. Wyndham.
Loreburn	Crewe	Lloyd George	Tweedmouth	J. Morley	Aberdeen	W. H. Long. / J. Bryce. / A. Birrell
Loreburn / Haldane	Tweedmouth / Wolverton / Beauchamp / Morley / Beauchamp	W. S. Churchill / Sydney Buxton / John Burns. / W. Runciman	R. McKenna / W. S. Churchill	Morley (Visct.) / Crewe	Aberdeen	A. Birrell.
Buckmaster	Crewe	W. Runciman	A. J. Balfour / Sir E. Carson	A. Chamberlain	Wimborne	A. Birrell. / H. E. Duke.
Finlay	Curzon	Sir A. Stanley	Sir E. Geddes	E. S. Montagu	Wimborne / Ypres	H. E. Duke. / E. Shortt
Birkenhead	Curzon / Balfour	Sir A. Geddes / Sir R. S. Horne / S. Baldwin	W. H. Long / Lee	E. S. Montagu / Peel	Ypres / FitzAlan	I. Macpherson. / Sir H. Greenwood.
					Air	P.M.G.
Jowett	Salisbury	Sir P. Lloyd-Greame	L. C. M. S. Amery	Peel	Sir S. Hoare	N. Chamberlain.
Jowett	Salisbury	Sir P. Lloyd-Greame	L. C. M. S. Amery	Peel	Sir S. Hoare	Sir W. J. Hicks Sir L. Worthington Evans.
Haldane	Parmoor	S. Webb	Chelmsford	Olivier	Thomson	V. Hartshorn.
Jowett	Balfour	Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister	W. C. Bridgeman	Birkenhead	Sir S. Hoare	Sir W. L. Mitchell-Thomson.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Ministry.

(Jan. 22nd, 1924, to Nov. 4th, 1924.)

CABINET MINISTERS.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. (*b.* 1866)	£5,000
Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons	The Rt. Hon. John R. Clynes, M.P. (*b.* 1869)	£5,000
Lord President of the Council	The Rt. Hon. Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O. (*b.* 1852)	£2,000
Lord High Chancellor	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M. (*b.* 1856)	£10,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, M.P. (*b.* 1864)	£5,000
Secretaries of State:—		
Home Affairs	The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P. (*b.* 1863)	£5,000
Foreign Affairs	The Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister.	
Colonies	The Rt. Hon. James Henry Thomas, M.P. (*b.* 1875)	£5,000
War	The Rt. Hon. Stephen Walsh, M.P. (*b.* 1859)	£5,000
India	The Rt. Hon. Lord Olivier, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*b.* 1859)	£5,000
Scotland	The Rt. Hon. William Adamson, M.P. (*b.* 1863)	£2,500
Air	The Rt. Hon. Brig.-Gen. Lord Thomson, C.B.E., D.S.O. (*b.* 1875)	£3,000
First Lord of the Admiralty	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Chelmsford, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. (*b.* 1868)	£4,500
President, Board of Trade	The Rt. Hon. Sidney Webb, M.P. (*b.* 1859)	£5,000
Minister of Health	The Rt. Hon. John Wheatley, M.P. (*b.* 1869)	£2,000
President, Board of Education	The Rt. Hon. Charles P. Trevelyan, M.P. (*b.* 1870)	£2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	The Rt. Hon. Noel Buxton, M.P. (*b.* 1869)	£2,000
Minister of Labour	The Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, C.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1872)	£2,000
Postmaster-General	The Rt. Hon. Vernon Hartshorn, O.B.E. M.P. (*b.* 1872)	£2,500
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	The Rt. Hon. Colonel Josiah Clement Wedgwood, D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1872)	£2,000
First Commissioner of Works	The Rt. Hon. Frederick William Jowett, M.P. (*b.* 1864)	£2,000

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.

Minister of Transport, Harry Gosling, C.H., M.P. (*b.* 1861) £2,000
Minister of Pensions, Rt. Hon. Frederick Owen Roberts, M.P. (*b.* 1876) £2,000
Attorney-General, Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1880) ..... (*and fees*: in 1922-23 £17,275) £7,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Henry Herman Slesser, K.C. (*b.* 1883) ..... (*and fees*: in 1922-23 £6,565) £6,000
Paymaster-General, Harry Gosling, C.H., M.P. (*b.* 1861) ..... unpaid
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Frank Hodges, M.P. (*b.* 1887) £1,000
Treasury:—Financial Secretary, Rt. Hon. William Graham, M.P. (*b.* 1887) £2,000
Patronage Secretary, Rt. Hon. Ben C. Spoor, M.P. (*b.* 1878) £1,000
Junior Lords:—Frederic Hall, M.P. (*b.* 1855) £1,000
Thomas Kennedy, M.P. (*b.* 1876) £1,000
John Robertson, M.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1867) £1,000
G. H. Warne, M.P. (*b.* 1882) ..... unpaid
Under Secretaries of State:—*Home*, Rhys John Davies, M.P. (*b.* 1877) £1,500
Foreign, Arthur Augustus William Harry Ponsonby, M.P. (*b.* 1871) £1,500
Colonial, Lord Arnold (*b.* 1878) £1,500
War, Major Clement Richard Attlee, M.P. (*b.* 1883) £1,500
Do. (*Financial*), John James Lawson, M.P. (*b.* 1881) £1,500
India, Robert Richards, M.P. (*b.* 1884) £1,500
Air, William Leach, M.P. (*b.* 1870) £1,500
Admiralty, Charles George Ammon, M.P. (*b.* 1873) £1,500
Trade, Albert Victor Alexander, M.P. (*b.* 1887) £1,500
Mines, Emanuel Shinwell, M.P. (*b.* 1884) £1,500
Overseas Trade (*Joint Secretariat Foreign Office and Board of Trade*), William Lunn, M.P. (*b.* 1872) £1,500
Agriculture (*and Deputy Minister of Fisheries*), W. R. Smith, M.P. (*b.* 1872) £1,200
Labour, Margaret Grace Bondfield, M.P. (*b.* 1873) £1,200
Pensions, J. W. Muir, M.P. (*b.* 1881) £1,200
Education, Morgan Jones, M.P. (*b.* 1888) £1,200
Health, Arthur Greenwood, M.P. (*b.* 1880) £1,500
Charity Commissioner, Robert Richardson, M.P. ..... unpaid
Church Estates Commissioner, George Middleton, M.P. ..... unpaid

Scotland.

Secretary of State (*in the Cabinet*) £2,500
Under-Secretary (*Health*), James Stewart, M.P. (*b.* 1864) £1,200
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Hugh Pattinson MacMillan, K.C. (*b.* 1873) £5,000
Solicitor-General, J. C. Fenton, K.C. £2,000

Ministers of the Royal Household.

Lord Steward, Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (*b.* 1869) £2,000
Treasurer, Thomas Griffiths, M.P. (*b.* 1867) £700
Comptroller, John Allen Parkinson, M.P. (*b.* 1870) £700
Lord Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Earl of Cromer, G.C.I.E., C.V.O. (*b.* 1877) £2,000
Vice-Chamberlain, John E. Davison, M.P. (*b.* 1870) £700
Lords in Waiting, The Earl De La Warr; the Lord Muir Mackenzie, G.C.B.; the Viscount Hampden, K.C.B., C.M.G.; the Lord Colebrooke, K.C.V.O. ..... each £600
Captain, Gentlemen-at-Arms, Rt. Hon. Earl of Dunmore, K.T., D.S.O., M.V.O. £700
Captain, Yeomen of the Guard, Lord Lucas, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. £700
Master of the Horse, Rt. Hon. Earl of Granard, K.P., G.C.V.O. £2,500

THE LOCARNO TREATY.—Immediately the session was resumed on *Nov.* 16, the House of Commons discussed the Treaty of Mutual Guarantees which had been initialled at Locarno, and on *Nov.* 18 the House adopted by 375 to 23, on the motion of the Foreign Secretary, a resolution approving the ratification, after rejecting by 332 to 130 an amendment brought forward by Mr. Ponsonby expressing regret that the Treaty did not contain definite provisions concerning disarmament and advocating Russia's participation in European agreements. Warm appreciation was expressed of the achievement of Sir Austen Chamberlain, who declared that the Treaty led straight to disarmament by creating a new sense of security, the proof being that the League Council was to prepare a plan at its next Session. During a debate in the House of Lords on *Nov.* 24, Viscount Grey spoke on the possibilities of disarmament and remarked that experience hoped that it would be possible in a few years.

THE IRISH PACT.—The question of the Irish Boundary was definitely settled at conferences held in London and an agreement was signed by representatives of the Imperial, Free State and Ulster Governments amending the Treaty of 1921. The necessary Bill was presented in the House of Commons on *Dec.* 7 by the Prime Minister, who, in moving the second reading on the following day, announced that the award of the Boundary Commission would not be published and the Article would be revoked. The opportunity had been taken, he said, to remove other potential causes of friction. The Free State was released from the obligation under Article V, and in return had now undertaken to bear full liability for compensation on material damage done in the Free State area since *Jan.* 1919, and to repay to the British Government the amount paid or to be paid under the previous agreement. Those amounts were calculated at over £5,000,000, and the Free State offered to discharge that obligation by immediate payment of £150,000 and an annuity of £250,000 for 60 years from *April* 1, 1926. That offer had been accepted, but the initial payments would be set off against payments of about £900,000 which would have been made to the Free State by the British Government under the old Agreement. A grant of £1,200,000 would also be paid by the British Government to Northern Ireland as a final payment in aid of its police force. There was general support for the Bill, and after Mr. Churchill had wound up the debate, the measure was read a second time and passed the remaining stages amid cheers. The House of Lords on *Dec.* 9 passed the Bill through all its stages on the motion of the Earl of Birkenhead, and it received the Royal Assent on *Dec.* 10.

THE QUEEN MOTHER.—Eloquent tributes to Queen Alexandra were paid in both Houses when on *Nov.* 23 resolutions of condolence with the King on the death of his mother were unanimously agreed to, on the motion of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Baldwin, and supported by Lord Haldane, Lord Oxford and the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Upper Chamber and by Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. T. P. O'Connor in the other House. "She has been associated with every humane cause that speaks to the hearts of good women and that has its source in the deep well-springs of maternity," said the Labour leader. "Greatest, perhaps, of all her virtues was her virtue as a good mother." The Prime Minister referred feelingly to "the spirit of love that permeated her whole life and her every action."

SAFEGUARDING DUTIES.—As a result of the acceptance by the Treasury of the reports of several committees set up to investigate claims for safeguarding duties, a Bill was presented by the Government and passed through both Houses before the prorogation. As a preliminary the President of the Board of Trade on *Dec.* 2 moved in Committee of Ways and Means a resolution imposing for five years a customs duty of 33⅓ per cent. of the value upon the import of specified articles of cutlery. A long debate followed, and in the early morning a Labour member "spied strangers," and as a sequel the remainder of the sitting was conducted in secret. On the following day resolutions were carried imposing a similar duty on imported leather and fabric gloves and a duty on gas mantles. The Bill based on the resolutions was read a first time on *Dec.* 7, and two days later the second reading was agreed to after the defeat by 308 to 142 of an amendment moved by Mr. Snowden. The Committee stage was opened on *Dec.* 14, when several amendments were rejected, including one in the name of Mr. Runciman to limit the operation of the Bill to one year. The Bill passed through Committee on the following day, and on *Dec.* 16 the third reading was carried by 245 to 132. The Peers gave the Bill a second reading on *Dec.* 17 after criticism by Lord Oxford, and a third reading on *Dec.* 18, the Royal Assent being accorded on *Dec.* 22, when Parliament was prorogued.

RATING SYSTEM SIMPLIFIED.—The Rating and Valuation Bill, with which the House of Commons had made some progress in the early part of the Session, was passed and received the Royal Assent when Parliament rose on *Dec.* 22. It was in the charge of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who displayed a remarkable knowledge of a highly technical subject. As he explained on the third reading debate on *Dec.* 4, the Bill aimed at the simplification of the rating system, not a shifting of the incidence of rates, but it contained two exceptions or additions to this fundamental plan. The relief on farm buildings would be a new burden on other ratepayers but not on the owners of small house property, who were also given a special deduction on gross value, and machinery was disrated, an overdue act of justice, declared the Minister. An amendment was accepted in Committee postponing the coming into operation of the measure until *April* 1927.

THE KING'S SPEECH.—The new Session was opened by the King in State on *Feb.* 2, the Queen and the Duke of York attending the ceremony. In the Speech from the Throne reference was made to the Coal Commission's inquiry, and His Majesty appealed to all parties to face the future in a spirit of conciliation and fellowship, and to avoid action which would again postpone the return of good trade and prosperity. Among the Bills indicated in the Speech was that to secure economy and efficiency in the generation and transmission of electrical energy. In the Lords the Address in reply was moved by Lord Templemore and seconded by Lord Rayleigh,

and agreed to. The Address in the Commons was moved by Mr. Hurst and seconded by Major Price, the Prime Minister following with a survey of the Government's policy. On *Feb.* 4 Mr. Snowden moved an amendment regretting that the Government's programme was not calculated substantially to reduce unemployment or stimulate industry, and on the following day this was rejected by 299 to 112. An amendment on the education question moved by Sir John Simon on *Feb.* 8, condemning the proposal to substitute block grants for the percentage grant, was defeated by 284 to 135, and the Address was agreed to.

NATIONAL ECONOMY.—The Economy Bill, presented by Mr. Churchill on *March* 10, consisted largely of amendments of sections of previous Acts dealing with a variety of subjects, notably health and unemployment insurance. In regard to health insurance, the existing State contribution of 2*s.* 9*d.* of the sum expended in benefit and administration was reduced to 1*s.* 7*d.* in the case of men, and 1*s.* 5*d.* in the case of women, an annual saving of £2,800,000. The amount of the Exchequer contribution to unemployment insurance was reduced from 6¾*d.* to 6*d.* per week. The spring register of Parliamentary voters was suppressed and fees in bankruptcy and other cases increased. The savings to be effected by the Bill were estimated at from £8,310,000 to £10,160,000 in 1926–27, and from £7,030,000 to £8,880,000 in 1927–28. Moving the second reading on *March* 16, the Chancellor said that the passage of the Widows and Old Age Pensions Act had substantially reduced the liabilities for which the Health Insurance Fund was responsible. National Health Insurance was in an exceedingly prosperous condition, the surplus being estimated at £65,000,000, and on a general survey of the financial situation the Government had decided that the State contribution could be reduced. As to unemployment insurance, he said that mainly through the improvement in trade conditions the fund was in a much better position than the Government had expected, and it had practically balanced. The Chancellor revealed that the estimated total of expenditure for the coming year would probably be about £800,000,000. Of that sum £635,000,000 was beyond control, and economies must be found from the remaining £165,000,000, out of which the whole of the national administration had to be maintained. Faced with the necessity of finding a saving of £31,000,000 from this £165,000,000, he said over £17,000,000 had been found by the departments, and the Bill effected a saving in expenditure of £8,000,000 and provided certain revenues amounting to £1,500,000. Mr. Snowden moved the rejection of the measure, which on the following day was read a second time by 332 to 142. The Committee stage, which opened on *March* 31, was marked by several all-night sittings and scenes. The Bill was reported to the House by 264 to 124 on *April* 20, and two days later received its third reading by 328 to 138. Little alteration was made by the Peers, and the measure was placed on the Statute Book in June.

THE BUDGET.—Introducing his financial proposals for the coming year in the House of Commons on *April* 26, Mr. Churchill said that the attempt to help the coal industry had overshadowed all other interests. The nation was richer than it was a year ago, but while the general trade of the country was steadily improving, the basic industries nearly all continued obstinately depressed. After giving details of some of the figures of the past year, the Chancellor said that but for the coal subsidy, in respect of which £19,000,000 had been paid, a net surplus of revenue of nearly £5,000,000 over all the increased expenditure would have been realised. This deficit of £14,000,000 had been funded, while the floating debt figure had been reduced by £700,000,000 since 1919, and the diminution of the National Debt charge had been £75,000,000 a year for six years. Mr. Churchill justified the restoration of the gold standard and the imposition of the silk duties, and in regard to the latter said they had secured a revenue which, in a full year, would be between £6,000,000 and £7,000,000. The yield from the McKenna duties had also been above the expectation. He proposed to exempt from Customs duties all imported antiques (goods more than a hundred years old), and to apply new duties on commodities from the earliest date after their imposition by resolution, records being kept of all such goods until the Financial Bill became law. The principle of a ten years guarantee of the continuance of Imperial preference was promised. The revenue on the existing basis Mr. Churchill estimated at £804,700,000, compared with an estimated expenditure of £812,600,000, a prospective deficit of £7,900,000. He proposed to sweep away the three years average in the assessment of income-tax, but this would not come into operation until 1927. Mr. Churchill's most important innovation was the imposition of a tax on betting. The Government did not propose to alter the law—"I am not looking for trouble, but for revenue," remarked the Chancellor. He intended to tax only legal betting to the extent of five per cent. on every stake made on a racecourse or through a credit bookmaker, but it could not come into operation until *Nov.* 1. The yield in the first year would not exceed £1,500,000, but in a full year it was estimated to produce £6,000,000. There would be a duty on imported wrapping paper, the Safeguarding of Key Industries would be re-enacted, and the system of McKenna duties would be extended to cover commercial motor cars. Out of the balance of about £19,000,000 in the Road Fund they proposed that £7,000,000 should be transferred to the Exchequer, as well as £3,500,000 from the revenue of the Fund. A month's reduction of the time credit to brewers for the payment of Excise brought in £5,500,000, and France had promised £4,000,000 as a first payment of the French debt. The total of £22,250,000 converted the deficit of £7,900,000 into a surplus of £14,150,000. Mr. Churchill said that he proposed to increase the new sinking fund from £50,000,000 to £60,000,000, and including this the total estimated expenditure for 1926–27 was £820,641,000, leaving a prospective surplus of £4,109,000. The Chancellor concluded with the intimation that if the industrial struggle were continued he would be forced to propose substantial increases both in direct and indirect taxation. Mr. Churchill received congratulations and criticisms from three of his predecessors—Mr. Snowden, Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Robert Horne. The resolutions were passed during the General Strike, and the second reading debate on the

Finance Bill opened on *May* 19, when Mr. Runciman expressed the view that despite the cost of the strike our prospects were better than those of any other European country, provided we could recover as well as we did after the coal stoppage of 1921. Mr. Churchill on the following day said the cost of the strike might mean a falling-off of two millions in income-tax next year, and the second reading was carried by 324 to 117. The Committee stage proceeded quietly until the clause dealing with the betting tax was reached. On *June* 10, Mr. Snowden moved an amendment to postpone the tax until *April* 5, 1927, but this was defeated by 231 to 152. Sir Robert Horne estimated that the tax would yield £18,000,000, and the Chancellor said his only doubt was whether the tax was too high. The Bill passed through Committee on *June* 21, and on *July* 15, during the report stage, Mr. Churchill said he would reduce the betting tax from 5 per cent. to 2 per cent. for course betting and to 3½ per cent. for office betting, which he thought would bring in £6,000,000. The new scheme was accepted by 200 to 127. The third reading was agreed to on *July* 21 after the defeat of a motion for rejection by 324 to 117. Mr. Runciman during the debate estimated the total loss since the beginning of the General Strike at £148,500,000. After being passed by the Lords the Bill received the Royal Assent on *Aug.* 4.

THE COAL STOPPAGE.—After the abandonment of the General Strike, the Prime Minister on *June* 15 intimated that the Government would introduce legislation to make an eight hour day possible and to facilitate the development of new mines and provide facilities for amalgamation. Explaining the Mining Industry Bill on the second reading on *June* 23, Col. Lane-Fox said that it carried out some of the most immediately practicable recommendations of the Coal Commission. The first part dealt with the amalgamation of colliery undertakings. There must, he said, be common agreement that bigger groups were desirable, but compulsion in such matters was unwise. The Bill provided that if in three years' time the Mines Department thought that the process of amalgamation was not going on as it ought to do, they could report to Parliament and Parliament would have a full opportunity of dealing with the matter. The second part extended the Mines (Working Facilities) Act, 1923. Other clauses provided for a five per cent. levy on the royalty owners for the setting up of baths for miners and the recruitment of labour, the Minister of Labour being given power to make regulations to secure that preference for employment should be given to those over the age of 18 years who were employed in mines before April 30, 1926. Mr. Hartshorn opposed the Bill because it failed to provide for systematic unification, but his amendment was rejected by 336 to 147, and the Bill was read a second time and sent to a Standing Committee. It emerged with little alteration, secured its third reading on *July* 27 after the defeat of an amendment for rejection by 312 to 125, passed through the Lords, where a rejection motion was beaten by 130 to 27, and received the Royal Assent on *Aug.* 4. The Coal Mines Bill, which, for a period of five years, enabled the extra hour already possible on sixty days of the year) to be worked on the other working days, was given a second reading on *June* 29 after two days' debate. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland said that suggestions for nationalisation or unification would not meet the situation. An amendment moved by Mr. Walsh was thrown out by 355 to 163 after disorderly scenes on the part of the Labour members. The third reading was carried by 332 to 147 on *July* 1, and the Peers accorded the Bill a second reading by 176 to 17 on *July* 6, the Royal Assent being given on *July* 8, when the ceremony was marked by further disorder among some of the Labour M.P.'s who attended.

THE ELECTRICITY BILL.—An important scheme for the development of the country's electricity undertakings was proposed in the Electricity Bill, which was presented by Lt.-Col. Wilfrid Ashley on *March* 10. Under its provisions a central electricity board would be formed to buy the electricity generated by a number of existing selected power stations and to sell it to authorised undertakings. The stations would be worked by their owners under the control of the board, and not by the board itself except in the last resort. The Bill also enabled the board to construct the main electrification lines required, and empowered it to enforce standardisation of frequency. It was provided that the electricity should be supplied by the board to authorised undertakings at a tariff sufficient to cover its working expenses. Explaining the measure in moving the second reading on *March* 29, Col. Ashley said there were 592 electricity undertakings, of which 32 supplied half the total power. This, he declared, meant enormous capital extravagance, and the main object of the Bill was to remove this by enabling installations to work at full pressure. The Bill was also intended to improve supply and consumption. Only one-third of Great Britain was reasonably supplied at present, and its consumption per head was lower than that of any other civilised State that could be compared. The new central board would be solely a co-ordinating authority, composed of business men who would work in concert with the Electricity Commissioners. The scheme would not interfere with existing private or municipal concerns unless the latter were recalcitrant. Mr. W. Graham moved an amendment urging the development of a publicly owned and controlled system of generation, transmission and distribution, but on *March* 20 this was defeated by 325 to 197, and the Bill was read a second time. The proceedings in Standing Committee were protracted and had not been concluded when the House adjourned in August.

OTHER LEGISLATION.—A Bill to supersede by paid officials Boards of Guardians which were in default was passed in *July*, owing, as Mr. Neville Chamberlain explained, to the action of the West Ham Board. He announced that next year the reform of the Poor Law would sweep away Boards of Guardians. Another measure placed on the Statute Book removed the necessity of Ministers seeking re-election on acceptance of office. The Trade Facilities Act raised the maximum amount of expenditure authorised by the expiring measure, and so placed £10,000,000 at the disposal of the Treasury to provide employment for skilled men in their own industry.

VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTION, 1924.

THE total number of Voters on the Register at the date of the General Election of 1924 was :—

England	17,516,155
Wales and Monmouthshire	1,289,797
Scotland	2,211,870
Northern Ireland	613,168
Total	21,730,988

The votes polled represented 76 per cent. of the total electorate, but 31 seats (representing 1,076,446 votes) were uncontested, so that the 16,640,279 votes recorded in the remaining constituencies with 20,654,542 voters represented 85 per cent. of those entitled to record their votes. The following table shows how the votes were cast :—

Divisions.	Conservative.	Labour.	Liberal.	Communist.	Independent.	Total.
England :—						
London	694,226	571,657	279,256	18,300	...	1,463,439
Boroughs	2,869,826	2,232,831	920,989	15,182	3,926	6,041,754
Counties	3,132,738	1,630,255	1,275,152	...	17,210	6,055,355
Universities	19,697	1,948	3,603	...	9,086	34,334
Total	6,716,487	4,436,691	2,379,000	33,482	30,222	13,595,882
Wales and Monmouth :—						
Boroughs	78,248	114,695	65,254	...	...	258,197
Counties	145,767	199,232	186,043	...	...	531,042
University	...	...	1,057	...	...	1,057
Total	224,015	313,927	252,354	...	...	790,296
Scotland :—						
Burghs	346,423	401,818	148,682	7,590	29,193	933,706
Counties	363,839	295,488	124,075	...	...	783,402
Universities	10,969	1,639	5,011	...	...	17,619
Total	721,231	698,945	277,768	7,590	29,193	1,734,727
Northern Ireland :—						
Boroughs	62,617	21,122	...	...	3,880	87,619
Counties	388,461	...	...	...	43,294	431,755
University	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	451,078	21,122	...	...	47,174	519,374
Grand Total	8,112,811	5,470,685	2,909,122	41,072	106,589	16,640,279

PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITIES.

Majorities of recent Governments :—

Year.		Majorities.
1874	Conservative	46
1880	Liberal	62
1885	Liberal (84) and Nationalist (82)	166
1886	Unionist	114
1892	Liberal	40
1895	Unionist	152
1900	Unionist	134
1906	Liberal	356
1910 (Jan.)	Liberal	124
1910 (Dec.)	Liberal	126
1918	Coalition	263
1922	Conservative	79
1923	No Majority	—
1924	Conservative	225

LABOUR AND PARLIAMENT.

Strength of the Labour Party in Parliament.

1892	15	1910 (December)	42
1895	12	1918	62
1900	11	1922	142
1906	52	1923	191
1910 (January)	40	1924	150

COST OF THE GENERAL ELECTION, 1924.

At the General Election of 1924 there were 1,428 Candidates for the 615 seats. The average expenditure of each Candidate was £645, the highest amount spent being £1,479 (Senior Member for Oldham) and the lowest *nil* (University Member for Northern Ireland).

Division.	Members.	Expenses.
England	492	£780,225
Wales and Mon.	36	49,295
Scotland	74	85,446
Northern Ireland	13	6,199
Total	615	£921,165

Regnal Years.—The years of a king's reign are the regnal years, and each begins on the anniversary of his accession : *e.g.*, Regnal year 17 of the present King began on May 6, 1926 ; regnal year 18 begins on May 6, 1927. The system is used for dating Acts of Parliament. The Summer Time Act of 1925, for example, is quoted as 15 and 16 Geo. V, ch. 64, because it became law in the session which extended over part of these two regnal years. The regnal years of Edward VII. began on January 22, so that Acts passed in that reign are, in general, quoted with only one year number, but year 10 of this series ended on May 6, 1910, and Acts of the Parliamentary Session 1910 are headed 10 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS
(After the Dissolution, Oct. 26, 1922.)

After the Dissolution of the Parliament elected in December, 1918, the number of Members was reduced from 707 to 615, through the decrease of Irish representation from 105 to 13 Members :—

England :		
London	62	
Boroughs	193	492
Counties	230	
Universities	7	
Wales and Monmouth :		
Boroughs	11	
Counties	24	36
University	1	
Scotland :		
Burghs	33	
Counties	38	74
Universities	3	
Northern Ireland :		
Ulster	13	13
Total		615

POLITICAL PARTIES.
(After the General Elections, 1923 and 1924.)

The following table shows the membership of the House of Commons by political allegiance, after the General Elections of Dec. 6, 1923 and Oct. 29, 1924 :—

	1923	1924.
Conservative	258	413
Labour and Socialist	191	150
Liberal	156	39
Constitutionalist	—	7
Independent	6	4
Irish Nationalist	2	1
Sinn Fein	1	—
Speaker	1	1
Total	615	615

The House of Commons.

The sixth Parliament of King George V. and the *Third Parliament of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* was elected on October 29, 1924. The General Election had returned 413 Conservative; 7 Constitutionalist ; 150 Labour ; 40 Liberal ; 1 Irish Nationalist, and 4 Independent, distributed as shown in the following table :—

	Distribution of Members.				Party Strength (Nov. 18, 1924).		
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Universities.	Total Members.	Government	Opposition.	Majority.
England	230	255	7	492	361	131	+230
Wales & Monmouth	24	11	1	36	9	27	− 18
Scotland	38	33	3	74	37	37	—
Northern Ireland	8	4	1	13	13	—	+ 13
Total	300	303	12	615	420	195	+225

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The following list gives Surname, Initials, Politics, Key Number of Seat, Name of Division, and Majority at the General Election of 1924 of each of the 615 Members of Parliament.

C. = Conservative ; *Const.* = Constitutionalist ; *Lab.* = Labour ; *L.* = Liberal ; *Ind.* = Independent ; *N.* = Irish Nationalist ; *Com.* = Communist ; *Rep.* = Irish Republican.

	Maj.
Adamson, W. M. (*Lab.*), 422 *Cannock*	1,181
Adamson, Rt. Hon. W. (*Lab.*), 575 *Fife, West*	8,670
Ainsworth, Capt. C. (*C*), 103 *Bury*	3,096
Albery, I. J. (*C*), 349 *Gravesend*	4,441
Alexander, A. V. (*Lab.*), 215 *Hillsborough*	4,019
Alexander, E. E. (*C*), 148 *Leyton, E.*	1,562
Alexander, Brig.-Gen. Sir W., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. (*C*), 544 *Central Glasgow*	5,641
Allen, J. Sandeman (*C*), 160 *W. Derby*	6,860
Allen, Lt.-Col. Sir W. J., K.B.E., D.S.O. (*C*), 609 *Armagh*	17,265
Amery, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. (*C*), 80 *Sparkbrook*	5,959
Ammon, C. G. (*Lab.*), 10 *Camberwell, N.*	3,736
Applin, Lt.-Col. R. V. K., D.S.O. (*C*), 384 *Enfield*	2,079
Apsley, Lord, D.S.O., M.C. (*C*), 218 *Southampton*	8,520
Ashley, Col. Rt. Hon. W. W. (*C*), 349 *New Forest*	11,264
Astbury, Lt.-Com. F. W. (*C*), 209 *W. Salford*	4,352
Astor, Viscountess (*C*), 193 *Sutton*	5,079
Astor, Maj. Hon. J. J. (*C*), 347 *Dover*	13,559
Atholl, Duchess of, D.B.E. (*C*), 593 *Kinross and Western*	8,279
Atkinson, C., K.C. (*C*), 266 *Altrincham*	8,785
Attlee, Maj. C. R. (*Lab.*), 50 *Limehouse*	6,021
Baker, J. (*Lab.*), 251 *Bilston*	1,743
Baker, W. J. (*Lab.*), 97 *East Bristol*	4,777
Baldwin, Rt. Hon. S. (*C*), 456 *Bewdley*	unop.
Balfour, G. (*C*), 24 *Hampstead*	15,770
Balniel, Lord (*C*), 364 *Lonsdale*	3,458
Banks, R. Mitchell, K.C. (*C*), 454 *Swindon*	2,904
Barker, G. (*Lab.*), 521 *Abertillery*	unop.
Barnes, A. J. (*Lab.*), 117 *East Ham S.*	988
Barnett, Maj. Sir R. W. (*C*), 45 *St. Pancras, S.W.*	3,250
Barnston, Maj. Sir H., Bt. (*C*), 269 *Eddisbury*	1,669
Barr, Rev. J. (*Lab.*), 585 *Motherwell*	1,040
Batey, J. (*Lab.*), 313 *Spennymoor*	7,110

	Maj.
Beamish, Rear.-Adm. T. P. H., C.B., (*C*) 442*Lewes*	8,356
Beckett, Hon. Sir G., Bt. (*C*), 139*North Leeds*	10,582
Beckett, J. (*Lab.*), 121*Gateshead*	9,336
Belisha, Maj. L. Hore- (*L*), 191*Devonport*	581
Bell, Maj. Sir A. C. Morrison-, Bt. (*C*), 293*Honiton*	2,779
Bellairs, Com. C. (*C*), 351*Maidstone*	7,929
Benn, Sir A. Shirley, Bt. (*C*), 192*Drake*	2,508
Benn, Capt. W. W., D.S.O. (*L*), 558*Leith*	5,319
Bennett, A. J. (*C*), 184*Cent. Notts*	8,255
Bennett, Sir H. Curtis-, K.C. (*C*), 314 *Chelmsford*	5,631
Bentinck, Lord H. Cavendish- (*C*), 186 *Nottingham, S*	4,828
Berry, Sir G., LL.D., F.R.S.E (*C*), 602*Scot. Univ.*	2,143
Bethel, A. (*C*), 118*Eccles*	2,025
Betterton, H. B., C.B.E. (*C*), 408*Rushcliffe*	8,185
Birchall, Maj. J. D. (*C*), 140 *Leeds, N.E.*	7,412
Bird, E. Roy (*C*), 482*Skipton*	5,977
Bird, Sir R., Bt. (*C*), 253*Wolverhampton, W.*	840
Blades, Sir G. R., Bt. (*C*), 435*Epsom*	14,868
Blundell, F. N. (*C*), 368*Ormskirk*	2,990
Bondfield, Miss M. (*Lab.*), 236 *Wallsend*	9,027
Boothby, R. J. G. (*C*), 563*Aberdeenshire, E.*	2,683
Bourne, R. C. (*C*), 190*Oxford City*	5,360
Bowater, Sir V., Bt. (*C*), 2*City of London*	unop.
Bowerman, Rt. Hon. C. W. (*Lab.*), 14*Deptford*	3,624
Bowyer, Capt. G. E. W., M.C. (*C*), 263 *Buckingham*	6,190
Brabazon, Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-, D.S.O. (*C*), 202*Chatham*	3,908
Braithwaite, Maj. A. N. (*C.*), 460*Buckrose*	1,552
Brass, Capt. W. (*C*), 357*Clitheroe*	2,596
Brassey, Maj. Sir H. L. C., Bt. (*C*), 399 *Peterborough*	5,087
Briant, F. (*L*), 34*Lambeth, North*	29
Bridgeman, Rt. Hon. W. C. (*C*), 412*Oswestry*	8,173
Briggs, W. J. H. (*C*), 163*Blackley*	3,128
Briscoe, Capt. R. G., M.C. (*C*), 265*Cambridge*	4,749
Brise, Maj. E. A. Ruggles- (*C*), 318*Maldon*	3,886
Brittain, Sir H., K.B.E., C.M.G. (*C*), 382*Acton*	7,216
Broad, F. A. (*Lab.*), 219*Edmonton*	1,336
Brocklebank, C. E. R. (*C*), 185 *E. Nottingham*	1,446
Bromfield, W. (*Lab.*), 424*Leek*	951
Bromley, J. (*Lab.*), 66*Barrow-in-Furness*	710
Brooke, Brig.-Gen. C. R. I., C.M.G. (*C*), 476*Pontefract*	701
Brown, Maj. D. C. (*C*), 402*Hexham*	4,190
Brown, Brig.-Gen. H. Clifton (*C*), 260 *Newbury*	4,315
Brown, J., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 568*South Ayrshire*	177
Buchanan, G. (*Lab.*), 545*Gorbals*	9,388
Buckingham, Sir H. C. (*C*), 437*Guildford*	12,046
Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir W., Bt. (*C*), 23*Hammersmith, S.*	3,875
Buller, Sir M. E. Manningham-, Bt. (*C*), 398 *Kettering*	1,241
Bullock, Capt. M., M.B.E. (*C*), 371*Waterloo*	9,588
Burgoyne, Lt.-Col. Sir A. (*C*), 262*Aylesbury*	6,558
Burman, J. B. (*C*), 73*Duddeston*	515
Burney, Comm. C. D. (*C*), 390*Uxbridge*	5,066
Burton, Lt.-Col. H. W., O.B.E. (*C*), 432 *Sudbury*	1,411
Butler, Sir G. G. G., K.B.E. (*C*), 488*Camb. Univ.*	785
Butt, Sir A. (*C*), 54*Balham*	10,706
Buxton, Rt. Hon. N. E. (*Lab.*), 394*Norfolk, N.*	2,004
Cadogan, Maj. Hon. E., C.B. (*C*), 385*Finchley*	4,335
Caine, G. R. Hall, C.B.E. (*C*), 299*Dorset, E.*	5,651
Campbell, E. T. (*C*), 11*N.W. Camberwell*	104
Cape, T. (*Lab.*), 283*Workington*	3,110
Carington, N. W. Smith- (*C*), 355*Rutland*	6,653
Carpenter, Maj. Sir A. B. Boyd- (*C*), 107 *Coventry*	4,824
Cassels, J. D., K.C. (*C*), 149*Leyton, W.*	3,403
Cautley, Sir H. S., Bt., K.C. (*C*), 441*E. Grinstead*	12,761
Cayzer, Sir C., Bart. (*C*), 267*Chester*	6,953
Cayzer, Maj. Sir H. R., Bt. (*C*), 196*Portsmouth, S.*	14,113
Cazalet, Capt. V., M.C. (*C*), 451*Chippenham*	2,212
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Sir E., G.B.E. (*C*), 72*Birmingham, Aston*	2,385
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (*C*), 486*Oxford Univ.*	1,488
Chadwick, Sir R. B. (*C*), 235*Wallasey*	13,965
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Sir A., K.G. (*C*), 81 *Birmingham, W.*	7,643
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Neville (*C*), 78*Ladywood*	77
Chamberlain, Sir S. (*C*), 539*Edinburgh S.*	7,077
Charleton, H. C. (*Lab.*), 141*Leeds, S.*	1,853
Charteris, Brig.-Gen. J., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*C*), 573*Dumfries*	4,246
Chilcott, Lt.-Com. Sir H. W. S. (*C*), 158 *Liverpool, Walton*	4,463
Christie, J. A. (*C*), 395*S Norfolk*	2,813
Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S., C.H. (*Const.*), 316*Epping*	9,763
Churchman, Sir A., Bt. (*C*), 430*Woodbridge*	6,411
Clarry, R. G. (*C*), 499*Newport*	2,163
Clay, Col. H. H. Spender-, C.M.G., M.C. (*C*), 353*Tonbridge*	10,828
Clayton, G. C., C.B.E. (*C*), 373*Widnes*	2,150
Clive, Lt.-Col. G. Windsor-, C.M.G. (*C*), 411*Ludlow*	unop.
Clowes, S. (*Lab.*), 227*Hanley*	1,554
Cluse, W. S. (*Lab.*), 28*South Islington*	3,679
Clynes, Rt. Hon. J. R. (*Lab.*), 169*Platting*	1,005
Cobb, Sir C. S., K.B.E., M.V.O. (*C*), 17 *Fulham, W.*	5,403
Cochrane, Com. Hon. A.D., D.S.O., R.N. (*C*), 574*E. Fife*	1,422
Cockerill, Brig.-Gen. Sir G. K. (*C*), 439 *Reigate*	13,816
Cohen, Maj. J. B. Brunel (*C*), 155*Fairfield*	5,865
Colfox, Maj. W. P., M.C. (*C*), 302*Dorset, W.*	6,662
Collins, Col. Sir G. P., K.B.E., C.M.G. (*L*), 556*Greenock*	5,162
Compton, J. (*Lab.*), 166*Gorton*	3,485
Connolly, M. H. (*Lab.*), 178*Newcastle-on-Tyne, E.*	344
Conway, Sir Martin (*C*), 491*English Universities*	1,346
Cooke, Sir C. Kinloch-, Bt., K.B.E. (*C*), 494 *E. Cardiff*	1,880
Cooper, A. Duff (*C*), 188*Oldham*	13,796
Cope, Maj. W. (*C*), 516*Llandaff*	4,192
Couper, J. B. (*C*), 549*Marnhill*	1,513
Courtauld, Maj. J. S., M.C. (*C*), 444*Chichester*	8,294
Courthope, Lt.-Col. Sir G. L., Bt., M.C. (*C*), 443*Rye*	7,582
Cove, W. G. (*Lab.*), 400*Wellingborough*	2,481
Cowan, D. M. (*L*), 60*Scottish Universities*	3,372
Cowan, Sir W. H. (*C*), 27*North Islington*	3,186
Craig, Capt. Rt. Hon. C. C. (*C*), 607*Antrim*	58,354
Craig, E. (*C*), 268*Crewe*	3,628
Craik, Rt. Hon. Sir H., Bt. (*C*), 600*Scott. Univ.*	5,551
Crawfurd, Maj. H. E. (*L*), 239*Walthamstow, W.*	470
Croft, Br.-Gen. Sir H. Page, Bt. (*C*), 89*Bournemouth*	12,885

	Maj.
Crooke, J. S. (*C*), 72*Deritend*	792
Crookshank, Col. C. de W. (*C*), 570*Berwick and Haddington*	2,863
Crookshank, H. F. C. (*C*), 379*Gainsborough*	4,323
Cunliffe, Sir J. H., K.C. (*C*), 87*Bolton*	4,065
Curzon, Viscount (*C*), 4*Battersea, S.*	5,217
Dalkeith, Earl of (*C*), 597*Roxburgh & Selkirk*	4,947
Dalton, H., D.Sc. (*Lab.*), 12*Peckham*	947
Dalziel, Sir Davison, Bt. (*C*), 32*Brixton*	8,545
Davidson, J. C. C., C.H., C.B. (*C*), 334*Hemel Hempstead*	4,991
Davidson, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. (*C*), 328*Fareham*	12,804
Davies, Dr. A. V. (*C*), 369*Ruyton*	2,426
Davies, Lt.-Col. D. (*L*), 526*Montgomery*	10,558
Davies, Ellis W. (*L*), 510*Denbigh*	1,421
Davies, Evan (*Lab.*), 523*Ebbw Vale*	unop.
Davies, Maj. G. F. (*C*), 420*Yeovil*	5,157
Davies, R. J. (*Lab.*), 372*West Houghton*	3,349
Davies, Sir T. (*C*), 322*Cirencester*	11,123
Davison, J. E. (*Lab.*), 217*Smethwick*	1,253
Davison, Sir W. H., K.B.E. (*C*), 31*Kensington, S.*	unop.
Dawson, Sir P. (*C*), 37*Lewisham W.*	12,942
Day, H. (*Lab.*), 47*Southwark Central*	1,382
Dean, A. W. (*C*), 339*Holland*	4,770
Deans, R. Storry, K.C. (*C*), 216*Park*	2,477
De Frece, Sir W. (*C*), 85*Blackpool*	7,127
Dennison, R. (*Lab.*), 77*King's Norton*	133
Dixey, A. C. N. (*C*), 281*Penrith*	6,027
Dixon, Capt. Rt. Hon. H., O.B.E. (*C*), *Belfast, E.*	unop.
Doyle, Sir N. Grattan (*C*), 179*Newcastle, N.*	11,395
Drewe, C. (*C*), 294*South Molton*	654
Duckworth, J. (*L*), 83*Blackburn*	7,282
Duncan, C. (*Lab.*), 286*Clay Cross*	6,549
Dunnico, Rev. H. (*Lab.*), 307*Consett*	4,006
Eden, Capt. R. A., M.C. (*C*), 449*Warwick & L.*	6,609
Edmondson, Maj. A. J. (*C*), 409*Banbury*	6,228
Edwards, C. (*Lab.*), 522*Bedwelty*	unop.
Edwards, J. H. (*Const.*), 63*Acerington*	2,243
Eliot, Capt. W. E., M.C. (*C*), 548*Kelvingrove*	5,190
Ellis, R. G. (*C*), 234*Wakefield*	894
Elveden, Viscount, C.B., C.M.G. (*C*), 220*Southend*	12,493
England, Col. A., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Const.*), 361*Heywood*	3,824
Erskine, Lord (*C*), 419*Weston s. Mare*	5,092
Erskine, J. M. M. (*C*), 60*St. George's*	unop.
Evans, Capt. E. (*L*), 528*Welsh Univ.*	336
Evans, Capt. H. A. (*C*), 495*Cardiff S.*	2,218
Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington, Bt., G.B.E. (*C*), 315*Colchester*	3,330
Everard, W. Lindsay (*C*) 377*Melton*	5,156
Fairfax, Capt. J. G. (*C*), 283*Norwich*	4,721
Falle, Sir B. G. (*C*), 105*Portsmouth, N.*	7,318
Falls, Maj. Sir C. F. (*C*), 612*Fermanagh*	37,904
Fanshawe, Com. G. D., R.N. (*C*), 599*Clackmannan W.*	296
Fenby, T. D. (*L*), 91*Bradford E.*	66
Fermoy, Lord (*C*), 393*King's Lynn*	2,526
Fielden, E. B. (*C*), 165*Exchange, Manchester*	2,507
Finburgh, S. (*C*), 207*N. Salford*	1,136
Fitzroy, Capt. Rt. Hon. E. A. (*C*), 397*Daventry*	200
Ford, Sir P. J. (*C*), 538*Edinburgh N.*	6,269
Forrest, W. (*L*), 68*Batley*	403
Foster, Sir H. S. (*C*), 194*Portsmouth C.*	3,503
Fox, Rt. Hon. G. R. Lane- (*C*), 467*Barkston Ash*	4,923
Foxcroft, Capt. C. T. (*C*), 67*Bath*	7,267
Fraser, Capt. W. J. I., O.B.E. (*C*), 43*St. Pancras N.*	793
Fremantle, Lt.-Col. F. E. (*C*), 337*St. Albans*	9,322
Gadie, Lt.-Col. A. (*C*), 90*Bradford Central*	1,202
Galbraith, J. F. W., K.C. (*C*), 434*Surrey, E.*	12,750
Ganzoni, Sir J. (*C*), 132*Ipswich*	3,830
Gardner, J. P. (*Lab.*), 22*N. Hammersmith*	3,611
Gardner, Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Agg- (*C*), 106*Cheltenham*	2,763
Gates, P. G. (*C*), 30*Kensington, N.*	1,854
Gault, Lt.-Col. A. H., D.S.O., O.B.E. (*C*), 417*Taunton*	3,549
Gee, Capt. R., V.C., M.C (*C*), 374*Bosworth*	358
George, Rt. Hon. David Lloyd (*L*), 496*Carnarvon*	12,657
Gibbins, J. (*Lab.*), 161*W. Toxteth*	379
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. G. A. (*C*), 100*Bristol, W.*	17,298
Gillett, G. M. (*Lab.*), 15*Finsbury*	720
Gilmour, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bt., D.S.O. (*C*), 551*Pollok*	13,873
Glyn, Maj. R. G. C., M.C. (*C*), 259*Abingdon*	4,312
Goff, Sir Park (*C*), 463*Cleveland*	5,425
Gore, Capt. the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby- (*C*), 426*Stafford*	4,833
Gosling, H., C.H. (*Lab.*), 52*Whitechapel*	2,954
Gower, Sir E., O.B.E. (*C*), 19*Central Hackney*	1,730
Grace, J. (*C*), 274*Wirral*	6,008
Graham, D. M. (*Lab.*), 583*Lanark, Hamilton*	4,631
Graham, Capt. Fergus (*C*), 280*Cumberland, N.*	1,996
Graham, Rt. Hon. W. (*Lab.*), 536*Edinburgh, Central*	4,731
Grant, Sir J. A., Bt. (*C*), 290*Derbyshire S.*	1,415
Greenall, T. (*Lab.*), 359*Farnworth*	2,806
Greene, W. P. C. (*C*), 254*Worcester*	5,817
Greenwood, A. (*Lab.*), 175*Nelson*	1,443
Greenwood, Rt. Hon. Sir H., Bt., K.C. (*Const.*), 238*Walthamstow East*	3,066
Grenfell, D. R. (*Lab.*), 515*Gower*	3,858
Grenfell, E. C. (*C*), 1*City of London*	unop.
Gretton, Col. Rt. Hon. J., C.B.E. (*C*), 421*Burton*	13,409
Griffiths, T. (*Lab.*), 525*Pontypool*	1,547
Grotrian, H. Brent, K.C. (*C*), 163*Hull, S.W.*	3,035
Groves, T. E. (*Lab.*), 245*Stratford*	2,850
Grundy, T. W. (*Lab.*), 479*Rother Valley*	8,765
Guest, Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*L*), 98*Bristol, N.*	5,480
Guest, J. (*Lab.*), 472*Hemsworth*	8,691
Guest, Dr. L. H., M.C. (*Lab.*), 48*North Southwark*	1,030
Guinness, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. W. E., D.S.O. (*C*), 431*Bury St. Edmunds*	5,997
Gunston, D. W., M.C. (*C*), 325*Thornbury*	2,217
Hacking, Capt. D. H., O.B.E. (*C*), 356*Chorley*	4,770
Hall, Lt.-Col. Sir F., Bt., K.B.E., D.S.O. (*C*), 9*Dulwich*	8,543
Hall, F. (*Lab.*), 474*Normanton*	unop.
Hall, G. H. (*Lab.*), 497*Aberdare*	9,142
Hall, Vice-Adm. Sir R., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*C*), 440*Eastbourne*	7,355
Hall, Capt. W. D'Arcy (*C*), 505*Brecon*	2,460
Hamilton, Sir R. W. (*L*), 502*Orkney*	unop.
Hammersley, S. S. (*C*), 223*Stockport*	4,431
Hanbury, C. (*C*), 300*Dorset, N.*	1,478
Hannon, P. J. H. (*C*), 79*Moseley*	17,150
Hardie, G. D. (*Lab.*), 554*Springburn*	3,592
Harland, A. (*C*), 213*Eccleshall*	13,507
Harmsworth, Hon. E. (*C*), 350*Thanet*	14,351
Harney, Hon. E. A. St. A. K.C. (*L*), 222*South Shields*	6,319
Harris, P. A. (*L*), 8*S.W. Bethnal Green*	212
Harrison, G. J. C. (*C*), 275*Bodmin*	615
Hartington, Marquess of, M.B.E. (*C*), 291*West Derbyshire*	3,712

	Maj.
Hartshorn, Rt. Hon. V., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 518 *Ogmore*	unop.
Harvey, C. M. Barclay-(*C*), 564*Kincardine*	1,371
Harvey, G. (*C*), 33*Kennington*	3,326
Harvey, Maj. S. E. (*C*), 298*Totnes*	4,985
Haslam, H. C. (*C*), 380*Horncastle*	1,169
Hawke, J. A., K.C. (*C*), 279*St. Ives*	1,247
Hayday, A. (*Lab.*), 187*Nottingham, W.*	2,992
Hayes, J. H. (*Lab.*), 152*Edgehill*	1,581
Headlam, Lt.-Col. C. M., D.S.O., O.B.E. (*C*), 303*Barnard Castle*	313
Henderson, Rt. Hon. A.(*Lab.*), 102*Burnley*	4,465
Henderson, Capt. R. R. (*C*), 410*Henley*	6,770
Henderson, T. (*Lab.*), 555*Tradeston*	2,993
Henderson, Lt.-Col. V. L., M.C. (*C*), 88 *Bootle*	2,824
Heneage, Lt.-Col. A. P., D.S.O. (*C*), 381 *Louth*	1,344
Henn, Sir S. H. H. (*C*), 84*Blackburn*	7,017
Hennessy, Maj. G. R. S., O.B.E. (*C*), 331*Winchester*	6,810
Herbert, D. H. (*C*), 338*Watford*	7,854
Herbert, Capt. S. (*C*), 465*Scarborough*	7,688
Hicks, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Joynson-, Bt. (*C*), 389*Twickenham*	20,944
Hills, Maj. J. W. (*C*), 478*Ripon*	5,011
Hilton, C. (*C*), 87*Bolton*	2,773
Hirst, G. H. (*Lab.*), 485*Wentworth*	unop.
Hirst, W. (*Lab*), 93*Bradford S.*	2,333
Hoare, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel, Bt., C.M.G. (*C*), 13*Chelsea*	8,155
Hogg, Rt. Hon. Sir D. McG., K.C. (*C*), 42 *St. Marylebone*	15,527
Hohler, Sir G. F., K.C. (*C*), 203*Gillingham*	4,109
Holbrook, Sir A., K.B.E. (*C*), 327*Basingstoke*	6,129
Holland, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. E. A., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., (*C*), 181 *Northampton*	971
Holt, Capt. H. P., M.C. (*C*), 246*Upton*	1,967
Homan, C. W. J. (*C*), 64*Ashton*	1,520
Hope, Capt. A. O. J. (*C*), 446*Nuneaton*	2,563
Hope, Sir H. (*C*), 576*Forfar*	3,441
Hope, Rt. Hon. J. F. (*C*), 212*Sheffield, Central*	307
Hopkins, J. W. W. (*C*), 44*St. Pancras, E.*	2,075
Hopkinson, Sir A., K.C. (*C*), 492*Combined Universities*	343
Hopkinson, A. (*Ind.*), 366*Mossley*	4,668
Horlick, Lt.-Col. J. Nockells-, O.B.E., M.C. (*C*), 122*Gloucester*	2,520
Horne, Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. (*C*), 547*Hillhead*	7,615
Hudson, Capt. A.U. M. (*C*), 20*Hackney, N.*	4,794
Hudson, J. H. (*Lab.*), 129*Huddersfield*	2,265
Hudson, R. S. (*C*), 282*Whitehaven*	1,408
Hughan, Vice-Adm. Sir A. J. Henniker-, Bt., C.B. (*C*), 577*Galloway*	1,416
Hume, Sir G. H. (*C*), 18*Greenwich*	1,064
Huntingfield, Lord (*C*), 428*Eye*	6,009
Hurd, P. A. (*C*), 452*Devizes*	4,350
Hurst, Col. G. B., K.C. (*C*), 168*Moss Side*	4,009
Hutchison, G. A. C., K.C. (*C*), 589*Midlothian, N.*	2,147
Hutchison, Maj.-Gen. Sir R., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (*L*), 559*Montrose Dist.*	2,312
Iliffe, Sir E. M., C.B.E. (*C*), 448*Tamworth*	unop.
Inskip, Sir T. W. H., C.B.E., K.C. (*C*), 96 *Bristol, C.*	3,159
Jackson, Sir H. (*C*), 55*Wandsworth, C.*	4,999
Jacob, A. E. (*C*), 151*East Toxteth*	9,519
James, Lt.-Col. Hon. C. C.B.E. (*C*), 101*Bromley*	8,692
Jenkins, W. (*Lab.*), 517*Neath*	unop
Jephcott, A. R. (*C*), 82*Yardley*	1,965

	Maj.
John, Will (*Lab.*), 502*W. Rhondda*	unop.
Johnston, T.(*Lab.*), 534*Dundee*	12,739
Jones, Capt. G. M. Garro- (*L*), 21*Hackney, S.*	1,758
Jones, G. W. H. (*C*), 53*Stoke Newington*	5,930
Jones, H. H. (*L*), 520*Merioneth*	2,835
Jones, J. J. (*Lab.*), 244*Silvertown*	12,230
Jones, Morgan (*Lab.*), 514*Caerphilly*	5,430
Jones, T. I. Mardy- (*Lab.*), 519*Pontypridd*	3,876
Kelly, W. T. (*Lab.*), 201*Rochdale*	117
Kennedy, A. R., K.C. (*C*), 198*Preston*	560
Kennedy, T. (*Lab.*), 557*Kirkcaldy*	1,431
Kenworthy, Lt.-Com. Hon. J. M. (*Lab.*), 133 *Central Hull*	...
Kenyon, B. (*L*), 285*Chesterfield*	4,765
Kidd, James (*C*), 588*Linlithgow*	642
Kindersley, G. M., O.B.E. (*C*), 336*Hitchin*	8,246
King, Capt. H. D., C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C. (*C*), 39*Paddington, S.*	unop.
Kirkwood, D. (*Lab.*), 532*Dumbarton*	4,535
Knox, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. W. F., K.C.B., C.M.G. (*C*), 264*Wycombe*	8,294
Lamb, J. Q. (*C*), 427*Stone*	7,505
Lampson, G. Locker- (*C*), 391*Wood Green*	13,077
Lampson, Comdr. O. Locker-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*C*), 76*Handsworth*	9,540
Lansbury, G. (*Lab.*), 40*Bow & Bromley*	5,934
Lawrence, Susan (*Lab.*), 116*East Ham, N.*	1,627
Lawrence, F. W. Pethick- (*Lab.*), 146*West Leicester*	737
Lawson, J. J. (*Lab.*), 306*Chester-le-Street*	13,450
Lee, F. (*Lab.*), 289*Derbyshire, N.E.*	3,506
Leigh, Sir John, Bt. (*C*), 56*Clapham*	7,200
Lindley, F. W. (*Lab.*), 205*Rotherham*	3,148
Lindsay, Maj. G. H. M. Broun-, D.S.O. (*C*), 550*Partick*	3,555
Lister, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P. Cunliffe-, K.B.E., M.C. (*C*), 387*Hendon*	13,665
Little, Dr. E. G. Graham- (*Ind*), 490*Lond. Univ.*	389
Livingstone, M. (*L*), 580*Western Isles*	2,161
Lloyd, C. E., O.B.E. (*C*), 114*Dudley*	885
Loder, Capt. J. de V. (*C*), 144*Leicester, E.*	421
Looker, H. W. (*C*), 321*Essex, S.E.*	5,911
Lord, W. Greaves-, K.C. (*C*), 35*Norwood*	13,251
Lougher, L. (*C*), 493*Cardiff, Central*	4,673
Lowe, Sir F. W., Bt. (*C*), 74*Edgbaston*	13,078
Lowth, T. (*Lab.*), 162*Ardwick*	2,826
Luce, Maj.-Gen. Sir R. H., K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D., T.D. (*C*), 112*Derby*	253
Lumley, L. R. (*C*), 134*Hull, E.*	1,166
Lunn, W. (*Lab.*), 480*Rothwell*	6,300
Lynn, Sir R. J. (*C*), 606*Belfast, W.*	7,313
MacAndrew, C. G. (*C*), 567*Kilmarnock*	1,183
McConnell, T. E. (*C*), 604*Belfast, N.*	32,990
MacDonald, Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay (*Lab.*), 513*Aberavon*	2,100
Macdonald, Sir M., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*L*), 578*Inverness*	4,605
Macdonald, Capt. P. D. (*C*), 342*I. of Wight*	5,402
Macdonald, R. (*C*), 543*Cathcart*	8,525
McDonnell, Col. Hon. A., C.B., C.M.G. (*C*), 346*Dartford*	756
MacIntyre, Ian (*C*), 540*Edinburgh, W.*	1,025
Mackinder, W. (*Lab.*), 481*Shipley*	596
Maclaren, A. (*Lab.*), 226*Burslem*	606
McLean, Maj. A. (*C*), 396*Norfolk, S.W.*	3,834
McLean, Neil (*Lab.*), 546*Govan*	6,317
Macmillan, Capt. H. (*C*), 225*Stockton-on-Tees*	3,215
Macnaghten, Hon. Sir M., K.B.E., K.C. (*C*), 614*Londonderry*	25,006
McNeill, Rt. Hon. Ronald (*C*), 344*Canterbury*	9,632

	Maj.
Macpherson, Rt. Hon. Ian, K.C. (*L*), 579 *Ross and Cromarty*	unop.
Macquisten, F. A., K.C. (*C*), 565 *Argyll*	3,029
MacRobert, A. M., K.C. (*C*), 595 *Renfrew, E.*	928
Maitland, Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. D. Ramsay-Steel-, Bt. (*C*), 75 *Erdington*	5,342
Makins, Brig.-Gen. E., C.B., D.S.O. (*C*), 270 *Knutsford*	6,314
Malone, Maj. P. B. (*C*), 232 *S. Tottenham*	1,501
March, S. (*Lab.*), 41 *Poplar, S.*	6,515
Margesson, Capt. H. D. R., M.C. (*C*), 447 *Rugby*	3,910
Marriott, Sir J. A. R. (*C*), 255 *York*	4,414
Mason, Lt.-Col. G. K. M., D.S.O. (*C*), 108 *Croydon, N*	15,018
Maxton, J. (*Lab.*), 541 *Bridgeton*	6,217
Meller, R. J. (*C*), 438 *Mitcham*	6,208
Merriman, F. B., K.C. (*C*), 170 *Rusholme*	5,569
Meyer, Sir F. C., Bt. (*C*), 123 *Gt. Yarmouth*	1,071
Milne, J. S. W. (*C*), 458 *Kidderminster*	11,248
Mitchell, E. Rosslyn (*Lab.*), 560 *Paisley*	2,228
Mitchell, S. (*C*), 584 *Lanark*	1,288
Mitchell, W. Foot (*C*), 320 *Saffron Walden*	5,949
Mitchell, Sir W. Lane- (*C*), 58 *Streatham*	1,825
Moles, Rt. Hon. T. (*U*), 605 *Belfast, S.*	unop.
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir A., Bt. (*C*), 507 *Carmarthen*	9,328
Monsell, Com. Rt. Hon. B. M. Eyres- (*C*), 457 *Evesham*	9,703
Montague, F. (*Lab.*), 29 *West Islington*	675
Moore, Maj.-Gen. Sir N. J., K.C.M.G. (*C*), 200 *Richmond*	13,914
Moore, Lt.-Col. T. E. Russell- (*C*), 531 *Ayr*	2,788
Morden, Lt.-Col. W. G. (*C*), 383 *Brentford*	5,984
Moreing, Capt. A. H. (*Const.*), 276 *Camborne*	2,310
Morgan, Lt.-Col. D. Watts-, C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Lab.*), 590 *Rhondda, E.*	unop.
Morgan, Col. K. P. Vaughan- (*C*), 16 *Fulham, E.*	6,254
Morris, R. H. (*L*), 506 *Cardigan*	unop.
Morrison, H. (*C*), 453 *Salisbury*	5,337
Morrison, R. (*Lab.*), 231 *North Tottenham*	557
Murchison, C. K. (*C*), 340 *Hunts.*	3,124
Murnin, H. (*Lab.*), 561 *Stirling & F.*	1,944
Nall, Lt.-Col. Sir J., D.S.O. (*C*), 169 *Hulme*	2,294
Naylor, T. E. (*Lab.*), 49 *S.E. Southwark*	4,248
Nelson, Sir F. (*C*), 324 *Stroud*	8,555
Neville, R. J. N. (*C*), 392 *Norfolk, E.*	2,169
Newman, Sir R., Bt. (*C*), 120 *Exeter*	8,163
Newton, Sir G. D. C., K.B.E. (*C*), 104 *Cambridge*	5,884
Nicholson, O. W. (*C*), 59 *Abbey*	13,607
Nicholson, Col. Rt. Hon. W. G. (*C*), 330 *Peterefield*	10,891
Nield, Rt. Hon. Sir H., K.C. (*C*), 115 *Ealing*	11,807
Nuttall, J. Ellis (*C*), 70 *Birkenhead, W.*	336
Oakley, T. (*C*), 414 *Wrekin*	2,878
O'Connor, T. J. C. (*C*), 257 *Luton*	3,948
O'Connor, Rt. Hon. T. P. (*N*), 157 *Scotland*	unop.
Oliver, G. H. (*Lab.*), 288 *Ilkeston*	1,808
Oman, Sir C. W. C., K.B.E. (*C*), 487 *Oxford Univ.*	136
O'Neill, Maj. Rt. Hon. H. (*C*), 608 *Antrim*	58,250
Owen, Maj. G., D.S.O. (*L*), 509 *Carnarvon*	469
Palin, J. H. (*Lab.*), 180 *Newcastle, W.*	4,630
Paling, W. (*Lab.*), 469 *Doncaster*	1,696
Parkinson, J. (*Lab.*), 247 *Wigan*	5,344
Pennefather, Sir J. de F., Bt. (*C*), 156 *Liverpool, Kirkdale*	5,023
Penny, F. G. (*C*), 137 *Kingston-on-Thames*	14,293
Percy, Rt. Hon. Lord E. (*C*), 127 *Hastings*	9,135
Perkins, Col. E. K., C.B.E., V.D. (*C*), 219 *Southampton*	8,018
Perring, Sir W. G. (*C*), 38 *Paddington, N.*	3,563
Peto, Basil E. (*C*), 292 *Barnstaple*	1,195
Peto, Capt. G. K., C.B.E. (*C*), 416 *Frome*	1,745
Philipson, Mrs. Hilton (*C*), 401 *Berwick*	3,965
Pielou, D. P. (*C*), 459 *Stourbridge*	1,910
Pilcher, G. (*C*), 278 *Penryn & F.*	2,572
Pilditch, Sir P. (*C*), 388 *Spelthorne*	9,858
Ponsonby, A. A. W. H. (*Lab.*), 211 *Brightside*	3,345
Potts, J. (*Lab.*), 65 *Barnsley*	953
Power, Sir J. C. (*C*), 250 *Wimbledon*	13,823
Pownall, Lt.-Col. Sir Assheton, T.D. (*C*), 36 *East Lewisham*	10,221
Preston, W. (*C*), 237 *Walsall*	2,493
Price, Maj. C. W. M. (*C*), 527 *Pembroke*	1,530
Pringle, J. A., K.C. (*C*), 613 *Fermanagh*	37,899
Purcell, A. A. (*Lab.*), 323 *Forest of Dean*	3,022
Radford, E. A. (*C*), 208 *Salford, S.*	708
Raine, W. (*C*), 230 *Sunderland*	6,785
Ramsden, E. J. S. H. (*C*), 92 *Bradford, N.*	2,017
Rawson, Lt.-Comm. Sir A. C. (*C*), 95 *Brighton*	25,181
Rees, Sir Beddoe (*L*), 99 *Bristol, S.*	1,020
Reid, Capt. A. S. C., D.F.C. (*C*), 240 *Warrington*	1,537
Reid, D. D. (*C*), 610 *Down*	49,988
Remer, J. R. (*C*), 271 *Macclesfield*	6,984
Remnant, Col. Sir J. F., Bt., C.B.E. (*C*), 25 *Holborn*	7,710
Rentoul, G. S. C. (*C*), 429 *Lowestoft*	6,852
Rhys, Hon. C., M.C. (*C*), 319 *Romford*	2,208
Rice, Sir F. G. (*C*), 317 *Harwich*	2,315
Richardson, Col. Sir P. W., O.B.E. (*C*), 433 *Chertsey*	20,839
Richardson, R. (*Lab.*), 309 *Houghton-le-Spring*	4,834
Riley, Ben (*Lab.*), 113 *Dewsbury*	2,425
Ritson, J. (*Lab.*), 308 *Durham*	5,418
Roberts, E. H. G. (*C*), 512 *Flint*	4,885
Roberts, Rt. Hon. F. O. (*Lab.*), 242 *West Bromwich*	971
Roberts, Sir Samuel, Bt. (*C.*) 332 *Hereford*	4,606
Robinson, Sir T. (*Const.*), 370 *Stretford*	9,306
Robinson, W. C., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 471 *Elland*	488
Ropner, Maj. L., M.C. (*C*), *Sedgefield*	1,426
Rose, F. H. (*Lab.*), 520 *Aberdeen, N.*	4,704
Runciman, Rt. Hon. W. (*L*), 503 *Swansea, W.*	845
Russell, Maj. A. West- (*C*), 233 *Tynemouth*	4,390
Rye, F. G. (*C*), 376 *Loughborough*	1,363
Saklatvala, S. (*Com.*), 3 *Battersea, N.*	542
Salmon, Major I., C.B.E. (*C*), 386 *Harrow*	7,019
Salter, Dr. A. (*Lab.*), 6 *Bermondsey, W.*	2,902
Samuel, A. M. (*C*), 436 *Farnham*	13,659
Samuel, S. (*C*), 57 *Putney*	10,732
Sandars, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir R. A., Bt. (*C*), 418 *Wells*	3,974
Sandeman, A. N. S., O.B.E. (*C*), 365 *Middleton*	7,563
Sanderson, Sir F. B., Bt. (*C*), 358 *Darwen*	935
Sandon, Viscount (*C*), 413 *Shrewsbury*	4,275
Sassoon, Maj. Sir P., Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., (*C*), 130 *Hythe*	8,907
Savery, S. S. (*C*), 461 *Holderness*	2,749
Scott, Sir L., K.C. (*C.*), 154 *Exchange*	unop.
Scurr, J. (*Lab.*), 51 *Mile End*	3,346
Scrymgeour, E. (*Ind.*), 533 *Dundee*	1,075
Sexton, J., C.B.E. (*Lab.*), 206 *St. Helens*	4,405
Shaw, Lt.-Col. A. D. McInnes, D.S.O. (*C*), 596 *Renfrew W.*	2,015
Shaw, G. R. D. (*C*), 483 *Sowerby*	1,701
Shaw, Rt. Hon. T., C.B.E. (*Lab.*), 197 *Preston*	1,682
Shaw, Capt. W. W. (*C*), 455 *Westbury*	1,717
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley, Bt. (*C*), 378 *Brigg*	3,456
Shepherd, A. (*Lab.*), 110 *Darlington*	329
Shepperson, E. W. (*C*), 333 *Leominster*	5,573
Shiels, Dr. I. Drummond (*Lab.*), 537 *Edinburgh E.*	3,115

	Maj.
Short, A. (*Lab.*), 241 *Wednesbury*	338
Simms, (Maj.-Gen.) Rt. Rev. J. M., C.B., C.M.G., D.D. (*C*), 611 *Down*	49,836
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir J., K.C. (*L*), 484 *Spen Valley*	4,475
Sinclair, Sir A. H. M., Bt., C.M.G. (*L*), 571 *Caithness*	unop.
Sinclair, Col. T., C.B., M.D. (*C*), 615 *Belfast Univ.*	unop.
Sitch, C. H. (*Lab.*), 423 *Kingswinford*	1,027
Skelton, A. N. (*C*), 594 *Perth*	5,024
Slaney, Maj. P. P. Kenyon (*C*), 295 *Tavistock*	1,272
Slesser, Sir H., K.C. (*Lab.*), 142 *Leeds, S. E.*	4,429
Smillie, E. (*Lab.*), 174 *Morpeth*	8,420
Smith, Ben (*Lab.*), 5 *Rotherhithe*	4,328
Smith, Prof. H. B. Lees (*Lab.*), 473 *Keighley*	5,183
Smith, R. (*Lab.*), 475 *Penistone*	1,279
Smith, R. W. (*C*), 562 *Aberdeen, C.*	1,491
Smithers, W. (*C*), 345 *Chislehurst*	10,683
Snell, H. (*Lab.*), 61 *Woolwich, E.*	4,798
Snowden, Rt. Hon. P. (*Lab.*), 468 *Colne Valley*	3,243
Somerville, A. A. (*C*), 261 *Windsor*	14,856
Spencer, G. A. (*Lab.*), 405 *Broxtowe*	2,963
Spoor, Rt. Hon. B. C., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 304 *Bishop Auckland*	2,018
Sprot, Col. Sir A., Bt., C.M.G. (*C*), 586 *Lanark, N.*	2,028
Stamford, T. W. (*Lab.*), 143 *Leeds, W.*	3
Stanley, Lord, M.C. (*C*), 360 *Fylde*	unop.
Stanley, Col. Hon. G. F., C.M.G. (*C*), 248 *Willesden, E.*	7,973
Stanley, Hon. O. F. G. (*C*), 450 *Westmorland*	10,693
Steel, Maj. S. S. (*C*), 343 *Ashford*	9,672
Stephen, Rev. C. (*Lab.*), 542 *Camlachie*	215
Stewart, J. (*Lab.*), 552 *St. Rollox*	5,061
Stott, Lt.-Col. W. H., O.B.E. (*C*), 69 *Birkenhead, E.*	2,053
Streatfeild, Capt. S. R. (*C.*), 577 *Galloway*	928
Strickland, Sir G., G.C.M.G. (*C*), 363 *Lancaster*	4,158
Stuart, Lord C. Crichton (*C*), 272 *Northwich*	2,915
Stuart, Hon. J. G., M.V.O., M.C. (*C*), 591 *Moray and Nairn*	3,757
Styles, Capt. H. W. (*C*), 352 *Sevenoaks*	5,814
Sueter, Rear-Adm. Murray F., C.B. (*C*), 335 *Hertford*	8,754
Sugden, Sir W. (*C*), 126 *The Hartlepools*	3,353
Sullivan, J. (*Lab.*), 581 *Bothwell*	6,090
Sutton, J. E. (*Lab.*), 164 *Clayton*	2,704
Sykes, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. H. (*C*), 214 *Hallam*	6,639
Tasker, Maj. R. I. (*C*), 26 *Islington, E.*	3,894
Taylor, R. A. (*Lab.*), 150 *Lincoln*	39
Templeton, W. P. (*C*), 569 *Banff*	1,403
Thom, Lt.-Col. J. G., D.S.O., M.C. (*C.*), 572 *Dumbarton*	1,070
Thomas, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*Lab.*), 111 *Derby*	5,723
Thomas, Sir R. J., Bt. (*L*), 504 *Anglesey*	5,827
Thompson, L. (*C*), 229 *Sunderland*	6,789
Thomson, F. C., K.C. (*C*), 530 *Aberdeen, S.*	5,393
Thomson, T. (*L*), 173 *Middlesbrough, W.*	unop.
Thomson, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Mitchell-, Bt., K.B.E. (*C*) 109 *Croydon, S.*	10,755
Thorne, G. E. (*L*), 252 *Wolverhampton, E.*	1,053
Thorne, Will (*Lab.*), 243 *Plaistow*	7,971
Thurtle, E. (*Lab.*), 46 *Shoreditch*	1,860
Tinker, J. (*Lab.*), 147 *Leigh*	1,015
Tinne, J. A. (*C*), 159 *Wavertree*	3,680
Titchfield, Marquess of (*C*), 407 *Newark*	8,953
Tooth, Sir H. Lucas, Bt. (*C*), 341 *I. of Ely*	1,963
Townend, A. E. (*Lab.*), 224 *Stockport*	2,327
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. C. P. (*Lab.*), 177 *Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Central*	896
Troyte, Lt.-Col. G. J. Acland- (*C*), 396 *Tiverton*	1,659
Tryon, Maj. Rt. Hon. G. C. (*C*), 94 *Brighton*	25,315
Turton, Sir E. R., Bt. (*C*), 466 *Thirsk & Malton*	6,492
Varley, F. B. (*Lab.*), 406 *Mansfield*	5,906
Viant, S. P. (*Lab.*), 249 *Willesden, W.*	1,345
Waddington, R. (*C*), 204 *Rossendale*	2,885
Walker, Sir C. L. Forestier-, K.B.E. (*C*), 524 *Monmouth*	10,041
Wallace, Capt. D. E., M.C. (*C*), 128 *Hornsey*	7,800
Wallhead, R. C. (*Lab.*), 498 *Merthyr*	6,499
Walsh, Rt. Hon. S. (*Lab.*), 362 *Ince*	10,452
Ward, Lt.-Col. A. L., D.S.O. (*C*), 135 *Hull, N. W.*	6,992
Ward, Col. J., C.B. (*Const.*), 228 *Stoke-on-Trent*	4,546
Warrender, Sir V., Bt., M.C. (*C*), 354 *Grantham*	7,016
Warne, G. H. (*Lab.*), 403 *Wansbeck*	2,284
Warner, Brig.-Gen. W. W., C.M.G. (*C*), 258 *Bedford, Mid.*	961
Waterhouse, Capt. C. (*C*), 145 *Leicester, S.*	6,093
Watson, Sir F. (*C*), 477 *Pudsey*	7,089
Watson, Rt. Hon. W., K.C. (*C*), 105 *Carlisle*	2,111
Watson, W. McL. (*Lab.*), 535 *Dunfermline*	3,769
Watts, Dr. T. (*C*), 171 *Withington*	3,198
Webb, Rt. Hon. Sidney (*Lab.*), 311 *Seaham*	10,624
Wedgwood, Col. Rt. Hon. J. C., D.S.O. (*Lab.*), 176 *Newcastle-under-Lyme*	3,801
Weir, L. MacN. (*Lab.*), 598 *Clackmannan*	1,280
Wells, S. R. (*C*), 256 *Bedford*	6,549
Welsh, J. C. (*Lab.*), 582 *Coatbridge*	57
Weston, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Hunter (*C*), 566 *Bute and Northern*	6,128
Westwood, J. (*Lab.*), 590 *Peebles*	1,074
Wheatley, Rt. Hon. J. (*Lab.*), 553 *Shettleston*	630
Wheler, Lt.-Col. Sir G. C. H., Bt., C.B.E. (*C*), 348 *Faversham*	5,252
White, Lt.-Col. Sir G. D., Bt. (*C*), 221 *Southport*	6,272
Whiteley, W. (*Lab.*), 305 *Blaydon*	7,121
Whitley, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*L*), 125 *Halifax*	unop.
Wiggins, W. (*L.*), 189 *Oldham*	4,623
Wilkinson, Ellen C. (*Lab.*), 178 *Middlesbrough, E.*	927
Williams, Lieut. A. M., D.S.C., R.N. (*C*), 277 *N. Cornwall*	1,712
Williams, Charles (*C*), 297 *Torquay*	6,161
Williams, C. P. (*C*), 511 *Wrexham*	3,863
Williams, David (*Lab.*), 502 *Swansea, E.*	2,088
Williams, H. G. (*C*), 199 *Reading*	3,001
Williams, Dr. J. H. (*Lab.*), 508 *Llanelly*	2,259
Williams, T. (*Lab.*), 470 *Don Valley*	2,135
Williams, Sir W. E. Hume-, Bt., K.B.E., K.C. (*C*), 404 *Bassetlaw*	1,449
Wilson, C. H. (*Lab.*), 210 *Attercliffe*	7,173
Wilson, Sir C. H. (*C*), 138 *Leeds, Central*	5,207
Wilson, Col. M. J. (*C*), 464 *Richmond*	unop.
Wilson, R. J. (*Lab.*), 310 *Jarrow*	4,676
Wilson, R. R. (*C*), 425 *Lichfield*	2,076
Winby, Lt.-Col. L. P. (*C*), 375 *Harborough*	6,992
Windsor, W. (*Lab.*), 7 *Bethnal Green, N.E.*	95
Winterton, Rt. Hon. Earl (*C*), 445 *Horsham*	16,178
Wise, Sir F. (*C*), 131 *Ilford*	14,365
Withers, J. J. (*C*), 489 *Camb. Univ.*	unop.
Wolmer, Viscount (*C*), 326 *Aldershot*	9,768
Womersley, W. J. (*C*), 124 *Grimsby*	6,613
Wood, B. C., C.B.E. (*C*), 415 *Bridgwater*	3,441
Wood, E. W. H. (*C*), 273 *Stalybridge*	3,903
Wood, Sir K. (*C*), 62 *Woolwich, W.*	4,200
Wood, Maj. Sir Samuel H. Hill-, Bt. (*C*), 287 *High Peak*	1,788
Woodcock, Col. H. C. (*C*), 153 *Everton*	630
Wragg, H. (*C*), 284 *Belper*	4,148
Wright, W. (*Lab.*) 587 *Rutherglen*	1,089
Yerburgh, Maj. R. D. T. (*C*), 301 *Dorset, S.*	8,079
Young, Com. Rt. Hon. E. Hilton-, D.S.O., D.S.C. (*C*), 182 *Norwich*	5,034
Young, R., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 367 *Newton*	2,809

Figures following name of constituency denote the number of electors (*M.* = Men, *W.* = Women); *C.* = Conservative; *Const.* = Constitutionalist; *L.* = Liberal; *Lab.* = Labour; *Ind.* = Independent; *N.* = Irish Nationalist; *Com.* = Communist; *Rep.* = Irish Republican. * Denotes a Member of the late Parliament.

England.

LONDON BOROUGHS, 62.

CITY OF LONDON, *M.* 26,310; *W.* 18,017

1**E. C. Grenfell, C.* .....*unop.*
2**Sir V. Bowater, Bt., C.*.....*unop.*

BATTERSEA.

North, *M.* 23,552; *W.* 17,034
3 *S. Saklatvala, Com.* 15,096
*H. C. Hogbin, *Const.*.....14,554
South, *M.* 24,949; *W.* 19,420
4**Viscount Curzon,* C.B.E., *C.* 19,588
A. J. Winfield, *Lab.* 14,371

BERMONDSEY.

Rotherhithe, *M.* 16,989; *W.* 12,917
5**Ben Smith, Lab.*.....12,703
C. G. L. Du Cann, *C.*.....8,375
West, *M.* 15,214; *W.* 11,775
6 *Dr. A. Salter, Lab.* 11,578
*Rev. R. M. Kedward, *L.* 8,676

BETHNAL GREEN.

North-East, *M.* 15,808; *W.* 12,019
7**W. Windsor, Lab.* 9,560
G. Edmonds, *L.* 9,465
South-West, *M.* 12,534; *W.* 8,988
8**P. A. Harris, L.*.....6,236
J. J. Vaughan, *Lab.* 6,024
Capt. C. P. Norman, *C.* 2,467

CAMBERWELL.

Dulwich, *M.* 17,964; *W.* 15,869
9**Lt.-Col. Sir F. Hall, Bart.*, K.B.E., D.S.O., *C.*15,611
C. A. Smith, Ph.D. *Lab.* . 7,068
C. R. Cooke-Taylor, *L.*.... 4,017
North, *M.* 16,856; *W.* 12,674
10**C. G. Ammon, Lab.*.....11,300
Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, D.B.E., D.Sc., *C.* 7,564
V. Duval, *L.*.....1,729
North-West, *M.* 17,621; *W.* 14,726
11 *E. T. Campbell, C.* 9,626
Dr. H. B. Morgan, *Lab.* 9,432
*Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnamara, LL.D. *L.* 5,138
Peckham, *M.* 21,616; *W.* 17,437
12 *E. H. J. N. Dalton, Lab.* 13,361
Lt.-Col. Sir M. Archer-Shee, C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.*12,414
J. N. Emery, *L.* 3,194
CHELSEA, *M.* 15,102; *W.* 14,480
13**Col. Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. G. Hoare, Bt.*, C.M.G., *C.*..13,816
Hon. Mrs. B. Russell, M.B.E., *Lab.* 5,661
I. A. Williams, *L.* 1,557
DEPTFORD, *M.* 31,068; *W.* 24,729
14**Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, Lab.* 21,903
J. Hargreaves, *C.* 18,279
FINSBURY, *M.* 21,604; *W.* 18,907
15**G. M. Gillett, Lab.* 12,363
Rear-Adm. E. A. Taylor, C.M.G., C.V.O., *C.* 11,643
R. Shaw, *L.* 2,324

FULHAM.

East, *M.* 21,613; *W.* 17,538
16**Lt.-Col. K. P. Vaughan-Morgan,* O.B.E., *C.* ...16,657
J. Palmer, *Lab.* 10,403
West, *M.* 22,365; *W.* 18,021
17**Sir Cyril S. Cobb,* K.B.E., M.V.O., *C.* 17,109
R. M. Gentry, *Lab.*.....11,706
GREENWICH, *M.* 27,426; *W.* 20,290
18 *Sir G. H. Hume, C.* ...18,473
*E. T. Palmer, *Lab.* 17,409

HACKNEY.

Central, *M.* 20,071; *W.* 15,898
19 *Sir R. Gower,* O.B.E., *C.* 11,414
E. E. Hunter, *Lab.* 9,684
*J. B. Franklin, O.B.E., *L.* 5,594
North, *M.* 18,739; *W.* 15,273
20 *Capt. A. U. M. Hudson, C.*11,975
*J. H. Harris, *L.* 7,181
Dr. Stella Churchill, *Lab.* 6,097
South, *M.* 19,535; *W.* 15,030
21 *Capt. G. M. Garro-Jones, L.* 13,415
*H. S. Morrison, *Lab.* ...11,651

HAMMERSMITH.

North, *M.* 17,622; *W.* 14,573
(Bye-election, May 28, 1926.)
22 *James P. Gardner, Lab.* 13,095
Samuel Gluckstein, *C* 9,484
Geo. P. Murfitt, *L.* ... 1,974
South, *M.* 17,132; *W.* 14,501
23**Rt. Hon. Sir W. Bull, Bart., C.* 12,679
Rt. Hon. C. Addison, M.D., *Lab.* 8,804
E. D. Wetton, *L.*.....1,393

HAMPSTEAD,

M. 21,173; *W.* 19,136
24**George Balfour, C.* 21,432
C. T. Hendin, *Lab.* 5,662
HOLBORN, *M.* 15,140; *W.* 12,350
25**Lt.-Col. Sir J. F. Remnant, Bt.*, C.B.E., *C.*....11,428
W. W. Messer, *Lab.* ... 3,718

ISLINGTON.

East, *M.* 24,598; *W.* 20,380
26 *Maj. R. J. Tasker,* T.D., *C.* 14,174
Dr. Ethel Bentham, *Lab.*10,280
*A. S. Comyns-Carr, K.C., *L.*7,406
North, *M.* 26,512; *W.* 22,062
27**Sir W. H. Cowan, C.* ...15,562
E. G. Culpin, *Lab.* 12,376
N. T. C. Sargant, *L.*..... 7,136
South, *M.* 19,259; *W.* 15,559
28**W. S. Cluse, Lab.* 10,347
T. F. Howard, *C.* 8,668
E. Brotherton - Ratcliffe, *L.* 5,158
West, *M.* 18,690; *W.* 14,737
29**F. Montague, Lab.* 10,174
Maj. J. A. St. G. F. Despencer - Robertson, O.B.E., *C.*.....9,499
J. W. Molden, *L.*.....2,780

KENSINGTON.

North, *M.* 23,695; *W.* 20,320
30**Percy G. Gates, C.* 16,255
F. R. West, *Lab.* 14,401
South, *M.* 18,645; *W.* 19,900
31**Sir W. H. Davison,* K.B.E., *C.* .....*unop.*

LAMBETH.

Brixton, *M.* 22,020; *W.* 18,054
32 *Sir Davidson Dalziel, Bt., C.* 15,755
J. Adams, *Lab.* 7,210
*F. J. Laverack, *L.* 4,871
Kennington, *M.* 21,191; *W.* 16,438
33 *G. Harvey, C.* 14,898
*Lt.-Col. T. S. Beauchamp Williams, *Lab.*11,572
North, *M.* 18,130; *W.* 13,736
34**F. Briant, L.* 7,943
G. R. Strauss, *Lab.* 7,914
J. Lazarus, *C.* 5,488
Norwood, *M.* 23,667; *W.* 20,648
35**W. Greaves-Lord, K.C.*22,178
G. J. Anstey, *Lab.* 8,027

LEWISHAM.

East, *M.* 27,154; *W.* 22,865
36**Lt.-Col. Sir Assheton Pownall,* O.B.E., T.D., *C.* 23,842
J. C. Wilmot, *Lab.* 13,621
West, *M.* 23,696; *W.* 20,382
37**Sir Philip Dawson, C.* 19,723
Mrs. B. Drake, *Lab.* ... 6,781
B. L. A. O'Malley, *L.* ... 6,756

PADDINGTON.

North, *M.* 20,070; *W.* 18,155
38**Sir W. G. Perring, C.*....14,044
J. W. Gordon, *Lab.*.....10,481
A. C. Crane, *L.* 3,013
South, *M.* 16,714; *W.* 14,953
39**Capt. H. D. King,* C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., R.N.V.R., *C.* .....*unop.*

POPLAR.

Bow and Bromley.
M. 20,228; *W.* 15,218
40**George Lansbury, Lab.* 15,740
Capt. H. A. Hill, *C.* ... 9,806
South, *M.* 21,924; *W.* 16,412
41**Samuel March, Lab.* ...16,444
H. Heathcote Williams, *L.* 9,709

ST. MARYLEBONE,

M. 25,954; *W.* 24,657
42**Rt. Hon. Sir D. McG. Hogg,* K.C., *C.* 24,359
G. E. Elmer, *Lab.* 8,782

ST. PANCRAS.

North, *M.* 20,149; *W.* 17,572
43 *Capt. Ian Fraser,* C.B.E., *C.* 13,964
*James Marley, *Lab.* ...13,171
H. D. Roome, *L.*.....2,748
South-East, *M.* 17,556; *W.* 14,223
44 *J. W. W. Hopkins, C.*....12,538
*H. G. Romeril, *Lab.* ...10,463
South-West, *M.* 17,165; *W.* 13,501
45**Maj. Sir R. W. Barnett, C.*11,876
E. N. Bennett, *Lab.* ... 5,630

SHOREDITCH.

M. 30,052; *W.* 22,646
46**E. Thurtle, Lab.* 16,608
Sir H. J. Recktitt, Bt., *L.*14,748

SOUTHWARK.
Central, *M.* 18,724 ; *W.* 13,877
47 *Harry Day, Lab.*..... 9,199
*J. D. Gilbert, *L.* 7,817
C. L. Nordon, *C.* 5,937
North, *M.* 14,509 ; *W.* 11,388
48*Dr. *L. Haden Guest,* M.C., *Lab.* 8,115
E. A. Strauss, *L.* 7,085
J. G. Llewellin, M.C., *C.* 3,305
South-East, *M.*17,603 ; *W.* 13,833
49*T. *E. Naylor, Lab.* 11,635
G. Lloyd, *C.* 7,387
Mrs. E. C. Elias, *L.*..... 2,388

STEPNEY.
Limehouse, *M.* 17,326 ; *W.* 13,601
50**Major C. R. Attlee, Lab.* 11,713
T. Miller Jones, *C.* 5,692
H. Marks, *L.*..... 2,869
Mile End, *M.* 14,241 ; *W.* 10,004
51**John Scurr, Lab.* 8,306
Lt.-Col. J. B. Dodge, D.S.O., D.S.C., *C.* 4,960
R. B. Solomon, *L.* 3,872
Whitechapel and St. George's, *M.* 15,096 ; *W.* 10,400
52**Harry Gosling,* C.H., *Lab.*10,147
H. L. Nathan, *L.*..... 7,193

STOKE NEWINGTON,
M. 12,842 ; *W.* 12,250
53 *G. W. H. Jones, C.* 10,688
*Dr. G. E. Spero, *L.* 4,758
L. Silkin, *Lab.* 3,420

WANDSWORTH.
Balham and Tooting,
M. 23,253 ; *W.* 19,512
54**Sir Alfred Butt, C.* 20,378
E. Archbold, *Lab.* 9,672
Central, *M.* 16,852 ; *W.* 13,490
55 *Sir Henry Jackson, C.*....13,234
C. Latham, *Lab.* 8,235
Clapham, *M.* 19,816 ; *W.* 17,056
56**Sir J. Leigh, Bt., C.* ...16,404
C. Diamond, *Lab.* 9,204
Putney, *M.* 19,113 ; *W.* 15,917
57**Samuel Samuel, C.* 17,341
J. M. Allen, *Lab.*..... 6,609
Streatham, *M.* 15,556 ; *W.* 14,350
58**Sir W. Lane-Mitchell, C.* 15,936
C. Guy Parsloe, *L.* 4,111
A. M. Wall, *Com.*..... 3,204

WESTMINSTER.
Abbey, *M.* 21,688 ; *W.* 16,381
59**Otho W. Nicholson, C.*....17,915
A. H. Woolf, *Lab.* 4,308
St. George's, *M.* 17,879 ; *W.* 15,245
60**J. M. M. Erskine, C.* ... *unop.*

WOOLWICH.
East, *M.* 20,157 ; *W.* 14,778
61**Harry Snell, Lab.* 16,660
D. A. Gooch, *C.* 11,862
West, *M.* 20,493 ; *W.* 15,660
62**Sir H. Kingsley Wood, C.*16,504
W. Barefoot, *Lab.* 12,304

ENGLISH BOROUGHS, 193.

ACCRINGTON, *M.*24,203 ; *W.*18,670
63**J. H. Edwards, Const.* 20,391
C. Roden Buxton, *Lab.* 18,148

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.
M. 14,172 ; *W.* 11,564
64 *C. W. J. Homan, C.* ... 8,972
C. L. L'E. Malone, *Lab.* 7,451
H. T. Greenwood, *L.* ... 6,292

BARNSLEY, *M.* 22,542 ; *W.* 13,927
65**J. S. Potts, Lab.* 14,738
J. Neal, *L.*.....13,785

BARROW-IN-FURNESS,
M. 19,664 ; *W.* 14,050
66 *J. Bromley, Lab.* 15,512
*D. G. Somerville, *C.* 14,802

BATH, *M.* 17,830 ; *W.* 16,215
67 *Capt. C. T. Bezeroft, C.*16,067
*F. W. Rafferty, *L.*..... 8,800
Capt. W. B. Scobel, *Lab.* 3,914

BATLEY AND MORLEY,
M. 22,035 ; *W.* 16,804
68 *W. Forrest, L.* 16,369
*Ben Turner, O.B.E., *Lab.*15,966

BIRKENHEAD.
East, *M.* 20,708 ; *W.* 13,988
69 *Lt.-Col. W. H. Stott, C.B., T.D., *C.*.....11,328
*H. Graham White, *L.*.... 9,275
J. Coulthard, *Lab.* 7,496
West, *M.* 18,783 ; *W.* 12,991
70 *Capt. J. E. Nuttall, C.*13,059
*W. H. Egan, *Lab.* 12,723

BIRMINGHAM
Aston, *M.* 21,336 ; *W.* 15,055
71**Rt. Hon. Sir Evelyn Cecil, G.B.E., C.* 14,244
E. J. St. L. Strachey, *Lab.*11,859
Deritend, *M.* 22,692 ; *W.* 15,288
72**J. S. Crooke, C.*.....13,552
F. Longden, *Lab.* 12,760
Duddeston, *M.* 20,447 ; *W.* 14,226
73**J. B. Burman, C.* 11,407
G. F. Sawyer, *Lab.* 10,892
Edgbaston, *M.* 21,203 ; *W.* 16,671
74**Sir F. Lowe, Bt., C.*.....18,822
F. R. Sharkey, *Lab.*..... 5,744
Erdington, *M.* 22,773 ; *W.* 16,091
75**Rt. Hon. Sir A. Steel-Maitland, Bt., C.* 16,754
C. J. Simmons, *Lab.*.... 11,412
Handsworth, *M.* 22,275 ; *W.* 16,597
76**Com. O. Locker-Lampson, C.M.G., D.S.O., C.* 20,056
P. J. Noel-Baker, *Lab.* 10,516

King's Norton,
M. 17,474 ; *W.* 12,560
77 *R. Dennison, Lab.* 10,497
*Sir H. Austin, K.B.E., *C.* 10,364
J. Fryer, *L.* 3,370
Ladywood, *M.* 19,483 ; *W.* 14,158
78**Rt. Hon. N. Chamberlain, O.* 13,374
Oswald Mosley, *Lab.* ...13,297
A. W. Bowkett, *L.* 539
Moseley, *M.* 25,488 ; *W.* 19,388
79**P. J. H. Hannon, C.* ...24,333
G. P. Blizard, *Lab.* 7,183

Sparkbrook, *M.* 22,049 ; *W.* 16,009
80**Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. S. Amery, C.* 15,718
B. M. Potter, *Lab.* 9,759
E. T. Ray, *L.*..... 1,580

West, *M.* 21,755 ; *W.* 15,999
81**Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., C.* 14,801
Dr. R. Dunstan, *Com.* ... 7,158

Yardley, *M.* 23,064 ; *W.* 16,171
82**A. R. Jephcott, C.* 16,149
A. G. Gossling, *Lab.* ...14,184

BLACKBURN, *M.* 33,816 ; *W.*28,706
83**J. Duckworth, L.*.....31,612
84**Sir S. H. Henn,* K.B.E., *C.* 31,347
Mrs. M. Hamilton, *Lab.*24,330
T. H. Gill, *Lab.*.....24,317

BLACKPOOL, *M.* 27,162 ; *W.* 24,752
85**Sir W. de Frece, C.* 25,839
*Lt.-Col. H. M. Meyler, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., *L.*18,712

BOLTON, *M.* 49,256 ; *W.* 37,110
86**Sir J. H. Cunliffe,* K.C., *C.*34,690
87 *C. Hilton, C.* 33,405
*Albert Law, *Lab.* 30,632
W. H. Hutchinson, *Lab.*28,918
J. P. Taylor, *L.*.....10,036
A. E. Holt, *L.* 8,558

BOOTLE, *M.* 20,750 ; *W.* 14,555
88 *Lt.-Col. V. L. Henderson, M.C., *C.* 12,361
John Kinley, *Lab.*..... 9,427
*Maj. J. Burnie, M.C., *L.* 5,386

BOURNEMOUTH,
M. 20,587 ; *W.* 20,451
89**Brig.-Gen. Sir H. Page-Croft, Bart., C.M.G., C.*20,620
Minnie Pallister, *Lab.* 7,735

BRADFORD.
Central, *M.* 25,634 ; *W.* 19,493
90 *Lt.-Col. A. Gadie, C.*.... 17,854
*W. Leach, *Lab.*.....16,652
East, *M.* 21,507 ; *W.* 16,151
91 *T. D. Fenby, L.*.....15,240
*Rt. Hon. F. W. Jowett, *Lab.* 15,174
North, *M.* 18,761 ; *W.* 15,353
92 *E. J. S. H. Ramsden, C.* 11,459
E. F. Wise, *Lab.* 9,442
*Walter R. Rea, *L.*..... 8,007
South, *M.* 24,266 ; *W.* 19,229
93 *W. Hirst, Lab.* 23,919
G. G. Mitcheson, *C.* ...11,586
*H. H. Spencer, *L.*.....10,237

BRIGHTON, *M.* 43,425 ; *W.* 40,555
94**Maj. Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, C.* 39,387
95**Com. Sir A. Cooper-Rawson, C.* 39,253
A. Gordon, *Lab.* 14,072

BRISTOL.
Central, *M.* 22,083 ; *W.* 18,169
96**Sir T. W. H. Inskip,* C.B.E., K.C., *C.*.....17,177
J. A. Lovat Fraser, *Lab.* 14,018
East, *M.* 20,807 ; *W.* 15,634
97**Walter J. Baker, Lab.* 16,920
H. J. Maggs, *L.*..... 12,143
North, *M.* 21,006 ; *W.* 16,815
98 *Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E. Guest, O.B.E., D.S.O., L.* 17,799
*W. H. Ayles, *Lab.* 12,319
South, *M.* 22,120; *W.* 16,936
99**Sir W. Beddoe Rees, L.* 16,782
D. J. Vaughan, *Lab.* 15,702
West, *M.* 20,512 ; *W.* 19,240
100**Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. G. A. Gibbs, C.* 23,574
M. Giles, *Lab.* 6,276

BROMLEY, *M.* 25,823 ; *W.* 22,205
101**Lt.-Col. Hon. Cuthbert James*, C.B.E., *C.*.....20,272
F. K. Griffith, *L.* 11,580
H. J. Wallington, *Lab.* 5,876
BURNLEY, *M.* 20,228 ; *W.* 21,937
102**Rt. Hon. A. Henderson*, *Lab.* 20,549
S. Ian Fairbairn, *C.* 16,084
J. Whitehead, K.C., *L.* 8,601
BURY, *M.* 18,537 ; *W.*, 14,445
103**Capt. C. Ainsworth*, *C.* 13,382
H. W. Wallace, *Lab.* 10,286
J. Duckworth, *L.*..... 4,847
CAMBRIDGE,
M. 15,796 ; *W.* 13,576
104**Sir G. D. C. Newton*, K.B.E., *C.* 12,628
A. S. Firth, *Lab.* 6,744
F. R. Salter, *L.* 4,670
CARLISLE, *M.* 14,923 ; *W.* 11,403
105**Rt. Hon. W. Watson*, K.C., *C.* 12,787
*G. Middleton, *Lab.*....10,676
CHELTENHAM,
M. 12,719 ; *W.* 12,735
106**Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Agg-Gardner, C.* 12,909
J. S. Holmes, *L.* 9,146
COVENTRY, *M.* 36,267 ; *W.* 26,833
107 *Maj. Sir A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, C.* 22,712
*A. A. Purcell, *Lab.*....17,888
H. P. Gisborne, *L.*.....12,953
CROYDON.
North, *M.* 27,997 ; *W.* 22,700
108**Lt.-Col. G. K. M. Mason*, D.S.O., *C.* 25,972
G. A. Foan, *Lab.* 10,954
South, *M.* 28,130 ; *W.* 22,834
109**Rt. Hon. Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson, Bt.*, K.B.E., *C.*23,734
H. T. Muggeridge, *Lab.*12,979
DARLINGTON,
M. 18,869 ; *W.* 13,879
(Bye-election, Feb. 27, 1926.)
110 *A. Shepherd, Lab.* ... 12,965
Capt. E. H. Pease, *C.* 12,636
J. P. Dickie, *L.*.....3,573
DERBY, *M.* 36,421 ; *W.* 26,659
111**Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lab.* 27,423
112 *Maj.-Gen. Sir R. H. Luce*, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D., T.D., *C.* 25,425
*W. R. Raynes, *Lab.* ...25,172
Mrs. H. G. O. Hulse, *C.*21,700
J. H. Stewart, *L.* 7,083
DEWSBURY, *M.* 16,214 ; *W.* 12,463
113 *Ben Riley, Lab.* 9,941
F. W. Skelsey, *C.* 7,516
*T. E. Harvey, *L.*..... 6,723
DUDLEY, *M.* 15,526 ; *W.* 11,300
114**Cyril E. Lloyd*, O.B.E., *C.*11,199
Oliver Baldwin, *Lab.* 10,314
EALING, *M.* 18,174 ; *W.* 16,449
115**Rt. Hon. Sir H. Nield*, K.C., *C.* 18,572
A. H. Chilton, *Lab.* ... 6,765
EAST HAM.
North, *M.* 20,693 ; *W.* 15,803
(Bye-election, April 29, 1926.)
116 *Susan Lawrence, Lab.* 10,798
G. W. S. Jarrett, *C.*.... 9,171
Dr. E. Leslie Burgin, *L.* 6,603
South, *M.* 20,211 ; *W.* 14,470
117**A. Barnes, Lab.* 13,644
E. M. C. Denny, *L.* ...12,656
ECCLES, *M.* 21,075 ; *W.* 17,182
118 *A. Bethel, C.* 16,833
*J. Buckle, *Lab.* 14,798
EDMONTON, *M.* 17,740 ; *W.* 13,280
119**F. A. Broad, Lab.* 11,624
G. W. S. Jarrett, *C.* ...10,278
EXETER, *M.* 16,215 ; *W.* 14,514
120**Sir R. H. S. D. L. Newman, Bt.*, *C.* ... 14,522
A. J. Penny, *Lab.* 6,359
T. F. Day, *L.* 4,359
GATESHEAD,
M 33,139 ; *W.* 23,519
121 *John Beckett, Lab.* 23,514
Hilton Philipson, *C.* ...14,178
*Capt. J. P. Dickie, *L.* 9,185
GLOUCESTER,
M. 15,112 ; *W.* 11,488
122**Lt.-Col. J. Nocketts-Horlick*, O.B.E., M.C., *C.*10,525
M. Philips Price, *Lab.* 8,005
T. Mathew, *L.* 3,566
GREAT YARMOUTH,
M. 15,100 ; *W.* 13,347
123 *Sir F. C. Meyer, Bt., C.*10,273
*Arthur Harbord, *L.* ... 9,202
T. Tyler, *Lab.*..... 3,264
GRIMSBY, *M.* 31,204 ; *W.* 23,520
124**W. J. Womersley, C.* 21,487
C. E. Franklin, *Lab.* ...14,874
Tom Wing, *L.*..... 5,442
HALIFAX, *M.* 28,467 ; *W.* 22,762
125**Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, L. (Speaker)*.....*unop.*
HARTLEPOOLS, THE,
M. 25,531 ; *W.* 17,145
126 *Sir Wilfrid Sugden, C.*19,077
*W. A. Jowitt, K.C., *L.* 15,724
C. M. Aitchison, K.C., *Lab.* 3,717
HASTINGS, *M.* 14,690 ; *W.* 15,505
127**Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, C.* 15,217
Mrs. M. M. Porter, *Lab.* 6,082
HORNSEY, *M.* 24,563 ; *W.* 22,611
128 *Capt. D. E. Wallace*, M.C., *C.* 21,017
Dr. E. L. Burgin, *L.* ...13,217
Lt.-Col. C. F. Healy, *Lab.* 4,277
HUDDERSFIELD,
M. 32,046 ; *W.* 27,130
129**J. H. Hudson, Lab.* ...19,010
E. Hill, *C.*.....16,745
Sir A. H. Marshall, K.B.E., *L.* 16,626
HYTHE, *M.* 11,023 ; *W.* 9,959
130**Maj. Sir P. Sassoon, Bt.*, G.B.E., C.M.G., *C.*12,843
C. Gallop, *Lab.* 3,936
ILFORD, *M.* 26,156 ; *W.* 25,805
131**Sir Fredric Wise, C.* ...32,825
Dan Chater, *Lab.*.....8,460
Capt. J. W. Morris, *L.* 7,780
IPSWICH, *M.* 22,749 ; *W.* 17,630
132 *Sir John Ganzoni, C.* 19,621
*R. F. Jackson, *Lab.* ...15,791
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.
Central, *M.* 21,309 ; *W.* 15,205
133**Lt.-Com. Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, Lab.* ...15,234
Lt.-Com. L. E. Gaunt, *C.*12,904
East, *M.* 20,781 ; *W.* 14,686
134**L. R. Lumley, C.* 12,296
G. Muff, *Lab.* 11,130
F. C. Thornborough, *L.* 5,140
W. E. Mashford, *Ind.* 444
North-West,
M. 19,530 ; *W.* 15,305
135**Col. A. Lambert Ward*, D.S.O., *C.* 15,072
Sir John Barran, Bt., *L.* 8,080
F. L. Kerran, *Lab.*..... 5,151
South-West, *M.* 21,035 ; *W.* 15,205
136 *H. Brent Grotian, K.C., C.* 11,190
**Maj. C. F. Entwistle, L.* 8,155
J. Arnott, *Lab.* 7,965
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES,
M. 21,364 ; *W.* 18,504
137**F. G. Penny, C.* 19,933
A. B. Bishop, *Lab.*..... 5,640
W. M. Freeman, *L.* ... 2,850
LEEDS.
Central, *M.* 25,389 ; *W.* 19,143
138**Sir C. H. Wilson*, LL.D., *C.* 16,182
E. J. C. Neep, *Lab.* ...10,975
North, *M.* 21,808 ; *W.* 17,565
139**Hon. Sir G. Beckett, Bart., C.* 18,502
S. C. Moore, *Lab.*.....7,920
North-East,
M. 21,274 ; *W.* 16,765
140**Maj. J. D. Birchall*, *C.*16,396
Mrs. E. Penny, *Lab.*.... 8,984
G. R. Woodcock, *L.* ... 3,007
South, *M.* 20,239 ; *W.* 15,846
141**H. C. Charleton, Lab.* 12,799
G. Ford, *C.* 11,004
F. Geary, *L.*..... 3,801
South-East, *M.* 20,705 ; *W.* 15,289
142 *Sir Henry Slesser*, K.C., *Lab.* 15,133
Hon. W. T. Whiteley, *L.*10,704
West, *M.* 22,468 ; *W.* 17,176
143**T. W. Stamford, Lab.* 13,057
Capt. A. F. G. Renton, *C.* 13,054
H. Brown, *L.*..... 4,597
LEICESTER.
East, *M.* 22,668 ; *W.* 17,238
144 *Capt. J. de V. Loder, C.*16,090
*George Banton, *Lab.*...15,669
South, *M.* 20,021 ; *W.* 16,784
145 *Capt. C. Waterhouse, C.*15,005
H. B. Usher, *Lab.*..... 8,912
*R. W. Allen, *L.*..... 6,079
West, *M.* 23,006 ; *W.* 18,201
146**F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, Lab.*.....16,047
Prof. M. A. Geroth-wohl, *C.* 15,310
LEIGH, *M.* 23,377 ; *W.* 14,633
147**J. Tinker, Lab.* 17,262
E. Owen, *C.* 16,247
LEYTON.
East, *M.* 16,343 ; *W.* 13,163
148 *E. E. Alexander, C.* ...10,649
*Maj. A. G. Church, D.S.O., M.C., *Lab.* ... 9,087
R. W. Puddicombe, *L.* 3,174
West, *M.* 19,997 ; *W.* 15,961
149**J. D. Cassels*, K.C., *C.* 13,212
A. Smith, *Lab.* 9,809
A. E. Newbould, *L.* ... 5,252

LINCOLN, *M.* 18,354 ; *W.* 13,414
150 *R. A. Taylor, Lab.* ...11,596
Sir G. C. Hamilton, *C.*11,557
A. G. Macdonnell, *L.* 4,952

LIVERPOOL.
East Toxteth.
M. 19,135 ; *W.* 15,159
151 *A. E. Jacob, C.* 16,139
C. Burden, *Lab.* 6,620
F. C. Bowring, *L.* 4,163

Edgehill, *M.* 19,711 ; *W.* 14,340
152*J. H. Hayes, *Lab.* ... 14,168
D. C. Williams, *C.*.....12,587

Everton, *M.* 16,111 ; *W.* 11,904
153 *Col. H. C. Woodcock, C.*10,705
H. Walker, *Lab.* 10,075

Exchange, *M.* 22,979 ; *W.* 16,938
154*Sir *Leslie Scott*, K.C., *C.* .....*unop.*

Fairfield, *M.* 17,599 ; *W.* 13,563
155*Maj. *J. B. B. Cohen, C.*14,277
Mrs. M. A. Mercer, *Lab.* 8,412

Kirkdale, *M.* 18,683 ; *W.* 13,167
156*Sir *J. De F. Pennefather, Bart., C.* 14,392
E. Sandham, *Lab.*..... 9,369

Scotland, *M.* 18,277 ; *W.* 13,649
157*Rt. *Hon. T. P. O'Connor, N.* .....*unop.*

Walton, *M.* 17,637 ; *W.* 13,041
158*Lt.-Com. *Sir H. W. S. Chilcott, C.* 13,387
T. W. Gillinder, *Lab.* 8,924
S. Skelton, *L.* 1,910

Wavertree, *M.* 19,679 ; *W.* 14,585
159 *J. A. Tinne, C.* 14,063
W. A. Robinson, *Lab.* 10,383
*H. R. Rathbone, *L.* ... 5,206

West Derby, *M.* 21,411 ; *W.* 15,750
160 *J. Sandeman Allen, C.*15,667
T. G. Adams, *Lab.*..... 8,807
*C. S. Jones, *L.*..... 5,321

West Toxteth,
M. 21,490 ; *W.* 15,694
161*J. *Gibbins, Lab.*.....15,542
T. White, *C.* 15,163

MANCHESTER.
Ardwick, *M.* 21,600 ; *W.* 16,588
162*T. *Lowth, Lab.* 15,941
Mary L. K. Jones, *C.* 13,115

Blackley, *M.* 14,341 ; *W.* 12,033
163 *W. J. H. Briggs, C.*.....9,737
*P. M. Olivier, C.B.E., *L.*6,609
W. A. Burke, *Lab.* 6,195

Clayton, *M.* 21,350 ; *W.* 16,379
164*J. *E. Sutton, Lab.*.....17,338
T. E. Thorpe, *C.*.....14,634

Exchange, *M.* 23,633 ; *W.* 16,854
165 *E. B. Fielden, C.* 13,200
*R. N. Barclay, *L.* 10,693

Gorton, *M.* 20,980 ; *W.* 15,398
166*J. *Compton, Lab.* 16,383
B. C. Sellars, *C.* 12,898

Hulme, *M.* 22,880 ; *W.* 18,051
167*Lt.-Col. *Sir J. Nall*, D.S.O., *C.* 15,374
A. J. McElwee, *Lab.*....13,080
F. J. M. Brunner, *L.*.... 3,277

Moss Side, *M.* 19,307 ; *W.* 15,409
168 *Col. G. B. Hurst*, K.C., *C.*14,035
*T. R. Ackroyd, *L.* 10,026

Platting, *M.* 22,722 ; *W.* 17,917
169*Rt. *Hon. J. Clynes, Lab.*17,233
F. H. Holmes, *C.* 16,228
E. Baker, *L.* 1,538

Rusholme,
M. 17,818 ; *W.* 15,329.
170 *F. B. Merriman*, O.B.E., K.C., *C.* 13,341
*Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman, *L.* 7,772
W. Paul, *Com.*..... 5,328

Withington, *M.* 17,567; *W.* 15,145
171 *Dr. T. Watts, C.*.....13,633
*E. D. Simon, *L.*.....10,435
E. Whiteley, *Lab.*..... 2,467
K. Burke, *Ind.* 236

MIDDLESBROUGH.
East, *M.* 17,924 ; *W.* 11,823
172 *Ellen C. Wilkinson, Lab.*9,574
J. R. P. Warde-Aldam, *C.*5,647
*Col. Penry Williams, *L.*6,668

West, *M.* 20,888 ; *W.* 14,685
173*Trevelyan *Thomson, L.*unop.

MORPETH, *M.* 28,046 ; *W.* 17,118
174*Robert *Smillie, Lab.* ...19,248
Irene Ward, *C.* ... .10,828
John Dodd, *L.*..... 3,805

NELSON AND COLNE,
M. 25,351 ; *W.* 19,520
175*A. *Greenwood, Lab.* ...19,922
J. H. S. Aitken, *L.*.....18,479

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME,
M. 17,899 ; *W.* 12,917
176*Col. *J. C. Wedgwood*, D.S.O., *Lab.* 14,226
A. Hassam, *C.*.....10,425

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
Central, *M.* 20,732 ; *W.* 14,619
177*Rt. *Hon. C. P. Trevelyan, Lab.* 14,542
Hon. F. M. B. Fisher, *C.* 13,646

East, *M.* 20,248 ; *W.* 13,525
178 *M. H. Connolly, Lab.* 13,120
*Sir R. W. Aske, Bt., *L.*12,776
W. Temple, *C.*..... 2,420

North, *M.* 19,349 ; *W.* 14,993
179*Sir *N. Grattan Doyle, C.*18,386
H. Maw, *Lab.*..... 6,991

West, *M.* 19,920 ; *W.* 14,406
180 *John Henry Palin, Lab.* 13,089
C. Vernon, *C.* 8,459
*Capt. C. B. Ramage, M.C., *L.*..... 7,208

NORTHAMPTON.
M. 26,264 ; *W.* 20,279
181 *Lt.-Gen. Sir A. E. A. Holland*, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *C.* 16,017
*Margaret G. Bondfield, *Lab.* 15,046
J. Manfield, *L.* 9,436

NORWICH, *M.* 34,088 ; *W.* 27,907
182 *Com. Rt. Hon. E. Hilton-Young*, D.S.O., *C.*.....28,842
183 *Capt. J. G. Fairfax, C.*28,529
*W. R. Smith, *Lab.* ...23,808
*Dorothea Jewson, *Lab.*22,931

NOTTINGHAM.
Central, *M.* 18,499 ; *W.* 15,912
184 *A. J. Bennett, C.* 15,107
W. H. Coultrate, *Lab.* 6,852
C. H. Roberts, *L.* 4,499

East, *M.* 17,827 ; *W.* 14,514
185 *C.E.R. Brocklebank, C.* 11,524
*N. Birkett, K.C., *L.* ...10,078
Tom Mann, *Com.* 2,696

South, *M.* 17,675 ; *W.* 13,596
186*Lord *Hy. Cavendish-Bentinck, C.*.....13,725
H. Mills, *Lab.*..... 8,897

West, *M.* 18,123 ; *W.* 13,461
187*A. *Hayday, Lab.* 12,782
C. E. Loseby, M.C., *C.*... 9,790

OLDHAM, *M.* 41,591 ; *W.* 30,243
188 *A. Duff Cooper, C.*.....37,419
(Bye-election, June 24, 1925.)
189 *W. Wiggins, L.* 26,325
*W. J. Tout, *Lab.* 21,702

OXFORD, *M.* 14,520 ; *W.* 12,619
190*R. *C. Bourne, C.* 12,196
Dr. R. O. Moon, *L.* ... 6,836
F. Ludlow, *Lab.*..... 2,260

PLYMOUTH.
Devonport, *M.* 18,700 ; *W.* 14,459
191*Maj. *L. Hore-Belisha, L.* 11,115
S. Gluckstein, *C.* 10,534
H. G. W. Knight, *Lab* 6,530

Drake, *M.* 19,975 ; *W.* 16,651
192*Sir *A. Shirley Benn, Bt.*, K.B.E., *C.* 14,669
J. J. H. Moses, *Lab.*....12,161
S. Stephens, *L.* 3,645

Sutton, *M.* 21,071 ; *W.* 17,159
193*Viscountess *Astor, C.*....18,174
Capt. F. G. J. Woulfe-Brenan, *Lab.* 13,095

PORTSMOUTH.
Central, *M.* 21,427 ; *W.* 16,549
194 *Sir Harry Seymour Foster, C.* 14,028
Capt. W. G. Hall, R.N., *Lab.* 10,525
F. Gray, *L.* 5,926

North. *M.* 21,165 ; *W.* 16,003
195*Sir *B. Falle, Bt., C.*.....17,597
Dr. O. Gleeson, *Lab.* ...10,279

South, *M.* 22,090 ; *W.* 19,327
196*Maj. *Sir H. R. Cayzer, Bart., C.* 22,423
Jessie Stephen, *Lab.*... 8,310

PRESTON, *M.* 33,486 ; *W.* 27,354
197*Rt. *Hon. T. Shaw*, C.B.E., *Lab.* 27,009
198 *A. R. Kennedy*, K.C., *C.*25,887
*Lt.-Col. J. P. Hodge, *L.* 25,327
G. Barnes, *C.* 24,577

READING, *M.* 26,459 ; *W.* 19,775
199 *H. G. Williams, C.* 21,338
*Dr. S. Hastings, *Lab.* 18,337

RICHMOND (SURREY),
M. 18,972 ; *W.* 16,733
200 *Maj.-Gen. Sir Newton J. Moore*, K.C.M.G., *C.*19,948
H. Parker, *Lab.* 6,034

ROCHDALE, *M.* 26,693 ; *W.* 21,166
201 *W. T. Kelly, Lab.* 14,609
*Ramsay Muir, *L.* 14,492
T. E. Jesson, *C.* 14,112

ROCHESTER.
Chatham, *M.* 18,682 ; *W.* 13,995
202**Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon*, D.S.O., *C.* 13,184
W. H. Moore, *Lab.* ... 9,276
C. B. Dallow, *L.* 2,866
Gillingham, *M.* 17,363 ; *W.* 12,849
203**Sir G. F. Hohler*, K.C., *C.* 12,418
Col. M. Spencer, C.M.G., *Lab.* 8,309
G. Bryans, *L.* 2,839

ROSSENDALE, *M.* 20,589 ; *W.* 15,805
204**R. Waddington, C.* ...12,836
James Bell, *Lab.* 9,951
E. J. Young, *L.* 7,958

ROTHERHAM, *M.* 26,356 ; *W.* 15,895
205**F. W. Lindley, Lab.* ...18,860
H. J. Temple, *C.* 15,712

ST. HELENS, *M.* 28,724 ; *W.* 17,256
206**J. Sexton, C.B.E., Lab.* 21,313
Evelyn Pilkington, *C.* 16,908

SALFORD.
North, *M.* 20,856 ; *W.* 15,476
207 *S. Finburgh, C.* 14,250
*Ben Tillett, *Lab.* 13,114
J. Rothwell, *L.* 3,818

South, *M.* 21,848 ; *W.* 15,366
208 *E. A. Radford, C.* 15,163
*J. Toole, *Lab.* 14,455

West, *M.* 19,427 ; *W.* 14,899
209 *Lt.-Com. F. W. Astbury, C.* 16,719
*A. W. Haycock, *Lab.* ..12,369

SHEFFIELD.
Attercliffe, *M.* 21,249 ; *W.* 13,594
210**C. H. Wilson, Lab.* ...16,802
W. B. Faraday, *C.* 9,629

Brightside, *M.* 23,335 ; *W.* 16,644
211**A. A. W. H. Ponsonby, Lab.* 17,053
M. Sheppard, M.C., *C.* 13,708

Central, *M.* 21,017 ; *W.* 14,281
212**Rt. Hon. J. F. Hope, C.* 13,202
Tom Snowden, *Lab.* ...12,995

Ecclesall, *M.* 16,819 ; *W.* 13,043
213**A. Harland, C.* 16,131
Albert Taylor, *Ind.* ... 2,624

Hallam, *M.* 17,500 ; *W.* 13,663
214**Maj.-Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes*, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., *C.* 15,446
E. Snelgrove, *Lab.* 8,807

Hillsborough, *M.* 21,999 ; *W.* 15,381
215**A. V. Alexander, Lab.* 16 573
Lt.-Col. N. G. Thwaites, O.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., *C.* 12,554

Park, *M.* 28,547 ; *W.* 13,071
216**R. Storry Deans*, K.C., *C.* 14,053
A. Latham, *Lab.* 11,576

SMETHWICK, *M.* 20,981 ; *W.* 14,462
217**J. E. Davison, Lab.* ...14,491
J. M. Pike, *C.* 13,238

SOUTHAMPTON.
M. 44,885 ; *W.* 33,884
218**Lord Apsley*, D.S.O., M.C., *C.* 30,703
219**Col. E. K. Perkins*, C.B.E., V.D., *C.* 30,201
T. Lewis, *Lab.* 22,183
Rev. R. W. Sorensen, *Lab.* 21,768

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA,
M. 25,352 ; *W.* 21,907
220**Visct. Elveden*, C.B., C.M.G., *C.* 23,417
J. D. Young, *L.* 10,924
S. A. Moseley, *Lab.* ... 3,144

SOUTHPORT,
M. 18,488 ; *W.* 16,009
221 *Lt.-Col. Sir G. D. White, Bt., C.* 17,430
*Sir J. Brunner, Bt., *L.* 11,158

SOUTH SHIELDS,
M. 31,667 ; *W.* 21,455
222**Hon. E. A. St. A. Harney, K.C., L.* 23,171
W. Lawther, *Lab.* 16,852

STOCKPORT,
M. 35,684 ; *W.* 29,005
223 *S. S. Hammersley, C.* ..26,417
(Bye-election, Sept. 17, 1925.)
224 *A. E. Townend, Lab.* 20,219
T. Eastham, *C.* 17,892
H. Fildes, *L.* 17,296

STOCKTON-ON-TEES,
M. 23,911 ; *W.* 16,070
225 *Capt. H. Macmillan, C.* 15,163
F. F. Riley, *Lab.* 11,948
*Maj. R. S. Stewart, *L.* 8,971

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.
Burslem, *M.* 18,640 ; *W.* 13,235
226 *Andrew MacLaren, Lab.* 14,361
W. Allen, *Const.* 13,755

Hanley, *M.* 20,348 ; *W.* 14,493
227 *S. Clowes, Lab.* 13,527
F. Collis, *C.* 11,973

Stoke, *M.* 24,626 ; *W.* 16,640
228**Col. J. Ward*, C.B., C.M.G., *Const.* 17,864
John Watts, *Lab.* 13,318

SUNDERLAND,
M. 45,442 ; *W.* 32,919
229**Luke Thompson, C.* 28,612
230**Walter Raine, C.* 28,608
Jeremiah MacVeagh, *Lab.* 21,823
Maj. L. A. Common, D.S.O., *L.* 20,139
I. C. Hannah, *L.* 13,731

TOTTENHAM,
North, *M.* 21,104 ; *W.* 16,799
231**R. C. Morrison, Lab.* ...13,800
J. Leng-Sturrock, *Const.* 13,243
South, *M.* 20,020 ; *W.* 15,740
232 *Maj. P. B. Malone, C.* 13,600
*Percy Alden, *Lab.* 12,099

TYNEMOUTH,
M. 17,767 ; *W.* 11,667
233**Maj. A. West Russell, C.* 11,210
Maj. H. Barnes, *L.* ... 6,820
J. S. Barr, *Lab.* 6,818

WAKEFIELD, *M.* 15,035 ; *W.* 10,045
234 *R. G. Ellis, C.* 11,086
*G. H. Sherwood, *Lab.* ...10,192

WALLASEY, *M.* 22,383 ; *W.* 19,433
235**Sir R. B. Chadwick, C* 22,599
J. H. Warren, *Lab.* ... 8,634

WALLSEND, *M.* 23,224 ; *W.* 15,374
(Bye-election, July 21, 1926.)
236 *Margaret Bondfield, Lab.* 18,866
Sam Howard, *C.* 9,839
A. C. Curry, *L.* 4,000

WALSALL, *M.* 26,845 ; *W.* 19,552
(Bye-election, Feb. 27, 1925.)
237**William Preston, C.* ...14,793
Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnamara, *L.* 12,300
G. L. R. Small, *Lab.* ...11,610

WALTHAMSTOW.
East, *M.* 16,664 ; *W.* 13,197
238 *Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bt., K.C., Const.* 11,312
J. G. Dale, *Lab.* 8,246
P. H. Heffer, *L.* 3,745

West, *M.* 19,313 ; *W.* 14,467
239 *Maj. H. E. Crawfurd, L.* 12,991
*V. La T. McEntee, *Lab.* 12,521

WARRINGTON,
M. 22,011 ; *W.* 13,193
240 *Capt. A. S. C. Reid, D.F.C., C.* 16,788
*E. Charles Dukes, *Lab.* 15,251

WEDNESBURY,
M. 22,976 ; *W.* 17,059
241**A. Short, Lab.* 18,170
B. G. Lampard-Vachell, *C.* 17,832

WEST BROMWICH,
M. 20,457 ; *W.* 14,046
242**Rt. Hon. F. O. Roberts, Lab.* 15,384
H. A. R. Graham, *C.* ...14,413

WEST HAM.
Plaistow, *M.* 21,969 ; *W.* 15,472
243**Will Thorne, Lab.* 15,609
F. G. Penny, *C.* 7,638

Silvertown, *M.* 20,900 ; *W.* 14,187
244**J. J. Jones, Lab.* 15,962
E. Doran, *C.* 3,702

Stratford, *M.* 19,973 ; *W.* 14,320
245**T. E. Groves, Lab.* 13,264
H. H. Balfour, M.C., *C.* 10,414

Upton, *M.* 18,926 ; *W.* 14,328
246 *Capt. H. P. Holt, C.* ...13,410
*B. W. Gardner, *Lab.* ...11,443

WIGAN, *M.* 24,594 ; *W.* 15,623
247**J. A. Parkinson, Lab.* 20,350
D. P. M. Fyfe, *C.* 15,006

WILLESDEN.
East, *M.* 22,807 ; *W.* 19,063
248 *Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley, C.M.G., C.* 15,965
*Harcourt Johnstone, *L.* 7,992
W. D. Lloyd, *Lab.* 7,860

West, *M.* 23,060 ; *W.* 17,502
249**S. P. Viant, Lab.* 14,884
Maj. M. Bride, *C.* 13,539
J. McCulloch, *L.* 3,961

WIMBLEDON,
M. 21,238 ; *W.* 18,366
250 *Sir J. C. Power, C.* 21,209
Mark Starr, *Lab.* 7,386

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Bilston, *M.* 19,530 ; *W.* 13,914
251 *J. Baker, Lab.* 14,583
*Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard Bury, D.S.O., *C.* 12,840

East, *M.* 19,234 ; *W.* 13,358
252**G. R. Thorne, L.*.....11,066
Sir T. J. Strangman, *C.* 10,013
D. R. Williams, *Lab.*... 5,188

West, *M.* 23,291 ; *W.* 17,370
253**Sir R. Bird, Bart., C.* 17,886
W. J. Brown, *Lab.*.....17,046

WORCESTER, *M.* 13,408 ; *W.* 12,209
254**W. P. C. Greene, C.* 11,956
R. R. Fairbairn, *L.* ... 6,139
P. Williams, *Lab.* 3,272

YORK, *M.* 23,878 ; *W.* 17,897
255**Sir J. A. R. Marriott, C.*19,914
D. Adams, *Lab.* 15,500

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

(Excluding Monmouthshire.)

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Bedford, *M.* 19,233 ; *W.* 15,994
256**S. R. Wells, C.*.....15,000
Milner Gray, *L.* 8,451
G. Dixon, *Lab.* 5,330

Luton, *M.* 22,095 ; *W.* 17,606
257 *Terence James O'Connor, C.* 15,443
*Hon. Geoffrey Howard, *L.* 11,495
P. Millwood, *Lab.* 5,850

Mid, *M.* 17,476 ; *W.* 13,488
258 *Brig.-Gen. W. W. Warner,* C.M.G., *C.* 12,317
*F. C. Linfield, M.B.E., *L.*11,356

BERKSHIRE.

Abingdon, *M.* 15,621 ; *W.* 11,365
259 *Major R. G. C. Glyn, M.C., C.* 13,117
*E. A. Lessing, O.B.E., *L.* 8,805
D. F. Brundrit, *Lab.*... 1,355

Newbury, *M.* 18,467 ; *W.* 14,502
260 *Brig.-Gen. H. C. Brown C.* 14,759
*I. H. Stranger, *L.* 10,444
F. M. Jacques, *Lab.* ... 1,219

Windsor, *M.* 21,120 ; *W.* 16,838
261**A. A. Somerville, C.* 20,370
C. N. B. Crisp, *L.* 5,514

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Aylesbury, *M.* 22,217 ; *W.* 17,231
262 *Lt.-Col. Sir A. Burgoyne, C.* 18,132
*T. Keens, *L.* 11,574
F. C. Watkins, *Lab.*... 2,655

Buckingham,
M. 20,932 ; *W.* 16,462
263**Capt. G. E. W. Bowyer, M.C., C.* 15,129
E. J. Pay, *Lab.* 8,939
Kingsley Johnson, *L.* 5,144

Wycombe, *M.* 27,650 ; *W.* 21,002
264 *Maj.-Gen. Sir A. W. F. Knox,* K.C.B., C.M.G., *C.* 20,820
*Lady Terrington, *L.*....15,526
G. Young, M.V.O., *Lab.* 4,626

CAMBRIDGE.

M. 21,828 ; *W.* 15,798
265**Capt. R. G. Briscoe, M.C., C.* 15,530
G. T. Garratt, *Lab.*.....10,781

CHESHIRE.

Altrincham, *M.* 26,173 ; *W.* 21,080
266 *C. Atkinson,* K.C., *C.*....24,439
*R. Alstead, *L.* 15,654

City of Chester,
M. 16,808 ; *W.* 11,849
267**Sir C. Cayzer, Bt., C.*....12,491
W. C. Llewellyn, *L.* ... 5,538
G. Beardsworth, *Lab.* 5,451

Crewe, *M.* 22,612 ; *W.* 15,971
268 *Ernest Craig, C.*.....18,333
*E. G. Hemmerde, K.C., *Lab.* 14,705

Eddisbury, *M.* 13,916 ; *W.* 9,488
269**Maj. Sir H. Barnston, Bart., C.* 11,006
R. J. Russell, *L.*..... 9,337

Knutsford, *M.* 21,453 ; *W.* 15,738
270**Brig.-Gen. E. Makins,* C.B., D.S.O., *C.* 18,199
J. P. McDougall, *L.* ...11,885

Macclesfield, *M.* 21,517 ; *W.* 18,445
271**J. R. Remer, C.* 17,171
Jack Williams, *Lab.*...10,187
H. K. Nield, *L.* 6,434

Northwich, *M.* 25,192 ; *W.* 16,478
272**Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart, C.* 14,545
Mrs. R. A. Gould, *Lab.*11,630
A. Mort, *L.* 7,465

Stalybridge and Hyde,
M. 24,874 ; *W.* 19,301
273 *E. W. H. Wood, C.*.....16,412
W. Fowden, *Lab.* 12,509
*J. L. Tattersall, *L.*..... 8,201

Wirral. *M.* 21,605 ; *W.* 15,627
274 *John Grace, C.* 17,705
*S. R. Dodds, *L.* 11,697

CORNWALL.

Bodmin, *M.* 18,964 ; *W.* 14,671
275 *G. J. C. Harrison, C.*....14,163
*Isaac Foot, *L.*.....13,548

Camborne, *M.* 17,694 ; *W.* 16,705
276 *Capt. A. H. Moreing, Const.* 9,530
*Rt. Hon. Leif Jones, *L.* 7,220
F. P. Rowe, *Lab.* 5,477

Northern, *M.* 26,558 ; *W.* 13,644
277 *Lieut. A. M. Williams, D.S.C., R.N., *C.*.....12,639
*Sir G. C. Marks, C.B.E., *L.*10,927

Penryn and Falmouth,
M. 21,309 ; *W.* 17,331
278 *G. Pitcher, C.*.....12,485
*Sir C. Mansel, Bt., *L.* 9,913
F. J. Hopkins, *Lab.* ... 6,462

St. Ives, *M.* 15,714 ; *W.* 14,798
279 *J. A. Hawke,* K.C., *C.*....11,159
*Sir C. Cory, Bt., *L.* ... 9,972

CUMBERLAND.

Northern, *M.* 13,248 ; *W.* 9,469
(Bye-election Sept. 17, 1926.)
280 *Capt. Fergus Graham, C.* 8,867
R. D. Holt, *L.* 6,871
H. W. McIntyre, *Lab.* 2,793

Penrith and Cockermouth,
M. 12,709 ; *W.* 9,457
281**A. C. Niven Dixey, C.* 11,431
F. Talt, *Lab.* 5,404

Whitehaven, *M.* 16,587 ; *W.* 11,647
282 *R. S. Hudson, C.* 13,149
*T. Gavan Duffy, *Lab.* 11,741

Workington, *M.* 19,626 ; *W.* 13,064
283**Tom Cape, M.B.E., Lab.* 15,353
E. Davies, *C.* 12,243

DERBYSHIRE.

Belper, *M.* 19,368 ; *W.* 13,188
284**Herbert Wragg, C.*.....14,766
J. Lees, *Lab.* 10,618

Chesterfield, *M.* 21,146 ; *W.* 13,577
285**B. Kenyon, L.*.....13,971
G. Benson, *Lab.* 9,206

Clay Cross, *M.* 20,176 ; *W.* 12,833
286**C. Duncan, Lab.*.....14,618
Lt.-Col. J. Sherwood Kelly, D.S.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.* 8,069

High Peak, *M.* 19,481 ; *W.* 15,247
287**Sir Samuel H. Hill-Wood, Bart., C.* 14,560
R. McDougall, *L.* 12,772

Ilkeston, *M.* 18,547 ; *W.* 12,774
288**G. H. Oliver, Lab.*.....11,011
H. V. A. Raikes, *C.* ... 9,203
Lady Barlow, *L.*..... 4,320

North-Eastern,
M. 22,508 ; *W.* 13,796
289**Frank Lee, Lab.* 13,420
G. R. H. Bowden, *C.*.... 9,914
P. Guedalla, *L.* 6,529

Southern, *M.* 25,873 ; *W.* 17,928
290 *Sir J. A. Grant, Bt., C.*, 16,448
A. Goodere, *Lab.* 15,033
A. J. Suenson-Taylor, O.B.E., *L.* 5,647

Western, *M.* 17,647 ; *W.* 13,365
291**Marquess of Hartington, M.B.E., C.*.....15,324
W. C. Mallison, *L.* 11,612

DEVONSHIRE.

Barnstaple. *M.* 18,387 ; *W.* 15,422
292 *Basil E. Peto, C.* 15,479
*Capt. J. T. Tudor-Rees, *L.* 12,284

Honiton, *M.* 16,066 ; *W.* 12,162
293**Maj. Sir A. C. Morrison-Bell, Bt., C.* 14,804
J. G. H. Halsé, *L.* 12,025

South Molton,
M. 16,584 ; *W.* 12,046
294 *C. Drewe, C.* 12,811
*Rt. Hon. G. Lambert, *L.* 12,157

Tavistock. *M.* 15,968 ; *W.* 12,052
295 *Maj. P. P. Kenyon-Slaney, C.* 12,058
*M. R. Thornton, *L.* ...10,786

Tiverton, *M.* 15,334 ; *W.* 12,594
296 *Lt.-Col. G. J. Acland-Troyte,* C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.* 13,601
*Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, *L.* 11,942

Torquay, *M.* 19,190 ; *W.* 18,108
297 *Charles Williams, C.*....18,119
*Capt. P. G. Thompson, *L.* 12,958
A. Moyle, *Lab.* 2,752

Totnes, *M.* 22,430 ; *W.* 18,573
298 *Maj. S. E. Harvey, C.* 19,771
*H. H. Vivian, *L.* 14,786
Kate F. Spurrell, *Lab.* 2,240

DORSET.

Eastern, *M.* 18,649 ; *W.* 15,600
299*G.R. Hall Caine, C.B.E., *C.* 14,479
A. E. Glassey, *L.*.....8,828
E. J. Stocker, *Lab.*.....4,205

Northern, *M.* 14,630 ; *W.* 10,986
300 *Cecil Hanbury, C.* 11,819
*J. E. Emlyn-Jones, *L.* 10,341

Southern, *M.* 16,739 ; *W.* 13,106
301*Maj. R. D. T. Yerburgh, C.* 13,900
W. Risdon, *Lab.* 5,821

Western, *M.* 13,834 ; *W.* 11,018
302*Maj.W.P. Colfox, M.C., *C.*.....12,426
Mrs. L. Simpson, *Lab.* 5,764

DURHAM.

Barnard Castle.
M. 13,351 ; *W.* 8,580
303 *Lt.-Col. C. M. Headlam, D.S.O., O.B.E., C.* 9,465
*M. Turner Samuels, *Lab.* 9,152

Bishop Auckland,
M. 21,177 ; *W.* 14,169
304*Rt. Hon. B. C. Spoor, O.B.E., *Lab.* 15,786
J. Bainbridge, *L.* 12,866

Blaydon, *M.* 22,733 ; *W.* 13,911
305*W. Whiteley, *Lab.* 17,670
G. Denson, *C.* 10,549

Chester-le-Street,
M. 25,126 ; *W.* 15,450
306*John J. Lawson, *Lab.* 22,700
M. D. McCarthy *C.* ... 9,250

Consett, *M.* 24,574 ; *W.* 15,717
307*Rev. H. Dunnico, *Lab.*28,842
Ursula Williams, *Const.* 14,836

Durham, *M.* 19,442 ; *W.* 12,716
308*J. Ritson, *Lab.* 25,032
S. R. Streatfeild, *C.* ... 9,624
W. McKeag, *L.* 2,747

Houghton-le-Spring,
M. 23,342 ; *W.* 15,425
309*R. Richardson, *Lab.*...17,857
A. C. Curry, *L.* 13,023

Jarrow, *M.* 28,355 ; *W.* 15,702
310*R. J. Wilson, *Lab.*.....18,203
A. E. Baucher, *C.* 13,527

Seaham, *M.* 27,068 ; *W.* 16,283
311*Rt. Hon. Sidney Webb, *Lab.* 22,399
Maj. Ronald Ross, M.C. *C.* 12,775

Sedgefield, *M.* 19,145 ; *W.* 11,911
312*Maj. L. Ropner, M.C., *C.*13,968
J. Herriotts, *Lab.*.....12,552

Spennymoor,
M. 20,903 ; *W.* 13,934
313*J. Batey, *Lab.* 17,211
Brig.-Gen. H. C. Surtees, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *C.*.....10,101

ESSEX.

Chelmsford, *M.* 21,387 ; *W.* 16,269
314 *Sir H. Curtis-Bennett, K.C., C.* 15,875
*S. W. Robinson, *L.* 10,244
N. H. Moller, *Lab.* ... 2,904

Colchester, *M.* 17,904 ; *W.* 14,105
315*Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington - Evans, Bt., G.B.E., *C.* 14,283
Capt. R. L. Reiss, *Lab.*10,953

Epping, *M.* 23,661 ; *W.* 19,394
316 *Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill, C.H., *Const.* 19,843
G. G. Sharp, *L.* 10,080
J. R. McPhie, *Lab.* 3,768

Harwich, *M.* 17,952 ; *W.* 12,995
317 *Sir F. Rice, C.*.....12,219
*A. E. Hillary, *L.* 9,904
A. Barton, *Lab.* 1,604

Maldon, *M.* 17,447 ; *W.* 13,126
318 *Maj. E. A. Ruggles-Brise, M.C., C.*.....13,209
*V. G. Crittall, *Lab.* ...9,323
H. R. G. Brooks, *L.* 2,724

Romford, *M.* 27,022; *W.* 19,686
319*Hon. C. Rhys, M.C., *C.* 15,520
A. Emil Davies, *Lab.*....13,312
D. M. Mason, *L.*.....5,957

Saffron Walden,
M. 18,627 ; *W.* 13,963
320*W. Foot-Mitchell, *C.* ...12,289
W. Cash, *Lab.*..... 6,340
A. M. Mathews, *L.* 5,195

South-Eastern,
M. 28,403 ; *W.* 20,009
321 *H. W. Looker, C.* 19,731
*P. C. Hoffman, *Lab.* 13,820

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Cirencester and Tewkesbury,
M. 20,898 ; *W.* 16,036
322*Sir Thomas Davies, *C.* 18,201
J. H. Alpass, *Lab.* 7,078

Forest of Dean,
M. 17,633 ; *W.* 12,063.
(Bye-election, July 14, 1925.)
323*A. A. Purcell, *Lab.* ...12,629
M. W. Beaumont, *C.* ...8,607
H. West, *L.* 3,774

Stroud, *M.* 20,770 ; *W.* 16,566
324 *Sir Frank Nelson, C.* 15,973
Edith Picton-Turbervill, O.B.E., *Lab.*..... 7,418
A. W. Stanton, *L.* 6,057

Thornbury, *M.* 21,210 ; *W.* 15,462
325 *D. W. Gunston, C.*.....12,500
*A. Rendall, *L.* 10,283
G. Elton, *Lab.*..... 5,376

HAMPSHIRE.

Aldershot, *M.* 14,444 ; *W.* 12,512
326*Viscount Wolmer, *C.*...14,081
H. Beaumont, *Lab.* ... 4,313

Basingstoke,
M. 20,128 ; *W.* 14,538
327 *Sir A. Holbrook, K.B.E., *C.*.....15,558
*Lt.-Com. E. T. H. Fletcher, *L.*..... 9,429
B. Greene, *Lab.* 2,172

Fareham, *M.* 20,802 ; *W.* 16,152
328*Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. *Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., C.* 19,108
J. Bowron Baker, *Lab.* 6,304

New Forest and Christchurch,
M. 21,923 ; *W.* 16,982
329*Col. Rt. Hon. W. W. *Ashley, C.* 17,945
A. C. F. Boulton, *L.* ... 6,681
C. L. Brighton, *Lab.*.... 3,137

Petersfield, *M.* 18,342 ; *W.* 13,285
330*Col. Rt. Hon. W. G. *Nicholson, C.* 14,646
G. Spencer, *L.* 3,755
G. G. Desmond, *Lab.* 2,582

Winchester,
M. 20,857 ; *W.* 15,716
331*Maj. G. R. J. Hennessy, O.B.E., *C.* 15,026
Reginald Stamp, *Lab.* 8,216
W. J. West, *L.* 3,012

HEREFORD.

Hereford, *M.* 16,362 ; *W.* 12,797
332*Sir Samuel Roberts, *Bt., C.* 13,210
J. H. Whitehouse, *L.* 8,604

Leominster, *M.* 15,288 ; *W.* 11,763
333*E. W. Shepperson, C. 12,470
G. A. Edinger, *L.* 6,897

HERTFORD.

Hemel Hempstead,
M. 15,333 ; *W.* 12,774
334 *J. C. C. Davidson, C.H., C.B., C.* 12,985
*J. F. Dunn, *L.*..... 7,994
Amy Sayle, *Lab.* 1,553

Hertford, *M.* 19,474 ; *W.* 14,841
335*Rear-Adm. Murray F. *Sueter, C.B., C.* 14,582
T. M. Davies, *L.*..... 5,828
E. Selley, *Lab.* 3,885

Hitchin, *M.* 18,928 ; *W.* 15,357
336*G. M. Kindersley, O.B.E., *C.* 14,019
J. A. Tayler, *Lab.*..... 5,773
Rev. D. MacFadyen, *L.* 3,881

St. Albans, *M.* 20,994 ; *W.* 16,589
337*Lt.-Col. F. E. Freemantle, O.B.E., M.B., *C.*18,004
F. Herbert, *Lab.*..... 8,682

Watford, *M.* 20,977 ; *W.* 17,192
338*D. Herbert, *C.*.....15,271
H. H. Elvin, *Lab.* 7,417
Mrs. C. Ashby, *L.* 5,205

HOLLAND-WITH-BOSTON,
M. 25,381 ; *W.* 17,747
339*Arthur Wellesley Dean, *C.*.....15,459
G. R. B. White, *Lab.*....10,689
R. P. Winfrey, *L.* 6,413

HUNTINGDONSHIRE,
M. 16,640 ; *W.* 12,317
340 *C. K. Murchison, C.* ...12,827
*L. W. J. Costello, *L.*.... 9,703

ISLE OF ELY,
M. 22,366 ; *W.* 15,915.
341 *Sir H. Lucas-Tooth, *Bt., C.* 13,344
*H. L. Mond, *L.*.....11,381
D. J. Freyer, *Lab.* 4,235

ISLE OF WIGHT,
M. 24,682 ; *W.* 21,370
342 *Capt. P. D. Macdonald, *C.*.....19,346
*Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., *L.*13,944
Maj. H. E. Weaver, *Lab.* 3,520

KENT.

Ashford, *M.* 20,552 ; *W.* 15,107
343**Maj. S. S. Steel, C.* 15,159
L. J. Humphrey, *L.* ... 5,487
Basil Noble, *Lab.* 4,473

Canterbury, *M.* 19,449 ; *W.* 16,596
344**Rt. Hon. Ronald McNeill, C.*.....16,693
Col. D. Carnegie, *L.* ... 7,061

Chislehurst, *M.* 16,751 ; *W.* 13,278
345 *Waldron Smithers, C.* 14,440
J. L. Thompson, *Lab.* 3,757
R. C. R. Nevill, *L.*..... 3,647

Dartford, *M.* 28,985 ; *W.* 20,819
346 *Col. Hon. A. McDonnell, C.B., C.M.G., C.*.....20,108
**J. E. Mills, *Lab.*.....19,352

Dover, *M.* 21,246 ; *W.* 17,334
347**Maj. Hon. J. Astor, C.* 21,186
A. F. George, *Lab.*..... 7,627

Faversham, *M.* 24,011 ; *W.* 17,578
348**Lt.-Col. Sir G. C. H. Wheler, Bart., C.B.E., C.* 14,432
Rev. S. J. W. Morgan, *Lab.* 9,180
A. J. Solomon, *L.*..... 7,132

Gravesend, *M.* 19,428 ; *W.* 14,312
349 *Irving James Albery, C.*15,410
**G. A. Isaacs, *Lab.*.....10,969

Isle of Thanet, *M.* 21,434 ; *W.* 19,961
350**Hon. E. Harmsworth, C.*21,130
A. F. Luxmore, K.C., *L.* 6,779
D. L. Aman, *Lab.* 4,202

Maidstone, *M.* 19,388 ; *W.* 15,423
351**Com. C. Bellairs, C.* ...16,121
F. S. Cocks, *Lab.* 8,192

Sevenoaks, *M.* 18,337 ; *W.* 14,323
352 *Capt. H. Walter Styles, C.*.....15,125
*Maj. R. S. A. Williams, *L.*9,311

Tenbridge, *M.* 20,145 ; *W.* 20,053
353**Col. H. H. Spender-Clay, C.M.G., M.C., C.*.....17,392
W. F. Toynbee, *Lab.*... 6,564
J. M. Tucker, *L.*..... 5,898

KESTEVEN AND RUTLAND.

Grantham, *M.* 21,432 ; *W.* 15,589
354**Sir Victor Warrender, Bart., M.C., C.*.....14,746
A. Lyle-Samuel, *L.* ... 7,730
M. W. Moore, *Lab.* ... 7,279

Rutland and Stamford, *M.* 15,886 ; *W.* 11,983
355**N. W. Smith-Carington, C.*.....13,286
H. F. Wheeler, *Lab.*... 6,633

LANCASHIRE.

Chorley, *M.* 21,431 ; *W.* 15,938
356**Capt. D. H. Hacking, O.B.E., C.* 17,844
Z. Hutchinson, *Lab.* ...13,074

Clitheroe, *M.* 19,142 ; *W.* 15,481
357**Capt. W. Brass, C.*.....16,637
D. Hall Caine, *Lab.* ...14,041

Darwen, *M.* 17,663 ; *W.* 15,015
358 *Sir F. B. Sanderson, Bt., C.* 13,017
**F. Hindle, *L.* 12,082
T. Ramsden, *Lab.* 5,188

Farnworth, *M.* 20,735 ; *W.* 15,323
359**T. Greenall, Lab.* 15,327
A. K. Worsthorne, *C.* 12,521
J. C. Martin, *L.* 4,467

Fylde, *M.* 24,113 ; *W.* 16,872
360**Lord Stanley, M.C., C....unop.*

Heywood and Radcliffe, *M.* 23,241 ; *W.* 19,296
361**Lt.-Col. A. England, C.M.G., D.S.O., Const.* 19,131
A. G. Walkden, *Lab.* ..15,307

Ince, *M.* 20,440 ; *W.* 12,802
362**Rt. Hon. Stephen Walsh, Lab.* 18,272
Lt.-Col. E. V. Gabriel, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E., C. 7,820

Lancaster, *M.* 20,935 ; *W.* 17,524
363 *Sir Gerald Strickland, (Count Della Catena), G.C.M.G., C.* 15,243
*J. J. O'Neill, *L.* 11,085
H. M. Watkins, *Lab.* .. 5,572

Lonsdale, *M.* 15,789 ; *W.* 12,382
364 *Lord Balniel, C.* 13,460
*H. Maden, *L.* 10,002

Middleton and Prestwich, *M.* 21,806 ; *W.* 16,366
365**A. N. Stewart Sandeman, C.*.....16,005
M. B. Farr, *Lab.* 8,442
*Sir W. R. Adkins, K.C., *L.* 6,763

Mossley, *M.* 23,528 ; *W.* 18,155
366**A. Hopkinson, Ind.* ...15,435
T. W. Mercer, *Lab.* ...10,767
G. Jennison, *L.* 5,152

Newton, *M.* 16,572 ; *W.* 10,533
367**Robert Young, O.B.E., Lab.*.....12,875
J. A. W. Watts, *C.* ...10,060

Ormskirk, *M.* 18,809 ; *W.* 12,563
368**F. N. Blundell, C.* 13,392
R. B. Walker, *Lab.*.....10,402

Royton, *M.* 20,440 ; *W.* 16,009
369 *Dr. A. V. Davies, C.*....13,859
*W. Gorman, *L.* 11,433
A. E. Wood, K.C., *Lab.* 6,156

Stretford, *M.* 23,884 ; *W.* 17,669
370**Sir T. Robinson, C.B.E., Const.*.....20,826
J. Robinson, *Lab.* 11,520

Waterloo, *M.* 15,957 ; *W.* 13,126
371**Capt. H. M. Bullock, M.B.E., C.* 15,704
G. F. Titt, *Lab.* 6,116

Westhoughton, *M.* 19,502 ; *W.* 13,085
372**R. J. Davies, Lab.*.....16,033
J. Haslam, *C.* 12,684

Widnes, *M.* 20,275 ; *W.* 13,277
373**Dr. G. C. Clayton, C.B.E., C.* 15,476
J. Cotter, *Lab.*.....13,326

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Bosworth, *M.* 21,200 ; *W.* 14,725
374 *Capt. R. Gee, T.D., M.C., C.*.....10,114
*G. Ward, *L.* 9,756
J. Minto, *Lab.*..... 9,143

Harborough, *M.* 17,136 ; *W.* 13,469
375 *Lt.-Col. L. P. Winby, C.*13,024
J. Hyder, *Lab.* 6,032
*I. W. Black, *L.* 5,726

Loughborough, *M.* 19,674 ; *W.* 13,649
376 *F. G. Rye, C.* 11,114
E. Winterton, *Lab.* ... 9,751
*Brig.-Gen. E. L. Spears, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., *L.*.. 7,040

Melton, *M.* 19,481 ; *W.* 14,931
377 *W. Lindsay Everard, C.*.27,090
A. Richardson, *L.* 11,934

LINDSEY (PARTS OF).

Brigg, *M.* 19,953 ; *W.* 13,171
378**Sir Berkeley Sheffield, Bt., C.* 15,125
D. J. K. Quibell, *Lab.*..11,669

Gainsborough, *M.* 16,215 ; *W.* 11,404
379 *H. F. C. Crookshank, C.*10,281
F. Knowles, *Lab.* 5,958
*Sir R. Winfrey, *L.*..... 5,590

Horncastle, *M.* 14,368 ; *W.* 10,918
380 *Henry C. Haslam, Sc.D., C.*.....10,912
*S. Pattinson, *L.* 9,743

Louth, *M.* 16,914 ; *W.* 12,746
381 *Lt.-Col. A. P. Heneage, D.S.O., C.* 12,674
*Mrs. M. Wintringham, *L.*.....11,330

MIDDLESEX.

Acton, *M.* 17,409 ; *W.* 14,590
382**Sir H. Brittain, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.*.....12,799
H. A. Baldwin, *Lab.*... 5,583
B. A. Levinson, *L.*..... 3,074
M. R. Richardson, *Ind.*1,775

Brentford and Chiswick, *M.* 15,715 ; *W.* 12,891
383**Lt.-Cl. Grant Morden, C.*12,098
W. Haywood, *Lab.* ... 6,114
J. C. Squire, *L.* 2,540

Enfield, *M.* 17,758 ; *W.* 13,639
384 *Lt.-Col. R. V. K. Applin, D.S.O., C.*.....13,886
*W. W. Henderson, *Lab.*11,807

Finchley, *M.* 17,585 ; *W.* 15,399
385 *Maj. Hon. E. Cadogan, C.*.....15,277
*T. A. Robertson, *L.* ...10,942

Harrow, *M.* 21,003 ; *W.* 17,641
386 *Maj. J. Salmon, C.B.E., C.* 16,526
K. M. Lindsay, *Lab.*... 9,507
Sir R. Blair, *L.* 4,320

Hendon, *M.* 21,466 ; *W.* 18,697
387**Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, K.B.E., M.C., C.* 19,183
A. J. Blue, *L.* 5,618
J. A. Skinner, *Lab.* ... 5,267

Spelthorne, *M.* 21,949 ; *W.* 17,459
388**Sir P. Pilditch, C.* ...17,050
F. W. Temple, *Lab.* ... 7,792

Twickenham, *M.* 21,031 ; *W.* 17,323
389**Rt. Hon. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, Bt., C.* ...18,889
S. Sherman, *Lab.* 7,945

Uxbridge, *M.* 20,564 ; *W.* 15,580
390**Comm. C. D. Burney, C.M.G., R.N., C.* 13,525
R. Small, *Lab.* 8,459
J. S. Griffith-Jones, *L.* 3,976

Wood Green,
M. 26,693 ; *W.* 22,503
391*G. Locker-Lampson, C.*21,725
R. T. Rhys, *Lab.* 8,648
Capt. J. Traill-Steven-
son, *L.* 7,158

NORFOLK.

Eastern, *M.* 19,263 ; *W.* 14,207
392 *R. J. N. Neville, C.* ...11,283
*H. M. Seely, *L.* 9,924
Com. R. B. Bates, O.B.E.,
Lab. 4,907

King's Lynn,
M. 20,606 ; *W.* 15,683
393 *Lord Fermoy, C.* 11,710
*Lt.-Col. G. G. Wood-
wark, C.B.E., *L.* 9,184
Capt. J. Stevenson, *Lab.* 7,280

Northern, *M.* 18,084 ; *W.* 13,829
394*Rt. Hon. Noel E. Bux-
ton, *Lab.* 11,978
T. R. A. M. Cook, *C.* 9,974
Lt.-Col. M. Alexander,
C.M.G., K.C., *L.* 2,637

Southern, *M.* 19,241 ; *W.* 14,168
395 *J. A. Christie, C.* 14,189
*G. Edwards, O.B.E.,
Lab. 11,376

South-Western,
M. 19,146 ; *W.* 13,986
396*Maj. Alan McLean, C.*13,838
W. B. Taylor, *Lab.* ...10,004

NORTHAMPTON, WITH THE SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH.

Daventry, *M.* 17,983 ; *W.* 13,588
397*Capt. Rt. Hon. E. A. Fitz-
roy, C.* 12,683
Lt.-Col. C. I. Kerr, D.S.O.,
M.C., *L.* 12,483

Kettering, *M.* 21,099 ; *W.* 15,473
398 *Sir M. E. Manning-
ham-Buller, Bt., C.* 16,042
*S. F. Perry, *Lab.* 14,801

Peterborough,
M. 20,627 ; *W.* 15,824
399*Maj. Sir H. L. C. Brassey,
Bart., C.* 14,195
J. Mansfield, *Lab.* 9,108
D. Boyle, *L.* 4,786

Wellingborough,
M. 19,617 ; *W.* 14,316
400*W. G. Cove, Lab.* 11,381
R. A. Raphael, M.C., *C.* 8,900
H. M. Paul, *L.* 8,233

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Berwick-upon-Tweed,
M. 17,583 ; *W.* 13,078
401*Mrs. Hilton Philipson,
C. 12,130
Capt. Hon. H. Robson, *L.* 8,365
J. Adams, *Lab.* 3,521

Hexham, *M.* 16,038 ; *W.* 11,199
402 *Maj. D. C. Brown, C.* 10,741
*V. H. Finney, *L.* 6,551
C. R. C. Flynn, *Lab.*... 5,089

Wansbeck, *M.* 30,647 ; *W.* 19,799
403*G. H. Warne, Lab.* ...21,159
Mrs. H. Middleton, *C.*18,875

NOTTINGHAM.

Bassetlaw, *M.* 19,087 ; *W.* 12,988
404*Sir W. E. Hume-
Williams, Bart., K.B.E.,
K.C., *C.* 12,732
Malcolm J. MacDonald,
Lab. 11,283
A. Neal, *L.* 3,505

Broxtowe, *M.* 23,256 ; *W.* 15,591
405*G. A. Spencer, Lab.* ...15,276
T. E. Jackson, *L.* 12,313

Mansfield, *M.* 25,872 ; *W.* 16,667
406*Frank B. Varley, Lab.*19,441
C. L. Hanington, *C.* ...13,535

Newark, *M.* 17,407 ; *W.* 12,845
407*Marq. of Titchfield, C.* 14,129
H. Varley, *Lab.* 5,076
J. Haslam, *L.* 4,124

Rushcliffe, *M.* 21,107 ; *W.* 16,601
408*H. B. Betterton, C.B.E.,
C. 17,733
J. O. Whitham, *Lab.*... 9,548

OXFORD.

Banbury, *M.* 20,482*; *W.* 15,615
409*Maj. A. J. Edmondson,
C. 15,053
A. E. Monks, *Lab.*..... 4,733
Sir Harry Verney, Bt.,
D.S.O., *L.* 8,825

Henley, *M.* 18,718 : *W.* 13,904
410 *Capt. R. R. Hender-
son, C.* 14,830
C. A. Bennett, K.C., *L.* 8,060

SALOP.

Ludlow, *M.* 14,711 ; *W.* 10,593
411*Lt.-Col. G. Windsor-
Clive, C.M.G., *C.* ..... unop.

Oswestry, *M.* 18,952 ; *W.* 13,412
412*Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridge-
man, C.* 14,316
Capt. R. Sidebottom, *L.* 6,143
T. Morris, *Lab.* 5,503

Shrewsbury, *M.* 15,385 ; *W.* 11,202
413 *Viscount Sandon, C.* 13,220
*J. Sunlight, *L.* 8,945
D. R. Lawley, *Lab.* ... 1,614

The Wrekin, *M.* 19,867 ; *W.* 13,313
414 *T. Oakley, C.* 14,003
*H. Nixon, *Lab.* 11,132

SOMERSET.

Bridgwater, *M.* 17,480 ; *W.* 13,773
415 *B. Crompton Wood,
C.B.E., C.* 14,283
*W. E. Morse, *L.*.....10,842
J. M. Boltz, *Lab.* 1,965

Frome, *M.* 20,909 ; *W.* 15,479
416 *Capt. G. K. Peto, C.B.E.
C. 16,397
*F. Gould, *Lab.* 14,652

Taunton, *M.* 16,311 ; *W.* 13,760.
417 *Lt.-Col. A. H. Gault,
D.S.O., O.B.E., *C.*.....13,930
*J. Hope Simpson, C.I.E.
L. 10,381
Rev. G. S. Woods, *Lab.* 2,441

Wells, *M.* 15,708 ; *W.* 12,486
418 *Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir
R. A. Sanders, Bt., C.*12,642
*A. L. Holbrouse, *L.* ... 8,668
W. Young, *Lab.* 2,726

Weston-super-Mare,
M. 19,616 ; *W.* 17,733
419 *Lord Erskine, C.* 17,987
*F. E. J. Murrell, *L.* ...12,895
A. R. West, *Lab.* 1,343

Yeovil, *M.* 19,579 ; *W.* 15,308
420*Maj. G. F. Davies, C.* 14,477
Lt.-Col. C. Waley Cohen,
O.M.G., *L.* 9,320
J. L. George, *Lab.* 6,179

STAFFORD.

Burton, *M.* 21,101 ; *W.* 14,498
421*Col. Rt. Hon. J. Gretton,
C.B.E., *C.* 20,550
F. Thoresby, *Lab.* 7,141

Cannock, *M.* 25,843 ; *W.* 16,631
422*W. M. Adamson, Lab.*16,347
W. Thorneycroft, *C.* ...15,166

Kingswinford,
M. 23,917 ; *W.* 16,683
423*C. H. Stitch, Lab.* 17,235
Maj. W. H. Webb, *C.* 16,208

Leek, *M.* 20,594 ; *W.* 14,092
424*W. Bromfield, Lab.* ...14,256
Hon. T. P. H. Chol-
mondeley, *C.* 13,305

Lichfield, *M.* 20,264 ; *W.* 13,487
425 *R. Roy Wilson, C.* 14,588
*Frank Hodges, *Lab.* ...12,512

Stafford, *M.* 14,739 ; *W.* 10,407
426*Capt. Hon. W. G. A.
Ormsby-Gore, C.* 12,404
W. T. Scott, *Lab.* 7,571

Stone, *M.* 17,998 ; *W.* 11,996
427*J. Q. Lamb, C.* 12,856
W. Meakin, *L.* 5,351
C. A. Brook, *Lab.* 4,245

EAST SUFFOLK.

Eye, *M.* 19,687 ; *W.* 14,154
428*Lord Huntingfield, C.* 13,450
Sir T. Bethell, *L.* 7,441
Capt. C. W. Kendall,
Lab. 4,329

Lowestoft, *M.* 20,247 ; *W.* 16,074
429*G. S. C. Rentoul, C.* ...13,422
R. A. Mellanby, *Lab.* 6,570
F. G. Paterson, *L.* 6,532

Woodbridge,
M. 18,900 ; *W.* 13,969
430*Sir Arthur Church-
man, Bart., C.* 13,419
W. R. Elliston, *L.* 7,008
S. Mayer, K.C., *Lab.*... 3,998

WEST SUFFOLK.

Bury St. Edmunds,
M. 17,320 ; *W.* 13,224
(Bye-election, Dec. 2, 1925.)
431*Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. W. E.
Guinness, D.S.O., *C.*...14,700
George Nicholls, *L.* ... 8,703

Sudbury, *M.* 15,300 ; *W.* 11,230
432 *Lt.-Col. H. W. Burton,
O.B.E., *C.* 10,579
*J. F. Loverseed, *L.* ... 9,168

SURREY.

Chertsey, *M.* 22,737 ; *W.* 18,457
433*Col. Sir P. W. Richard-
son, O.B.E., T.D., *C.*...18,310
W. C. Smith, *L.* 7,471

Eastern, *M.* 14,803 ; *W.* 12,425
434*J. F. W. Galbraith,
K.C., *C.* 15,999
R. O. Mennell, *Lab.* ... 3,249

Epsom, *M.* 20,570 ; *W.* 16,945
435*Sir Rowland Blades,
Bart., C.* 20,017
P. Butler, *Lab.* 5,749

Farnham, *M.* 20,312 ; *W.* 15,943
436*A. M. Samuel, C.* 18,272
Mrs. A. E. Corner, *Lab.* 4,613

Guildford, *M.* 22,782 ; *W.* 18,382
437**Sir H. Buckingham*, C.B.E., *C.* 18,273
S. F. Markham, *Lab.*.... 6,227
S. P. Kerr, *L.* 4,842
Mitcham, *M.* 19,069 ; *W.* 15,366
438**R. J. Meller, C.* 15,984
J. Chuter Ede, *Lab.* ... 9,776
Reigate, *M.* 19,194 ; *W.* 15,876
439**Brig.-Gen. Sir G. K. Cockerill*, C.B., *C.* ...19,877
W. Graham, *Lab.* 6,061

EAST SUSSEX.

Eastbourne, *M.* 17,473 ; *W.* 15,845 (Bye-election, June 17, 1925.)
440 *Vice-Adm. Sir R. Hall*, K.C.M.G., C.B., *C.*.....12,741
Harcourt Johnstone, *L.*5,386
Lt.-Col. T. S. Beauchamp-Williams, *Lab.* 3,696

East Grinstead, *M.* 22,277 ; *W.* 18,223
441**Sir H. S. Cautley, Bt.*, K.C., *C.* 18,365
G. F. Mowatt, *L.* 5,604
J. Morgan, *Lab.*..... 4,479
Lewes, *M.* 15,813 ; *W.* 12,704
442**Rear-Adm. T. P. H. Beamish*, C.B., *C.* ...13,399
Capt. B. Hall, R.N., *Lab.* 5,043
Rye, *M.* 16,777 ; *W.* 14,326
443**Lt.-Col. Sir G. L. Courthope, Bart.*, M.C., *C.* 14,871
George Ellis, *L.* 7,289

WEST SUSSEX.

Chichester, *M.* 26,540 ; *W.* 21,264
444 *Maj. J. S. Courtauld*, M.C., *C.* 20,710
*Lt.-Col. C. M. C. Ruddkin, D.S.O., *L.* 12,416
Lt.-Com. R. Hope, R.N., *Lab.* 1,765

Horsham and Worthing, *M.* 24,475 : *W.* 21,836
445**Earl Winterton, C.* 23,715
E. Stanford, *Lab.* 7,537

WARWICK.

Nuneaton, *M.* 31,228 ; *W.* 20,186
446 *Capt. A. O. J. Hope, C.* 15,242
F. Smith, O.B.E., *Lab.* 12,679
*H. W. Willison, *L.*.....12,550
Rugby, *M.* 19,517 ; *W.* 14,192
447 *Capt. D. Margesson, C.*14,434
*A. E. Brown, M.C., *L.* 10,524
H. Yates, *Lab.* 3,768
Tamworth, *M.* 22,506 ; *W.* 16,335
448**Sir E. M. Iliffe*, C.B.E., *C.* .....*unop.*

Warwick and Leamington, *M.* 24,303 ; *W.* 19,888
449**Capt. R. A. Eden*, M.C., *C.* 19,575
George Nicholls, *L.* ...12,966

WESTMORLAND, *M.* 17,593 ; *W.* 13,924
450 *Hon. O. F. G. Stanley*, M.C., *C.* 17,935
R. Burnett, *Lab.*..... 7,242

WILTSHIRE.

Chippenham, *M.* 16,391 ; *W.* 12,744
451 *Capt. V. A. Cazalet*, M.C., *C.* 13,227
*A. J. Bonwick, *L.* 11,015

Devizes, *M.* 14,979 ; *W.* 11,216
452 *Percy A. Hurd, C.*.....12,157
*Eric Macfadyen, *L.* ... 7,807
Salisbury, *M.* 18,008 ; *W.* 13,385
453 *Hugh Morrison, C.*.....14,475
*Maj. Hon. H. Fletcher-Moulton, *L.* 9,138
D. Freeman, *Lab.* 2,071
Swindon, *M.* 20,442 ; *W.* 14,496
454**R. Mitchell Banks*, K.C., *C.* 15,602
R. H. Tawney, *Lab.* ...12,698
Westbury, *M.* 17,068 ; *W.* 13,716
455 *Capt. W. W. Shaw, C.* ...11,559
*C. W. Darbyshire, *L.*.... 9,848
George Ward, *Lab.* ... 4,731

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Bewdley, *M.* 15,171 ; *W.* 12,331
456**Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, C.* .....*unop.*
Evesham, *M.* 17,034 ; *W.* 12,592
457**Comm. Rt. Hon. B. M. Eyres-Monsell, C.* ...13,176
B. R. Swift, *L.* 3,473
R. Aldington, *Lab.* ... 3,454

Kidderminster, *M.* 23,551 ; *W.* 18,094
458**J. S. Wardlaw Milne, C.*18,040
J. C. Leigh, *Lab.*..... 6,792
H. G. Purchase, *L.* ... 5,667
Stourbridge, *M.* 28,200 ; *W.* 20,266
459**D. P. Pielou, C.*.....16,023
W. Wellock, *Lab.* 14,113
G. Le M. Mander, *L.*....10,418

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.

Buckrose, *M.* 17,087 ; *W.* 12,987 (Bye-election, May 5, 1926.)
460 *Maj. A. N. Braithwaite, C.*.....12,098
Sir Harry Verney, *L.* 10,537
H. C. Laycock, *Lab.* ... 2,191
Holderness, *M.* 16,405 ; *W.* 12,044
461**S. S. Savery, C.* 12,911
N. Dixey, *L.*.....10,162

Howdenshire, *M.* 15,315 ; *W.* 10,500 (Bye-election, Nov. , 1926.)
462
YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.
Cleveland, *M.* 26,124 ; *W.* 17,916
463 *Sir Park Goff, K.C., C.* 16,578
W. Mansfield, *Lab.* ...11,153
*Sir Charles Starmer, *L.*10,260
Richmond, *M.* 28,518 ; *W.* 13,379
464**Lt.-Col. M. J. Wilson, C.*unop.

Scarborough and Whitby, *M.* 21,885 ; *W.* 19,755
465**Capt. Sidney Herbert, C.*18,911
A. Mitchell, *L.* 11,223
H. Rowntree, *Lab.* ... 2,713

Thirsk and Malton, *M.* 17,070 ; *W.* 11,785
466 *Sir E. R. Turton, Bt., C.*13,564
W. H. Sessions, *L.*..... 7,072

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.

Barkston Ash, *M.* 21,195 ; *W.* 14,597
467**Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. G. R. Lane-Fox, C.* 16,817
W. Dobbie, *Lab.*.....12,894
Colne Valley, *M.* 23,753 ; *W.* 18,041
468**Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, Lab.* 14,215
F. Thorpe, *C.* 10,972
R. Walker, *L.* 7,651

Doncaster, *M.* 24,867 ; *W.* 15,766
469**W. Paling, Lab.*.....16,496
A. S. Matthews, *C.*.....14,800
Don Valley, *M.* 22,877 ; *W.* 14,307
470**T. Williams, Lab.* 14,598
Capt. J. W. Reynolds, *C.*12,463
Elland, *M.* 19,862 ; *W.* 15,352
471 *W. C. Robinson*, O.B.E., *Lab.* 11,690
Maj. A. N. Braithwaite, D.S.O., *C.* 11,202
*Sir R. N. Kay, *L.* 6,713
Hemsworth, *M.* 20,772 ; *W.* 11,485
472**John Guest, Lab.* 15,553
H. R. Brown, *C.* 6,502
Keighley, *M.* 21,421 ; *W.* 16,466
473 *Prof. H. B. Lees-Smith, Lab.* 14,105
T. P. Perks, *C.*..... 8,922
T. Artemus Jones, K.C., *L.* 8,339
Normanton, *M.* 20,838 ; *W.* 11,921
474**Fred Hall, Lab.* .....*unop.*
Penistone, *M.* 21,309 ; *W.* 14,049
475 *Rennie Smith, Lab.* ...10,997
Lt.-Col. C. Hodgkinson, *C.* 9,718
*W. M. R. Pringle, *L.*.... 7,799
Pontefract, *M.* 21,207 ; *W.* 13,941
476 *Brig.-Gen. C. R. Ingham-Brooke*, C.M.G., *C.*13,745
*T. Smith, *Lab.*.....13,044

Pudsey and Otley, *M.* 19,147 ; *W.* 15,187
477**Sir F. Watson, C.* 14,090
Percy Myers, *Lab.*.....7,001
E. Woodhead, *L.* 6,545
Ripon, *M.* 19,459 ; *W.* 16,934 (Bye-election, Dec. 5, 1925.)
478 *Maj. J. W. Hills, C.*....16,433
John Murray, *L* 11,422

Rother Valley, *M.* 23,642 ; *W.* 14,218
479**T. W. Grundy, Lab.* ...18,750
F. R. Wade, O.B.E., *C.* 9,985
Rothwell, *M.* 23,584 ; *W.* 15,951
480**William Lunn, Lab.*....16,540
B. P. Wilson, *L.*.....10,240
Shipley, *M.* 21,036 ; *W.* 17,084
481**W. Mackinder, Lab.* ...21,862
Capt. Hon. T. H. Plumer, M.C., *C.* 11,266
P. J. Pybus, C.B.E., *L.* 9,800
Skipton, *M.* 22,155 ; *W.* 16,635
482 *E. Roy Bird, C.*.....14,924
T. Woffenden, *L.* 8,947
O. G. Willey, *Lab.*..... 8,626
Sowerby, *M.* 19,999 ; *W.* 15,501
483 *Reginald G. Shaw, C.* 11,181
*A. W. Williams, *L.* ... 9,480
A. Dawson, *Lab.*..... 8,881

Spen Valley, *M.* 23,335 ; *W.* 17,643
484**Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Simon*, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K.C., *L.*18,474
Tom Myers, *Lab.* 13,999
Wentworth, *M.* 27,288 ; *W.* 16,549
485**G. H. Hirst, Lab.* .....*unop.*

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD, *M.* 10,504 ; *W.* 8,335
486**Rt. Hon. Lord H. Cecil, C.* 4,320
487**Prof. Sir C. W. C. Oman*, K.B.E., *C.* 2,968
Prof. G. Murray, *Ind.* ..2,832

CAMBRIDGE, *M.* 14,422 ; *W.* 2,199
488**Sir G. G. G. Butler*, K.B.E., *C.* 4,026
(Bye-election, Feb. 13, 1926.)
489 *John James Withers, C.* ..... *unop.*
LONDON, *M.* 8,927 ; *W.* 3,070
490 *Dr. E. G. Graham Little, Ind.* 3,202
Sir J. R. Bradford, *C.* 2,813
Prof. A. F. Pollard, *L.* 1,539
Dr. F. G. Bushnell, *Lab.* 1,087
COMBINED (Durham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Bristol).
M. 4,551 ; *W.* 1,104.
491**Sir M. Conway, C.* ... 2,231
(Bye-election, March 12, 1926.)
492 *Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., C.* 2,343
R. Muir, *L.* 2,000

Wales and Monmouth.

WELSH BOROUGHS (11).

CARDIFF.

Central, *M.* 21,697 ; *W.* 16,329
493 *L. Lougher, C.*..... 14,537
D. G. Pole, *Lab.*..... 9,864
A. J. G. Glyn-Edwards, *L.* 4,805
East, *M.* 17,115 ; *W.* 13,103
494 *Sir C. Kinloch Cooke, Bt.*, K.B.E., *C.* 10,036
H. M. Lloyd, *Lab.* 8,156
Rt. Hon. Sir D. Maclean, K.B.E., *L.* 6,684
South, *M.* 16,997 ; *W.* 12,391
495 *Capt. H. A. Evans, C.* 11,542
*A. Henderson, jun., *Lab.* 9,324
E. G. Davies, *L.* 2,287

CARNARVON DISTRICT.

M. 13,602 ; *W.* 11,680
496**Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George*, O.M., *L.* 16,058
Prof. A. E. Zimmern, *Lab.* 3,462

MEERTHYR TYDFIL.

Aberdare, *M.* 29,009 ; *W.* 18,317
497**G. H. Hall, Lab.* 24,343
D. Bowen, *L.* 15,201
Merthyr, *M.* 23,263 ; *W.* 15,013
498**R. C. Wallhead, Lab.* 19,882
A. C. Fox-Davies, *C.*....13,383

NEWPORT, *M.* 26,801 ; *W.* 18,337
499**Reginald G. Clarry, C.* 20,426
J. W. Bowen, *Lab.* 18,263

RHONDDA.

East, *M.* 25,797 ; *W.* 14,755
500**Lt.-Col. D. Watts-Morgan*, C.B.E., D.S.O., *Lab.* ..... *unop.*
West, *M.* 22,793 ; *W.* 13,282
501**Will John, Lab.*..... *unop.*

SWANSEA.

East, *M.* 16,727 ; *W.* 11,100
502**David Williams, Lab.* 12,274
W. D. Rees, *L.* 10,186
West, *M.* 18 662 ; *W.* 12,938
503 *Rt. Hon. W. Runciman, L.*.....10,033
*H. W. Samuel, *Lab.*.... 9,188
W. A. S. Hewins, *C.* ... 8,324

WELSH COUNTIES (24).

ANGLESEY, *M.* 16,286 ; *W.* 12,057
504**Sir R. J. Thomas, Bt., L.* 13,407
C. O. Jones, *Lab.* 7,580

BRECON AND RADNOR, *M.* 23,861 ; *W.* 16,052
505 *Capt. W. D'Arcy Hall, M.C., C.* 12,834
*W. A. Jenkins, *L.* 10,374
E. T. John, *Lab.*.....10,167

CARDIGAN,
M. 17,416 ; *W.* 15,483
506**R. H. Morris, L.*.....*unop.*

CARMARTHEN.

Carmarthen, *M.* 20,852 ; *W.* 16,303
507**Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., C.* ...17,281
Rev. E. T. Owen, *Lab.* 7,953
Llanelly, *M.* 31,658 ; *W.* 19,555
508**Dr. J. H. Williams, Lab.* 20,516
Capt. R. T. Evans, *L.* 18,257

CARNARVON.

M. 22,350 ; *W.* 16,297
509**Maj. G. Owen*, D.S.O., *L.* 15,033
R. T. Jones, *Lab.* 14,564

DENBIGH.

Denbigh, *M.* 18,467 ; *W.* 14,503
510**Ellis W. Davies, L.* ...12,671
Hon. Mrs. A. G. Broderick, *C.* 11,250
Wrexham, *M.* 25,550 ; *W.* 16,134
511 *C. P. Williams, L.* ...19,154
*R. Richards, *Lab.* 15,291

FLINT, *M.* 29,925 ; *W.* 21,280
512 *E. H. G. Roberts, C.*....19,954
*Lt.-Col. T. H. Parry, D.S.O., *L.* 14,169
Rev. D. G. Jones, *Lab.* 7,821

GLAMORGAN.

Aberavon, *M.* 22,892 ; *W.* 14,308
513**Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Lab.* ...17,724
W. H. Williams, *L.* ...15,624

Caerphilly, *M.* 23,675 ; *W.* 14,110
514**Morgan Jones, Lab.*....17,723
G. Rowlands, *C.* 12,293

Gower, *M.* 21,307 ; *W.* 14,324
515**D. R. Grenfell, Lab.* ...15,374
E. T. Nethercoat, C.B.E. *C.* 11,516

Llandaff and Barry, *M.* 24,704 ; *W.* 17,462
516**Maj. W. Cope, C.*.....15,801
C. E. Lloyd, *Lab.* 11,609
E. W. David, *L.* 6,389

Neath, *M.* 28,732 ; *W.* 18,264
517**W. Jenkins, Lab.* .....*unop.*

Ogmore, *M.* 25,171 ; *W.* 15,630
518**Rt. Hon. Vernon Hartshorn*, O.B.E., *Lab.* ...*unop.*
Pontypridd, *M.* 25,394 ; *W.* 15,705
519**T. I. Mardy Jones, Lab.* 18,301
D. Evans, *C.* 14,425

MERIONETH, *M.* 12,919 ; *W.* 10,094
520**H. Haydn Jones, L.* ... 9,228
J. J. Roberts, *Lab.* ... 6,393
R. Vaughan, *C.* 3,677

MONMOUTH.

Abertillery, *M.* 20,927 ; *W.* 13,129
521**George Barker, Lab.*.....*unop.*
Bedwelty, *M.* 22,357 ; *W.* 13,552
522**Charles Edwards, Lab. unop.*
Ebbw Vale, *M.* 20,781 ; *W.* 12,881
523**Evan Davies, Lab.*.....*unop.*
Monmouth, *M.* 18,060 ; *W.* 12,971
524**Sir C. L. Forester-Walker*, K.B.E., *C.*...16,510
L. H. Bateman, *L.*..... 6,469
Pontypool, *M.* 21,048 ; *W.* 13,539
525**T. Griffiths, Lab.* 15,378
L. B. Thomas, M.C., *C.* 13,831

MONTGOMERY,
M. 14,450 ; *W.* 10,190
526**Lt.-Col. David Davies, L.* 14,942
Arthur Davies, *Lab.*... 4,384
PEMBROKE, *M.* 25,086 ; *W.* 18,829
527 *Maj. C. W. M. Price, C.*14,575
*Maj. G. Lloyd George, *L.*.....13,045
W. J. Jenkins, *Lab.* ... 8,455

WELSH UNIVERSITY,

M. 1,610 ; *W.* 642
528 *Capt. E. Evans, L.* ... 1,057
*G. M. Lloyd-Davies, *Lab.* 721

Scotland.

SCOTTISH BURGHS (33).

ABERDEEN.

North, *M.* 19,543 ; *W.* 14,283
529**F. H. Rose, Lab.* 13,249
Dr. Laura Sandeman, *C.* 8,545
South, *M.* 21,096 ; *W.* 17,862
530**F. C. Thomson*, K.C., *C.*16,092
G. Archibald, *Lab.*.....10,699

AYR DISTRICT,
M. 20,244 ; *W.* 15,072.
(Bye-election, June 12, 1925.)
531 *Lt.-Col. T. E. Russell-Moore, C.* 11,601
P. J. Dollan, *Lab.* 8,813
W. M. R. Pringle, *L.* . 4,656

DUMBARTON DISTRICT,
M. 17,981 ; *W.* 11,526
532**D. Kirkwood, Lab.* ...14,562
Walter B. Munroe, *C.* 10,027

DUNDEE, *M.* 42,804 ; *W.* 35,493
533 *E. Scrymgeour, Ind.* 29,193
(Bye-election, Dec. 22, 1924.)
534 *Thomas Johnston, Lab.*22,973
E. D. Simon, *L.* 10,234

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT,
M. 18,128 ; *W.* 12,389
535**W. McL. Watson, Lab.*13,887
F. J. Robertson, *L.*.....10,118

EDINBURGH.

Central, *M.* 18,204 ; *W.* 14,540
536**Rt. Hon. W. Graham, Lab.* 13,628
A. Beaton, *L.* 8,896
East, *M.* 15,517 ; *W.* 11,957
537 *Dr. Drummond Shiels, Lab.* 9,330
C. Milne, *C.* 6,105
*J. M. Hogge, *L.* 5,625
North, *M.* 20,152 ; *W.* 17,447
538 *Sir P. J. Ford, C.*.....14,461
Eleanor Stewart, *Lab.* 8,192
*P. W. Raffan, *L.* 6 660

South, *M.* 16,310 ; *W.* 17,137
539*Sir Samuel Chapman, *C.*.....15,854
D. C. Thomson, *L.*..... 8,777
West, *M.* 19,944 ; *W.* 16,674
540 *Ian Macintyre, *C.* 10,628
G. Mathers, *Lab.* 3,603
*H. Vivian Phillipps, *L.* 8,790

GLASGOW.

Bridgeton, *M.* 21,858 ; *W.* 14,714
541*J. Maxton, *Lab.*.....16,850
M. J. McCracken, *C.*....10,633
Camlachie, *M.* 20,436 ; *W.* 15,478
542*Rev. *C. Stephen, Lab.*...14,588
P. D. Ridge-Beedle, *C.* ..14,373
Cathcart, *M.* 18,467 ; *W.* 16,588
543*R. *Macdonald, C.* 18,440
Capt. J. P. Hay, *Lab.* 9,915
Central, *M.* 26,126 ; *W.* 17,888
544*Brig.-Gen. *Sir W. Alexander*, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., *C.*.18,258
J. D. White, *Lab.* 12,617
Gorbals, *M.* 24,084 ; *W.* 16,407
545*G. *Buchanan, Lab.* ...19,480
R. McLellan, *C.* 10,092
Govan, *M.* 18,643 ; *W.* 12,851
546*Neil *Maclean, Lab.* ...15,132
H. Stanley, *C.*..... 8,815
Hillhead, *M.* 13,832 ; *W.* 13,689
547*Rt. Hon. *Sir R. S. Horne*, G.B.E., K.C., *C.* 14,572
J. L. Kinloch, *Lab.* ... 6,957
Kelvingrove, *M.* 21,871 ; *W.* 17,972
548*Capt. *W. E. Elliot*, M.C., D.S.C., *C.* 18,034
T. A. Kerr, *Lab.*.....12,844
Maryhill, *M.* 19,675 ; *W.* 15,262
549 *J. B. *Couper, C.* 15,460
*J. W. Muir, *Lab.* 13,947
Partick, *M.* 15,331 ; *W.* 12,319
550 *Maj. G. H. M. *Broun-Lindsay*, D.S.O., *C.* 13,167
*Andrew Young, *Lab.*... 9,612
Pollok, *M.* 18,137 ; *W.* 17,652
551*Col. *Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bt.*, D.S.O., *C.*20,622
J. Rankin, *Lab.* 6,749
St. Rollox, *M.* 21,774 ; *W.* 15,304
552*J. *Stewart, Lab.*.....16,299
J. Johnston, *L.* 11,238
Shettleston, *M.* 17,772 ; *W.* 13,555
553*Rt. *Hon. J. Wheatley, *Lab.* 12,714
J. M. R. Miller, *C.* ...12,084
Springburn, *M.* 20,320 ; *W.* 14,60c
554*G. *D. Hardie, Lab.* ...15,635
D. A. Guild, *C.* 12,043
Tradeston, *M.* 20,232 ; *W.* 14,145
555*T. *Henderson, Lab.* ...14,067
D. Macdonald, *L.* 11,074
GREENOCK, *M.* 20,114 ; *W.* 13,579
556*Col. *Sir G. P. Collins*, K.B.E., C.M.G., *L.* ...12,752
A. Geddes, *Con.*..... 7,590
S. Kelly, *Lab.*..... 5,874

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT, *M.* 18,932 ; *W.* 13,642
557*Tom *Kennedy, Lab.* ...14,038
J. Murray, *L.* 12,607

LEITH, *M.* 22,459 ; *W.* 17,021
558*Capt. *Wedgwood Benn*, D.S.O., D.F.C., *L.*.....16,569
R. F. Wilson, *Lab.* ...11,250

MONTROSE DISTRICT, *M.* 11,785 ; *W.* 11,783
559 *Maj.-Gen. *Sir R. Hutchison*, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *L.* 9,226
T. Barron, *Lab.* 6,914
PAISLEY, *M.* 21,740 ; *W.* 16,166
560 *E. R. *Mitchell, Lab.* ...17,057
*Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., *L.* 14,829

STIRLING AND FALKIRK DISTRICT, *M.* 18,604 ; *W.* 11,988
561 *Hugh *Murnin, Lab.* 13,436
*Sir George McCrae, D.S.O., *L.* 11,512

SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

ABERDEEN AND KINCARDINE.

Central, *M.* 16,809 ; *W.* 11,849
562 *R. *W. Smith, C.* 9,130
*Maj. M. Wood, O.B.E., *L.* 7,639
J. Newman, *Lab.* 3,791
Eastern, *M.* 15,579 ; *W.* 11,456
563 *R. *J. G. Boothby, C.* ...7,363
*F. Martin, *L.* 4,680
W. S. Cormack, *Lab.* 3,899
Kincardine and Western, *M.* 13,107 ; *W.* 9,395
564*C. *M. Barclay-Harvey, *C.* 8,260
J. Scott, *L.* 6,889

ARGYLL, *M.* 18,892 ; *W.* 12,996
565 *F. *A. *Macquisten*, K.C., *C.* 9,240
*Rt. Hon. Sir W. Sutherland, K.C.B., *L.* 6,211
I. H. MacIver, *Lab.* ... 4,532

AYR AND BUTE.

Bute and Northern, *M.* 22,165 ; *W.* 17,911
566*Lt.-Gen. *Sir A. G. Hunter-Weston*, K.C.B., D.S.O., *C.* 16,203
P. Stephen, *Lab.* 10,075
Kilmarnock, *M.* 20,321 ; *W.* 13,994
567 *Charles *Glen Mac-Andrew, C.* 14,237
*R. Climie, *Lab.* 13,054
South Ayrshire, *M.* 18,808 ; *W.* 11,420
568*James *Brown*, O.B.E., *Lab.* 11,313
C. I. A. Dubs, *C.*.....11,136

BANFF.

M. 17,115 ; *W.* 11,750
569 *W. *P. *Templeton, C.*.... 6,829
*Sir Charles Barrie, K.B.E., *L.* 5,426
Rev. W. A. Groundwater, *Lab.* 3,722

BERWICK AND HADDINGTON *M.* 20,139 ; *W.* 13,878
570 *Col. *C. de W. Crookshank, C.* 11,745
*R. Spence, *Lab.* 8,882
W. H. Pringle, *L.* 4,986

CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND, *M.* 13,969 ; *W.* 9,012
571*Sir *A. H. M. *Sinclair, Bt.*, C.M.G., *L.* .....*unop.*

DUMBARTON, *M.* 19,981 ; *W.* 14,694
(Bye-election, Jan. 29, 1926.)
572 *Lt.-Col. *J. G. Thom*, D.S.O., M.C., *C.* 12,880
W. H. Martin, *Lab.* ...11,570
W. Reid, *L.* 2,146
DUMFRIES, *M.* 19,738 ; *W.* 14,335
573 *Brig.-Gen. *J. Charteris*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.* ...12,718
*Dr. W. A. Chapple, *L.* 8,472
Mrs. A. Dollan, *Lab.* 6,342

FIFE.

Eastern, *M.* 28,441 ; *W.* 16,049
574 *Com. *Hon. *A. D. Cochrane*, D.S.O., R.N., *C.*12,664
*J. D. Millar, K.C., *L.* ..11,242
Western, *M.* 20,180 ; *W.* 18,828
575*Rt. *Hon. *Wm. Adamson, Lab.* 14,685
J. MacRobert, *L.* 6,013

FORFAR, *M.* 13,491 ; *W.* 10,425
576 *Sir *Harry *Hope, C.* ... 8,022
*James Falconer, *L.* ... 4,581
C. N. Gallie, *Lab.* 3,736

GALLOWAY.

M. 17,109 ; *W.* 12,831
(Bye-election, Nov. 17, 1925.)
577 *Capt. *S. R. *Streatfeild, C.*10,846
Maj. C. R. Dudgeon, *L.* 9,918
John Mitchell, *Lab.*... 4,207

INVERNESS AND ROSS AND CROMARTY.

Inverness, *M.* 20,408 ; *W.* 13,467
578*Sir *M. *Macdonald, K.C.M.G., C.B., *L.* ...11,468
T. Henderson, *Lab.* ... 6,863

Ross and Cromarty. *M.* 14,983 ; *W.* 9,509
579*Rt. *Hon. *J. J. Macpherson*, K.C., *L.* ..... *unop.*

Western Isles. *M.* 12,559 ; *W.* 8,601.
580*Mackenzie *Livingstone, *L.* 4,579
Capt. W. S. Morrison, M.C., *C.* 2,418
A. G. Burns, *Lab.* 1,454

LANARK.

Bothwell, *M.* 20,446 ; *W.* 12,219
(Bye-election, March 26, 1926.)
581 *J. *Sullivan, Lab.* 12,930
A. M. Mackay, K.C., *C.* 5,740
E. Young, *L.* 1,276
Coatbridge, *M.* 19,197 ; *W.* 11,155
582*J. *C. *Welsh, Lab.* 12,782
Lt.-Col. T. C. Russell Moore, C.B.E., *C.* ...12,725
Hamilton, *M.* 17,400 ; *W.* 10,527
583*Duncan *Graham, Lab.*13,003
A. D. Gibb, *C.*..... 8,372
Lanark, *M.* 18,158 ; *W.* 13,984
584 *Stephen *Mitchell, C.* ...12,714
*Thomas S. Dickson, *Lab.* 11,426
E. B. Mitchell, *L.*..... 2,126
Motherwell, *M.* 18,591 ; *W.* 11,279
585 *Rev. *J. *Barr, Lab.* ...12,816
*Hugh Ferguson, *C.* ...11,776
Northern, *M.* 20,301 ; *W.* 11,895
586 *Col. *Sir Alexander Sprot, Bt.*, C.M.G., *C.* 13,880
*J. Sullivan, M.B.E., *Lab.* 11,852

Rutherglen, *M.* 20,020 ; *W.* 13,058
587* *W. Wright, Lab.*.....13,796
R. McLaren, *C.* 12,707

LINLITHGOW.
M. 22,867 ; *W.* 13,245
588 *James Kidd, C.* 14,765
*E. Shinwell, *Lab.*.....14,123

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES.
Nortaern, *M.* 15,012 ; *W.* 10,877
589 *G. A. Clark-Hutchison*, K.C., *C.* 11,320
*A. B. Clarke, *Lab.* 9,173

Peebles and Southern, *M.* 14,048 ; *W.* 10,162
590* *J. Westwood, Lab.*..... 7,797
Hon. C. W. Baillie-Hamilton, *C.* 6,723
W. Mitchell, K.C., *L.*... 4,550

MORAY AND NAIRN, *M.* 13,311 ; *W.* 10,234
591* *Hon. James Stuart*, M.V.O., M.C., *C.* 9,762
B. S. Mackay, *Lab.* ... 6,005

ORKNEY & SHETLAND, *M.* 14,774 ; *W.* 9,031
592* *Sir R. W. Hamilton, L. unop.*

PERTH AND KINROSS.
Kinross and Western, *M.* 14,384 ; *W.* 11,317
593* *Duchess of Atholl*, D.B.E., *C.* 13,565
J. McDiarmid, *Lab.* ... 5,286

Perth, *M.* 19,166 ; *W.* 15,601
594 *A. N. Skelton, C.*.....13,022
*R. MacGregor Mitchell, *L.* 7,998
C. Roberts, *Lab.* 5,316

RENFREW.
Eastern, *M.* 17,410 ; *W.* 12,086
(Bye-election, Jan. 29, 1926.)
595* *Alex. M. MacRobert*, K.C., *C.* 11,817
Rev. J. Munro, *Lab.*....10,889

Western, *M.* 20,642 ; *W.* 15,591
596 *Lt.-Col. A. D. McInnes-Shaw*, D.S.O., *C.* 13,267
*Robert Murray, *Lab.* 11,252

ROXBURGH & SELKIRK.
M. 19,001 ; *W.* 15,528
597* *Earl of Dalkeith, C.* 12,684
J. Wylie, *L.*..... 7,737
G. Dallas, *Lab.*..... 7,266

STIRLING & CLACKMANNAN.
Clackmannan & Eastern, *M.* 20,180 ; *W.* 12,996
598* *L. MacN. Weir, Lab.* 13,032
E. J. Donaldson, *L.* ...11,752

Western, *M.* 14,752 ; *W.* 9,668
599 *Com. G. D. Fanshawe*, R.N., *C.* 10,043
*T. Johnston, *Lab.* ... 9,749

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES, *M.* 27,714 ; *W.* 4,263
(St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.)
600* *Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Craik, Bt.*, K.C.B., *C.* 7,188
601* *D. M. Cowan, L.* 5,011
602* *Sir George Berry*, LL.D., F.R.S.E., *C.* 3,781
Rev. J. M. Munro, *Lab.* 1,639

Northern Ireland.

BOROUGHS (4).

BELFAST.
East, *M.* 25,622 ; *W.* 18,587
603* *Capt. Rt. Hon. H. Dixon*, O.B.E., *C.* .....*unop.*
North, *M.* 26,395 ; *W.* 20,507
604* *T. E. McConnell*, C.B.E., *C.* 34,182
H. C. Corvin, *Rep.* ... 1,192
South, *M.* 25,170 ; *W.* 18,365
605* *Rt. Hon. Thomas Moles, C.* .....*unop.*
West, *M.* 37,103 ; *W.* 28,907
606* *Sir R. J. Lynn, C.*.....28,435
H. C. Midgley, *Lab.*... 21,122
P. Nash, *Rep.* 2,688

COUNTIES (8).

ANTRIM.
M. 58,567 ; *W.* 40,049
607* *Capt. Rt. Hon. C. C. Craig, C.* 60,868
608* *Maj. Rt. Hon. R. W. H. O'Neill, C.* 60,764
P. McCormick, *Rep.*... 2,514

ARMAGH.
M. 33,110 ; *W.* 21,266
609* *Lt.-Col. Sir W. J. Allen*, K.B.E., D.S.O., *C.* 29,021
J. McKee, *Rep.* 11,756

DOWN.
M. 57,860 ; *W.* 38,425
610* *D. D. Reid, C.* 58,929
611* *Maj.-Gen. Rt. Rev. J. M. Simms*, C.B., C.M.G., D.D., *C.* 58,777
M. Murney, *Rep.* 8,941

FERMANAGH AND TYRONE. *M.* 62,568 ; *W.* 34,478
612 *Maj. Sir C. F. Falls, C.* 44,716
613 *J. A. Pringle*, K.C., *C.* 44,722
M. McCartan, *Rep.* ... 6,812
T. Corrigan, *Rep.* 6,685

LONDONDERRY.
M. 39,952 ; *W.* 24,041
614* *Hon. Sir M. Maenaghten*, K.B.E., K.C., *C.* 30,875
C. MacWhiney, *Rep.*... 5,869
W. H. Galt, *Ind.C.* ... 517

UNIVERSITY (1).

QUEEN'S, BELFAST.
M. 2,559 ; *W.* 365
615 *Col. T. Sinclair*, C.B., M.D., *C.* .....*unop.*

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker (re-elected Dec. 2, 1924), The Rt. Hon. John Henry Whitley, M.P. for Halifax £5,000
Secretary, Lt.-Col. Ralph Verney, C.I.E. £700
Chairman of Committees, Rt. Hon. J. Fitzalan Hope, M.P. £2,500
Deputy Chairman, Capt. Rt. Hon. Edward A. Fitzroy, M.P. £1,000
Temporary Chairmen (unpaid), Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bt., C.M.G. ; D. H. Herbert ; C. Edwards ; Maj. C. R. Attlee.

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Thomas Lonsdale Webster, K.C.B. £3,000
Clerk Asst., Horace Christian Dawkins, C.B., M.B.E. £1,800
Second do., Gilbert F. Montriou Campion £1,200
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees, H. A. Ferguson-Davie, C.B. £1,200
Principal Clerk of Committees and Private Bills, F. R. Williams-Wynn £1,000 to £1,200
Clerk of the Journals, J. W. G. Bond, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
Senior Clerks, A. H. Ellis ; F. C. Holland ; R. P. Colomb ; Bryan Fell ; Sir J. S. Horsburgh-Porter, Bart. ; F. C. Bramwell ; C. E. Turner ; W. K. Gibbons ; O. C. Williams ; G. W. B. Throckmorton.....each £650 to £900
Assistant Clerks, B. H. Coode ; A. W. M. Bull ; F. W. Metcalfe ; C. R. P. Diver ; E. A. Fellowes ; C. L. Ferguson ; R. A. W. Dent ; L. A. Abraham ; N. L. Lockton ; S. St. G. S. Kingdom ; E. J. H. Edenborough ; D. J. Gordon.....each £150 to £600
Accountant, J. Luxford .....£400 to £650
Assist. Accountant, C. L. Watson £200 to £350
Vote Office Principal Clerk, Maj. B. T. St. John £650
Serjeant-at-Arms, Adm. Sir Colin Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O. ; C.B., D.S.O. £1,200
Deputy Serjeant, Francis R. Gosset £800
Assistant do., Walter H. Erskine, M.B.E. ... £700
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Counsel to the Speaker, Sir Ernest Moon, K.C.B., K.C. £1,800
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Shorthand Writer, H. A. Stevens..... *fees*
Official Reporters (Editor), W. Turner Perkins ..... £550 to £600
Do. (Asst. Editor), T. H. Parr .....£400 to £450

Government and Public Offices.

ADMIRALTY. (*See* pp. 263-4.)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

Whitehall Place, S.W. 1; 43 Parliament Street, S.W. 1; 7, Old Bailey, E.C. 4.

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES was constituted pursuant to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1919 (9 and 10 Geo. V. Ch. 91) which amended the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Acts, 1889 to 1909. The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in 1889. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture."

The administration of the *Ordnance Survey* and of *Kew Gardens* is under the control of the Ministry.

Estimates, 1926-7, £2,166,473.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Rt. Hon. Walter Guinness, D.S.O., M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., C. T. Houghton; R. H. Franklin
Parliamentary do., Capt. R. G. Briscoe, M.P..... *unp.*
Parliamentary Secretary, Rt. Hon. Lord Bledisloe, K.B.E. £1,200
Private Sec., D. B. Toye, O.B.E.
Permanent Secretary, Sir F. L. C. Floud, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., D. E. Vandepeer.
Chief Scientific Adviser, Sir A. Daniel Hall, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. £2,200
Private Sec., H. H. Parker.
Fisheries Secretary, H. G. Maurice, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Welsh Secretary, C. Bryner Jones, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, H. G. Maurice, C.B. (*Principal Assistant Secretary*, £1,200 to £1,500); H. E. Dale, C.B.; A. B. Dobson; L. L. French, C.B., O.B.E.; C. Bryner Jones, C.B.E.; E. B. Shine; R. J. Thompson, C.B., O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Establishment Officer, E. B. Shine.
Legal Adviser and Solicitor, A. D. Stocks, O.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Legal Adviser and Solicitor, C. Wood-Hill ..... £1,000 to £1,200
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Professional Assistants (Legal), R. M. Alexander; H. J. Kemp ..... £550 to £700
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Assistant Principals, J. B. Baber, M.C.; W. R. Black; A. F. C. Clark; R. H. Franklin; C. T. Houghton; A. M. Lowe; H. Meadows; F. K. Milsom; D. B. Toye, O.B.E.; D. E. Vandepeer; V. E. Wilkins ..... £200 to £400
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Deputy Finance Officer, P. J. Langley, M.B.E. (*and allowance*, £100) ..... £550 to £700
Chief Veterinary Officer and Director of Veterinary Research, J. R. Jackson, M.R.C.V.S...£1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer, P. J. L. Kelland ..... £800 to £1,000
Controller of Horticulture, W. G. Lobjoit, O.B.E....*unp.*
Deputy Controller of Horticulture, H. V. Taylor, M.B.E. (*and allowance*, £100) ..... £500 to £700
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Mycologist, G. H. Pethybridge..... £500 to £700
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Deputy Chief Education Inspector, J. G. Stewart ..... £600 to £800
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Poultry Commissioner, P. A. Francis, M.B.E. £700 to £900
Chief Superintending Inspector, ... £600 to £800
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Live Stock Commissioner, G. T. Dixon ...£700 to £900
Superintending Live Stock Officers, R. N. Jones; W. P. Middleton; P. A. Mytton ..... £500 to £700
Director of Land Acquisition and Disposal, S. Mager, C.B.E. £1,200
Chief Land Commissioner, H. V. Raffety, O.B.E. £1,000
District Land Commissioners, D. C. Barnard; W. T. Howes, M.B.E.; R. Jackson; C. M. Roberts; T. H. Sutton (with allowance £100); C. G. R. Weller ..... £600 to £800
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Chief Inspector of Fisheries, H. S. Moss Blundell, C.B.E. £750 to £850
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Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.
Secretary, R. E. Stanley.

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Open daily, M., W., Th., Sat., Sun. and Good Fri. free. Tu. and Fri. (Students' days) 6*d.* to Sunset or 9 p.m. (summer time). Houses 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. or sunset. Closed on Christmas Day.

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Keeper of Museums, W. Dallimore.....£350 to £600
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Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

Director-General, Col.-Comdt. E. M. Jack, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Executive Officer, Lt.-Col. G. S. C. Cooke, D.S.O., R.E.
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Publications, Lt.-Col. A. N. Lee, D.S.O., M.C., R.E.
Control and Trigonometrical, and Secretary Central Bureau, International Map, Maj. D. A. Hutchison, R.E.
Acting Adjutant, Capt. J. R. T. Aldous, M.C., R.E.
Assistant Acting Adjutant and Officer Commanding 19th Coy. R.E., Capt. G. S. V. Cooke, M.C., R.E.
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Chief Clerk and Finance Officer, F. C. Bagley, I.S.O.

Division Officers :—
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Head of Land Division, J. Morrison £500 to £600
Asst. Accountants, T. E. Comrie ; I. D. Gemmell ; T. Thomson £380 to £475
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Senior Inspector of Live Stock, F. A. Thomson, B.Sc. (*part-time*) £350

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Senior Sub-Commissioners, A. Carruth, P.A.S.I. ; J. Dunlop ; C. McDonald ; D. Stewart £550 to £700
Assist. Chief Factor, A. T. Gourlay £400 to £500
Sub-Commissioners, A. Campbell ; R. Cunninghan ; J. E. Scott, B.Sc. ; P. A. McWilliam ; T. B. Manson, F.S.I., B.Sc. (*temp.*) ; G. Stewart (*temp.*) ; A. F. Wilson (*temp.*) £400 to £500

Surveying Staff.

Chief Surveyor, W. G. Coles, I.S.O., F.S.I. £750
Asst. do., A. G. Ingham, F.S.I., A.M.Inst.C.E. £400 to £500

Legal Staff.

Solicitor, A. D. Callander £500 to £700

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Organizing Officer under Rats and Mice Destruction Act (1919), T. M. Munro (*inclusive*) £500
Chief Agricultural Analyst for Scotland, Sir R. Robertson, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

AIR MINISTRY (*see* p. 275).

COLLEGE OF ARMS or HERALDS' COLLEGE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.
Deputy Earl Marshal, Rt. Hon. Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

KINGS OF ARMS.

Garter, Sir Henry Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.
Clarenceux, Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee, C.B., C.V.O.
Norroy, Arthur William Steuart Cochrane, M.V.O.

SIX HERALDS.

Richmond, Gerald Woods Wollaston, M.V.O.
Windsor, Algar Henry Stafford Howard, M.C.
Lancaster, Archibald George Blomefield Russell.
York, Hon. Philip Plantagenet Cary.
Somerset, George Rothe Bellew.
Chester, John Dunamace Heaton-Armstrong.

FOUR PURSUIVANTS.

Rouge Croix, Henry R. C. Martin.
Bluemantle, Aubrey John Toppin.
Portcullis, Alfred Trego Butler, M.C.
Rouge Dragon, Eric Neville Geljer, M.C.

Earl Marshal's Sec., Gordon A. de Lisle Lee, C.B., C.V.O.
Registrar, Arthur W. S. Cochrane, M.V.O.

SCOTTISH HERALDS' COLLEGE, H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

Lyon King of Arms, Capt. G. S. Campbell-Swinton, F.S.A.*Scot.* £600

Three Heralds (£25 each).

Rothesay, F. J. Grant, W.S., F.S.A.*Scot.*
Albany (Vacant).
Marchmont, John H. Stevenson, M.B.E., K.C., F.S.A.*Scot.*

Three Pursuivants (£16 13s. 4d. each).

Carrick, Thomas Innes.
March, Lt.-Col. Sir Wolseley Haig, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Unicorn, John M. Norman Macleod, C.A.

Court of the Lord Lyon.

Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Fras. J. Grant, W.S. £250
Procurator-Fiscal, John MacGregor, W.S.
Herald Painter, Graham Johnston.

BETTING TAX COMMISSION, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.

Commissioner, William Adams.
Superintendents of Areas, F. Eggborough ; F. Rose ; G. McBeith.

BRITISH BROADCASTING COMMISSION.

Chairman, The Earl of Clarendon.
Vice-Chairman, The Lord Gainford.
Other Members, Sir Gordon Nairne, Bt. ; Dr. M. J. Rendall ; Mrs. Philip Snowden.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales." In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act, 1899.

Chief Commissioner, G. W. Wallace £1,500
Second Commissioner, E. Macpherson £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, H. D. S. Leake £1,000
Parliamentary Commissioner, Lt.-Col. H. H. Spender-Clay, C.M.G., M.P. *unp.*
Assist. Commissioners and Principal Clerks, J. E. C. Adams ; W. F. Fox ; G. B. Rooke ; A. F. McLaren, O.B.E. ; C. N. Hope-Wallace, M.B.E. ; F. B. Jackson £750 to £900
1st Class Clerks, R. E. Ford ; S. E. Turner ; L. T. Ford ; J. C. G. Pownall £550 to £700
2nd Class Clerks, C. G. Barnardo ; P. T. Carden ; G. E. L. Pardington ; M. J. Richards ; W. Cairns £300 to £500
Accountant, Off. Trustees' Dept., F. H. Lewis, I.S.O. £700 to £800
Assist. do., S. Hart £500 to £600
Heads of Divisions do., F. Buckingham ; J. R. Smith £400 to £500
Clerk of Registration and Muniments, A. L. Guest £400 to £500
Librarian and Clk. to Sec., H. B. Denham £400 to £500
Clerk in charge of Accounts of Charities, A. Stewart £400 to £500
Assistant Draftsman, A. V. Masham £400 to £500

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

(Government Laboratory),

13 Clement's Inn Passage, W.C. 2, and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.

Establishment Expenses, 1925-1926, £55,876.

Government Chemist, Sir Robert Robertson, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy Government Chemist, G. Stubbs, C.B.E., F.I.C. ..... £900 to £1,000

Superintendent Chemists, J. Fox, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.I.C.; D. A. Gracey, F.I.C.; J. F. Halpin, F.I.C.; A. More, A.R.C.S., F.I.C.; *W. Williamson, F.I.C. ..... £700 to £850

Chemists, Class 1, R. Rodger, F.I.C.; T. H. Bowles, F.I.C.; F. J. Sageman, F.I.C.; A. E. Middleton; A. G. Francis, B.Sc., F.I.C.; F. G. H. Tate; F. S. Automier, B.Sc., F.I.C.; A. J. H. Gauge, F.I.C.; *J. Carmichael, F.I.C.; T. W. Harrison, B.Sc., F.I.C.; J. R. Nicholls, B.Sc., F.I.C. ..... £450 to £650

Staff Officer, W. Davie ..... £400 to £500

Senior Clerks, *I. Wortman; H. Blanks ..... £300 to £400

Chemists, Class II., G. F. Sheppard; C. A. Adams, B.Sc., A.I.C.; *J. E. Byles, B.Sc., F.I.C.; *F. E. Ennos, B.A., B.Sc., A.I.C.; J. Kirk; *F. B. Burls, F.I.C.; A. T. Parsons, B.Sc., A.I.C.; A. H. Rheinlander, M.Sc., A.I.C.; E. H. Nurse, B.Sc., A.I.C.; J. Stephenson, B.Sc., A.I.C.; B. A. Ellis, M.A., A.I.C.; *A. F. Weiss, B.Sc., A.I.C.; R. Sutcliffe, M.A., A.I.C.; J. King, F.I.C.; J. A. Heald, M.C., B.Sc., F.I.C.; *J.W. Pooley, B.Sc., A.I.C.; S. A. Ashmore, B.Sc., A.I.C.; C. E. Barton, B.Sc.; *P. M. Mooney, B.Sc., F.I.C.; G. H. Croft, M.Sc., A.I.C.; L. C. Nickolls, M.Sc., D.I.C., A.R.C.S., A.I.C.; R. H. Settle, B.A., A.I.C.; R. H. Williams, B.Sc., A.C.G.F.C., A.I.C.; P. McGregor, B.Sc., A.I.C.; B. E. Dixon, M.Sc., A.I.C.; J. F. Hirst, B.Sc., A.I.C. ..... £225 to £400

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Burlington Gardens, W. 1.

1st Commissioner, Sir Stanley M. Leathes, K.C.B. £1,500

Assistant Commissioners, D. B. Mair (*Director of Examinations*); L. C. H. Weekes (*Secretary*) each £1,000 to £1,200

Assist. Sec., G. G. Mennell ..... £700 to £900

Senior Clerks, T. L. Hedley; R. H. Lowther, M.B.E. ..... £550 to £700

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST,

137 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, William Law.

Clerk, J. F. Anderson.

Treasurer, William Conochie.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST,

16 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, Sir Wm. H. Raeburn, Bt.

Deputy do., James S. Craig.

General Manager, R. H. Macfarlane.

Secretary, Harold M. Ford.

Treasurer, Wm. Conochie.

COLONIAL AND DOMINIONS OFFICE.

Downing Street, S.W. 1.

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business). The Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing Dominions, and is responsible for the government of the remaining Dominions beyond the Seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government granted to them. The salaries, &c., of the Colonial Office are estimated at £178,446 for 1926-27.

Principal Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., J. A. P. Edgcumbe, C.B.E.

Do. (Appointments), Major R. D. Furse, D.S.O. £1,100

Private Sec. (Parliamentary), Capt. Euan Wallace, M.P. *unp.*

Private Sec. (Ceremonial and Reception), Lt.-Col. H. V. B. de Satgé, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Assist. Priv. Sec., M. E. Antrobus.

Do. (Appointments), Capt. A. F. Newbolt (£660); G. N. Irby (£600); Major G. S. M. Hutchinson.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent (Dominions), Sir C.T. Davis, K.C.M.G. £2,200

Private Sec., P. Liesching.

Permanent (Colonies), Brig.-Gen. Sir S. H. Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B. £3,000

Private Sec., S. L. Holmes, M.C.

Parliamentary (Dominions), The Earl of Clarendon. £1,500

Private Sec., G. H. Creasy.

Parliamentary (Colonies), Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. £1,500

Private Sec., A. Bevir.

Deputy to Perm. Under Sec. (Colonies), Sir G. E. A. Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Asst. Under Sec. (Dominions), E. J. Harding, C.B., C.M.G. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Under-Secretaries (Colonies), Sir F. E. Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir C. Strachey, K.C.M.G., C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Legal Adviser, Sir John Shuckburgh Risley, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Chief Medical Adviser, A. T. Stanton, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H. £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, W. D. Ellis, C.M.G.; J. F. N. Green; T. C. Macnaghten, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Vice-Chairman Oversea Settlement Committee*); A. Fiddian; W. C. Bottomley, C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E.; E. R. Darnley; A. J. Harding, O.B.E.; H. R. Cowell; R. V. Vernon, C.B. (*seconded for service in Iraq*); G. G. Whiskard, C.B.; Maj. H. W. Young, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*temp.*); H. F. Batterbee, C.M.G., C.V.O.; A. C. C. Parkinson, O.B.E.; J. E. W. Flood; O. G. F. Williams (*Actg.*) (*Establishment Officer*) ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Legal Assistant, H. G. Bushe ..... £900 to £1,000

Principals, E. H. Marsh, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.; R. A. Wiseman; C. W. Dixon, O.B.E.; H. N. Tait; E. G. S. Machtig, O.B.E.; J. A. Calder; H. F. Downie; A. Cooke; H. Beckett; H. T. Allen; G. L. M. Clauson, O.B.E.; A. A. Jones; C. T. Jeffries; A. J. Dawe; L. B. Freeston; F. J. Howard (*temp.*); M. F. Stephenson; J. H. Hall, D.S.O., M.C. (*Actg.*); S. M. Campbell; E. B. Boyd; W. C. Hankinson, M.C.; A. B. Acheson (*Actg.*); G. E. J. Gent, D.S.O., M.C. (*Actg.*) ..... £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, O. C. Chapman; J. B. Sidebotham; N. E. Archer; J. J. Paskin, M.C.; C. R. Price, S. Robinson; R. R. Sedgwick; P. Liesching; M. F. Antrobus; K. W. Blaxter; G. F. Seel; A. Bevir; T. I. K. Lloyd; S. L. Holmes, M.C.; P. A. Clutterbuck, M.C.; G. H. Creasy; Major G. S. M. Hutchinson; W. J. Bigg; C. A. L. Cliffe; C. G. L. Syers; A. L. Ayton ..... £200 to £500

Accountant, W. H. Eggett, O.B.E., I.S.O. ..... £550 to £700

Librarian, E. E. Wilkinson, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500

Supt. of Printing, J. H. S. Christian, M.C. £300 to £400

Assistant Accountant, M. J. Drayson ..... £400 to £500

Acting Asst. Accountant, V. H. Boyse ..... £400 to £500

Supervisor of Copying, A. W. May, M.B.E. £300 to £400

Staff Officers, J. A. Smith, M.B.E.; S. R. Pughe, M.B.E.; W. R. Shipway, M.B.E.; J. Hunter; M. Jewell; J. H. Emmens; F. H. Harper, M.B.E.; E. H. Howell; C. M. Hatcher; R. A. Hamblin ..... £400 to £500

Medical Advisers: London—Sir William Prout, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.B., C.M.; A. E. Horn, C.M.G., M.B.

Liverpool—R. H. Kennan, M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

Edinburgh—Lt.-Col. W. Glen Liston, C.I.E., F.M.S. (retd.).

Dublin—Maj. Gen. J. J. Gerrard, C.B., C.M.G., M.B.

Colonial Audit Department,

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

The Accounts of certain Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

Director, Sir Edward Stephenson, K.C.M.G. £1,200

Senior Clerks, H. D. Fisher; J. C. Fisher, O.B.E. ..... £600 to £800

Second Class Clerks, H. E. C. Merrick, C. E. Dale, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*temp.*); J. Craig; W. C. P. Dale ..... £300 to £500

* At Custom House Branch.

Oversea Settlement Department.

Caxton House, Tothill St., S.W. 1 (10 to 5, Sat. 10 to 1.30).

H.M. Government have found it necessary to undertake closer responsibility in connexion with the movements of British subjects wishing to settle overseas within the Empire, or to emigrate to foreign countries, than they have exercised in the past. The Oversea Settlement Committee was appointed in order to assist them in carrying out their policy which is embodied in the Empire Settlement Act, 1922. In 1925 British migrants under the Empire Settlement Act, 1922, numbered 43,057, of whom 23,447 went to Australia, 17,442 to Canada, and 8,051 to New Zealand.

President, The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

Chairmen, The Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Dominion Affairs.

Ex-officio Member, The Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

Vice-Chairman, T. C. Macnaghten, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary, G. F. Plant.

Finance Officer, E. T. Crutchley, C.B.E. (*Acting.*)

Chief Clerk, Malcolm Jones, O.B.E.

Empire Marketing Board.

Dartmouth Street, S.W. 1.

Chairman, The Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, M.P.

Secretary, S. G. Tallents, C.B., C.B.E.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,

4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.

(*Stock Transfer Office*, 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C. 2.)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as business and financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, some 50 in number. The self-governing Dominions have Agents of their own.

Crown Agents, Sir Henry Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,500; H. C. Thornton, C.M.G., C.V.O., £1,750; Percy Hubert Ezechiel, C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. J. F. H. Carmichael, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.I.C.E., late R.E. (*Engineer-in-Chief*) each £1,500

General Dept., N. E. O. Willis (*Chief Clerk*), £850 to £1,000; H. C. Ransom, O.B.E. ..... £550 to £700

Finance do., C. F. R. H. Urquhart, £850 to £1,000; W. A. Phillips, M.B.E.; F. Davis ..... £550 to £700

Pay do., H. W. Letts-Naylor, O.B.E., £750 to £850; H. K. Purcell ..... £550 to £700

Stores do., B. M. J. Warde, £850 to £1,000; J. A. Blackwood ..... £550 to £700

Appointments do., H. Martin, O.B.E., £850 to £1,000; F. M. Pearson ..... £550 to £700

Shipping do., H. F. Smith, O.B.E., £850 to £1,000; E. A. Natriss ..... £550 to £700

Engineering Contracts do., W. Fraut, M.I.C.E. £850 to £1,000

Engineering Inspection do., C. E. Williams, O.B.E., M.I.M.E. ..... £850 to £1,000

Engineering Design do., *J. W. Spiller*, M.I.C.E. (*P.M.N.S.*); P. A. Anthony, C.M.G., M.INST.C.E. (*Acting*). £900 to £1,050

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS,

1 Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Administrative expenses, 1925-26, £25,102.

The Crown Lands.—The Land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III. surrendered them in return for a fixed annual payment or *Civil List*. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £89,000 and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended March 31, 1926, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £1,443,672, of which amount £104,663 was from the Mines. The Expenditure (including Property Tax allowed) was £452,660. The sum of £950,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1925-26 as *Surplus Revenue*, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

Commissioner (ex-officio), The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries ..... *unpaid*

Permanent Commissioner and Secretary, A. S. Gaye £1,500

Private Sec., H. Garside.

Assistant Commissioner, D. R. Crawfurth Smith £850 to £1,000

Heads of Branches, H. C. Eyles, M.B.E.; E. Blanford; G. P. Best ..... £550 to £700

Assistant Heads of Branches, W. Lee Nash; H. Clarke; C. C. Herd; E. Talbot; E. T. Drake; T. R. Oswin; R. Roddis ..... £400 to £500

Accountant & Receiver-General, W. Fidler £550 to £700

Staff Architect & Surveyor, C. E. Varndell, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. ..... £500 to £600

Chief Mineral Inspector, W. Forster Brown.

Solicitor, England, A. D. Stocks, O.B.E.

Solicitor, Scotland, A. McNeil, S.S.C.

Windsor Parks and Woods.

Deputy Ranger, Col. Hon. Claude H. C. Willoughby, C.V.O.

Deputy Surveyor, C. Lloyd, M.V.O., M.B.E.

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND.

City Chambers, Edinburgh.

Instituted about 1250, and extended in 1405 and 1487: Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers.—*Preses*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Standing Counsel*, The Rt. Hon. H. P. Macmillan, K.C.; *Clerk, Agent, and Treas.*, John L. Officer, LL.B., W.S. (21 Castle Street, Edinburgh); *Parly. Agents*, Beveridge & Co. (23 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.); *Convention Officer*, Frank Wm. Keddie.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,

Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" replacing that built by Charles II. and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 April, 1909.

The Board.

Chairman, Sir Horace P. Hamilton, K.C.B. £3,000

Private Sec., C. W. Hardisty.

Deputy Chairman, A. J. Dyke, C.B., C.B.E. £2,200

Commissioners & Secretaries, William Young, C.B.; C. J. T. B. Grylls, C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Private Sec. to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, A. E. H. Tucker.

Secretaries' Office.

Assist. Secs., E. S. Birt; W. Christian; C. J. Flynn; A. S. Lupton; J. L. Mackie, C.B.E.; H. V. Rende, C.B.; J. S. Sutton; E. S. Bertenshaw (*acting*) £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, J. Cook; E. M. Craven; A. J. Dedman; W. S. Douglas; C. E. L. Fletcher; A. E. Greene; H. S. Gregory; J. H. Higginson; O. Mundy; J. E. Newell; W. E. H. Rhydderch; H. H. Ryder; J.W. Train; C. M. Woodford, M.B.E.; R. H. Davis (*acting*); E. H. Kenney (*acting*) ..... £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, A. H. Garrett; C. W. Hardisty; A. E. Ife; C. A. Marsden; F. N. Roberts; A. J. Simons; A. E. H. Tucker; F. Merson (*acting*) £200 to £500

Senior Executive Officers, S. M. Capon; H. E. Clark; E. J. E. Craven, M.B.E.; E. J. Denney; R. W. Harrison; E. H. Hart; H. S. Marshall; J. H. Newman; A. Redman; L. Smith; A. F. Walker; J. Mason (*acting*); G. A. Pilgrim (*acting*) ..... £550 to £700

Assistant Committee Clerks, H. E. Cotsell; A. Turk £550 to £650

Higher Executive Officers, C. E. C. Applegate; H. Barrett; J. F. Bell; G. L. Bond, M.B.E.; E. W. Bright; D. K. Cherry; W. O. Colyer; F. Cotsell; H. Goalen; A. G. G. Godwin; A. E. Howell; F. J. Lucas; J. E. N. Morton; J. W. Norval; J. A. Phythian; F. T. Powell; H. A. Sheppard; R. R. Spence; W. E. Stowe; E. J. Wass; H. T. Woodcock (*acting*) ..... £400 to £500

Superintendent of Registry, P. M. Duddy, M.B.E. £500 to £600

Librarian, B. R. Leftwich, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500

Staff Officer, A. W. Hume, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500

Law Officers.

Solicitor, Sir Benjamin Hawkins £1,800

Assistant Solicitors, C. E. FitzRoy; J. C. Robertson £1,000 to £1,200

Chief Clerks, F. Dart; A. F. Hubbard; C. Simpson ..... £750 to £900
Asst. do., T. G. Gibson; E. D. Teasdale; C. V. Walker ..... £550 to £700
Professional Clerks, E. R. Booth; R. L. Fisk; H. N. Harrington; H. B. Henderson; A. R. Pierson ..... £300 to £500

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Chief Inspector, E. A. Harris, C.B.E. £1,400
Dep. Ch. Insps., T. Jameson; J. Princep £1,100
Superintending Inspectors, W. Cowper; W. J. Haines, O.B.E.; C. J. Mills; C. W. Parsons; M. Ryan; J. B. Wimpress ..... £900 to £1,000
Inspectors 1st Class, I. P. Calvert; C. M. Cuttle; P. Dalton; C. Davies; W. H. Hancock; H. Hughes; J. P. Kelly; W. McDermott; J. J. Midgley; F. Morrell; J. E. Pyne; H. Quass; P. Renton; D. J. Roberts; E. J. Scarles; T. B. Smith; C. Sunter; A. Thompson; J. P. Thorpe; G. E. Tomlins ..... £800 to £850
Inspectors 2nd Class, L. Arundel; G. B. Brown; S. Butterfield; F. Caldecraigh; D. A. M. Cassie; J. W. Dawson; T. S. Dawson; W. J. Gooden; W. A. Gunn; J. Hamilton; A. Hoare; A. R. Howlett; G. E. Jones; A. Lunt; P. McLeod; R. H. Millen; W. H. Nithsdale; H. R. McI. Pollard; F. P. Sadler; R. Sparshatt; C. W. Todd; J. Whillier; R. H. Williams ..... £650 to £750
Chief Enquiry Officer, P. B. Renshaw ..... £600 to £750

MEDICAL OFFICER.

Surgeon Commander W. K. Hopkins, R.N. (ret.) ..... £700 to £800

ACCOUNTANT AND COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Accountant and Comptroller-General, E. C. Cunningham, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do., R. Elrick; H. R. Poole, O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Chief Accountant, J. H. Avison, O.B.E. ..... £750 to £850
Accountants, T. A. Bourne; P. S. Brandon; A. H. Chandler; J. Crozier; J. W. Doble, M.B.E.; A. P. Easton; G. B. Epperson; W. Henderson; J. I. Lambert; J. P. C. Letchford; A. H. Mathews; A. E. Miles; W. G. Rose; G. S. Shepherd-Jones; S. H. Strong; J. W. Taylor; A. C. Wood ..... £550 to £700
Asst. Accountants, H. Anderson; B. W. R. Batchelor; G. S. Bratchell; H. W. Bridger; A. Calvert; T. J. Clarke; J. J. Edmunds; D. Forde; R. Gibson; F. Godfrey; A. G. Lane; J. C. Lavender; R. J. Lloyd; F. W. Loveless; H. G. McDiarmid; H. Pepper; S. H. Quayle; R. Soar; J. de W. Stopford; A. E. Thorpe; F. W. Tompkins; H. Walden; J. G. Walker; H. J. Wickins; C. Williams ..... £400 to £500

STATISTICAL OFFICE.

Controller, J. E. Hagger, O.B.E. £900
Deputy Controller, R. Barnard ..... £600 to £700
Senior Staff Officers, C. Clarke; C. Curran; J. Newson, M.B.E. ..... £500 to £600
Staff Officers, H. W. Astbury; J. J. Beglan; T. Kelly; W. W. Watson, M.B.E.; H. Mitchell; J. J. Naughton (*acting*) ..... £400 to £500

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

Principal, A. D. Webb ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Principal, H. W. Trotter, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £900
Intelligence Officers, J. Byrne; G. Rutledge ..... £550 to £700

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF WATERGUARD.

Inspector-General of Waterguard, N. Thompson, O.B.E., LL.D. £1,000
Dep. Inspr. Gen., J. G. Fitzsimons £800
Inspector, W. B. Valentine ..... £650 to £700
Asst. Inspectors, C. F. Stuart; T. Houghton (*Unattached*); F. C. Warne (*Unattached*) ..... £500 to £600

STORES BRANCH.

Superintendent, J. B. Hardie ..... £550 to £650
Deputy do., J. J. Jackson ..... £400 to £500

LONDON PORT.

Collector, Chief Registrar of Shipping and Receiver of Wreck, J. Ritchie £1,200
Asst. Collector (1st Class), F. White ..... £800 to £850
Do. (2nd Class), W. G. Atkinson; J. J. Hamilton; J. Whillier ..... £650 to £750
Surveyors (Long Room), S. W. F. Hart, M.B.E.; H. McClure; S. Tully ..... £500 to £600
Surveyors (Outdoor), E. M. Atkins; A. T. Barber; H. P. Beadle; J. Beard; R. S. Bell; C. L. Blyth; F. Briggs; G. H. Brooks; R. W. Bullou; R. W. Cass; F. W. Cordwell; J. J. Curtin; A. P. Goodwin; G. T. Hands; D. J. Hennessy; J. R. Keeley; J. King; W. T. C. Lett; P. T. A. Livingstone; A. E. McCartney; A. G. May; R. R. McGowan; T. S. Nicol; K. O'Kennedy; V. Pisani; F. J. Reed; T. Service; M. J. Shaw; J. Tremlett; T. Wells; E. M. Wood ..... £500 to £600

LONDON WATERGUARD.

Superintendent of Waterguard (1st Class), W. Donaldson, I.S.O. ..... £650 to £700
Do. (2nd Class), J. McL. Leith ..... £500 to £600

Collectors of Customs and Excise, Scotland.

Aberdeen, J. D. Ryall, £800 to £850; *Asst.*, L. D. Robertson, £650 to £750; *Dumfries*, C. W. Todd, £650 to £750; *Dundee*, J. W. Crook, £800 to £850; *Asst.*, C. L. Hopps, £650 to £750; *Edinburgh*, E. Newman, £900 to £1,000; *Asst.*, E. H. Harris, £650 to £750; *Glasgow*, J. Marrable, £1,100; *Asst.s.*, G. Fairs, £800 to £850; F. J. Holdsworth, £650 to £750; *Greenock*, J. E. Hall, £800 to £850; *Asst.*, H. Walker, £650 to £750; *Inverness*, J. Miller, £800 to £850; *Asst.*, H. W. Seex, £650 to £750; *Leith*, J. Smith ..... £800 to £850

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION,

6A Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Appointed under the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts of 1909 and 1910. Advances are made for the Development of *Agriculture and Rural Industries, Reclamation and Drainage of Land, Harbours and Fisheries.*

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish, C.B., M.V.O. (*unpaid*).
Vice-Chairman, Vaughan Nash, C.B., C.V.O. £1,500
Paid Commissioner, Sir Thomas H. Middleton, K.B.E., C.B., I.L.D. £1,500
Unpaid Commissioners, H. Jones-Davies; Sir William Haldane; Sir Walter W. Berry, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.; Prof. W. G. S. Adams, M.A.
Private Sec. to Chairman & Vice-Chairman, S. Stagg.
Secretary, R. T. Warner £1,000
Assistant Secretary, E. H. E. Havelock.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL,

Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III. for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales), and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since that time been born Duke of Cornwall.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended December 31, 1925, was £245,915, and was derived principally from Rents and Profits of Courts, £170,967; Annuity in lieu of Tin Coinage Duties, £16,217; and Dividends on Stock, £5,974. The Payments include £50,720, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate; £39,905, Deductions under various Acts; £28,819, Allowances, Donations, and Charities; and £18,903, Expenses of Management. The sum of £58,112 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Prince of Wales's Council.

The Lord Clinton (*Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Keeper of Privy Seal*); The Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O. (*Receiver-General*); The Earl Fortescue, K.C.B.; The Viscount Folkestone; Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B.; John Anthony Hawke, K.C., M.P. (*Attorney-General*); Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Sir Walter Peacock, K.C.V.O. (*Sec. and Keeper of Records*).

Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Auditor, Sir Laurence E. Halsey, K.B.E.
Solicitor, R. E. Tucker.
Assistant Secretary, C. Liddell.
Clerk Surveyor, H. Kirk.
Deputy Receiver, A. E. Gillett.
Sheriff (1926-7), George Horace Johnstone.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER,
Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. 2.

The County of Lancaster was erected into a Duchy or County Palatine Duchy by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt in 1377, but in 1399 it became merged in the Crown through the accession of John of Gaunt's son as Henry IV.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster was £29,000 in 1847 and amounted to £140,489 in the year ended December 31, 1925. The contributory items are Rents and Profits of Courts, £70,296; Royalties and Dues, £42,512. Expenditure: £12,358. Outlay for the benefit of the Estate; £27,427, deducted under various Acts of Parliament; £5,853. Allowances, Donations, and Charities; £2,000. Salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy; and £11,185, Expenses of Management. The sum of £70,000 was paid (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C. £2,000
Private Sec., Norman R. C. Warwick, O.B.E.
Vice-Chancellor, Courthope Wilson, K.C.
Attorney-Gen., Sir Joseph Herbert Cunliffe, K.C., M.P.
Receiver-Gen., Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir F. Ponsonby, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Auditor, F. W. Pixley.
Clerk of Council & Registrar, Sir Herbert E. Mitchell, K.C.V.O.
Solicitor, Eliot A. C. Druce.
Surveyor-Gen. and Deputy Receiver-Gen., T. Vaughan Prickard, M.V.O.
Chief Clerk, Louis F. Fergusson.
Registrar, Preston District, J. M. Worthington.
Do. Manchester District, Harold Roberts.
Do. Liverpool Dist., R. W. Lowden.
Constable of Lancaster Castle, Lord Ashton.

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

It is uncertain when "Palatine" privileges were first exercised in the County of Durham, as no formal creation of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have ever been made. From the founding of the See of Lindisfarne, out of which the bishopric and palatinate of Durham arose, the Bishops received large grants of lands, with extensive immunities; and Guthred, king of Northumbria, and Alfred the Great appear to have confirmed the grant to the See of the whole of the land between the rivers Tyne and Wear. There is no evidence of the exercise of *palatine* privileges by the Bishops prior to the Norman Conquest, but it is probable that these were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror, and they were exercised by the Prelates until resumed by the Crown in 1836. Palatine counties are understood to have been erected for the defence of neighbouring kingdoms against the Welsh and Scots, and were in reality self-contained kingdoms in alliance with their creator. The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in some measure retained, the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, Sir Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.
Attorney-General, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C.
Solicitor-General, Wm. Arthur Colefax, K.B.E., K.C.
Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith.
Steward & Clerk of Halmotes, Stanford E. Downing.
Deputy do., G. Aynsley Smith.
Mining Surveyor, Sir A. N. Lindsay Wood, Bart.
Receivers, Smiths, Gore & Co.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS,
1 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.
(Hours 10 to 5.)

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property, as now existing, was incorporated in 1836. its constitution being amended in 1840-1 and 1860. The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1923, 1924 and 1925.
(Extracted from Annual Report presented to Parliament.)

	1923.	1924.	1925.
Forward	£333,000	£262,000	£300,000
Estates	1,599,000	1,609,000	1,625,000
Dividends and Interest	964,000	1,013,000	1,087,000
	£2,756,000	£2,886,000	£3,012,000
Benefices, Archbishops, Bishops, Administration, &c.	£1,879,000	£1,881,000	£1,970,000
Appropriation/forfuture Augmentations, &c.	535,000	625,000	642,000
Min. Depreciation Fund	80,000	80,000	80,000
Balance forward	262,000	300,000	320,000
	£2,756,000	£2,886,000	£3,012,000

Ecclesiastical Commissrs., The 2 Archbishops, the 35 Bishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's and Westminster; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; The First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; one of H.M. Principal Secretaries of State; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; Earl Beauchamp, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G.; Viscount Halifax; Lord Darrington, P.C.; Rt. Hon. Hy. Hobhouse, P.C.; Rt. Hon. Laurence Hardy, P.C.; Sir W. A. Mount, Bt., C.B.E.; Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L.; Maj. J. D. Birchall, T.D., M.P.; A. T. Lloyd.
Church Estates Commissrs. and Treasurers, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L.; Maj. J. D. Birchall, T.D., M.P.; Lord Darrington, P.C.
Secretary, Financial Adviser, and Steward of the Manors, Sir S. E. Downing.
Private Sec., D. P. Dixon.
Assistant Secretaries, C. Hogg; G. H. Wheeler.
Asst. Financial Adviser and Accountant, S. S. Brister.
Special Commissioner (Union of Benefices), L. G. Dibdin.
Heads of Divisions, G. A. Andrews; R. W. Fowell; E. J. Davies; A. E. Palmer.
Establishment Officer, J. W. Lintott, O.B.E.
Assistant Heads of Divisions, J. Kershaw; W. Telfer; A. N. Allan; W. H. Webb; S. Mills; W. H. Mouncey; E. V. Oliver, O.B.E.; W. Green, M.C.
Higher Executive Officers, E. H. B. Phillips; S. J. Gunningham, F.I.A. (*Actuary*); C. M. Irving; J. J. A. Dwyer; J. S. Collins; R. M. Murray, M.C.; A. M. Morgan; H. L. C. Johnson; G. M. Sladden.
Clerk in Charge of Registry, S. W. I. Kimpton.
Solicitors, Messrs. Milles, Jennings-White & Foster, 5 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street; Messrs. Smiths, Gore & Co., 7 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Architects, Messrs. Carôe & Passmore, 3 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Legal Department.

Official Solicitor and Assistant Steward of the Manors, H. De Bock Porter.
Asst. Solicitors, H. T. H. Bond; E. A. Mears.
Senior Legal Assistant, W. T. T. Channell.
Legal Assistants, F. Walmsley; A. F. G. Ruston; C. E. M. Broadley; J. M. Wilkinson; W. M. Jones.

SCOTTISH ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION,
Merchants' Hall, 22 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.

For the purposes of the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Act, 1925.

Chairman, Hon. Lord Ashmore; *other Commissioners*, James Brown, O.B.E., M.P.; Robert Candlish Henderson, K.C.; Charles Ker, C.A.; Sir Kenneth John Mackenzie, Bt.

BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The cost of administration was estimated at £450,811 in 1924-25, with £336,347 for Inspection and Examination.

THE BOARD.

The Right Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., *President* (£2,000 inclusive); The Lord President of the Council; the Principal Secretaries of State; the First Lord of the Treasury; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Principal Private Secretary to the President, R. S. Wood (Principal), £700 to £900 + (additional) £250.

Assistant Private Secretary to the President, J. Wilkie (Assistant Principal), £200 to £500 + (additional) £100.
Parly. Private Secretary to the President, Maj. Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.P.....*unpaid*

Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Aubrey V. Symonds, K.C.B. £3,000 (inclusive)
Private Sec., B. L. Pearson, D.S.O., M.C. (Assistant Principal), £200 to £500 + (additional) £150.
Parliamentary Sec., The Duchess of Atholl, D.B.E., M.P. £1,200 (inclusive)
Private Sec., W. R. Richardson (Assistant Principal), £200 to £500 + (additional) £150.
Deputy Secretary, Sir Edmund B. Phipps, C.B. £2,200 (inclusive)
Permanent Secretary of Welsh Department, Percy E. Watkins.....£1,500
Elementary Schools, Principal Assistant Secretary, E. H. Pelham, C.B. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretary, R. R. Campbell £1,000 to £1,200
Secondary Schools, Principal Assistant Secretary, M. G. Holmes, O.B.E.....£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretary, C. W. Maudsley £1,000 to £1,200
Technical and Continuation Schools and Royal College of Art, Principal Assistant Secretary, W. R. Davies, C.B. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretary, F. E. Douglas .....£1,000 to £1,200
Finance, Accountant-General, Sir Hugh W. Orange, C.B., C.I.E. .....£1,200 to £1,500

Establishment Branch.

Director of Establishments, E. G. Howarth £1,000 to £1,200
Principal, L. G. Duke .....£700 to £900

Finance Branch.

Accountant-General, Sir Hugh W. Orange, C.B., C.I.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do., B. P. Moore..... .....£1,000 to £1,200
Principal Finance Officer, J. G. Rhodes £850 to £1,000
Finance Officers, H. W. Buckley ; F. J. Gardner £750 to £850

Legal Branch.

Legal Adviser, H. J. Simmonds, C.B., C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Legal Advisers, W. G. B. Ritchie ; D. Vesey, O.B.E., £1,000 to £1,200 ; J. B. Lincoln, O.B.E. £750 to £900
Legal Assistants, B. L. Gordon, M.C. ; E. L. Hopkins, £550 to £700 ; A. C. Dawes, £250 to £500 ; W. V. S. Sinclair.....£200 to £500

Training of Teachers, &c., Division.

Assistant Secretary, A. P. Oppé.....£1,000 to £1,200
Principals, A. T. Baines ; A. J. Finny ...£700 to £900
Assistant Principals, A. McL. Currie ; E. N. Strong £200 to £500

Pension Awards Division.

Assistant Secretary, L. J. Morison ...£1,000 to £1,200
Principals, H. A. S. Ferris ; J. C. Gravestock £700 to £900

Programmes, Statistics, &c.

Assistant Secretary, C. E. Sykes .....£1,000 to £1,200

Territorial Divisions.

Principals, W. C. Cleary ; D. du B. Davidson ; A. R. Guest ; E. L. Heath ; P. H. B. Ingles ; H. E. Mann ; E. D. Marris ; A. Maxwell-Lyte ; G. D. Rokeling ; G. H. V. Sutherland ; E. L. Turnbull ; T. H. H. Walrond ; G. G. Williams ; S. H. Wood, M.C. £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, A. W. C. Mitchell, £250 to £600 ; G. N. Flemming ; G. A. N. Lowndes, M.C. ; J. Rhodes ; A. F. Sharam ; P. Wilson, £200 to £500 ; Miss K. W. Elliott .....£200 to £400
Assistant Administrative Officer, S. Laskey £400 to £500

Teachers' Salaries Division.

Principal, H. B. Jenkins .....£700 to £900
Assistant Principals, D. O. Cochrane ; C. W. Woodward, M.B.E.....£200 to £500

Medical Branch.

Chief Medical Officer, †Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D.

Administrative Staff.

Assist. Sec., W. C. Eaton .....£1,000 to £1,200
Principals, N. D. Bosworth-Smith ; D. W. Corrie, M.B.E. ; J. R. Warburton .....£700 to £900
Assistant Principal, H. D. Bentliff .....£200 to £500

Medical Staff.

Senior Medical Officer, R. H. Crowley, M.D.....£1,200
Chief Medical Inspector, A. Eichholz, C.B.E., M.D. £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Woman Medical Advisor, §Dame Janet M. Campbell, D.B.E., M.D., M.S.
Medical Officers, Miss M. C. Bywaters, M.D. ; H. C. T. Langdon, O.B.E., M.B. ; J. E. A. Underwood, M.B., B.S. ; R. P. Williams M.D. ; Miss L. E. Wilson, M.D. £600 to £900

Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.

Assistant Secretary, A. R. Ainsworth £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Principal, J. H. Burrows .....£200 to £500

Architect's Office.

Architect, G. F. N. Clay .....£600 to £900
Assist. Architect, G. E. Kendall .....£400 to £600

Welsh Department.

Permanent Secretary, Percy E. Watkins £1,500
Assistant Secretary, J. E. Talbot .....£1,000 to £1,200
Principal, T. G. Roberts .....£700 to £900
Assistant Principals, A. E. Thomas, £250 to £600 ; H. E. Weston.....£200 to £500

Committies.

Consultative Committee.
Chairman, Sir W. H. Hadow, C.B.E. .....*unpaid*
Secretary R. F. Young (*Principal*) .....£700 to £900

Employment Committee.
Secretary, H. B. Wallis (*Principal*).....£700 to £900

Adult Education Committee, Libraries Committee, and Juvenile Organisations Committee.
Secretary, C. O. G. Douie (*Assistant Principal*) £200 to £500

School Buildings Committee.
Secretary, A. F. Birch-Jones, M.C. (*Assistant Principal*).....£200 to £500

Principal Executive and Clerical Staff.

(*a*) General.

Heads of Sections, W. C. Barber, M.B.E ; F. H. Bate ; L. J. Bayley, £650 to £750 ; E. C. Brewer ; W. G. Lambert ; W. H. R. Light ; A. E. Marshall, M.B.E ; H. C. Tasker ; E. G. Westell, £550 to £700 ; W. T. Fisher .....£500 to £600
Staff Clerks, E. Biggs ; S. P. Brewer ; A. Brown ; W. W. Cook ; T. W. Eames ; C. E. Fish ; J. F. Freeth ; G. Green ; R. J. Harry, M.B.E. ; P. V. Haynes ; W. T. J. Hickman ; J. S. Jackman ; G. F. A. Jones ; A. C. Kearley ; A. M. Kennett ; J. P. Lloyd ; J. A. Mauger ; W. R. Mills ; R. R. Nichol ; P. Nixon ; W. T. Orme ; W. B. Trethowan .....£400 to £500

(*b*) Finance Staff.

Accountants, G. A. Burling, M.B.E. ; A. R. Cordingley ; C. E. Hain ; J. W. Hughes .....£550 to £700
Assistant Accountants, F. Dark ; T. G. Eagle ; T. Faint ; J. Hook ; W. C. H. Hutchins ; W. J. W. Quick.....£400 to £500

(*c*) Pensions Staff.

Principal Staff Officers, H. E. Down ; W. W. Kennerley ; J. H. Smith, £550 to £700 ; Miss H. F. Morle, M.B.E. .....£450 to £550
Higher Executive Officers, Miss L. E. F. Cornwell, M.B.E. ; Miss M. B. H. Gudgeon ; Miss L. N. C. Mullett ; Miss I. Strevens, M.B.E.....£300 to £400

Inspectorate (England).

Senior Chief Inspector, H. M. Richards, C.B.
Chief Inspectors. A. Abbott, C.B.E. ; F. B. Stead.
Divisional Inspectors, J. J. R. Bridge ; F. W. Cape ; H. J. Dean ; W. J. Gannon ; W. J. Hands, C.B.E. ; A. Harris ; H. T. Holmes, O.B.E. ; F. T. Howard ;

† Also Chief Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.
§ A Senior Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.

J. F. Leaf; H. J. R. Murray; C. J. Phillips; T. W. Phillips; G. R. R. Routh; C. F. Smith; J. Strachan; A. L. Thornton.

Staff Inspectors, A. S. Barnes; H. Davies; S. F. Dufton; J. E. Hales; H. Hartley; A. Kahn; D. A. Macnaughton; A. Morley; J. Owen.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Inspectors, B. S. Cornish; E. F. Davidson; G. A. Turner; E. Wynn-Williams, £550 to £950; A. B. Adams, O.B.E.; H. Alisopp; H. R. V. Ball; W. J. Batchelder; E. F. D. Bloom; C. Boutflower; A. S. Bright; J. L. Brockbank; G. H. Buckle; Hon. B. B. Buckley; E. H. Cartmel, O.B.E.; W. J. Carter; F. W. Chambers, O.B.E.; R. H. Charles; A. H. Cherrill; P. B. Coles; Sir R. C. M. Curtis, Bart.; J. J. Draper; A. H. Dunn; H. Firth; K. B. D. Forbes; E. Glasgow; P. L. Gray; J. F. M. Haslam; R. Heath; H. A. Hinton; C. B. Hunt; C. E. Jackson; H. A. Jenkin, O.B.E.; A. E. Kenney-Herbert; A. T. Kerslake, O.B.E.; P. Lavender; J. Leicester; G. R. H. Loch; J. Macinnes; F. J. Mann, O.B.E.; C. F. Markham; J. Maudsley; A. M. Moore; T. J. M. More, O.B.E.; A. M. Morley; M. C. Morris; F. A. B. Newman; A. F. Norman-Butler, O.B.E.; F. M. Osborne; A. F. Page; W. M. Page, C.B.E.; C. L. J. M. Parkinson; C. D. Pawle; R. O. W. Pemberton; A. N. G. Peters; H. H. Quitter; J. B. Reynish, M.B.E.; C. A. Richardson; E. E. Roberts; J. R. F. Robinson; M. P. Roseveare; J. B. Russell; J. S. Scott; W. Scott; J. A. Shawyer; W. K. Spencer; S. Steele; G. K. Sutherland; H. R. Sweeting; V. Taylor; G. R. Theobald; F. W. Thompson; H. M. Thurston; J. W. Veysey; A. F. Watts; J. H. Whiteley; W. J. G. Winn; L. S. Wood; W. H. Young

£500 to £900

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(see Oversea Settlement Committee, p. 283.)

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The number of Passports issued in 1913 was 12,700; in 1925 the number had increased to 889,981 (including renewals, endorsements, &c.).

Chief Passport Officer, Hubert S. Martin, C.B.E. ..... £750 to £850
Asst. do., James W. Stafford, O.B.E. ..... £550 to £700
Establishment Officer & Accountant, Leslie G. Brown ..... £400 to £500
Staff Officers, R. Bloore; O. J. Hubbert, M.B.E.; H. S. Blank ..... £400 to £500
2nd Div. Clerk, H. Jones ..... £100 to £400
Passport Officer, Liverpool, J. S. Grant ..... £400 to £500

FORESTRY COMMISSION,
22 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1

The Forestry Commissioners were appointed under the Forestry Act (1919), and were created a Body Corporate in April 1920. The Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation and the production and supply of timber in Great Britain. The Act transferred to the Commissioners the powers and duties of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, in relation to forestry, and also the powers of those Departments under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 and 1907, so far as those powers relate to insects or pests destructive only to forest trees and timber. The Forestry Act, 1923 provided for the transfer of the Crown Woods and Forests to the Commissioners; it also cancelled the condition of repayment to which grants in respect of afforestation were subject under the Act of 1919.

The net estimated expenditure on forestry operations, &c., for the year 1926 was £460,800. The area planted by the Commissioners exceeds 71,000 acres; the programme for the 1926-27 season is 22,600 acres.

Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Lord Lovat, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Commissioners, Right Hon Sir Francis Dyke Acland, Bt.; Rt. Hon. Lord Clinton; Sir Leolin Forestier-Walker, K.B.E., M.P.; Sir Hugh Murray, C.I.E., C.B.E.; R. Robinson, O.B.E.; Walter R. Smith; Col. W. Steuart-Fothringham.
Assistant Commissioners, H. A. Pritchard, O.B.E. (*England and Wales*, 1, Whitehall, S.W. 1); John Sutherland, C.B.E. (*Scotland*, 25, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh).
Secretary, A. G. Herbert, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY,
17 North Audley Street, W. 1.

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Acts, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific

Societies Act, the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, and a great number of local and personal Acts. Under the Industrial Assurance Act, 1923, the Chief Registrar is charged with various powers and duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies, and in that capacity is styled the Industrial Assurance Commissioner.

Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner, G. Stuart Robertson, K.C. £2,000
Private Sec., G. H. Cooper.
Assistant Registrar and Deputy Industrial Assurance Commissioner, John Fox, O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Registrar, Digby L. F. Koe ..... £850 to £1,000
Principal Legal Assistant, M. A. Mackinnon, M.C. ..... £550 to £700

Heads of Branches.

Legal, H. P. Harker ..... £550 to £700
Industrial Assurance, B. K. White ..... £550 to £700
Returns and Reports, H. C. Souter, I.S.O. £700
Estab. and Accounts, F. W. Roberts ..... £500 to £600
Registers of Records, T. F. Dunning ..... £500 to £600

SCOTTISH REGISTRY OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES,

19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh.

Registrar, Chilton L. Addison Smith, O.B.E., W.S.
Chief Asst. and Head of Rules Branch, R. Addison Smith.
Head of Returns and Statistics Branch, H. A. Bakewell.
Head of Registration Branch, George Forsyth.

THE GOVERNMENT ACTUARY,

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Government Actuary, Sir A. W. Watson, K.C.B. £2,500
Private Sec., G. C. Turner.
Deputy do., G. S. W. Epps, C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Actuaries, S. J. H. W. Allin, C.B.E. (*Acting Secretary*); J. G. Kyd ..... £850 to £1,000
Actuaries, J. Buchanan; G. Gillies; F. N. Harvey; C. W. S. Jamieson; W. R. Jarman; D. A. Porteous ..... £650 to £800
Assistant Actuaries, W. T. C. Blake; R. R. Brodie; P. G. Brown; S. P. Brown; W. G. Craig; H. Freeman; O. C. J. Klagge; M. B. Knowles; G. H. Maddex; A. W. Marshall; F. A. A. Menzler; G. D. Stockman ..... £500 to £650
Staff Clerk, W. Johnson ..... £400 to £500

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY FUND,

Treasury Chambers, S.W. 1.

Instituted in 1908 for the purpose of organizing official hospitality on a regular basis, with a view to the promotion of international goodwill.

Minister, The Viscount Peel, G.B.E.
Secretary, E. E. Beare, C.B.E.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH,

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

This Department was established by the Ministry of Health Act, 1919, to exercise in England and Wales powers with respect to Health and Local Government, and to it were transferred by the Act, subject to certain provisos (a) all the powers and duties of the *Local Government Board*, the *Insurance Commission* and the *Welsh Insurance Commission*; (b) the powers of the *Board of Education* relating to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five, and to the medical inspection and treatment of children and young persons; (c) all the powers of the *Privy Council* and of the Lord President of the Council under the Midwives Acts, 1902 and 1918, and the powers hitherto exercised by the Secretary of State under Part I of the Children Act, 1908. There may also be transferred to the Minister certain specified powers and any other powers and duties in England and Wales of any Government Department which appear to relate to matters affecting or incidental to the health of the people.

Minister, Rt. Hon. Arthur Neville Chamberlain, M.P. £5,000
Private Secretary, Douglas Veale £200
Assistant do., P. N. R. Butcher £200
Parly. do., Capt. W. Brass, M.C. ..... *unp.*
Parliamentary Secretary, Sir H. Kingsley Wood, M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, A. N. Rucker £150
Parly do., Capt. D. W. Gunston, M.C., M.P. ..... *unp.*
Secretary, Sir Arthur Robinson, K.C.B., C.B.E. £3,000
Private Secretary, T. H. Sheepshanks £150
Deputy Secretary, E. R. Forber, C.B., C.B.E. £2,200
Private Secretary, D. C. L. Wood £100
Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D., Hon. D.C.L., F.R.C.P. £2,200
Private Secretary, P. P. Cooper £100
Solicitor and Legal Adviser, E. J. Maude ..... £1,500 to £1,800
Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance and Accountant General, E. J. Strohmenger, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Director of Establishments, H. A. Leggett, C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Assistant Secretaries, L. G. Brock, C.B.; I. G. Gibbon, C.B.E.; S. P. Vivian, C.B. (*also Registrar General*) ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Director of Establishments, M. Heseltine, C.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, R. B. Cross, O.B.E.; H. W. S. Francis, O.B.E.; A. B. Maclachan; E. H. Rhodes, O.B.E.; E. Tudor Owen, O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, P. Barter; J. N. Beckett; R. H. Crooke; J. N. Dark; C. B. R. Ellis; W. R. Frazer, O.B.E.; H. H. George, M.C.; E. S. Hill; L. Infield, O.B.E.; R. H. Keenlyside, O.B.E.; T. Lindsay; F. R. Lovett, M.B.E.; E. D. Macgregor; F. C. Marchbank; M. Ide de Montmorency, O.B.E.; E. F. C. Mosse; E. H. Phillips, O.B.E.; W. A. Ross; A. N. C. Shelley; R. J. Simpson; F. Slator; R. Stanton; H. H. Turner; L. N. Ure; D. Veale; J. C. Wrigley, £700 to £900; and Miss Z. L. Puxley, O.B.E. ..... £600 to £750
First Class Clerk (Old Establishment), C. E. Royds. ..... £550 to £650
Assistant Principals, I. F. Armer; A. R. Butcher; A. E. H. Goddard; S. F. S. Hearder; J. S. Henderson; W. H. Howes (*acting*); H. S. Hunter; A. E. Joll; C. R. Kerwood; A. M. Legge; G. C. North, M.C.; W. J. Peete; G. N. Pell; A. N. Rucker; E. C. H. Salmon, M.C.; T. H. Sheepshanks; E. J. G. Titterington, M.B.E.; D. C. L. Ward, £200 to £500; Miss E. M. Russell Smith ..... £200 to £400
Statistical Officer, G. W. B. McLeod £850

Insurance Department.

Controller, Sir W. S. Kinnear, K.B.E. £2,800
Deputy Controllers, E. Hackforth; J. M. Hendrie ..... £1,200 to £2,200
Heads of Branches, J. G. Bell; G. S. Mackay (*acting*); A. W. Neville; R. J. Smith, O.B.E. (*acting*) ..... £850 to £1,000
Superintending Clerks, H. K. Ainsworth (*acting*); H. W. Anderson (*acting*); W. Bartholomew, M.B.E.; C. E. Brackenbury; R. Clark-Turner; C. E. Coward; J. C. Dixon; A. Elms; R. T. Hogg; F. A. Hughes; A. P. Jones; E. H. C. Newby (*acting*); R. A. Nurse; J. Poyser, O.B.E.; P. N. Russell, M.C.; G. C. Smallwood, O.B.E.; R. J. Smith; E. Wilmer ..... £550 to £700; Miss M. Polson (*acting*) ..... £450 to £550
First Class Clerks, W. T. Begley; E. B. Bein; C. J. Bentley; H. W. Blunt; W. H. Boucher, M.B.E. (*acting*); T. Clark; P. P. Cooper; K. Curtis; A. J. F. Daniell, M.C.; J. D. F. C. M. Donohue; F. N. Evans; J. W. Evans; A. Gibb, M.B.E.; H. S. Hamilton; H. N. Howorth; E. H. Kelly; W. Kennedy, M.B.E.; H. G. Kent; J. A. Lawther, M.B.E.; E. C. Moffrey; W. J. H. Murdoch (*acting*); E. J. Price; H. B. Riddle; A. Sharp; T. W. Sissens; H. W. Stockman; W. F. Wackrill, O.B.E.; G. S. C. Wiggins; H. W. V. Williams; A. S. Woolmer; W. P. Wright, £400 to £500; and the Misses N. B. Avent; S. Bambridge; M. Milledge, M.B.E.; E. M. Savill; E. E. Turner, M.B.E. ..... £300 to £400

Accountant-General's Division.

Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance & Accountant-General, E. J. Strohmenger, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Accountant-General, W. G. Hunter, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do., J. Chown; S. H. G. Hughes, C.B.E.; C. J. Maslin, O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Chief Accountants, S. C. Alford (*Acting Assistant Accountant-General*); R. F. James, O.B.E. £700 to £800
Accountants, C. J. Allen, M.B.E.; F. N. Bath; B. J. S. Brown; A. H. Carter; H. C. Chatfield; I. P. Crowther; A. Gray; G. W. Jeffery; T. A. Rigden;

* Also acts as Secretary to Consultative Councils.

W. C. Stewart, O. M. Smith; J. L. Watson, £550 to £700; and Miss J. Borthwick, O.B.E. ...£450 to £550
Assistant Accountants, F. J. Bonham; W. Buttrum; A. B. Carpenter; G. H. Clark; V. H. Coleman; G. E. Danbury; J. E. Elmes; R. H. Farrell; F. W. Fowkes; W. Hampson; F. J. Harris; H. Jerwood; D. C. Lamont; H. Lemon; H. B. Lidstone; P. C. Marks; F. Noble; G. Paterson; M. J. Posener; D. Reid; W. Rowbotham; J. H. E. Saunders; K. Simpkin; C. A. Thorogood; W. T. L. Tough, £400 to £500; and Miss H. F. Butler .....£300 to £400

Establishment and Intelligence Division.

Director of Establishments, H. A. Leggett, C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do. (and Secretary to Consultative Councils,) M. Roseltine, C.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal, L. N. Ure ..... £700 to £900
Head of Foreign Intelligence Branch, C. M. Harris, O.B.E. ..... £600 to £800
Superintending Clerks, S. A. Bailey, M.B.E.; W. T. Fitzgerald ..... £550 to £700
First Class Clerks, A. W. Holloway, M.B.E.; W. B. Thomas, £400 to £500; and Miss E. M. Beaver, M.B.E. ..... £300 to £400

Old Age Pensions Branch.

Superintending Clerk, G. E. Danbury (*acting*) ..... £550 to £700
First Class Clerks, F. Boadella; R. J. Harrison; W. Smith ..... £400 to £500

Medical Staff.

Chief Medical Officer, Sir G. Newman, K.C.B., M.D., Hon. D.C.L., F.R.C.P. £2,200
Senior Medical Officers, Sir G. S. Buchanan, C.B., M.D.; Dame Janet M. Campbell, D.B.E., M.D., M.S.; T. H. Coutts, C.B., M.D.; H. A. Macewen, D.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.E.; A. W. J. MacFadden, C.B., M.B.; J. Smith-Whitaker, M.R.C.S. ..... £1,200 to £1,400
Medical Officers, E. W. Adams, O.B.E., M.D.; M. B. Arnold, M.D.; Miss Isabella D. Cameron, M.D.; J. P. Candler, M.D.; T. Carnwath, D.S.O., M.B.; J. E. Chapman, M.R.C.S.; Miss Emilie C. Creaser, M.B.; A. Eastwood, M.D.; J. A. Glover, O.B.E., M.D.; M. Greenwood, M.B., F.R.C.P.; F. Griffith, M.D.; J. M. Hamill, O.B.E., M.D.; G. C. Hancock, C.B.E., M.R.C.S.; Mrs. M. C. Hogarth, M.B.; J. R. Hutchinson, M.D.; Lieut.-Col. S. P. James, M.D.; A. A. Jubb, M.D.; W. A. Lethem, M.C., M.D.; J. Spencer Low, C.B.E., M.B.; G. F. McCleary, M.D.; M. D. Mackenzie, M.D.; A. S. MacNalty, M.D., M.R.C.P.; A. Machpall, M.D., C.M., F.R.F.P.S. (*Inspector of Anatomy*); E. P. Manby, M.D.; M. T. Morgan, M.C., M.B.; A. T. Parsons, M.R.C.S.; J. Pearse, V.D., M.D.; A. E. Quine, M.B., D.P.H., F.R.C.S.; H. M. Richards, M.D.; W. M. Scott, M.D.; F. R. Seymour, M.D.; W. V. Shaw, O.B.E., M.D.; A. B. Smallman, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D.; P. G. Stock, C.B., C.B.E., M.B., Hon. F.R.C.S. (ed.); E. L. Sturdee, O.B.E., M.R.C.S.; Miss Jane H. Turnbull, O.B.E., M.D.; S. W. Wheaton, M.D., F.R.C.P.; Lieut.-Col. E. Williamson, F.R.C.S.; G. W. Nicholas Williams, O.B.E., M.C., Ph.D., F.I.C.; D. J. Williamson, M.D.; O. K. Wright, M.B., M.R.C.S.; W. P. Yetts, O.B.E., M.R.C.S. ..... £600 to £1,200
Divisional Medical Officers (Outdoor), R. E. Crosse, M.R.C.S.; W. Davidson, M.B.; A. Fulton, M.B.; H. J. Neilson, C.B.E., M.D. £1,600
Regional Medical Officers, G. Ashton, M.D., M.R.C.P.; F. J. Blackley, M.D.; S. A. Bonter, M.D.; T. M. Carter, O.B.E., M.B.; W. Duncan, O.B.E., M.B.; J. M. Duncanson, M.B.; G. W. Eustace, M.C., M.D.; R. A. J. Harper, M.D.; A. Heath, M.D., F.R.C.S.; C. H. Lindsay, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.; A. Linnell, M.R.C.S.; B. W. Martin, M.B.; M. G. McElligott, F.R.C.S.; D. G. Newton, M.B., F.R.C.S.; J. Orton, M.D.; R. Paterson, M.B.; B.A. Richmond, M.D.; W. Rigby, M.B.; A. R. Roche, M.C., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; J. Dill Russell, M.B., F.R.C.S.; H. L. Rutter, M.B., F.R.C.S.; T. M. Selby, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.; M. R. Taylor, M.R.C.S.; F. B. Thornton, M.B.; W. Webster, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.; H. A. Whitcombe, M.B., Ch.B.; E. H. Willock, M.R.C.S.; C. Rawdon Wood, M.D.; R. T. Worthington, M.B. ..... £3,000 to £2,400
Medical Officer (tempy.), Brevet.-Col. L. W. Harrison, D.S.O., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P. (ad.) £1,500
Deputy Regional Medical Officers, G. C. Adeney, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; A. L. Dykes, M.D., D.P.H.; W. D. Hopkins, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; W. McKendrick, M.B., Ch.B.; E. Martin, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.; W. J. F. Mayne, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.; C. Meiras, M.B., B.S.; P. K. Muspratt, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.; A. V. Poyser, M.D.; G. F. Randall, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; P. A. Reckless, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; R. E. Whitting, M.C., M.D., B.Ch. ..... £800 to £1,100
Women Inspectors, Miss E. M. Burnside, O.B.E.; Miss E. G. Colles; Miss B. W. Evans; Mrs. M. O. Gordon; Miss M. Hobbs; Miss M. K. Lees, M.B.E.; Miss T. Montagnon; Miss J. F. O'Brien; Miss M. A. Quinlan; and Miss E. Humphreys Roberts ..... £450 to £400
Government Lymph Establishment.
Colindale Avenue, The Hyde, N.W. 9.
Bacteriologist for Glycerinated Calf Lymph, F. R. Blaxall, M.D. £900
Asst. Bacteriologist, H. S. Fremlin, M.R.C.S. ..... £300 to £450

Legal Branch.

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, E. J. Maude ..... £2,500 to £2,800
Asst. Solicitors, H. J. Comyns; G. R. Hill ..... £1,000 to £2,000
Chief Clerks, L. G. Dawson; H. C. Talbot ..... £750 to £900
Asst. Chief Clerks, R. C. S. Ashworth; F. A. Curle; J. F. Hall ..... £550 to £700
Professional Clerks, E. Dupree; K. O. Roberts-Wray; R. T. Saffell ..... £300 to £500

Inspectorate.

Chief General Inspector, A. B. Lowry, C.B. £1,200
General Inspectors, N. B. Batterbury (*acting*); W. D. Bushell; R. H. A. G. Duff; W. P. Elias; J. Evans; A. G. Hayward, M.C., O.B.E.; H. K. Nisbet, O.B.E.; J. S. Oxley, C.B.E.; C. F. Roundell, C.B.E.; G. R. Snowden; W. J. T. Turton, O.B.E. ...£700 to £1,000
Asst. Gen. Inspectors, E. C. Blight; A. P. Hughes Gibb, O.B.E.; J. J. Scott (*acting*), £200 to £500; and Miss L. W. Wamsley ..... £300 to £400
Chief Inspector Alkali, etc., Works, T. L. Bailey, Ph.D., F.I.C. £1,000
Inspectors Alkali, etc., Works, A. C. Carter, F.I.C.; W. A. Damon, F.I.C.; E. M. Fletcher; R. D. Littlefield, F.I.C.; J. Picken, A.I.C.; F. N. Sutton, F.I.C. ..... £500 to £800
Chief Inspector, Insurance, E. G. Bearn £1,200
Chief Woman Inspector, Insurance, Miss M. M. A. Ward ..... £600 to £700
Deputy Chief Inspector, Insurance, H. W. Bromby ..... £850 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Woman Inspector, Insurance, Miss E. G. Woodgate ..... £450 to £550
Divisional Inspectors, Insurance, P. R. T. Ashton; G. W. Brake; F. N. Curtis-Bennett, C.V.O.; T. A. Brook; C. H. J. Garland, I.S.O.; W. T. Ivimey; S. M. Jessop; A. Mason; F. J. Matheson; J. J. Moynihan; A. C. Scott (*acting*); W. F. Shinn; H. L. P. West, O.B.E.; P. C. Wheeler ...£650 to £800
Inspectors (Men), J. Addy; F. B. Alcock; W. W. Andrew; G. H. Barson; H. F. Bridel; T. Bright; F. C. Brook; J. Brunton; F. Bryan, M.B.; L. E. Buncher; N. Cheesman; W. R. C. Clarke; F. H. Comfort; W. J. Dawe; A. H. Eady; T. M. Evans; A. W. Facer (*acting*); C. W. Fisher; J. S. Fisher; A. W. Fraser; C. W. Gaiger; T. A. Galley; W. H. Garner; G. E. Gladstone; C. H. F. Gordon; H. T. Griffith; J. S. W. Grose; T. E. Halstead; A. B. Hickford; E. Holmes; O. W. Holstius; A. J. Langridge; P. J. Lathan, O.B.E.; S. J. Long; A. Macfarlane, O.B.E.; F. G. Mackereth; J. N. P. Mackie; A. J. Mayhew. W. Milledge; W. H. Murray; J. H. Needham; A. L. Newell; E. R. Northrop; J. M. J. O'Gara; L. J. Organ; C. A. Reading; G. M. Robinson; R. Rowlatt; R. T. Rowntree; A. W. Scott; J. H. Sinkinson; A. Six-smith; F. Smith; W. E. Varnals; R. N. Watson; A. T. J. Watson; W. Williams; G. E. Wright ...£500 to £600
Inspectors (Women), The Misses J. J. Brown; M. Carey; E. B. Carter; E. M. Cohen; M. M. Dalgilish; E. M. Gardner; M. H. Hartland; C. S. Howse; D. M. Jennings; M. D. Jesse; A. K. Leach; A. Ledwich; F. A. McCleverty; E. J. D. Morrison; A. E. Otter; E. E. Page; E. G. Roe; B. S. Whitehouse .....£400 to £500
Inspector under Canal Boats Acts, O. J. Llewellyn £600

Inspectors of Welfare of the Blind, W. H. Thurman £500 to £700; Miss W. Brimhall .....£350 to £550
Public Cleansing and Salvage Inspector, J. C. Dawes, O.B.E., M.I.MECH.E.....£400 to £800
Pharmacist, R. D. Hutchinson.....£350 to £500

Engineering Staff.

Chief Engineering Inspr., E. A. Sandford Fawcett, C.B., M.INST.C.E. £1,450
Deputy do., R. G. Hetherington, O.B.E., M.INST.C.E. £1,300
Engineering Inspectors, H. E. Byrne, M.INST.C.E.; R. C. Cox, M.INST.C.E.; W. M. Cross, M.INST.C.E.; Lt.-Col. F. G. Hill, A.M.INST.C.E.; H. R. Hooper, O.B.E., M.INST.C.E.; J. W. Mason, A.M.INST.C.E.; Maj. G. E. Rhodes, A.M.INST.C.E.; F. O. Stanford, O.B.E., M.INST.C.E.; J. R. Taylor, M.INST.C.E., M.I.MECH.E.; G. H. Thiselton-Dyer, M.INST.C.E.; M. G. Weekes, M.INST.C.E.; Lt.-Col. L. F. Wells, D.S.O., M.I.C.E.; F. G. Williams, A.M.INST.C.E. .....£600 to £1,000
Chemical Inspector, H. T. Calvert, M.B.E., PH.D., F.I.C. .....£600 to £1,000

Audit Staff.

Chief Inspector of Audits, W. S. Wilkinson .....£1,000 to £1,200
Inspector at Headquarters, N. M. Griffiths, O.B.E. (*acts as Deputy to Chief Inspector*) £1,000
Inspectors of Audits, G. W. O. Gibson; E. S. Mills; J. Orchard; A. C. Roberts (*Technical Adviser on Audit matters*); H. D. Roberts; N. C. Simnor £1,000
District Auditors, W. A. Ayton; D. F. Belchamber, O.B.E.; O. E. B. Brigden; R. K. Cowperthwaite; J. W. Crowe; W. D. Easterby; G. L. Gibson; W. Wynne Griffith; W. M. Hunt; C. V. W. Lucas; H. W. Magrath; R. T. L. Parr; W. Robbs; P. T. Turner; A. Q. Twiss; L. P. Walker; E. H. V. Weigall; H. D. Wraith .....£700 to £900
Senior Assistant Auditors, A. Beal, M.C.; *W. L. Brett; *L. M. Burrell; *E. R. M. Castle; *N. Cross; *W. W. Dolby; *J. H. Easton; *H. W. W. Grain; E. C. C. Hamblin; *G. St. J. Hibbert; A. R. H. Hobbs; C. R. H. Hobbs; C. Hughes; W. Maginn; E. J. Miller-Williams; *H. S. Millett; *B. O'Gorman, D.S.O.; W. E. Pitcairn; *B. Snow; *G. G. H. Stone; E. M. Tuke; A. Wilson; W. H. Winter; *R. G. Woodyatt .....£550 to £700
Junior Assistant Auditors, F. C. Baker; O. Barraclough; H. T. R. Bates; A. J. Bridgwater; A. E. M. Coles, M.C.; W. E. Davies; E. F. Davis; C. O. Dean; G. L. Edwards; C. R. Farrow; W. Foord; A. H. Gibbons; E. T. Goddard, M.C.; H. R. S. Godfrey; K. W. Grant; J. Gurney; G. H. Heeley; A. S. Higlett; A. D. Hughes; S. W. Jarvis; J. W. Kimo; F. Lancaster; F. J. Laycock; J. M. Mackenzie; C. H. M. Murphy; C. W. Paddon; W. Parmiter; A. R. Parr; W. F. M. Provis; J. N. Richards; G. L. Russell; G. C. Simpson; J. Standen; T. B. Stead (*acting*); H. E. Stevens; H. L. Stevens; E. Thomas; G. Thompson; A. W. Vale (*acting*); F. D. White £160 to £500; and Miss W. V. Warren .....£160 to £400

Architects, and Housing and Town Planning Technical Staff.

Chief Technical Officer for Building and Town Planning, Raymond Unwin, F.R.I.B.A. £2,000
Chief Town Planning Inspector, G. L. Pepler, F.S.I. £900
Housing and Town Planning Inspectors, H. A. Chapman, F.R.I.B.A.; W. H. Collin; C. H. Eyles, F.S.I.; B. Greenall, A.M.S.I.; E. Leonard, F.S.I.; H. Stewart, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. .....£400 to £700
Architects, H. J. Pearson £500 to £600; A. H. Worsley, A.R.I.B.A.; S. Poynton-Taylor, F.R.I.B.A. .....£400 to £700
Assistant Architect, E. Hardwick-Terry, F.R.I.B.A. .....£250 to £350

General Staff.

Senior Staff Officers, F. Adams; W. G. Gillings; H. Hall, M.B.E.; E. Laws, M.B.E.; R. Magowan; A. W. Mason; F. Mayes; F. J. Ogden; A. T. Page; C. S. Smith .....£500 to £600
First Class Clerks and Staff Clerks, H. G. Allum, M.B.E.; S. C. Barham; G. I. V. Basford; C. J. Bayley; J. H. Biddle; H. M. Bright; A. H. Catling; A. Coates; A. J. Cole; C. M. Cordingley; R. Daly; P. Davenport; L. J. Harding; V. L. Harkness; F. C. Harrop; T. M. F. Hawthorne; A. Jones; A. E. Keech; W. H. M. Kirk; A. Lewcock; J. A. H. Macfarlane, M.B.E.; W. Mackenzie; R. O. Morris; H. J. Pearman; M. B. Percy; E. W. Pickering; F. G. Rydon (*acting*); H. H. Sersale; L. W. Shubrook; A. Topping; W. M. Wilson, M.B.E.; C. R. Young, M.B.E. .....£400 to £600
Controller of Typists, Miss A. Howard, M.B.E. .....£300 to £400

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH.

City Hall, Cardiff; Telephone—Cardiff 3988.

Chairman, Sir Thomas Hughes £1,500
Members, J. Rowland, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (*Deputy Controller of Insurance*); D. Llewellyn-Williams, M.C., B.C.S. (*Medical Member*), £1,000 to £1,200; Howell E. James (*Secretary*)* £1,000
Assistant Secretaries, Lewis Evans; W. G. Hayward; J. Haydn Jones (*acting*) (*Public Health*) .....£550 to £700
Chief Accountant, J. C. Morgan .....£700 to £850
Accountant, D. Emlyn Jones .....£550 to £700
Legal Adviser, A. M. Bulloch .....£500 to £700
Superintending Clerk, J. Owain Evans, C.B.E. .....£550 to £700
First Class Clerks, C. Beckworth (*acting*); W. Bickle (*acting*); W. L. Jones; D. A. Lewis; T. A. Morgan; J. R. Price; F. W. Roach (*acting*); D. J. Roberts; T. L. Roberts (*acting*); A. T. Thomas; W. Thomas; P. M. Williams .....£400 to £500
Medical Officers, R. Bruce Low, M.B.C.S.; T. W. Wade, M.D.; Laura W. Pugh, M.B., CH.B. .....£600 to £1,100
Regional Medical Officers, E. Parry Evans, M.D.; John Evans, D.S.O., M.D.; T. R. Llewellyn, M.R.C.S. .....£1,000 to £1,400
Deputy Regional Medical Officer, H. Collin Davies, M.D. .....£800 to £1,100

Outdoor Staff (Insurance).

Chief Inspector, R. Trefor Williams, M.B.E. .....£650 to £800
Deputy Chief Inspector, D. Ellis Thomas £500 to £600
Inspectors (*Men*), D. G. Evans; Evan Evans; J. Handel Jones; J. T. Williams; Silas Williams, £500 to £600; (*Women*), Sarah Evans £400 to £500

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE JOINT COMMITTEE.

Members, The Minister of Health; The Secretary of State for Scotland; The Minister of Labour for Northern Ireland; and Sir Leolin Forestier-Walker, K.B.E., M.P.
Deputies, Sir W. S. Kinnear, K.B.E.; Sir J. Leishman; H. Conacher; Sir T. Hughes.
Joint Financial Advisers, Sir A. W. Watson, K.C.B., and E. J. Strohmenger, C.B.
Medical Adviser, J. Smith-Whitaker, M.R.C.S.
Secretary, W. F. Wackrill, O.B.E.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

(ENGLAND AND WALES),
Somerset House, W.C. 2.

The Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1522, but the Statutes concerning registration are of a comparatively modern date, and were consolidated by 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. The Registrar-General was appointed in 1836, his work being enormously increased by the Act of 1874, which made registration compulsory in England and Wales. The Registrar-General is responsible for the taking of the Census and the preparation of the Census Returns. He also under takes the verification of claims by applicants for Old Age, Widows, &c., and War Pensions. The expenses of the Office for 1926-27 were estimated at £124,350. The estimate of receipts from fees for the same period is £24,000.

Quarterly Statistics.—In the Registrar-General's report for the June quarter of 1926, the estimated birth rate is given as 18·7 per 2,000, which is 0·6 per 1,000 below that recorded in the corresponding quarter of 1925, this being the lowest birth rate recorded in any second quarter except during the war years 1917-1919. The estimated death rate was 11·7 per 1,000, this being equal to the rate recorded during the second quarter of last year. The natural increase of population for the June quarter, 1926, by excess of births over deaths was 67,637, as

* Also acts as Secretary to Welsh Consultative Council.

* District Auditors on Old Establishment.

against 82,720, 72,850 and 73,707 in the second quarters of 1923, 1924 and 1925 respectively. The number of persons married in the March quarter of 1926 was 92,336, a decrease of 61,752 compared with the number of the preceding quarter, and 34 less than that in the corresponding quarter of 1925. The number corresponds to an annual rate of 9·6 per 1,000 of the estimated mid-year population.

Registrar-General, S. P. Vivian, C.B.
(*See* Ministry of Health)

Private Sec., W. A. Smoker.

Assistant Registrars-General, F. Bendle; W. L. Rind ..... £850 to £1,000

Professional Officers, T. H. C. Stevenson, M.D., C.M.G. (£1,000); V. P. A. Derrick (£600 to £800); A. J. Thompson ..... £400 to £500

Superintending Clerks, G. V. Howell, O.B.E.; C. H. Martin; C. M. Watts, O.B.E. £550 to £700; R. A. Mead ..... £500 to £600

Inspectors of Registration, W. O. D. Jones; J. W. Reading, M.B.E.; T. A. Saunders, M.B.E. £400 to £500

Staff Officers, W. F. Cook, M.B.E.; H. C. Eason; A. B. Garrard; T. J. Dowden; A. W. Handley; F. Walton; G. H. Trinder; E. C. Davies (*acting*)..£400 to £500

THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

(Lunacy and Mental Deficiency.)

66 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. (£647,817).

Chairman, Sir F. J. Willis, K.B.E., C.B. £1,800

Private Secretary, H. J. Clarke £100

Unpaid Commissioners, Sir Leolin Forestier Walker, K.B.E., M.P.; Sir Marriott Cooke, K.B.E., M.B.; Miss R. Darwin.

Paid Commissioners, S. J. Fraser Macleod, K.C.; Lt.-Col. B. T. Hodgson, C.M.G.; C. H. Bond, C.B.E., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P.; each £1,500; A. Rotherham, M.B.; Hon. H. J. Bailey Mills; E. F. Pinsent, C.B.E.; each £1,200 to £1,500; R. Cunyngham Brown, C.B.E., M.D. (*temp.*) £1,200

Secretary, O. E. Dickinson £1,000

Inspectors, A. E. Evans, M.B., B.Sc.; S. E. Gill, M.D.; E. O. Lewis, D.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
each £500 to £800

Woman Inspector, Miss C. Landon ..... £400 to £650

Architect, J. Kirkland, F.R.I.B.A. £800

Assist. Architect, F. C. Webster, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., D.S.I. ..... £250 to £400

Superintending Clerks, W. E. J. Cardy, M.B.E.; F. J. Caswell; W. Fairley, M.B.E. ..... each £550 to £700

Staff Officers, F. Chanter; W. H. S. Rose; G. F. Williams ..... each £400 to £500

First Division Clerk (*Old Establishment*), A. J. Pearce, D.S.O. ..... £150 to £500

SCOTTISH BOARD OF HEALTH.

125 George Street, 121A Princes Street, and Grassmarket, Edinburgh.

Estimates, 1926-7, £2,728,345, of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £183,375.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bt., D.S.O., M.P., Secretary of state for Scotland (*ex officio*).

Vice-President, Maj. W. E. Elliot, M.C., M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Scotland (*ex officio*) £1,200

Chairman, Ewan F. Macpherson, C.B. £1,800

Members, Sir James Leishman (£1,800); Sir Leslie Mackenzie, M.D., LL.D. (£1,400); Miss M. Ritson £1,000 to £1,200

Secretary, J. Jeffrey ..... £850 to £1,000

Director of Housing, J. L. Jack, F.R.S.E. £1,200

Housing Secretary, W. Kinna, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £900

Principal Assist. Sec., H. L. F. Fraser, LL.B. £700 to £900

Assistant Secs., A. J. Bain; A. Small; P. Taylor; G. W. Wight ..... £550 to £700

Establishment Officer, A. Oliphant ..... £600 to £700

Assistant Director of Housing, J. Brough £550 to £650

Chief Accountant, J. Stewart Seggie, C.A. £700 to £900

Asst. Accountant, T. A. Mowat, C.A. ..... £550 to £700

Solicitor, J. M. Vallance, W.S. ..... £700 to £900

Asst. Solicitor, D. Gerrand ..... £400 to £500

Medical Officers, L. D. Cruickshank, M.D.; G. M. Cullen, M.D.; T. F. Dewar, C.B., M.D.; F. Dittmar, M.D.; Charlotte A. Douglas, M.D.; G. R. Leighton, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.E.; A. Shearer, M.B.; E. Watt, M.D. ..... £500 to £800

Chief Engineer and Housing Commissioner, D. Ronald, M.Inst.C.E. ..... £700 to £900

Principal Architects and Housing Commissioners, J. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A.; G. D. McNiven, F.R.I.B.A. ..... £600 to £800

General Superintendents of Poor, M. Beaton; C. C. Ellis; G. A. Mackay; A. B. Millar ..£400 to £700

Chief Inspector, Insurance, J. W. Peck, C.B. £850 to £1,000

Deputy do., J. E. Highton ..... £650 to £800

Chief Inspector of Alkali Works and River Pollution, J. W. Young, B.Sc. ..... £600 to £900

Insp. of Public Cleansing and Salvage, T. B. Crookes £350 to £500

District Medical Officers, R. Buchanan, M.B.; A. M. McIntosh, C.M.G., M.B., £1,000 to £1,400; J. Gilmour, M.B.; J. Jeffrey, M.B.; T. D. Kennedy, M.B.; J. M. Young, M.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL,

25 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.

Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Arthur Rose, D.S.O. (*Chairman*) ..... *unp.*

Legal Commissioners, Sheriff J. R. N. Macphail, K.C.; and a vacancy ..... *unp.*

Medical Commissioners, Hamilton C. Marr, M.D. (£1,300); J. P. Sturrock, M.D. £1,000

Deputy Commissioners, H. F. Watson, M.D., F.R.S.E., £600; Kate Fraser, M.D., £600; George H. H. Gibson, D.S.O., M.D. £600

Secretary, A. D. Wood, J.P. £700

H.M. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE, Edinburgh.

Lord Clerk Register, The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T.

GENERAL RECORD DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Keeper, G. A. J. Lee, W.S. £850

Curator, William Angus ..... £500 to £600

First Class Clerks, R. H. Lindsay; John Duff; H. M. Paton ..... £300 to £475

General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Registrar-General, James Craufurd Dunlop, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Secretary, A. Froude.

Senior Clerk, J. C. Fyfe.

Registration Examiners, J. Ross; J. J. Blyth; J. J. Cossar; J. Tupman; J. C. Young.

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1782, the duties having previously been assigned to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, and also Southern Europe. By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the Offices, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business, and until 1794 War business also. In 1801 the Colonial business was also removed. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure, and the channel of communication with the Sovereign, and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace, the enforcement of rules made for the internal well-being of the community, and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bt., M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., A. Maxwell, C.B.

Asst. Private Sec., A. S. Hinshelwood.

Ceremonial and Reception Secretary to Secretary of State, H. R. Boyd, C.V.O., C.B.E.

Parliamentary do., Lord Erskine, M.P. ..... *unp.*

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, G.C.B., £3,000

Private Sec., F. A. Newsam, M.C.

Parliamentary, Capt. Douglas H. Hacking, O.B.E., M.P. £1,500

Private Sec., J. C. MacIver.

Assistant (*Legal*), Sir Ernley Blackwell, K.C.B., £2,200;

Permanent Deputy, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, K.C.B. £2,800

Principal Asst. Secretary, Sir J. Pedder, K.B.E., C.B. £2,200 to £2,500

Assistant Secretaries, A. J. Eagleston, C.V.O.; R. R. Bannatyne, C.B.; S. W. Harris, C.B., C.V.O.; A. L.

Dixon, C.B., C.B.E.; A. Maxwell, C.B.; J. F. Henderson*..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, C. G. Markbreiter, C.B.E.; A. Locke, C.B.E.; H. R. Scott; C. D. C. Robinson; M. H. Whitelegge; A. Crapper; W. C. Platt, O.B.E.; Sir Ernest W. E. Holderness, Bt. (£700 to £900); W. G. Allen; F. C. Johnson; G. R. A. Buckland; H. H. C. Prestige; F. A. Newsam, M.C.; & M. Martin-Jones§ ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, L. N. B. Odgers M.C.; J. H. Burrell; J. C. Maclver; A. Hinshelwood; C. B. McAlpine; A. D. Hutchinson; R. F. Bicknell; S. Hoare; G. D. Kirwan, M.C.; G. F. Porter; W. H. Coles, B.S.O.; N. C. Brook; H. A. Strutt; C. P. Hill; S. J. Baker§ ..... £200 to £500
Assistant Legal Advisers, Sir J. F. E. Williams, C.B.E., K.C.,* £900 to £1,000; O. F. Dowson, O.B.E. (*temp.*), £1,100; C. M. Knowles, LL.B..... £550 to £700
Staff Officers (Administrative), B. J. Reynolds; E. Field ..... £400 to £500
Clerk of Accounts, A. Whitley ..... £550 to £700
Assistant do., L. C. Labram ..... £400 to £500
Supt. of Statistical Branch, W. J. Farrant, I.S.O. ..... £550 to £650
Supt. of Registry, A. H. May..... £400 to £500
Principal Staff Officer, Factory Dept., W. Gaskell ..... £400 to £500
Clerk for Factory Statistics, L. W. Thomas, I.S.O. ..... £400 to £500
Chief Clerk, Children's Branch, E. J. Metters ..... £400 to £500
Sub-Accountant, do., W. A. Hermon ..... £500 to £600
Chief Clerk (B Division), S. W. Drinkwater, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500
Chief Clerk (Aliens Branch), W. W. J. Burton, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500
Official Analysts, J. Webster, F.I.C., and G. Roche Lynch, M.B., M.R.C.S., St. Mary's Hospital, W. 2.

Factory Department, Home Office.

In 1924 there were 3,309,662 males and 1,686,006 females employed in factories in the United Kingdom, a total of 4,995,668; in 1924 the numbers were (excluding Ireland) 3,467,865 males and 1,780,656 females, a total of 5,242,521. In 1924 there were 169,723 accidents in the factories of the United Kingdom (excluding Ireland), of which 966 were fatal.

H.M. Chief Inspector, Sir Gerald Bellhouse, C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Dep. Chief Inspectors, Home Office, J. Jackson, O.B.E., £1,000; H. J. Wilson, O.B.E., £900; and Miss H. Martindale, O.B.E. ..... £750 to £850
H.M. Superintending Inspectors, W. Williams, *London*; J. H. Rogers, *Bristol*; C. F. Wright, O.B.E., *Leeds*; E. F. May, *Manchester*; T. Brown, *Glasgow*; E. A. R. Werner, O.B.E., *Birmingham*; John Law, *Sheffield*; W. Buchan, *Liverpool*; G. S. Taylor, O.B.E., *London*, £600 to £800 (three), and £750 to £850; Miss E. J. Slocock, *Leicester* ..... £550 to £700
Medical Inspectors, Sir T. M. Legge, C.B.E., M.D., £1,200; J. C. Bridge, F.R.C.S.Ed., *Home Office*; S. M. Henry, M.D., *Manchester*; E. L. Middleton, M.D., *Glasgow*; Miss S. G. Overton, M.B., *Home Office* £600 to £900
Electrical Inspectors, G. S. Ram, O.B.E., M.I.E.E., £600 to £800; H. W. Swann, A.M.I.E.E., *Home Office*; W. Brown, A.M.I.E.E., *Leeds*; A. L. Tackley, A.M.I.E.E., *Birmingham*; A. J. McColgan, A.M.I.E.E., *Glasgow* ..... £400 to £650
Engineering Inspectors, L. Ward, O.B.E., £600 to £800; L. C. McNair, C. W. Price, E. L. Macklin, O.B.E., F. E. Pollard, M.B.E., *Home Office*..... £400 to £650
H.M. Inspectors (Class I), G. A. Taylor, *Bradford*; S. Shuter,† *Leeds South*; F. J. Parkes, *Central London*; J. Hilditch,† *Swansea*; T. C. Butler,† *West London*; H. Varney, *South London*; E. V. Clark, *Finsbury*; A. Wolfe,† *Sheffield*; W. B. Lauder, D.S.O., *Glasgow*; H. J. Peacock,† *Liverpool South*; T. C. Taylor,† *Manchester West*; A. F. J. Dunolly, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; W. D. Kirkwood, O.B.E., *Lanarkshire*; W. H. Beverley, *Leicester*; J. Owner, *Bristol*; D. F. Young, *Dundee*; R. Katock, *Gateshead*; J. H. Warren, *Derby*; J. L. Edwards, *Cardiff*; W. F. Ireland, *Wolverhampton*; C. F. R. Johnston, *East London*; E. L. Allhusen, *Edinburgh*; H. W. Younger, *Manchester East*; S. R. Bennett, *Middlesbrough*; G. E. Duckering, O.B.E.,* F. G. Mudford, *Bolton*; G. L. Crampton, *Renfrew*; H. H. C. Thomas, *Preston*; R. U. Shaxby, *South Essex*; A. B. Franklin, *Barrow-in-Furness*; T. Porteus, *Huddersfield*; D. R. Wilson,* W. K. Beard, *Birmingham South*; W. E. Harding, *Preston*; S. Hird, *Stockport*; H. R. Rogers, *Coventry*; G. G. Sumner, *Wakefield*; A. W. Garrett, *Stoke-on-Trent*; P. A. Heath, *Walsall*; H. A. Scott, *Keighley*; C. E. Whitelaw, *Richmond*; H. Topham, M.B.E., *Burnley*; F. W. Hunt, *Hull*; A. B. Eva, *Luton*; C. C. Plumbe, *Rotherham*; M. K. Pedley, *Southampton*; H. Clarke, *Plymouth*; L. D. Hooper, *Worcester*; B. J. Cook, *Blackburn*; A. C. Lowe, *Wigan*; A. Fotheringham, *Newport*; W. H. Mead, *Gloucester*; R. G. Broadhead, *Ayr*; W. Turner, *Reading*; J. S. Young, *Aberdeen*; C. B. Roos, *Maidstone*; H. E. Chasteney, *Liverpool North*; F. W. Sedgwick, *Stirling*; H. A. Hepburn, *Birmingham West*; W. Barrett, *Rochdale*; C. J. Paterson, *Lincoln*; E. M. Rees, *Wrexham*; N. H. Jones, *Halifax*; D. Timothy, *Carmarthen*; J. Whiteside, *Norwich*; C. G. Gates, *Exeter*; H. W. Atkinson, *Cambridge*; D. Menzies, *Brighton*; C. H. Taylor, *Shrewsbury*; G. F. Sedgwick, *Northampton*; W. Abbott, *Ipswich*; E. F. Smith, *West Cheshire*: O. Jenkins, *Western Division*; L. le Couteur, *North Western Division*; T. P. Threlfell, *Oldham*; W. G. Poore, *Croydon*; T. Dymock, *North Eastern Division*; S. H. Makepeace, *East Lancashire Division*; G. P. Barnett, *Southern Division*; W. A. N. Hardwick, *North Midland Division*; H. B. O. Mitchell, *Scotland Division*; B. R. Long, *South Eastern Division*; A. G. Lotinga, *Midland Division*; J. Dean, *North Eastern Division*; W. M. Williams, *Eastern Division* ..... £350 to £550; 28 to £650
Women Deputy Superintending Inspectors, Miss E. Sadler, *London*; Miss I. J. W. Meiklejohn, *Glasgow*; Miss F. I. Taylor,† *Birmingham*; Miss A. M. Ahrons, *Leeds*; Miss I. M. S. Keely, *London*; Miss M. C. Anderson, *Manchester*..... £350 to £550
Women District Inspectors, Miss E. Sanderson, *North-East London*; Hon. Miriam Pease, *North-West London*; Miss A. W. Hastings, *Fife*; Miss A. R. Ewart, *Leeds North*; Miss M. D. E. Dunch, *North London*; Miss E. Macleod, *Nottingham*; Miss L. M. H. Pearson, *Yeovil*; Miss E. M. Bradley, *Ashton-under-Lyne* ..... £350 to £450
Senior Inspector of Textile Particulars, H. Taylor, *Blackburn* ..... £350 to £550
30 *Inspectors (Class II.)* ..... £200 to £350
16 *Women Inspectors*..... £200 to £350
25 *Inspectors' Assistants*..... £250 to £450
Assist. Inspectors of Particulars (4) ..... £150 to £350

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.

In 1922, 54 accidents at Factories and Magazines were reported, causing no deaths; in 1923, there were 66 accidents and 5 deaths; in 1924, 58 accidents and 3 deaths; in 1925, 56 accidents and 7 deaths.

Chief Inspector, Major T. H. Crozier ...£800 to £1,000
Inspectors, Bt. Lt.-Col. R. A. Thomas, C.B.E., £700 to £800; H. E. Watts, M.B.E., Ph.D.; G. Harcourt Gibbs ..... £500 to £800
Assistant Inspector, C. R. Malcolm, I.S.O. £400

Inspector under the Inebriates Acts.

Inspector, W. N. East, M.D.

Aliens Branch, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, Sir W. Haldane Porter, C.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Chief Inspector (Home Office), E. Davies, C.B.E. ..... £750 to £850
Superintending Inspectors, E. N. Cooper, O.B.E., *Western and Northern Division*; F. H. Mugliston, O.B.E., *Eastern Division*..... £600 to £750
Inspectors, C. W. Kennedy, *Liverpool*; F. C. Cook, M.B.E., *London*; J. W. Oldfield, *Newcastle*; R. C. Follett, M.B.E., *Hull*; G. E. Marshall, *Dover*; C. H. Stephens, O.B.E., *Home Office*; (vacancy) *Southampton* ..... £450 to £550

* Lent to another Department.
§ Additional for Irish business.
† Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

Chief Immigration Officers, T. M. Blagg, *London*; B. E. Reeve-Jones, *Hull*; W. R. Perks, *Folkestone*; C. E. Adams, *Plymouth*; W. N. Norris, *Harwich*; F. Stovell, M.B.E., *Southampton*; C. Nethercott, *Dover*; W. S. Chapman, *Liverpool*; F. J. Ralfe, *Newhaven*; L. A. P. Tynn, *Tyne Ports*...£320 to £400
Immigration Officers (80).....£300 to £320
Assistant Immigration Officers (24).....£220 to £200

Inspector under Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920.

Inspector, A. H. Anderson .....£400 to £500
Assistant Inspector, E. R. Thornton .....£300 to £300

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act.

Inspectors, Major J. A. Giles, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (*Home Office*); Lt.-Col. P. S. Lelean, C.B., C.M.G. (*Edinburgh*) £800

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales.

Sir L. Dunning, £750 to £850; Maj.-Gen. Sir L. W. Atcherley, C.M.G., C.V.O. .....£1,000 to £1,200

H.M. Inspectors of the Children's Branch

Home Office, S.W. 1.

Chief Inspector, A. H. Norris, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Inspectors Cl. I., W. H. Bulley, L.S.O.; F. S. Scruby, O.B.E. .....£500 to £800
Inspectors Cl. II., R. Macdonald; W. H. C. Davey .....£300 to £500
Women Inspectors, Miss J. I. Wall (*Lent to League of Nations*), £300 to £500; Miss M. A. Warner (*temp.*) £350
Med. Insp., G. H. Culverwell, M.B., B.Ch. £600 to £700
Woman Medical Inspector (Assistant), Miss A. M. Whitlock, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. .....£400 to £600

Prison Commission, Home Office, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Maurice Lyndham Waller, C.B. £1,500
Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, Alexander Paterson, M.C.; Lt.-Col. J. S. Knox, O.B.E.; G. B. Griffiths, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. .....£1,200 to £1,200
Secretary Inspector, L. W. Fox, M.C. .....£666 to £900
Inspectors, M. H. M. Lamb; Major Goldie-Taubman .....£600 to £900
Medical Inspector, W. N. East, M.D. .....£600 to £900
Surveyor, Lt.-Col. H. S. Rogers, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E. £1,000
Assist. do., T. J. Welsh.....£300 to £400
Chief Clerk, W. T. Hall .....£550 to £700
Controller of Stores and Manufactures, J. J. Maxwell .....£550 to £700
Clerk in charge of Accounts, J. H. Palmer, £550 to £700
Staff Clerks, J. C. Hepworth, W. Smith (*Accounts*); W. H. Waddams (*Secretariat*); J. G. Hollon (*Stores*) .....£400 to £550

State Management Districts.

(Licensing Act, 1921), 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1.

Council.

Presidents, The Secretary of State and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Home Department, and the Secretary of State for Scotland.
Members, Sir John Pedder, K.B.E., C.B., and P. J. G. Rose, C.B. (*Official Representatives*); Sir William Waters Butler, Bt.; S. O. Neville; Sir J. C. G. Sykes, K.C.B.; Sir W. Towle.
Secretary, A. E. Mitchell, O.B.E. .....£750 to £850
Senior Clerks, P. R. Higgins; J. Orbell.....£550 to £700

SCOTTISH PRISON COMMISSION.

21 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

Commissioners, The Lord Polwarth, C.B.E. (*Chairman*), £1,200; Dr. James Devon £1,000
Secretary and Inspector, David Cromsie £500 to £800
Medical Adviser, Robert A. Fleming, M.D. £200
Chief Clerk, J. Fulton .....£400 to £500
Supt. of Stores, W. Muir .....£400 to £500

POLITICAL HONOURS COMMITTEE.

The Royal Commission on Honours, 1922, recommended that a Committee should be appointed to consider, before they are submitted to the King, the names and particulars of persons recommended for appointment to any dignity or honour on account of political services, and after such inquiry as they think fit to report to the Prime Minister whether, so far as they believe, such persons in the whole circumstances are fit and proper persons to be recommended. Constitution of the Committee appointed to serve for the period of office of the present Government :—

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Viscount Novar, G.C.M.G.
Other Members, Rt. Hon. Lord Merrivale; Rt. Hon. W. G. Nicholson, M.P.
Secretary, James Rae (Treasury, S.W. 1).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

Great George Street, S.W. 1.

Appointed in 1925 to consider the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for market and marketing within the United Kingdom the food products of the Empire, with a view to increasing the consumption of such products in the United Kingdom in preference to imports from Foreign Countries, and to promote the interests both of producers and consumers. Like the Imperial Shipping Committee, it derives authority from and reports to all the Governments represented at the Imperial Conference.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Halford Mackinder.
Secretary, H. Broadley.

IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE.

Great George Street, S.W. 1.

Set up in 1920: (i.) To enquire into complaints from persons and bodies interested with regard to ocean freights, facilities and conditions in the various Imperial trade or questions of a similar nature referred to them by any of the nominating authorities, and to report their conclusions to the Governments concerned. (ii.) To survey the facilities for maritime transport on such routes as appear to them to be necessary for trade within the Empire, and to make recommendations to the proper authority for the co-ordination and improvement of such facilities with regard to the type, size and speed of ships, depth of water in docks and channels, construction of harbour works and similar matters. Like the Imperial Economic Committee, it derives authority from and reports to all the Governments represented at the Imperial Conference.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Halford Mackinder.
Secretary, R. D. Fennelly.

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose President was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board.

Principal Secretary of State, The Right Hon. the Earl of Birkenhead, P.C. £5,000
Private Secretary, R. H. A. Carter (*allnce.* £300).
Assistant Private Secretaries, W. Johnston, M.C. (*allnce.* £150) and G. H. G. M. Cartwright £500
Parliamentary Private Secretary, Viscount Gage.
Political A.D.C., Lt.-Col. A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.I.E., C.V.O. £800

Under-Secretaries.

Permanent, Sir Arthur Hirtzel, K.C.B.....£3,000
Private Sec., R. E. Field (*allnce.* £150).
Parliamentary, Earl Winterton, P.C., M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, W. D. Tomkins .....(*allnce.* £150).
do. do. Parly., Sir Victor Warrender, Bt., M.P.
Deputy Under Secretary, Sir Malcolm C. C. Seton, K.C.B. £2,200
Assist. Under Secs., Sir Louis Kershaw, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Samuel Findlater Stewart, C.S.I., O.B.E. .....£1,200 to £1,500

Council of India.

Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.; F. C. Goodenough; Sir E. A. Gait, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir W. H. H. Vincent, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; Gen. Sir Havelock Hudson, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.; Sir P. A. J. Mant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sir Muhammad Rafique; Sir R. E. Holland, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O.; Sir Campbell W. Rhodes, C.B.E. and S. N. Mallik, C.I.E. .....each £1,200
Clerk of the Council, S. F. Stewart, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Deputy do., F. W. H. Smith; D. T. Monteith, O.B.E. (*actg.*) (*allnce.* £100).

Reading Clerk to Council, R. E. Field; R. S. Brown (*acty.*) (*allnce.* £50).
Deputy do., T. Rowlands (*allnce.* £40).
Asst. to Pol. A.D.C., O. Gruzelier, M.V.O. £400 to £500
Resident Clerks, R. W. Wright; J. P. Gibson (*allnce.* £80).

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.

SECRETARIES, ETC.

Financial, W. Robinson, C.B.E.; C. H. Kisch, C.B. £1,200
Military, Gen. Sir Claud Jacob, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G. (*Army Pay & Allowances*); S. K. Brown, C.V.O. £1,200
Economic & Overseas, E. J. Turner, C.B.E. £1,200
Political and Secret, L. D. Wakely, C.B. £1,200
Public and Judicial, John E. Ferard, C.B.E. £1,200
Services and General, P. H. Dumbell £1,200
Accountant-General, S. Turner £1,000 to £1,200
Superintendent of Records, W. T. Ottewill, M.B.E. £550 to £700
Principals, C. E. Baines; G. H. Baxter; *R. H. A. Carter*; W. D. Croft; V. Dawson, C.I.E.; A. Dibdin; G. G. Dixon (*acty.*); H. W. Garrett (*Asst. Sec.*); F. E. Grist; J. G. Laithwaite; D. T. Monteath, O.B.E.; R. Mowbray; P. J. Patrick; R. T. Peel, M.C.; G. E. Shepherd; J. A. Simpson; *F. W. H. Smith* (*Asst. Sec.*); W. H. Turner, M.C.; J. C. Walton, M.C. (*Asst. Sec.*) £700 to £900; *Asst. Secs.* £800 to £1,000
Assistant Principals and other Administrative Officers, G. H. G. Anderson, D.S.O., M.C.; R. S. Brown; E. P. Donaldson; *R. E. Field*; W. Gauld; J. P. Gibson; *W. Johnston*, M.C.; G. W. P. Martin; J. P. C. S. Northcott; W. R. Rayner; C. H. Silver; *W. D. Tomkins*; A. T. Williams £200 to £500
Administrative Officer for Non-Effective Questions, G. Ashton £750
Superintendent, Telegraph and Mails Branch, E. W. Sutton £500 to £600
Parliamentary Clerk, R. W. Wright £400 to £500

EXECUTIVE DIVISION.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Acct. General, S. George Smith £1,000
Asst. Accl. General, J. W. Clough £750 to £850
Superintending Executive Officers, C. Biggs; H. F. Mackay; H. J. Riley; J. C. Stibbs; G. E. Young £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, T. O. Durst; C. A. Forsythe; G. W. Hearn; R. A. Janes; R. S. Kennedy; W. Matthews; F. T. May; W. Robertson; J. Roxburgh; A. G. Salisbury; S. C. A. Schofield; W. H. Staniforth; D. W. Tait £400 to £500

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Chief Exec. Officer, R. H. Headley, M.B.E. £750 to £850
Superintending Executive Officers, J. Putnam; A. W. Thomson £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, H. G. Bull; J. G. Crickmay; A. W. Dunton, M.C. £400 to £500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.
Establishment Officer, F. H. Dumbell.
Editors, India Office List, A. T. Williams; A. J. Stewart (*allowance*) £50
Historiographer, Sir William Foster, C.I.E. £1,000
Information Officer, O. Lloyd Evans £900 to £1,100
Director-in-Chief Indo-European Telegraph, M. G. Simpson £750
Asst. to do., W. Sutherland, C.B.E. £200 to £450
Indo-European Telegraph Dept., Clerk for Special Duties, C. Slocombe £500 to £600
Librarian, Frederick W. Thomas, F.B.D., M.A. £600
Assist. do., C. A. Storey, M.A. £400
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, Sir E. M. des C. Chamier, K.C.I.E. £1,200
Assist. Solicitor, F. R. Marten £750 to £900
Clerk, Legal Adviser's Dept., C. A. K. Norman £600
President Medical Board, and Medical Adviser to Secretary of State, Maj.-Gen. J. B. Smith, C.B., C.I.E. £600
Members Medical Board, Lt.-Col. Sir Leonard Rogers, C.I.E., I.M.S. (*retd.*) £450; Lt.-Col. E. V. Hugo, C.M.G., I.M.S. (*retd.*) £150
Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing, Col. H. E. Garstin, D.S.O.
Assistant to do., W. J. Bowden £400 to £500
Member of Nursing Board, Miss A. M. Harris, R.R.C.
Ordnance Consulting Officer, Col. C. J. D. Freeth.
Personal Assistant to Military Secretary, Col. W. W. Chitty, C.M.G. £500
Railway Adviser and Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, W. Stantiall, C.I.E. £1,200
Assistant to do., W. Gauld (*allowance*) £200
Staff Officer attached to Military Dept., Col. W. E. Wilson-Johnson, C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Surveyor and Clerk of Works, H. M. Edwards £300
Editor of Telegraph Codes, H. W. Garrett (*allowance*) £50
Asst. do., R. R. de R. Ababrelton (*allowance*) £50

India Audit Office.

Auditor, W. A. Sturdy £1,500
Assistant Auditor, E. L. Ball £1,100
Superintending Executive Officers, C. S. Body (£680); A. F. T. Campbell, £550 to £750; E. S. Evans; J. A. Stringer £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, A. Bissott; S. Blumenthal; S. Cohen; L. E. Ellis; A. O. Goldsmith; C. H. Hanna, M.M. £400 to £500

High Commissioner for India, 42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

In accordance with Sec. 35 of the Government of India Act, 1919, a High Commissioner for India was appointed in 1920, subject to the direction and control of the Governor-General in Council, to act as Agent in the United Kingdom on behalf of Local Governments in India for such persons as the Governor-General in Council shall prescribe, and to conduct any business relating to the Government of India hitherto conducted by the India Office which may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State for India.
High Commissioner for India, Sir A. C. Chatterjee, K.C.I.E., I.C.S. £3,000
Secretary, J. C. B. Drake, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.
Personal Assistant, W. Marlow
Private Secretary, W. M. Mather.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary, R. E. Montgomery £700 to £900
Principal Executive Officer, F. J. Adams £450 to £600

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Commissioner, H. A. F. Lindsay, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Accounting Officer, G. H. Stoker, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Accounting Officer, A. J. C. Edwards, F.I.A. £750 to £850
Assistant Chief Accounting Officer, E. Ancott £600 to £800
Superintending Executive Officers, R. W. Reay; H. W. Martin £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, S. H. Wadsworth; J. W. Steadman; D. L. McSweeny, M.C.; F. N. Fairley; H. Wade; A. J. Rowe £400 to £500

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary, T. Quayle, D.Litt. £700 to £900
Adviser, N. C. Sen, O.B.E. £700 to £900
Principal Executive Officers, R. M. J. Knuster; V. I. Gaster.

INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT,
Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E. 1.

Director-General, Lt.-Col. S. S. W. Paddon, C.I.E. £1,200
Deputy do., R. R. Howlett £800 to £1,000
Controllers, J. P. Forsyth; W. F. West; W. G. Crockett, M.B.E.; M. Daniels £600 to £800
Principal Executive Officers, A. Phibbs; A. S. Clark; J. L. Jenkin; H. J. Shurlock; A. W. Ward; T. W. Smith; W. Harrison; E. Price, M.B.E. £450 to £600
Higher Executive Officers, M. Alexander; J. W. Cooper; P. J. S. Chatworthy; A. V. Moran; H. S. Briggs; E. Scamp; H. J. Bennett; W. V. Anderson; J. F. Taylor; D. Carlin; P. F. Grinstead; W. A. Gardiner; H. W. McRae; W. G. Hodge; R. J. Hawker £400 to £500
Superintendent of the India Store Depot, F. E. Benest £800 to £1,000
Deputy do., J. R. Acton £650 to £800

Shipping Surveyor, Capt. S. W. Huddleston, C.I.E., C.B.E. £400
Mechanical Engineer, A. L. Haas. ..... £500 to £650
Electrical Engineer, L. A. Lewis ..... £500 to £650
Insp. of Scientific Supplies, T. F. Connolly, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £600
Chemist, T. A. Moore. ..... £400 to £600
Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Lt.-Col. Sir T. J. Carey-Evans, M.C. £500
Examiner, Medical Stores, Lt.-Col. A. Miller £300
Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.
Naval Architects, Sir J. H. Biles & Co.

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE,
Somerset House, W.C. 2.

The appointment of Commissioners of Stamps dates from 1694 and of Commissioners of Taxes from 1720. By 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 60, a consolidated Board of Stamps and Taxes was established, and by 32 and 33 Vict. c. 1 this Board was amalgamated with the Commissioners of Excise to form the Board of Inland Revenue. By 8 Edw. VII., c. 26 the administration of Excise was transferred to the Board of Customs. The present sources of "Inland Revenue" consist of Death Duties, Stamps and Taxes. Salaries and Expenses of the Board for 1926–27 are estimated at £6,864,652.

Chairman, Sir Richard V. N. Hopkins, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, J. F. Huntington.
Deputy Chairman, Sir Percy Thompson, K.B.E., C.B. £2,200
Private Secretary, E. L. Nettleton.
Commissioners, F. A. Barrett, C.B.; G. B. Canny, C.B.; C. G. Spry, C.B. ..... *unp.*

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax,
York House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Presiding Special Commissioner, Sir Mark Beresford Russell Sturgis, K.C.B. £1,500
Special Commrs., W. J. Braithwaite; F. Williamson; Maj. N. Anderson, C.B.E.; J. Jacob; Hon. R. Coke, D.S.O.; H. M. Sanders, each £1,200; A. A. Oliver *unpaid*
Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax, A. A. Oliver £1,000
Assistant Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax, T. Minett, C.B. £900
Principal Clerks, W. H. Williams-Treffgarne; E. P. Hall; T. A. Mangan; T. E. Harvey; G. H. Whybrow; A. Tapply; A. R. Clark; J. H. Ellison ..... £750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks, H. de P. Gauvain; W. E. Bickford; W. A. Jennery; W. H. Chick; R. F. Jago; Chas. Smith; J. W. Barker; E. Denniford; W. P. Shepherd; J. R. Bowman, M.B.E.; W. Watson; E. H. Harrison; W. W. Broughan; M. H. Axton; R. M. Turnbull (*acting*); F. W. Houstred (*acting*) T. N. Hooper (*acting*); W. G. Birt (*acting*). ..... £550 to £700
Senior Staff Officer, A. W. Caddy (*actg.*) ..... £500 to £600
Staff Officers, J. P. Howatson; W. A. Read; F. C. Oldridge; J. F. Waight; A. H. Willott; G. C. Greenfield; C. Lambert; H. B. Lawrence; G. E. Howell; T. E. Orchard; W. B. Sheppard; A. L. Fielding; A. J. Gilchrist; E. J. Norris; A. E. Duffett; S. G. Richardson; W. A. Stuart; P. Eke; J. Keyl; A. P. P. Chalke; A. F. Butler; J. W. Middleton; C. B. Cox; H. W. C. Cripps; L. Baker; W. A. Webb; W. E. Roberts; C. E. Cook; L. T. Cunningham; W. J. Jones; A. W. Burgess, M.B.E.; H. E. Measor; A. C. Towell; J. Vann; S. H. Hopkins; H. G. Howard; L. R. Oppermann; W. E. Degerdon; S. J. Spice; G. E. Thompson; G. E. Mallet; W. F. Merry; A. P. Cox; C. H. E. Grunsberg; H. J. H. Newton; F. C. Ward; E. W. Harris; S. W. Sharvell; E. C. Hennings; H. Fleeman; W. G. H. Pearce; S. J. Casey; A. E. Cox; C. Roebuck; J. R. Marsden; G. F. Hine (*acting*); C. F. Prater (*acting*); W. J. C. Parsons (*acting*); W. T. Jarvis (*acting*); W. A. Lansden (*acting*); L. C. Watts (*acting*); F. H. Richmond (*acting*); H. E. Denny (*acting*); T. Quill (*acting*); H. S. Hunt (*acting*) ..... £400 to £500

Secretaries' Office.

Joint Secretaries, F. A. Barrett, C.B. (*also Director of Establishments*); G. B. Canny, C.B.; C. G. Spry, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, S. E. Minnis; F. A. Slee; W. V. Bradford; P. M. Osmond; L. Browett, C.B.E.; H. G. Dunford; J. W. Mitchell; C. J. Gregg ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, H. A. A. Cruso; L. E. Jones; J. Snellgrove; G. R. Hamilton; A. Nelson; W. G. E. Burnett; F. Greenwood; A. W. Davies; M. Reid; E. M. H. Lloyd; C. H. Wakely; E. W. Verity; E. L. Nettleton; T. Cope; C. F. Haynes; S. G. H. Burger (*acting*); R. F. Williams (*acting*) ..... £700 to £900
Principal of Women Staff, Mrs. E. M. Garner £450
Assistant Principals, J. Hutt, M.B.E.; E. H. Ritson; J. F. Huntington; A. M. Trafford; H. H. Bird; F. D. Steen; G. L. Watkinson; F. E. D. Hodges; R. O. Nicholas; A. J. D. Woods ..... £200 to £500
Principal Clerk, H. W. Crapp ..... £750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks, E. C. Bircham; C. M. May; F. Moore. ..... £550 to £700
Principal Accountants, H. H. Bailes, A.C.A.; F. W. Gower, A.C.A.; P. Dillon-Smith, A.S.A.A. £850
Accountants, E. Bassett, A.C.A.; H. G. Bridges, A.C.A.; E. Hanson, A.C.A.; A. H. Harper, A.C.A.; W. H. Palmer, A.C.A.; H. Preedy, A.S.A.A.; L. P. Williams, F.C.A.; L. E. Dyne, A.C.A.; R. Larkman, A.C.A.; G. H. Langdale, F.C.A.; G. H. Knighton, F.C.A.; F. A. Tongue, A.S.A.A.; W. A. Johnson, A.C.A.; A. F. Stevenson, A.C.A.; H. Jewitt, A.S.A.A.; W. L. Mantell; E. Mold; S. Houstoun. ..... £500 to £800
Staff Officers, H. B. Haynes; W. Catchpole; Jas. Robertson; H. N. M. Feiling; A. G. Langford; T. H. Spear; G. P. Teagle; P. B. B. Hunt; F. W. Watling; F. J. James; F. Pattison; A. R. Maggs; R. G. Pilcher; G. H. Drane (*acting*); G. K. Barnes (*acting*); W. S. Wallis (*acting*); P. E. Jones (*acting*) ..... £400 to £500

Statistics and Intelligence Branch.

Director, C. J. Gregg (*acting*).
Assistant Director, A. L. Beck ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principal Clerks, A. B. Tucker; M. C. Lynch ..... £550 to £700
Staff Officer, J. L. Stonier ..... £400 to £500

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., H. R. Spiers £1,000
Deputy do., W. G. H. Chelmick £900
Principal Clerk, F. W. P. French, O.B.E. ..... £750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks, E. W. West; J. F. Park; W. C. Newbold; F. B. Short; A. H. Goldsmith ..... £550 to £700
Staff Officers, A. M. P. Dawson; W. J. Gibby; G. E. W. Herbert; J. A. Matheson; J. Cozens; J. G. Tottingham; H. J. Lambert; B. H. C. Houseman (*acting*); J. H. Jones (*acting*) £400 to £500

Chief Inspector's Office.

Chief Inspector, Sir Edward R. Harrison £1,500
Deputy Chief Inspectors, E. A. Eborall; A. F. Pool, O.B.E. £1,200
Principal Inspectors (attached to Chief Office), A. Hook; M. C. Furtado; W. McIver; A. C. Alcock; H. A. Stevens; F. L. Mace; J. G. Dixon; H. J. E. Garcia, O.B.E.; A. H. Towle, O.B.E.; C. F. Baker; W. S. Best; A. K. Turner; C. H. Thew; W. Philipson; J. G. Smyth, O.B.E.; C. C. Scott; W. B. Cowcher, O.B.E.; E. B. Hunton, O.B.E.; R. A. Paul; C. H. Rand; P. T. Horton, O.B.E.; W. F. Atkins; F. J. Connor; P. Suggett; J. T. Young; W. S. Towle; W. E. Cox; S. J. Wood; G. W. Gordin £1,000
Senior Inspectors (attached to Chief Office), W. E. Ferguson; W. H. Faulkner; A. J. Jenkins; D. H. R. Adamson; H. B. Simpson; R. B. Wilson; H. G. Lowry; A. J. Murphy; R. Robinson; F. Wilson; W. E. G. McKenzie; W. S. Ostler; A. S. Clark; H. C. Surfleet; R. E. Brierley; F. A. Tompsett; W. S. Jackson; J. Wild; F. E. Perry; G. W. Bruce; H. J. Towle; W. Ogden; P. Nichols; F. P. Harris; C. W. Ayers; W. E. Humphrey; C. E. Garland; E. B. Stilwell; H. G. Carter; H. W. Guest; A. G. Roberts; H. G. Cook; R. W. Green; H. F. Rowles; C. A. Nash; R. C. Cross; J. Compton; J. F. Cattell; F. E. Dale; W. R. Bennett; A. J. Shadbolt; F. Williams; H. M. Brice; F. L. McAdam; T. R. Eagles; G. H. Withers; C. F. Lawrence. ..... £750 to £900
Inspectors (Higher Grade, attached to Chief Office), W. W. Musgrave; T. H. Butcher; G. Wilkinson;

A. B. Osborne; H. R. Back; G. Beck; S. R. Deadler; H. O. Hughes; A. E. Boyce; L. S. Murphy; J. F. Colquhoun; T. B. Holloway; H. R. Stoneley; H. A. Rake; S. J. Short; A. H. Cruikshank; T. H. Shaw; F. M. Wilmot; A. J. Sainsbury; J. H. Redd; E. G. Merricks; W. B. Merrett; W. H. Knees; R. W. Smith; R. A. Lucking; T. Dunsmore; F. A. Rice; H. C. Frampton; F. Sneed; V. Y. Timbrell; F. N. Worthington; G. E. Toogood; E. W. Harris; J. M. Surfleet; W. G. Wardrop; P. Darby; J. D. Stewart; J. Hepburn; J. J. F. Cakill; A. J. Wholan; C. Dodworth; E. A. Raven; A. E. Trangmar; A. Broadbent; M. Clooney; C. Rider; J. W. Embleton; G. J. Finch; F. A. H. Foskett; A. E. Hick; F. S. Mallett; C. Martin; C. F. W. Mead; H. K. Saunders; W. Walmsley; J. M. Clancy; E. P. Marr; S. H. West; W. E. Tyson; F. J. Catternole; H. C. MacNulty; G. E. Green; J. T. M. Womack; J. J. Davies; W. E. Naylor; C. Staley; H. Trainp; E. H. Western; R. A. Snook

Inspectors (attached to Chief Office), T. H. Hall; G. E. W. Tite.....£550 to £700

.....£250 to £500

Estate Duty Office.

Controller of Death Duties, C. E. Fletcher.....£1,800

Asst. Controllers of Death Duties, §G. D. Callender (*Deputy Controller*); J. H. Taylor; J. Webster-Brown.....£850 to £1,000

Chief Examiners, L. W. Browne; H. J. R. Herford; J. D. Pearson; T. A. Prest; W. E. Lockwood; W. V. Palmer; H. D. Scott; E. H. L. Jones; H. W. Osborn; W. E. Willan; F. C. Humbert; H. E. Durrant; J. F. Rhodes; J. Dales; T. C. S. Smith; C. J. H. Hutchins; T. A. England.....£750 to £850

Senior Examiners, T. W. G. Wratislaw; †P. J. Roper; †W. L. Gane; †C. Beatty; J. J. Wolfe; A. J. Doyle; †P. C. Skingley; †F. E. Jeram; †E. P. Rider; R. W. Inram; H. F. Brown; L. H. C. Watson; F. H. Gorle; L. Stacie; A. H. Congdon; F. C. Lambert; A. H. Farez; A. Robinson; R. Dymond; J. H. White; H. McIlquham; W. Addison; G. L. Price; E. L. Copo; P. Mordle; A. Hardwick; E. T. Dixon; R. Quigg; E. M. Miller; C. O. Vernède; C. H. Smith; A. J. H. Green; E. T. Hopkins; L. F. Tours; H. P. Bassil; C. S. Thompson; I. E. Biss; P. H. G. O'Flynn; G. D. Florendine; H. J. Oliver; H. Nell; W. K. Freeth; W. C. Royle; E. L. Holland; J. Harrison; H. B. D. Sword; E. G. Moir; J. W. Fox; W. J. Duggan; J. Canter; R. K. Rowell; C. N. Francis; J. A. G. Owen; G. F. Broughton; J. M. Bliss; R. H. Hobson; C. S. Vincent; R. E. Allen; S. R. Tanner; R. S. Kemp; H. J. B. Smythe.....£550 to £700

Examiners, † R. R. Ricketts; C. D. Knox; J. F. Tarrant; H. D. Sword; E. V. Cole; J. H. Isherwood; J. Connery; C. Burley; G. H. Moore; A. S. Jamouneau; E. T. Dixie; F. L. Green; E. A. Graty; O. I. A. Thurston; F. Cruttenden; F. J. Bennett; H. Porteous; P. J. Bennett; C. Jones; F. H. Peake; J. A. G. Sterling; A. T. Nichols; J. Ratcliff; J. H. Burgess; R. E. Coleman, O.B.E.; L. Lawton; G. H. Richmond; E. Braddock; J. Peake; W. P. Matthison; L. Green; B. W. Marsh; G. H. Sellar; E. F. Saxton; C. Spice; G. A. Carter; H. F. Shave; J. W. Legg; G. T. Arnott; A. J. Stanton; G. W. Carter; E. H. Roe; C. A. Baker; J. B. Widdup; F. Overy; F. Rees; J. O. Voysey; E. R. Pickett; G. H. Bumby; E. Coates; J. C. Harrison; R. N. Cook; B. Mead; J. S. Attwood; T. A. McKee; W. W. Brown; J. D. Geake; E. W. Hamilton; W. H. Lynes; K. McFarlane; A. Edmunds; G. C. Burston; J. P. Cleary; J.G. Ibbotson; H. J. Porter; R. T. Goodman; T. Eatough; L. C. Rae; N. M. Parker, M. J. P. Kelly; H. A. P. Stenning; M. H. Tucker; D. W. Gration; F. M. Townend; R. B. Bowden; J. A. McDowell; O. W. Godwin; C. Hayes; J. N. Harmer; G. H. Ingram; H. C. Scott; G. Tucker; D. Harper; C. R. Blake; L. Johnson; H. H. Livesey; W. Reader; H. W. Hobbs; P. J. Bacon; I. Hyman; E. G. Frankland; F. K. Morgan; J. H. Smith; A. T. Evans; E. L. Fairweather; W. A. Lucas; T. W. King; F. R. Parks; V. H. Cullingford; E. W. Handley; G. B. Mason; D. W. McAra; A. T. Law; E. L. Archer; H. G. Du Heaume; H. E. Smith; H. P. Peck; J. A. Taylor; T. J. Carroll; W. K. D. Atkins; H. Cook; A. H. Folland; E. Allen; C. S. Horridge; F. E. Price; C. J. Brown; W. A. J. Barnett; W. L. Jones; H. G. Cosgrove; A. H. L. Vigurs; L. F. Boden; E. G. Tucker; F. W. Ade; H. Leslie Smith; H. Norgate; C. W. Elliott; N. G. M. Prichard; E. H. Pratchett; P. Bunting; J. W. Lea; H. N. V. Clarke; G. Wilson; N. J. Babbage; T. Jobling; J. Scott; T. W. West; W. G. Mitchell; H. G. Cutler; E. C. V. Marter; R. Lea; H. S. Fowler; G. H. R. Whybrow; F. R. Newlyn; P. A. Smith; P. A. P. Stonex; J. G. Jenkins; P. H. Frain; P. E. Stephenson; C. F. Nutt; C. Elton; H. T. Veall; L. B. Wafford; P. Turner; A. E. P. Leak; G. F. Parrott; A. H. Briggs; C. C. Hughes; G. M. Green; G. Patrick; R. W. Thomas; A. W. H. Cooper; J. S. Agnew; J. H. Andrew; A. A. Donald; C. C. Ferguson; J. M. Henderson; H. Lockhart Smith; J. A. Beaton; W. Anderson; L. Smith; T. L. Fulmore; J. A. Smith; C. H. Walker; W. A. Hornsman; J. K. Balmford; D. O. White; W. E. Blakeney; W. R. G. Coleman; W. G. Lewis; A. D. Foulkes-Roberts; P. C. Anderson; E. W. Corbett; G. S. Coggan; K. M. Davies; W. G. Evans; E. J. Ashman

.....£150 to £500

Edinburgh Branch Office.

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Stair A. Gillon, B.A., LL.B.

.....£1,200

Chief Clerk, A. L. Cordiner, M.A., B.L. ...£750 to £900

Professional Clerks, G. Roberts; H. Watson; J. B. Wilson .....£200 to £500

Stamps and Taxes.

Comptroller, J. K. Stewart, C.B.E. .....£1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Comptroller, J. Hutton .....£700 to £900

Asst. Principal Clerks, W. C. Munro; W. S. Imrie .....£550 to £650

Staff Officers, A. M. Duncan; J. B. Scott; †P. Mel. Milne; R. B. Henderson; J. Lush (*acting*) .....£400 to £500

Estate Duty.

Registrar, G. C. Cunningham.....£1,000

Chief Examiners, W. R. Morison; W. E. Redding .....£750 to £850

Senior Examiners, S. M. Findlay; J. H. Beattie; F. M. Gauldie; R. K. Latta; W. J. M. Cosh; T. P. Libster; O. S. Elliott; H. W. Gardiner; E. Moyes; C. S. Matley .....£550 to £700

Examiners .....£150 to £500

Collectors of Taxes.

Glasgow, J. Menzies .....£500 to £600

Edinburgh, A. Jervis .....£450 to £550

Aberdeen, G. L. Fraser; *Ayr*, ... Richmond; *Dundee*, D. M. Campbell; *Inverness*, A. Kidd; *Paisley*, J. M. Matthews; *Stirling*, M. D. Finlayson .....£300 to £400

Office of the Controller of Stamps and Stores, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Business Names, Newspapers, and Bank Returns, including the Stamp Offices, London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's.

Controller and Registrar (and Registrar of Business Names), C. C. Gallagher £1,000

Deputy Controller and Assistant Registrar, F. N. Whittle.....£750 to £850

Assistant Chief Clerk, F. W. B. Poste.....£550 to £700

Assistant Principal Clerks, J. H. Gedge; W. A. McKeara; A. W. Stokes; A. Culley; E. Weatherhead .....£550 to £700

Staff Officers, W. J. Bazeley; C. W. Parsons; A. T. Allin; R. J. Sparks; A. Kinsman; C. R. Cook; A. Roney; G. H. Bennett; J. Rahilly; D. Tuffs; J. W. Howard; A. Laugharne; W. Burnett; J. Burgoine; H. R. Snow; J. E. Farnass; H. S. Brown; S. G. Rowe (*acting*); P. Martin (*acting*); J. R. Blade (*acting*) .....£400 to £500

Office of the Director of Stamping.

Director, G. W. Stonestreet, C.B.E. £1,000

Deputy Director, H. W. Longley.....£750 to £850

Inspectors, J. Patient, M.B.E.; W. A. Bunner .....£400 to £500

§ *In receipt of allowance of £100 as* Deputy Controller. *Marked thus † are on the scale £600 to £800.*

‡ Personal salary £850.

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor, John Houldsworth Shaw £1,800
Assistant Solicitors, P. M. Smyth; W. B. Blatch, M.B.E.; F. England ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, J. J. Howe, LL.B.; C. J. Salkeld Green, D.S.O., M.C.; F. N. D. Preston; H. F. Walker; A. R. Whitewaj; J. S. K. Foote ..... £750 to £900
Asst. Chief Clerks, W. A. W. Bartlett; C. F. Gifford; E. G. Sergeant; J. B. Sparke; C. W. D. Miller; J. Read; T. MacD. Baker; R. D. Waterer; N. L. Goddard; R. L. Garbutt ..... £550 to £700
Professional Clerks, A. K. C. Neale; J. G. Hawke; P. J. Hutton; H. Barton; N. E. Munro; W. Spencer; G. H. Dewey; T. N. Donovan; A. G. Tribe ..... £300 to £500
Staff Officer, J. James, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500

Valuation Office.

Chief Valuer, C. J. Howell Thomas, C.M.G., F.S.I. £1,500
Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales, C. H. Gott, F.C.S., F.S.I., F.A.I. £1,200
Superintending Valuers (arranged alphabetically), J. Crawter, F.S.I.; G. F. Crisp, F.S.I.; D. T. Davies, O.B.E., F.S.I.; H. Fitch, F.S.I., F.A.I.; A. E. Killick, F.S.I.; J. W. Marsden, F.S.I.; S. Martin, F.S.I.; C. W. H. Mason, O.B.E., F.S.I.; J. O. Nesbitt, F.S.I.; D. L. Paton, F.S.I.; J. E. Tory, F.S.I.; J. Watson, M.B.E., F.S.I. ..... £825 to £1,000
Valuers attached to Head Office, F. J. James, M.B.E., F.S.I.; A. E. Fleck; H. Ovenden, F.S.I.; H. G. Buss, F.S.I.; R. E. Gott, F.S.I.; H. O. Foster, F.S.I.; W. O. Wightman, F.S.I.; D. le C. Chapman, F.A.I., F.S.I. (*qual.*); F. C. Lane, F.A.S.I., A.A.I.
Higher Clerical Officer, C. W. Palmer, M.B.E.

Scottish Valuation Office.

9 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.

Chief Valuer for Scotland, Alexander Blair, F.S.I. £1,100
Asst. Chief Valuer, J. Watt, A.M.I.C.E., F.S.I. £900
1st Class Valuers, T. S. Ronaldson, C. M. Wedderburn; J. Hume (*Head Office*); J. C. Hamilton, (*Edinburgh City*); A. Sinclair (*Edinburgh*); J. V. Makins, J. Nisbet, A. Davie (*Glasgow*); C. M. Tulloch (*acting*), (*Ayr*); J. Glen (*Stirling*); J. L. Thomson (*Dundee*); J. S. Paterson (*Inverness*) ..... £550 to £700

Medical Officer of the Board of Inland Revenue.

H. S. Stannus, M.D.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The gross amount for the services administered by the Ministry was estimated at £16,422,438 for the year ending March 31, 1927, reduced by Appropriations-in-Aid to a net sum of £11,720,135. The gross estimate is made up as follows:—Salaries £426,357 for Permanent Departments and £13,544 for Temporary Departments at Headquarters; £528,431 for Claims and Record Office, Kew; £2,833,731 for Provincial Offices; £56,600 for Travelling, &c., Expenses; £17,025 for Incidental Expenses; £39,500 for Telegrams and Telephones; £6,000 for Law Charges; £12,602 for the Industrial Court; £27,584 for the Umpire and Courts of Referees; £43,340 for Fees, Travelling Expenses, &c., of Arbitrators, Members of Trade Boards, Committees, &c.; £12,308,055 for Unemployment Insurance (State Grants, &c.); £366,649 for Services arising out of the War. There is also included in the Gross Estimates a sum of £33,000 for the Expenses in connexion with the International Labour Organisation (League of Nations), including a Grant-in-Aid of £31,000.

Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Bt., M.P. £2,000
Principal Private Sec., F. N. Tribe, O.B.E.
Asst. do., T. S. Chegwidden.
Parliamentary Private Sec., Lt.-Col. Sir Assheton Pownall, O.B.E., M.P. ..... *unpaid*
Parliamentary Secretary, Henry Bucknall Betterton, C.B.E., M.P. £1,200
Private Sec., A. B. Valentine.
Do. (Parly.), Capt. A. U. M. Hudson, M.P. ..... *unpaid*
Permanent Secretary, Sir Horace J. Wilson, K.C.B., C.B.E. £3,000
Private Sec., H. D. Hancock.
Deputy Sec., T. W. Phillips, C.B., C.B.E. £2,200
Solicitor, B. O. Bircham, M.C. £1,500
Accountant-General, F. G. Bowers, C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Assistant Secretaries, H. Wolfe, C.B., C.B.E.; J. F. G. Price; J. A. N. Barlow, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, J. S. Nicholson; F. W. Leggett; J. Hilton; W. W. Marsh; J. Paterson; Miss F. H. Durham, C.B.E.; C. W. G. Eady; J. A. Dale, C.B.E.; P. Y. Blundun, £1,000 to £1,200 (*Men*), £850 to £1,000 (*Women*)
Principals, A. W. Basham, O.B.E.; G. T. Reid; Miss S. E. Burnet, O.B.E.; G. W. Irons; C. B. Hawkins; S. L. Besso; J. M. Glen; C. W. K. MacMullan; R. C. Davison; O. C. Allen, C.B.E.; F. A. Norman, O.B.E.; T. Howe; Miss I. H. Sloan; L. G. M. Glover; W. H. Lowe-Watson, D.S.O., B.C.M.; G. H. Ince; R. C. G. Somervell; F. B. Sutherland, O.B.E.; W. Taylor; F. N. Tribe, O.B.E.; R. E. Gomme; A. E. Kingham; G. S. Owen, £700 to £900 (*Men*), 600 to £750 (*Women*)
Assistant Principals, H. Holloway (*personal scale*); C. E. M. Joad (*personal scale*); L. G. Lee, M.C.; H. H. Wiles; A. B. Valentine; W. L. Buxton; T. S. Chegwidden; H. D. K. Davies; H. D. Hancock; H. C. Emmerson; C. G. Dennys, M.C.; G. C. Veysey; E. W. Baritrop, D.S.O.; A. McNeilson; R. M. Gould, H. N. de Villiers; G. C. Porteous £300 to £500; Miss E. M. Foster (*personal scale*); Miss E. Wyte £300 to £400

Employment and Insurance Department.

(i) *Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.*

Principal Asst. Secretary, J. F. G. Price ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Asst. Secs., J. Paterson; Miss F. H. Durham, C.B.E.; C. W. G. Eady; J. A. Dale, C.B.E.; P. Y. Blundun, £1,000 to £1,200 (*Men*), £850 to £1,000 (*Women*)
Chief Inspector, Lt. Col. Sir Smith, C.B.E. £1,100
Deputy Chief Inspector, S. Warrington ..... £750 to £850
Chief Instructions Officer, H. N. Grundy, O.B.E. ..... £750 to £850

(ii) *Chief Insurance Officer's Branch at Kew.*

Chief Insurance Officer, C. J. Wiley, D.S.O., O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Deputy Do., F. Blackburn ..... £700 to £800

(iii) *Divisional Controllers* (each £1,000).

South-Eastern (London), C. J. Balaam, O.B.E.
Scotland (Edinburgh), J. M. Cramond, O.B.E.
North-Western (Manchester), G. W. C. Venn, D.S.O.
North-Eastern (Leeds), J. B. Adams, D.S.O.
Midlands (Birmingham), J. T. Homer, C.B.E., D.L., J.P.
South-Western (Bristol), W. R. L. Blakiston.
Wales (Cardiff), W. O. Owen, C.B.E.

Industrial Relations Department.

Principal Assistant Secretary, J. A. N. Barlow, C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretary, F. W. Leggett ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Conciliation Officer, I. H. Mitchell ... £1,250

General Department.

Principal Assistant Secretary, H. Wolfe, C.B., C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

(i) *Trade Boards Division.*

Assistant Secretary, J. Nicholson ... £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Inspector, S. R. Todd ..... £750 to £850

(ii) *Office of Trade Boards.*
1 *Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.*

Chief Officer, F. Popplewell ..... £700 to £900

(iii) *Statistics Division.*
Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Director of Statistics, J. Hilton ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Executive Officers, E. C. Ramsbottom, M.B.E.; (*Deputy Director*) H. H. Cook; A. Reeder ..... £750 to £850

(iv) *International Labour Division.*

Principal, R. C. G. Somervell ..... £700 to £900

Establishments Department.

6 *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.*

Director of Establishments, W. W. Marsh ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal (Deputy Director), F. A. Norman, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £900
Chief Clerk, W. Wilson ..... £750 to £850

Finance Department.

(i) *Headquarters,*
Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Accountant-General, F. G. Bowers, C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy Do., J. W. Todd ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Accountants-General. F. Davey £1,100; H. Bindloss; H. L. M Bebb, O.B.E.; J. Graham. O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000

Deputy Do., W. C. Osmond; P. W. Phillips; J. R. Alderson, O.B.E. ..... £750 to £850

(ii) *Claims and Record Office,*
Ruskin Avenue, Kew.

Assistant Accountant-General, E. G. Marlow, O.B.E. £900 to £1,200

Deputy Do., F. Gent; T. W. F. Dalton; A. R. Turtill, O.B.E.; T. A. Collins ..... £750 to £850

Solicitor's Department.

6 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Solicitor, B. O. Bircham, M.C. £1,500

Assistant Solicitors, S. H. Ackroyd; S. P. Low ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Chief Clerks, E. W. Fordham, O.B.E.; C. L. M. Langham; A. F. Harrison; C. H. Richards £750 to £900

Temporary Department.

Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W. 1.
Training and Military Service (Civil Liabilities) Branch.

Controller, J. A. N. Barlow, C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy Controller, J. R. J. Passmore £1,000

Independent Offices.

Office of the Umpire,
5 Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.

Umpire, J. G. Pease, O.B.E. £1,650

Secretary, C. F. Bickerdike ..... £550 to £700

Industrial Court,
5 Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.

President, H. S. Morris, K.C. ..... £4,000 to £4,500

Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E. ..... £750 to £850

Joint Substitution Board.
(*Treasury and Ministry of Labour*),
Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Joint Members, J. H. McC. Craig (*Treasury*); W. W. Marsh (*Ministry of Labour*)

Joint Secretaries, L. L. H. Thompson; H. H. Wiles.

THE LAND REGISTRY,

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2; and 18 Portugal Street, W.C. 2.

H.M. Land Registry was established in pursuance of a recommendation of a Royal Commission by the Land Registry Act 1862. The aim of the Act was to render dealings with land more simple and economical by establishing a State register of landowners who voluntarily submitted the titles to their land for examination and approval by the Registrar on behalf of the State. The Registry was reformed by the Land Transfer Act 1875, which, while making many changes in the system, continued its voluntary basis. In 1897 the Land Transfer Act introduced the principle of compulsory registration, and four Orders in Council under that Act between 1898 and 1902 make the system compulsory on sale in the administrative county of London. An Order in Council made in 1925 also made registration of title compulsory on sale in Eastbourne. The Land Registration Act 1925 consolidated the previous Acts, and made such changes in the system as the experience of a generation had shown to be necessary. The keynote of the system is that the machinery for the purchase and sale of land is assimilated to that for Stocks and Shares. Absolute titles granted by the Land Registry are guaranteed by the State. Simple forms, analogous to those used on transfers of Stocks and Shares, are provided. The cost of buying, selling or mortgaging registered land is much less than the cost in the case of unregistered land. It is open to any County Council or Council of a County Borough to apply to the Privy Council for an order making registration of title compulsory in its area. The Land Registry is administered under the Lord Chancellor by the Chief Land Registrar, who also controls the Middlesex Deeds Registry and the Land Charges Department under the Land Charges Act 1925.

Office Hours:—Registration, 11 to 3; Searching and other business, 10 to 4. SATURDAYS closed at 1.

Registration of Title.

Chief Registrar, John Stewart Stewart-Wallace C.B. £1,500

Registrars, W. F. Burnett, C.B.E.; C. A. L. Lewis £1,000 to £1,200

Assist. Registrars, G. A. H. Rendall; S. Lowenthal; A. J. Sturton; C. W. Heneage; J. P. Purcell; G. W. H. Tupper ..... £750 to £900

Legal Assistants, G. W. Falkner; C. C. Deane; R. M. Lowe; W. J. L. Ambrose; H. W. Wilson; N. S. Sutcliffe ..... £550 to £700

Junior Legal Assistants, E. H. Collins; E. L. Follett; J. S. R. D. Rawcliffe; A. R. Clarke-Williams; T. M. Roberts; G. B. Curtis ..... £200 to £500

Examiners, H. M. Rowland; W. E. Monday £500 to £600

Junior Examiners, W. L. Robinson; E. O. Byers ..... £400 to £500

Superintendent, Middlesex Deeds and Land Charges Dept., E. W. Moat ..... £400 to £500

Chief Superintendent (Mapping Branch), R. F. Drury, C.B.E., A.M.I.C.E. ..... £550 to £650

Deputy Superintendent, W. S. Tratman £450 to £550

Superintendents, E. Ainsworth; W. King; S. G. N. Mant ..... £350 to £450

Chief Assistant (Establishment), D'Arcy Little, O.B.E., T.D. ..... £500 to £500

Clerk of Accounts, A. H. Coates, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C., M.P. .....(*and fees*; £23,845 in 1924-25) £7,000

Parly. Private Sec., G. Rentoul, M.P. .....*unp.*

Private Sec., Miss F. Taylor, O.B.E.

Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Walker Hobart Inskip, C.B.E., K.C., M.P. (*and fees*; £57,686 in 1924-25) £6,000

Private Sec., W. S. Morrison, M.C., M.A.

Chief Permanent Clerk, Leslie C. Bowker, M.C. £500 to £650

LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD.

Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.
And Enfield Lock, Middlesex.

The authority responsible for the control of the River Lee and its tributaries, its functions including the management of the Lee and Stort Navigations and the prevention of pollution of the water, with the exception of streams in Middlesex, which are under the jurisdiction of the Middlesex County Council. The River Lee and its tributaries extend over an area of about 600 sq. miles, and the total length of navigable waterway is about 50 miles. The Board consists of 15 members, of whom 14 are elected by local authorities and one by the barge owners on the river.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, O.B.E., M.A., D.L.

Vice-do., Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P.

Clerk of the Board, S. R. Hobday (Barrister-at-Law).

Engineer and Manager, C. N. Tween, M.Inst.C.E.

LORD ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.

Edinburgh.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. William Watson, K.C., M.P. £5,000

Legal Secretary, M. Millar Craig, Adv. £1,000 to £1,200

Solicitor-Gen., A. M. MacRobert, K.C., M.P. £2,000

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W. 1.

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I. to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Lincolnshire, K.G., G.C.M.G.

Secretary, Capt. Sir Thomas Butler, K.C.V.O. £200

Clerk, E. H. L. Elliott £150

Resident Supt. House of Lords, T. Whitehead £300

LORD PRIVY SEAL.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords, Most Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. £2,000

Private Secs., Philip T. Farrer; Legh Clowes (*unp.*)

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

Central Offices:—15 York Bldgs, Adelphi, W.C. 2.
Telephone: Gerrard 6449.
Telegrams: "Medresco-Westrand."

The Council were formerly the Medical Research Committee, established in 1914 under the National Health Insurance Act, but were incorporated under their present title by Royal Charter on the 1st April, 1920. They are now under the administrative direction of a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Lord President, the Minister of Health (England and Wales), and the Secretaries of State for Scotland, for Dominion Affairs, for the Colonies, and the Home Secretary; the Secretary of the Medical Research Council is *ex officio* Secretary to this Committee.

The Council apply moneys voted by Parliament or received from private sources for the furtherance of medical research. Their reports, published by H.M. Stationery Office, are obtainable through any bookseller.

Members: Rt. Hon. Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M., F.R.S. (*Chairman*); The Lord Midmay (*Treasurer*); Sir F. W. Andrewes, M.D., F.R.S.; Professor Geoffrey Dreyer, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; Sir Archibald E. Garrod, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S.; Professor E. P. Cathcart, M.D., F.R.S.; Sir F. G. Hopkins, D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.; Professor C. J. Martin, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir C. S. Wallace, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.; Rt. Hon. William Graham, LL.B., M.P.; Sir Charles Sherrington, O.M., G.B.E., F.R.S.

Secretary, Sir Walter M. Fletcher, K.B.E., M.D., SC.D., F.R.S.

Assistant Secretary, A. Landsborough Thomson, O.B.E., D.Sc.

Assistant Secretary (*Publications*), E. Schuster, D.Sc.

Clerk of Accounts, J. H. Morton.

National Institute for Medical Research.

Mount Vernon, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Telephone: Hampstead 2232.
Telegrams: "Medresco-Gold."

Directors of Departments: *Biochemistry and Pharmacology*, H. H. Dale, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; *Bacteriology and Experimental Pathology*, Capt. S. R. Douglas, F.R.S.; *Applied Physiology*, Leonard Hill, M.B., F.R.S.; *Statistics*, John Brownlee, M.D., D.Sc.; *Experimental Medicine* (*Cardiographic Department, University College Hospital*), Sir Thomas Lewis, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.

National Collection of Type Cultures.

Lister Institute, Chelsea Gardens, S.W. 1.
Telephone: Victoria 4754.

Director: J. C. G. Ledingham, C.M.G., M.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Curator: R. St. John-Brooks, M.D.

Industrial Fatigue Research Board.

Office: 15 York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C. 2.
Telephone: Gerrard 6449.

Secretary: D. R. Wilson (*H.M. Inspector of Factories*).

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Office: Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.

Constituted under Orders of the Ministry of Health to provide, for the Metropolis, hospital accommodation for persons suffering from infectious disease, both acute and convalescent, ophthalmia neonatorum and venereal disease, for certain classes of sick children, tuberculous patients, mental defectives, and sane epileptics; training ships for boys, an ambulance service (land and river), and casual wards. Particulars of fever and small pox hospitals are given on p. 364, of mental hospitals and training colonies on p. 365, of institutions for children on p. 363, of sanatoria and hospitals for tuberculous patients on pp. 364–5, and ambulance service on p. 378.

The Board consists of 73 members, 55 being elected by the several Metropolitan Boards of Guardians and 18 nominated by the Ministry of Health.

Chairman of Board, Francis Morris, J.P. .....*unp.*
Vice-Chairman, The Viscount Doneraile ..... *unp.*
Clerk to the Board, G. A. Powell, C.B.E. £3,000
Treasurer and Accountant, Morris Heyes, A.C.A. £1,700
Deputy Clerk, H. F. Hayes £1,200
Assistant Clerks, F. A. Kelly, M.B.E.; W. L. Party, B.SC. £1,000
Deputy Treasurer and Accountant, H. J. K. Wharrie £870
Assistant Accountant, J. W. Park, A.C.A. £840
Chief Supply Officer, F. G. Hopgood, M.B.E. £1,000
Engineer-in-Chief, T. Cooper, M.I.C.E., Sheffield House, Sheffield Street, W.C. 2. ..... £1,300
Chief Medical Officers, W. T. Gordon Pugh, M.D.; F. H. Thomson, M.B., D.P.H.; James Watt, M.D., D.P.H.; E. B. Sherlock, M.D., D.P.H.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD

173 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1.

The Board serves an area of 563 sq. miles. The charges are levied on rateable value at such rate, not exceeding 8½ per cent., as the Board may fix. The approximate net water rental is £4,526,600. The Capital Debt on April 1, 1926, amounted to £53,211,407, the interest paid being £1,739,274. The estimated population supplied was 7,044,228, the number of services being 1,160,828. The annual supply was 95,978,700,000 gallons, a daily average of 262·95 million gallons. One of the sources of supply is the *New River Company's* undertaking, inaugurated in the reign of James I. (1605) by Sir Hugh Myddelton, to bring water from Amwell and Chadwell, Herts, to London.

Chairman of the Board, Sir Christopher Musgrave, J.P. ..... (*unp.*)
Vice-Chairman, Sir W. Prescott, C.B.E., D.L. ..... (*unp.*)
Clerk of the Board and Parliamentary Officer, G. F. Stringer £1,000
Chief Engineer, Henry E. Stilgoe, M.INST.C.E. ...£2,500
Accountant & Registrar of Debentures, G. M. Jennings £1,250
Director of Water Examination, Sir Alexander Houston, K.B.E., C.V.O., D.SC. £1,750
Solicitor, C. A. Hunt, B.A. £900
Supervisor, F. W. Drake £900
Surveyor, Harold Oxley, F.S.I. £700

THE ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E. 1.

Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 10 to 3 Mon. to Fri., 10 to 11 Sat.

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1817, and the buildings from 1810, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £250,000. In 1870 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such, and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I., and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough (1824–27), the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham, who died in 1869. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £4,259,000 for 1926–1927. Appropriations in aid, £4,089,000, leaving a net cost of £150,000.

Master and Worker, The Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Deputy Master and Comptroller, and Engraver of H.M. Seals, Col. Robt. Arthur Johnson, C.B.E. £1,500
Chief Clerk, D. J. Bourfield, I.S.O. ..... £550 to £700
Staff Officer, W. Perry, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500
Superintendent, Operative Department, H. W. L. Evans, O.B.E. ..... £900 to £1,000
Deputy do., H. D. McCay ..... £700 to £800
Chief Assayer, S. W. Smith, D.SC. ..... £700 to £900
Curator and Librarian, C. F. Barrett ...£400 to £500

Branches of the Royal Mint.

Melbourne, Victoria.
Deputy Master, W. M. Robins, B.A. (*acting*).....£1,100

Perth, Western Australia.
Deputy Master, F. E. Allum £1,100

Ottawa, Canada.
Deputy Master, J. H. Campbell .....£1,000 to £1,200
Engineer, H. E. Ewart ..... £600 to £700

Pretoria, South Africa.
Deputy Master, R. G. J. Pearson £1,200
Superintendent, J. T. Becklake .....£820 to £940

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.

Open free daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to dusk. *Lecture-tours* on weekdays at 12 noon and 3 p.m. *Reading-room* open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. throughout the year, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, and Sundays. Closed for cleaning first four weekdays in March and Sept. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, for purposes of research and reference, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase the collection of books &c., of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1852, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings; of Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Etruscan, Cyprian, British and medieval and other antiquities; coins, gold ornaments, gems, china, glass, ethnographical objects; monuments of Indian religions, &c. The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £303,420 (including Natural History Museum) in 1926-27, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art," Class IV. of the Civil Service Estimates.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Three Principal Trustees, The Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord High Chancellor; The Speaker of the House of Commons—*ex-officio*; *Appointed by the Sovereign*, Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.; *Other Trustees*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T.; Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T.; Viscount Dillon, C.B.; Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G.; Viscount Ullswater, G.C.B.; Lord Rothschild; Lord Chalmers, G.C.B., LL.D.; Lord Hanworth, D.C.L.; Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M.P.; Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.; Sir John Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. Sir D. Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.; Sir Henry A. Miers, D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.; Prof. G. A. Murray; M. R. James, D.SC.; F. Cavendish Bentinck.

OFFICERS.

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Frederic George Kenyon, G.B.E., K.C.B., LITT.D., D.LITT., LL.D., PH.D., F.B.A., F.S.A., T.D. £2,500
Secretary, Arundell J. K. Esdaile, M.A. ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant Secretary, J. H. Witney, M.B.E. ..... £500 to £600
Accountant, C. P. Cooke, I.S.O. ..... £550 to £700
Staff Officer, J. Knowles ..... £400 to £500
Keeper of Printed Books, R. Farquharson Sharp, B.A. £2,000
Deputy Keepers, F. D. Sladen, B.A., W. A. Marsden, M.A., H. Thomas, D.LITT. £900
Superintendent of Reading Room, F. D. Sladen, B.A.
Assistant Keepers, L. H. E. Taylor; P. Wilson, M.A.; L. C. Wharton, M.A.; G. D. R. Tucker, M.A.; J. V. Scholderer, M.A.; F. C. W. Hiley, M.A.; A. Forbes Johnson, M.C., B.A.; A. I. Ellis, M.A.; F. P. Sprent, M.A.; E. W. O'F. Lynam, B.A.; H. A. S. Kelham ..... £475 to £800
Assistants, A. G. Macfarlane, B.A.; F. G. Rendall, B.A.; W. A. Smith, M.A.; H. Sellers, M.A.; L. A. Sheppard, M.A.; C. B. Oldman, B.A.; N. O. M. Cameron, B.A.; Wm. C. Smith; A. G. Crawley; J. C. W. Horne, M.A. ..... £250 to £440
Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, J. P. Gilson, M.A. £1,000
Deputy Keeper, J. A. Herbert, B.A. £900
Assistant Keepers, H. Idris Bell, O.B.E., M.A.; R. E. W. Flower, B.A. ..... £475 to £800
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Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS., Lionel D. Barnett, LITT.D. £1,000
Deputy Keeper, Lionel Giles, D.LITT. £900
Assistant Keeper, Edward Edwards, M.A. ..... £475 to £800
Assistants, A. S. Fulton, M.A.; J. Leveen, B.A.; J. V. S. Wilkinson, B.A. ..... £250 to £440
Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Campbell Dodgson, C.B.E., M.A. £1,000
Deputy do. (in charge of the Sub-Dept. of Oriental Prints, &c.), R. Laurence Binyon, LL.D. £950
Assistant Keeper, A. M. Hind, O.B.E., M.A. ..... £475 to £800
Assistants, A. E. Popham, B.A.; A. D. Waley, B.A.; H. M. Hake, M.A. ..... £250 to £440
Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, H. R. H. Hall, M.B.E., D.LITT., F.S.A. £1,000
Assistants, Sidney Smith, M.A.; C. J. Gadd, M.A.; S. R. K. Glanville, M.A. ..... £250 to £440
Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, H. B. Walters, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A. £1,000
Assistant Keeper. E. J. Forsdyke, M.A., F.S.A.; F. N. Pryce, M.A. ..... £475 to £800
Assistant, R. P. Hinks, B.A. ..... £250 to £440
Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities, O. M. Dalton, M.A., F.B.A., F.S.A. £1,000
Deputy do., Reginald A. Smith, B.A., V.P.S.A. £900
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Keeper of Ceramics and Ethnography, Robert L. Hobson, B.A. £1,000
Deputy do., T. A. Joyce, O.B.E., M.A. £900
Assistants, H. J. Braunholtz, M.A.; W. A. H. King, M.A. ..... £250 to £440
Keeper of Coins & Medals, G. F. Hill, F.B.A. £1,000
Deputy do., John Allan, M.A. £900
Assistant Keepers, G. C. Brooke, M.A.; Harold Mattingly, M.A. ..... £475 to £800
Assistant, E. S. G. Robinson, B.A. ..... £250 to £440
Solicitors, Messrs. Warrens, 5 Bedford Square.

THE LONDON MUSEUM.

Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W. 1.

Admission on Tuesdays, 1s.: Wednesdays and Thursdays, 6d.; other days free; closed for cleaning on Friday till 2 p.m. Hours:—April 1 till Oct. 31, 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 6 p.m.); Nov. 1 to March 31, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 4 p.m.).

The London Museum was instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of the antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. The Collection was originally housed in Kensington Palace, and was reopened in 1914 at Lancaster House.

Keeper, Secretary and Accounting Officer, Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, M.C., M.A., F.S.A. £700
Asst. Keeper and Librarian, Lt.-Col. Hon. Maurice Brett, M.V.O. £250

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.

Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) at 10. The hours of closing are:—Jan. and Feb., 5; March to Sept. (inclusive), 6; Oct. to Dec. (inclusive), 5. Sundays (throughout the year) from 2.30 to 6.

An Official Guide conducts visitors round the collections at 12 noon and at 3 p.m. daily (except Sundays) free of charge, and his services are available for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens, under special regulations to be obtained from the Director. The Museum issues a large variety of publications, comprising scientific monographs and catalogues, popular guide-books and

manuals, instructions for collectors, economic pamphlets, and picture post-cards, both monochrome and in colour.

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington and rearranged there in 1881–85, the new museum being opened to the public in 1881. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological series in the central hall; a collection of domesticated animals; a series of insects illustrating economic zoology; galleries of mammals, including whales; birds and their eggs; fishes; reptiles; insects; shells; corals; sponges &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals, rocks, and meteorites, with series of specimens forming introductions to their study. The administrative expenses were estimated at £110,873 in 1926–27.

Director, Sir Sidney F. Harmer, K.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S. £1,200

Assistant Secretary, G. F. Herbert Smith, D.Sc. ..... £650 to £800

Staff Officer, W. J. Anderson ..... £400 to £500

Clerks, Higher Grade, T. Wooddisse; A. C. Wray ..... £300 to £400

Assistant Keeper (*Library*), B. H. Soulsby, M.A. ..... £475 to £800

Keeper of Zoology, C. T. Regan, M.A., F.R.S. £1,000

Deputy do., W. T. Calman, D.Sc., F.R.S. £900

Assistant Keepers, R. Kirkpatrick; W. P. Pycraft; A. S. Hirst; J. G. Dollman, M.A.; P. R. Lowe, O.B.E., M.A.; G. C. Robson, M.A. ..... £475 to £800

Assistants, N. B. Kinnear; H. A. Baylis, D.Sc.; A. K. Totton, M.C.; M. A. C. Hinton; J. R. Norman; C. C. A. Monro, M.A.; H. W. Parker, M.A.; M. Burton, M.Sc. ..... £250 to £440

Clerk, Higher Grade, T. Wells ..... £300 to £400

Keeper of Entomology, C. J. Gahan, D.Sc. £1,000

Deputy do., Maj. E. E. Austen, D.S.O. £900

Assistant Keepers, J. H. Durrant; G. J. Arrow; J. Waterston, D.Sc.; K. G. Blair, B.Sc. ..... £475 to £800

Assistants, F. W. Edwards, M.A.; N. D. Riley; F. Laing, B.Sc.; W. H. T. Tams; W. E. China, M.A. ..... £250 to £440

Keeper of Geology, E. A. Bather, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,000

Assistant Keeper, W. D. Lang, M.D. ..... £475 to £800

Assistants, W. N. Edwards, M.A.; L. R. Cox, M.A.; E. I. White, B.Sc.; A. T. Hopwood, M.Sc.; W. E. Swinton, B.Sc.; T. H. Withers ..... £250 to £440

Keeper of Mineralogy, G. T. Prior, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,000

Assistant Keepers, L. J. Spencer, M.A., D.Sc.; W. Campbell Smith, M.C., M.A. ..... £475 to £800

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Clerk, Higher Grade, T. F. Vincent ..... £300 to £400

Keeper of Botany, A. B. Rendle, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,000

Assistant Keepers, A. Gepp, M.A.; J. Ramsbottom, O.B.E., M.A.; A. J. Wilmott, B.A. ..... £475 to £800

Assistants, D. D'O. Good, B.A.; A. W. Exell, B.A.; G. Tandy, B.A. ..... £250 to £440

Clerk, Higher Grade, J. Ladbrook ..... £300 to £400

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM.

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, 10 to 6; Sunday, 2.30 to 6. Admission free. *Science Library*, Imperial Institute Road, S.W. 7. Attached to the Science Museum, containing 170,000 works and periodicals on pure and applied science, and a set of British patent specifications.—Open, on week-days, 10 to 6 (Th. and Sat. to 8) Admission free.

The Science Museum was instituted in 1883 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the South Kensington Museum, and to it was added in 1883 the Collections of the Patent Museum. In 1909 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Art Collections, which were transferred to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Collections in the Science Museum illustrate the application of science to industry and the development of scientific and industrial instruments, apparatus and machinery. The divisions are: (*a*) Industrial Engineering; (*b*) Mechanical Engineering, Land Transport and Construction; (*c*) Water Transport and Air Transport; (*d*) Science and Scientific Instruments.

Director and Secretary, Col Sir H. G. Lyons, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,200

Higher Clerical Officer, G. C. Ledger ..... £300 to £400

Industrial Machinery Division.

Deputy Keeper, A. J. Spencer, M.I.Mech.E. ..... £600 to £700

Assistants, F. St. A. Hartley, A.C.G.I.; R. F. G. Denman, B.A. ..... £250 to £400

Engineering Division.

Keeper, H. W. Dickinson, M.I.Mech.E. (*Secretary to Advisory Council*) ..... £750 to £900

Assistant Keeper, E. A. Forward, A.R.C.S., M.I.Mech.E. ..... £400 to £600

Assistants, G. F. Westcott, B.A.; F. G. Skinner, B.Sc. ..... £250 to £400

Water and Air Transport Division.

Keeper, G. L. Overton, A.R.C.S. ..... £750 to £900

Assistants, M. J. B. Davy; G. S. Laird Clowes, M.A. ..... £250 to £400

Science Division.

Deputy Keeper, D. Baxandall, A.M.C.S. ..... £600 to £700

Assistants, Capt. H. Shaw, M.Sc.; E. Lancaster Jones, B.A.; A. Barclay, A.R.C.S. ..... £250 to £400

Science Library.

Deputy Keeper, S. C. Bradford, B.Sc. ..... £600 to £700

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM,

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Open on Mon., Tu., Wed., and Fri. from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; on Th., Sat. and Bank Holidays from 10 a.m. till 9 p.m. except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free. Persons desiring to use the Library must apply for a ticket. The Indian Section, containing collections illustrating the arts and industries of the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road; open free every day, same hours as above. On Sundays the Indian Section and all other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open from 2.30 p.m. till 6 p.m.

The history of the Museum may be said to begin in 1852, when the Museum of Ornamental Art was founded at Marlborough House. The collection consisted of certain objects which had been purchased at the 1851 Exhibition, "on account of the excellence of their art and workmanship," at a cost of £5,300, together with other specimens purchased for the use of the various Schools of Design since 1837, and dispersed among them. Additions have since been made by purchase, gift, and bequest. The Museum contains nine departments, viz.:—Architecture and Sculpture; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration and Design; Metal-work; Paintings; Woodwork; Textiles; Library (books on art); and the Department of Circulation. The older parts of the building were erected between 1856 and 1884; the new buildings were completed in 1909. The administrative expenses were estimated at £134,272 in 1926–27, and were met by a vote under Education, Science, and Art. The branch museum at Bethnal Green (administrative expenses 1926–27, £6,921) was opened in 1872. The buildings were removed from South Kensington, and re-erected on land purchased for the purpose locally.

Director and Secretary, E. R. D. Maclagan, C.B.E., F.S.A. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Secretariat.

Museum Superintendent, A. V. Fullerton ..... £500 to £600

Staff Clerk, C. E. Fish ..... £400 to £500

Department of Architecture and Sculpture.

Deputy Keeper, R. P. Bedford £900

Assistant, Miss M. H. Longhurst ..... £230 to £390

Department of Ceramics.

Keeper, B. Rackham £1,000

Assistants, H. E. Read, B.Sc., M.C.; W. A. Thorpe; W. B. Honey ..... £250 to £440

* Also Secretary to the Advisory Council.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGRAVING, ILLUSTRATION, AND DESIGN, AND OF PAINTINGS.

Keeper, M. Hardie, R.L., R.E. £1,000
Assistant Keeper, B. S. Long, M.A. ..... £475 to £800
Assistants, F. W. Stokes; J. Laver, £250 to £440; Miss M. Clayton ..... £230 to £390

LIBRARY.

Keeper, G. H. Palmer, F.S.A. £1,000
Deputy Keeper, A. Van de Put £900
Assistant Keeper, H. C. Andrews ..... £475 to £800
Assistants, A. W. Wheen; P. B. James £250 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF METALWORK.

Deputy Keeper, A. J. Koop £900
Assistant Keeper, Maj. C. T. P. Bailey ..... £475 to £800
Assistant, C. C. Oman ..... £250 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES.

Deputy Keeper, A. J. B. Wace £900
Assistant Keeper, F. G. Trendell ..... £475 to £800
Assistants, A. L. B. Ashton; C. E. C. Tattersall ..... £250 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF WOODWORK.

Deputy Keeper, O. Brackett £900
Assistant Keeper, H. Clifford-Smith, F.S.A. ..... £475 to £800
Assistant, H. C. R. Edwards ..... £250 to £440

INDIAN SECTION.

Keeper, C. S. Clarke £1,000
Assistant Keeper, A. J. D. Campbell ..... £475 to £800
Assistant, K. de B. Codrington ..... £250 to £440
Technical Assistant, A. D. H. Smith ..... £120 to £300

DEPARTMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Keeper, H. A. Kennedy £1,000
Assistant Keeper, A. E. J. Torrens ..... £475 to £800
Assistant, C. M. Weekley ..... £250 to £440

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM.

Bethnal Green, Cambridge Road, E. 2.—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, furniture, pottery, textiles, British birds. Section for objects of special interest to children. Free daily (closed Good Friday and Christmas Day); Mon., Th., 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Tu., Wed., Fri., Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, from 2.30 to 6 p.m.

Assistant, A. K. Sabin ..... £250 to £440

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE,
19 Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 26 Geo. III., c. 31 (1786), by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established, and a sum of £250,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as "Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund." In 1829 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year to the Sinking Fund, and this was commonly known as "The Old Sinking Fund." In 1875 "The New Sinking Fund" was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote, and in 1923 another "New" Sinking Fund was set up by Mr. Baldwin. These, with other funds detailed on p. 482, now mainly operate in reducing the Debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £16,920 in 1926-27.

Comptroller-General, Sir Thomas L. Heath, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S. £4,500
Private Secretary, R. W. Illing £100
Assist. Comptroller and Actuary, H. Weatherill, O.B.E., F.I.A. ..... £1,050 to £1,250
Chief Clerk, W. F. Doust, I.S.O. £1,000
Principal Clerks, W. F. Doust, I.S.O.; E. S. Jones, O.B.E., F.I.A.; E. W. Kitson, A.I.A. ..... £550 to £700
Assistant do., J. Bree; C. B. Hobbins; G. Rackham; H. R. Powell; A. Mackenzie, and H. R. Say (*acty.*) ..... £400 to £500
Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Steer, Lawford & Co. £2,000

NATIONAL GALLERY.
Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

Open 10–4, 5 or 6, according to season. Paying days (6*d*.), Thursday and Friday. Open free other days; Sunday, from 2 to 4, 5 or 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1865, 1876, 1887 and 1911. The cost of administration of the National Galleries (Trafalgar Square and Millbank) an 1925–26 was estimated at £29,723.

Director, Sir Charles John Holmes ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Keeper and Secretary, C. H. Collins Baker £900
Assistants, H. I. Kay; W. G. Constable £250 to £600

NATIONAL GALLERY, MILLBANK.
(The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W. 1.

Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6*d*.; other days free. For hours and Sundays *see* National Gallery.

The National Gallery, Millbank, better known as "The Tate Gallery," was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol, the cost of erection (£80,000) being borne by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The "Turner Wing," built at the expense of the late Sir Joseph Duveen, Bart., was opened to the public in 1910. The Gallery now includes a gallery for Modern Foreign Art and a gallery for Sargent's works, the gift of Sir Joseph Duveen.

Director, Charles Aitken £1,000
Asst. Keeper, James R. Manson ..... £250 to £600
Assistant, H. S. Ede ..... £250 to £600

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.
St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C. 2.

Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season; free on Sunday, 2.30 to 5.30 (2 to 4 in winter); Thursday and Friday (Students' days) admission 6*d*. from 10 to 4 or 5.

The first grant to the institution was made in 1856; the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896, £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a grant of £894 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at £7,732 in 1925–26.

Director, Keeper, and Secretary, James D. Milner, F.S.A. £900
Assistant to Director, C. K. Adams ..... £200 to £400

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES.
Aberystwyth.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; closed on Sundays.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. Contains over 450,000 printed books, and valuable MSS. and rare printed books in Welsh and other Celtic languages. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act.

Librarian, John Ballinger, O.B.E., M.A.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff.
Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays 2.30 to 5.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. The collections consist of Welsh porcelain, English pottery, De Winton collection of Continental porcelain, Pyke-Thompson collection of water-colour drawings and important collections of paintings in oil and engravings, Welsh pre-historic, Roman, and other antiquities, casts of pre-Norman

Monuments of Wales, and collections illustrating Welsh "Bye-gones" Botany, Geology and Zoology.

President, the Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.
Vice-President, the Rt. Hon. Lord Aberdare.
Treasurer, Sir William Reardon Smith, Bt.
Director, Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A.
Secretary; A. H. Lee, M.C.
Keepers (*Archaeology*), V. E. Nash-Williams, M.A.; (*Art*) Isaac J. Williams; (*Botany*) H. A. Hyde, M.A.; (*Geology*) Dr. F. J. North, F.G.S.; (*Zoology*) Colin Matheson, M.A.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND, Mound, Edinburgh.

Open free on Mon., Tu., Wed. and Sat.; admission 6*d*. Thurs. and Fri.; 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter). Open free on Sundays 2 to 5 (4 in winter).
Director, J. L. Caw, F.R.S.A. *Scot.*
Keeper, Stanley Cursiter, O.B.E., R.S.W.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter). Not open on Sundays.
Director, Jas. L. Caw, F.S.A. *Scot.*
Keeper, Stanley Cursiter, O.B.E., R.S.W.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES. Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter). Not open on Sundays.
Director, J. Graham Callander.
Assistant Keeper, Arthur J. H. Edwards.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND, Parliament House, Edinburgh.

Open free on weekdays, 10 am. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Not open on Sundays.
Under the National Library of Scotland Act, 1925, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, became the National Library of Scotland.
Chairman of the Trustees, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bt.
Librarian of the National Library, William K. Dickson, LL.D.

OTHER LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c.

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, Oxford.—Art and Archæological collections of the University. Randolph and Egyptian Sculpture galleries; Mediæval room; Arundel vestibule; Antiquarian (with Cretan Collection), &c. Open daily 10 to 1, and 2 to 4, admission 3*d*.; free on Sundays, and 2 to 4 Thursdays and Saturdays.
Keeper of the Ashmolean, Dr. D. G. Hogarth.
Keeper of Art Galleries, C. F. Bell, M.A.

BEDE LIBRARY, 236 Abbey House, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.
Hon. Sec., Miss C. M. Hood.

BIRMINGHAM ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM.—Open free daily 10 to 4 or 5; Wednesdays and Saturdays to 9; Sundays 2 to 5.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY AND PICTURE GALLERY, Oxford (one of the 6 Copyright Libraries).—Open daily from 9 to 3, 4 or 5 (according to season); admission 2*d*.
Bodley's Librarian, Dr. A. E. Cowley.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, Senate House Yard, Cambridge (one of the 6 Copyright Libraries).—Open daily from 9.30 or 10 to 3.30 or 4 (according to season); Saturdays 9 to 2; admission free.
Librarian, A. P. Schofield, M.A.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W. 3.—Maintained as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset, 1*s*. (6*d*. Saturdays).
Sec., G. A. Lumsden.

CENTRAL LIBRARY FOR STUDENTS, 9 Galen Place, Bury Street, London, W.C. 1.
Librarian, L. Newcombe; *Sec.*, Faith Lampard.

CHETHAM LIBRARY, Manchester.—Open free daily 9.30 to 4 or 5; Saturdays 9.30 to 4.

CUMING MUSEUM, Central Library, Walworth Road, S.E. 17.—Natural History, "Folk" relics, "Bygones," Royal relics, Marshalsea Pump, "Oliver Twist" copper, coins and tokens. Open free daily, 12 noon (Sat. 10 a.m.) to 8.30 p.m.; Sun., 6 to 9 p.m.

DAVID COPPERFIELD LIBRARY, Somers Town, Euston Road, N.W. 1.

DICKENS MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, 48 Doughty Street, London, W.C. 1 (Dickens Fellowship).—Open daily 11 to 1 and 2 to 5; admission 1*s*.
Pres., Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.—Open daily from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5 (according to season); admission 6*d*. Not open on Sundays, except by writing to the custodian previously. Entrance through Johnson's Court, Fleet Street.

FERENS ART GALLERY, Hull.

FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM, Trumpington Street, Cambridge.—Art and Archæological collections of the University. North Dome room, North South and Sculpture galleries, Library and Museum. Open free daily 10 to 4, 5 or 6 (according to season); Sundays from 2 to 4, 5 or 6. Closed first Wednesday of each month.
Director, S. C. Cockerell, M.A.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, E. 2 (formerly Ironmongers' Almshouses).—Exhibition of old furniture, period rooms, staircases, mantelpieces, doorways, panellings, carvings, and relics of vanishing London of antiquarian and artistic interest. Maintained by L.C.C. Open free from 11 to 6 p.m. on week-days, and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays. Not open on Mondays (except Bank Holidays).

GUILDHALL LIBRARY, ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM, Guildhall, London, E.C. 2.—Admission free from 10 to 5 March to Sept., and from 10 to 4 Oct. to Feb. Attendances, 1925, 94,172. Newspaper Room open daily 10 to 6.
Librarian, J. L. Douthwaite.
Director, Art Gallery, Sir Alfred Temple, F.S.A.
Museum Clerk, Quintin Waddington.

HOGARTH'S HOUSE, Hogarth Lane, Chiswick, W. 4.—Open Mon., Wed., Sat. May 1 to Aug. 31, 11 to 5; Sept. 1 to April 30, 11 to 3. Admission 6*d*.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd., Forest Hill, S.E. 23 (L.C.C.).—Natural History of Man and Animals. Admission free. Weekdays:—11 a.m. till 5.30, 6, or 7 p.m., according to season. Sundays throughout the year from 2 to 8 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays and on Christmas Day.

KEATS MEMORIAL HOUSE, Hampstead, N.W. 3.—Open free Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays 10 to 6 April to Sept., 10 to 4 Oct. to March. Other times by appointment. Tel. Hampstead 2062.

LAING ART GALLERY, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY, Lambeth, S.E. 1.—Open to readers on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4 (May to July 10 to 4.30) and forenoon of Tuesdays. A large collection of Kentish books, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed at Christmas and Easter, in September, and early part of October.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.—Open free daily 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

LEIGHTON HOUSE, 12 Holland Park Road, Kensington, W. 14.—Arab hall, collection of Lord Leighton's sketches and pictures. Open free on Saturdays 11 to dusk; M., Tu. and Th. 11 to 3; Wed. and Fri. 11 to 1; admission 1s. Closed on Sundays.

LONDON LIBRARY, St. James's Square, S.W. 1.
Sec. and Librarian, Dr. C. T. Hagberg-Wright.

MANCHESTER ART GALLERY, Mosley Street.—Open free daily 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Sundays 2.30 to 5.
Curator, Lawrence Haward.

MAPPIN ART GALLERY, Weston Park, Sheffield.—Open daily (except Fridays) 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Sundays 2 to 9.

NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND (1882), 28 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1; NORTHERN BRANCH, 5 John Street, Manchester.—Open free daily. 105,684 volumes in Braille and Moon types.
Sec. and Librarian, Miss O. I. Prince.

NOTTINGHAM MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY. The Castle, Nottingham.—Open 10 a.m. to 9 p.m, free; Fridays 10 to 4 admission 6*d.*; Sundays 2 to 5 free.

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. 1, contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene; there is a large library of sanitary and public health literature. The Museum is open free daily from 9.30 to 5.30, and on Mondays to 7.

PASTEL SOCIETY, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, London, W. 1.

PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY:—*See* p. 208.

PEPYSIAN LIBRARY, Magdalene College, Cambridge.—Collection bequeathed by Samuel Pepys. Open free on Tuesdays and Thursdays 11.30 to 1.
Librarian, Dr. Morshead.

PRIVATE PICTURE GALLERIES. — There are many private collections of pictures in the great houses of London, admission to which can usually be obtained by written application beforehand. Among the most notable are those at *Apsley House*, Hyde Park Corner (Duke of Wellington); *Bridgewater House*, Piccadilly (Earl of Ellesmere); *Dorchester House*, Park Lane; *Doughty House*, Richmond (Sir F. L. Cook, Bart.); *Grosvenor House*, Upper Grosvenor Street (Duke of Westminster); *Holland House*, Kensington Road (Earl of Ilchester); *Lansdowne House*, Lunzon Street (Marquess of Lansdowne).

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.—*See* p. 214.

RADCLIFFE CAMERA, Oxford.—Reading room or Bodleian.—Open daily 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; admission 3*d.*

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W. 1 (founded in 1768).—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May to first week of August, from 9 to 7; admission 1s. 6*d.*; catalogue, 1s. Exhibition of works by old masters, British and Foreign artists, 8 weeks from middle of January, from 10 or 10 till 5; admission, 1s. 6*d.*; catalogue, 1s Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 10 to 4; catalogue 1s.

ROYAL CAMBRIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS, Plas Mawr, Conway, North Wales.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY, Princes Street, Edinburgh.—Annual Exhibition of works by living artists, Feb. 15 to May 15; admission 1s.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 195 Piccadilly, London, W. 1. — Exhibitions open to all artists, March 21 to May 30; admission 1s.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS, 195 Piccadilly, London, W. 1.—Open from Oct. 27 to Dec. 17, admission 1s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 5A Pall Mall East, London, S.W. 1 (founded in 1804).—Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in March and October; admission 1s.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C. 2.—Admission to the Museum by order of members, or on application to the Secretary or Conservator, first four days of the week, from 10 to 5. Closed during Sept.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE LIBRARY, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W. 7.—Map room open to public free.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi, London, W.C. 2.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.—Rubens' celebrated ceiling (recently restored), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo; interesting naval and military relics; models of ancient and modern war vessels; collections of arms of all periods. Admission to the Museum 1s., daily. Soldiers and sailors in uniform, free. 10 to 5.

RYLANDS LIBRARY, Deansgate, Manchester.—Open free, Tuesdays and Fridays, 2 to 6, and and Wednesday in month 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

ST. DEINIOL'S LIBRARY, Hawarden, Flintshire.
Warden, Rev. C. R. N. Blakiston, M.A.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C. 2.—The interesting house of the famous architect of the Bank of England, built in 1812, and maintained in its original condition, containing valuable collections and pictures by Hogarth, Watteau, Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner, &c., the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I. (B.C. 1370); and many architectural, sculptural and antiquarian treasures. Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from March to August inclusive; and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November. Hours, 10.30 to 5, in November to 4. For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally.
Curator, Arthur T. Bolton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

WALKER FINE ART GALLERY, Liverpool.—Roscoe collection of Old Masters and large collection of Modern Paintings. Open free daily from 10 to dusk (Fridays, admission 6*d.*), Sundays 2 to 4.30.

WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM, 54A Wigmore Street, London, W. 1.—Daily, 10 to 5.30; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Admission, Medical men, dental and veterinary, pharmacists, nurses and research workers on presentation of card; others on application to—
Conservator, L. W. G. Malcolm, M.SC., F.R.S.E.

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road, London, E.C. 1.—Open week-days from 10 to 1 and 2 to 4, charge 6*d.*
Curator, Rev. Wm. Stewart.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, High Street, Whitechapel, London, E. 1. Stations, Aldgate and Aldgate East.—Loan Exhibitions held here during year. Admission free, weekdays 12 to 9 p.m. ; Sundays 2 to 9 p.m.

DR. WILLIAM'S CHARITY AND LIBRARY, Gordon Square, London, W.C. 1.
Sec., Rev. Worthington, B.A.
Librarian, S. K. Jones, B.A.

NATIONAL INSURANCE AUDIT DEPT.

Head Office, 17 North Audley Street, W. 1.

By the National Health Insurance Act, 1924, it is provided that the accounts of Approved Societies and Branches, and Insurance Committees shall be submitted to audit by auditors appointed by the Treasury. This Department was created by the Treasury Minute of August 6, 1912.

Chief Auditor & Secretary, W. A. Middleton, O.B.E. £1,200
Chief Inspector of Audit, M. W. Dixon £900
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, R. McCormack ..... £400 to £500
Registrar, C. H. W. O'Brien, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500
Inspectors of Audit, (5) : *Auditors, Cl. I.* (13), *Cl. II.* (24) ; *Assistant Auditors*, (27).

H.M. NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,
Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published for 1767, by H.M. Admiralty, under whose control the office now remains. The expenses of preparation were estimated at £4,458 in 1924-25.

Superintendent, P. H. Cowell, D.S.E.C., F.R.S. £700
Deputy do., L. J. Comrie, PH.D., F.R.A.S. ..... £350 to £500
Assistant, W. F. Doak, M.A., F.R.A.S. ..... £300 to £450

OBSERVATORIES.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II. in 1675, the building, designed by Moore and Wren, being opened in 1676. The administrative expenses of the Observatory are estimated at about £3,000 annually.

Astronomer Royal, Sir F.W. Dyson, M.A., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Assistants, J. Jackson, M.A., D.SC., F.R.A.S. ; W. M. H. Greaves, M.A., F.R.A.S. ..... £500 to £700
Assistants, Andrew C. D. Crommelin, D.SC., F.R.A.S. ; C. Davidson, F.R.A.S. ; W. Bowyer, F.R.A.S. ; W. M. Witchell, B.SC., F.R.A.S. (*Magnetic and Meteorological*) ..... £200 to £600
Junior do. (*Higher Grade*), H. Furner, F.R.A.S. ; P. J. Melotte, F.R.A.S. ; W. Stevens, F.R.A.S. R. T. Cullen, F.R.A.S. ..... £300 to £400
Clerical Assistant, D. J. R. Edney, F.R.A.S. ..... £300 to £400

Royal Observatory.
Blackford Hill, Edinburgh.—£1,657.

Astronomer Royal for Scotland, R. A. Sampson, D.SC., F.R.S. £400
First Asst. Astronomer, J. Storey, F.R.A.S. £350 to £450
Asst. Astronomers, R. W. Wrigley, M.A. ; E. A. Baker, B.SC. ..... £200 to £350

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.

Astronomer, Harold Spencer Jones, M.A., D.SC., F.R.A.S. £967 to £1,067
Chief Assist., J. K. E. Halm, PH.D., F.R.A.S. £667 to £867
Assistants, R. W. Cheesman ; W. H. Cox ; R. Woodgate £325 to £725

Other Astronomical Observatories.

Armagh, Rev. W. F. A. Ellison, M.A.
Cambridge, Prof. A. S. Eddington, D.SC., F.R.S. (Plumian Prof.) ; (*Solar Physics*), Prof. H. F. Newall, D.SC., F.R.S.
Dunsink, Charles Martin (*Acting*).
Durham, Harold Thomson (*Hon. Director*).
Glasgow University, Dr. L. Becker.
Liverpool, W. E. Plummer, M.A.
Norman Lockyer (*Salcombe Hill, Devon*), W. J. S. Lockyer, PH.D.
Oxford (*University*), H. H. Turner, D.SC., F.R.S. (Savilian Prof. of Astronomy).
Oxford (*Radcliffe*), H. Knox-Shaw, D.SC.
South Kensington (*Imperial College*), Herbert Dingle.
Stonyhurst College, Rev. E. D. O'Connor, S.J.
University College, London, Prof. L. N. G. Filon, F.R.S.
Kodaikanal and Madras, Thomas Royds, D.SC.
Adelaide (*S.A.*), G. F. Dodwell.
Canberra, N.S. Wales (*Solar Physics*), W. G. Duffield, D.SC.
Helwan (*Egypt*), P. A. Curry.
Hong Kong (*Royal Obs.*), T. F. Claxton, F.R.A.S.
Johannesburg (*Union Obs.*), R. T. A. Innes, D.SC.
Mauritius, (vacant).
Melbourne, J. M. Baldwin, D.SC.
Ottawa (*Dominion Obs.*), R. Meldrum Stewart, M.A.
Perth (*W.A.*), H. B. Curlewis.
Victoria, B.C. (*Dominion Astrophysical Obs.*), J. S. Plaskett, D.SC.
Wellington, N.Z. (*Hector Obs.*), C. E. Adams, D.SC

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.
(Joint Department of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade).

35 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1. (Victoria 9040.)
City Branch Office, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C. 2. (London Wall 4723.)

For H.M. Trade Commissioners, *see* p. 572.

For H.M. Commercial Diplomatic Officers, *see* pp. 720 to 722.

This Department was formed during the autumn of 1917 as a joint Department under the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, and is represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary, who occupies the position both of Additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and of Additional Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Trade. The Department is concerned mainly with the promotion and development of Overseas Trade, and comprises the former Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade and a part of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office. It has, in addition, taken over certain functions formerly performed by the Foreign Office in connexion with Commercial Intelligence and with the Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services. The cost of administration was estimated at £337,040 in 1926-27.

Parliamentary Sec., Arthur Michael Samuel, M.P. £2,000
Private Secretary, C. M. Pickthall.
Do. (*Parly.*), Sir Hugh Lucas-Tooth, Bt., M.P., *unpaid*
Comptroller-General, Sir William H. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G. £1,800
Private Secretary, J. A. Stirling.
Directors, R. W. Matthew, C.M.G (*Empire, Trades & Economic Dim.*) ; Sir E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G. (*Foreign Dim.*) ; Lt.-Col. H. W. G. Cole, C.S.I., O.B.E. (*Exhibitions & Fairs Dim.*) ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Directors, *Jr. A. P. Edgcumbe*, C.B.E. (*seconded to Colonial Office*) ; G. I. H. Lloyd ; L. A. Paish, O.B.E. ; N. S. Reyntiens ; P. C. Rice, O.B.E. (*Chief Establishment Officer and Finance Officer*) ; R. E. R. C. Brinsley Richards, O.B.E. ; M. W. Donald ; H. W. Wiswould (*acting*) ; C. Taylor ..... £700 to £900
Senior Intelligence Officers, R. Henshall, C.B.E. ; C. E. G. House, M.B.E. ; A. C. Cruttenden (*Head of City Branch Office*) ; A. G. Chuter, M.B.E. ; L. N. Barker ; E. H. Bliss ; J. S. Andrews ; A. R. Fraser (*seconded to the Board of Trade*) ; G. W. Bette ; C. M. Jones ; Hon. C. C. Farrer, O.B.E. ; W. C. Scott ; L. A. de L. Meredith, O.B.E. ; J. J. Holloway ; A. B. Marchant ; S. A. Deacon ; W. H. Evans (*acting*) ; O. P. Dick, M.B.E. ..... £550 to £700
Intelligence Officers, D. F. Wyther ; A. Beecroft, M.B.E., E. P. J. Briggs ; G. H. Meadmore ; F. Biggs ; W. J. Paddon ; S. Robson ; W. G. Bruzaud ; J. F. P. Fielding ; R. C. E. Milne ; J. W. Brigden ; C. H. Davies, M.C. ; R. G. Mercer ; G. C. Hatton ; F. W. Rogers ; A. I. Schué ; H. E. Gibbs ; H. A. Tregarthen ; A. C. Stewart ; A. A. Longden, D.S.O. ; C. H. Reeve ; C. Walton ; £400 to £600 personal to last-named officer) (*the foregoing hold the personal title of First Class Intelligence Officer*) ; W. T. Gibson ; E. Warren ; D. F. Crawford ; J. A. Dormann ; E. Adams ; A. J. Pack ; J. W. Golsby ; J. N. Goad ; G. H. Kelly ; W. Hall ; E. S. A. Baynes ; F. J. Darbyshire (*seconded to the Ministry of Health*) ; C. S. Toseland ; A. W. H. Hall ; A. L. Willis ; H. C. Grange ; W. M. Hill ; D. H. Lyal ; J. C. Pittman ; O. Clark ; A. G. C. Deuber ; C. F. Monier-Willia m

E. L. F. Clough-Taylor; T. L. Relton; J. A. Stirling; S. J. Graham; T. R. Ritchie; J. Mandefield; H. L. Setchell; J. McE. Martin; H. M. Blomfield; H. A. Jones, M.C. (*seconded to the Committee of Imperial Defence*); C. F. F. Fagan; A. C. Penrov; G. M. Pickthall; A. Schofield; J. B. Greaves; F. J. Glck; R. O. Stewart .....£250 to £500
Intelligence Officer (*Cadet Grade*), F. J. Gick

Accountant, D. J. O'Callaghan, M.B.E.....£350 to £300
Deputy Accountant, J. Ridler .....£400 to £500
Assistant Accountants, F. A. Hubbard; F. Hollings .....£300 to £400
Deputy Establishment Officer, J. L. Butler .....£400 to £500
Staff Clerk, A. Froude .....£300 to £400
Registrar, G. F. Rivers .....£400 to £500
Assistant Registrars, E. Bull; S. W. Rose .....£300 to £400
Staff Officer (*Old Scheme*), A. H. Pike.....£300 to £400
Librarian, A. W. Burton.....£300 to £400
Assistant for Shipping Enquiries, G. V. Honey .....£300 to £400
Higher Clerical Officers, R. C. P. Hughes; H. Oldham; J. B. Dixon; J. Balcon; G. H. Jeans; E. J. Gaines; S. O. Gray; W. H. Hook; B. B. Odlum, £300 to £400; Miss F. M. Wood, M.B.E. £330 to £300
Enquiry Room Clerks, F. Doy; A. R. Starck .....£200 to £300
Chief Superintendent of Typists, Miss M. G. E. Beresford .....£200 to £230

Export Credit Guarantee Department.

31-32 King Street, E.C. 2. (London Wall 4773.)
Manager, F. H. Nixon (*seconded from H.M. Treasury*) (*and allowance*) £700 to £900
Assistant Managers, A. Mullins (*Secretary*), £700 to £900; J. Beynon, M.B.E. .....(*inclusive*) £1,000
Accountant, R. E. Johnston .....£400 to £500

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The Imperial Institute was erected as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (1887-1897). By the Imperial Institute Management Act of 1916 it was placed under the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, assisted by an Executive Council composed of twenty-five members. As a result of resolutions passed at the Imperial Economic Conference held in London in 1923, it was decided to amalgamate the Institute and the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, and, in accordance with this decision, a new Act entitled "The Imperial Institute Act, 1925," was passed in that year to give effect to the amalgamation. The management of the Institute, as thus reconstructed, was transferred to the control of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, who, as the responsible Minister, is assisted by a Board of Governors' of which particulars are given below. The principal work of the Imperial Institute is the promotion of interimperial trade in raw materials, (1) by investigations with a view to utilisation, (2) by supplying information as to sources, quality and uses, and (3) by exhibitions illustrative of the resources of the Empire. The principal department of the Institute are:—(1) Permanent Empire Exhibition. The Exhibition Galleries are open to the public free from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.). After a complete reorganisation of the exhibits and their disposition in the various Courts, the collections illustrate the products and also the scenery and life of the different countries of the British Empire. There is a Central Stand for distribution of literature and for dealing with enquiries. Lecture demonstrations are given to parties from the schools and to members of the public at stated times. (2) Plant and Animal Products Department. This department deals with all investigations and inquiries relating to Foodstuffs, Oil-seeds, Essential Oils, Rubber, Fibres, Tobacco, Timbers, Gums and Resins, and such-like products. An Advisory Council has been appointed of technical advisory committees, including representatives of the trades or industries concerned, co-operate in the work on Rubber, Timber, Silk, Vegetable Fibres, Animal Fibres, Tanning Materials, Essential Oils, Resins, Oils and Oil-seeds. (3) Mineral Resources Department. This department is responsible for dealing with all enquiries and investigations of a mineral nature. An Advisory Council on Minerals has been appointed and there are 25 advisory technical committees, each dealing with a special group of minerals and metals.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

President, Arthur Michael Samuel, M.P. (*Parliamentary Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade*).
Vice-President, Sir William Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G. (*Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade*).
Representatives of the Dominions, India, &c.: The Hon. Peter Larkin (*High Commissioner for Canada*); The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, G.C.M.G. (*High Commissioner for Australia*); The Hon. Sir James Parr, K.C.M.G. (*High Commissioner for New Zealand*): The Hon. J. S. Smit (*High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa*); Captain Victor Gordon, C.M.G. (*High Commissioner for Newfoundland*); Sir Atul Chatterjee, K.C.I.E. (*High Commissioner for India*).
Representatives of Government Departments, C. L. Stocks (*Treasury*); P. W. L. Ashley, C.B., and Dr. F. H. Hatch, O.B.E. (*Board of Trade*); Lord Islington, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., and J. F. N. Green (*Colonial Office*); P. H. Ezechiel, C.M.G. (*Crown Agents*); Sir Daniel Hall, K.C.B., F.R.S. (*Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries*); Sir Frank Heath, K.C.B. (*Department of Scientific and Industrial Research*).
Representatives of Scientific and Commercial Interests, Prof. Sir J. B. Farmer, D.SC., F.R.S. (*Royal Society*); Wallace Thorneycroft, F.R.S.E.; W. Forster Brown, M.I.C.E.; H. F. Marriott, A.R.S.M. (*formerly Governors of the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau*); Sir Stanley Machin, J.P. (*President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce*); A. Johnston (*Federation of British Industries*); Dr. A. W. Hill, M.A., F.R.S. (*Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew*); Lt.-Col. Sir David Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S. (*Chairman, Advisory Council on Plant and Animal Products*); Sir R. A. S. Redmayne, K.C.B., F.G.S. (*Chairman, Advisory Council on Mineral Resources*).

The Board of Governors is assisted by a Managing Committee and a Laboratory Committee, and, in addition, Advisory Councils have been formed on plant and animals products and on mineral resources, together with a number of Advisory Technical Committees on groups of raw materials.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Director, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. T. Furse, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Secretary, Major C. J. F. Keating, D.S.O.
Plant and Animal Products Department, H. Brown (*Principal*); E. Goulding, D.SC. (*Vice-Principal*); S. E. Chandler, D.SC. (*Chief Assistant*); J. R. Furlong, PH.D. (*Superintendent Laboratories*).
Mineral Resources Department, Major W. M. Henderson-Scott, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. (*Principal*); T. Crook, A.R.S.C., I.C.S. (*Vice-Principal*); S. J. Johnstone, D.SC. (*Superintendent Laboratories*).
Exhibition Galleries, E. J. Spooner (*Curator*); A. B. Jackson, A.L.S. (*Deputy Curator*).

PATENT OFFICE

(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade), 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2.

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by 21 James I. c. 3 to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions, and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57. The duties are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. The administrative expenses were estimated at £324,690 in 1926-27.
Comptroller-General, William Smith Jarratt £1,500
Private Secretary, R. W. Luce.
Assistant Comptrollers, A. J. Martin, O.B.E.; A. R. Wright, LL.B.; M. F. Lindley.....£900 to £1,100
Superintending Examiners, H. C. Hayeraft; F. Hambly, O.B.E. .....£800 to £900
Principals, H. S. Freer; B. G. Crewe, M.B.E.; J. Barratt; R. C. Winyard .....£650 to £800
Librarian, A. A. Gomme .....£500 to £650
Principal Examiners, H. O. Minty; T. H. Denning; W. A. Taylor; A. S. Cox; D. Robinson .....£750 to £850
Senior Examiners, R. Adams; F. W. Dunn, O.B.E. £600 to £800; E. A. Gere; J. W. Barker; A. J. Wilson; F. G. Smith; V. Lough; A. E. Dodridge; R. C. Wale; A. G. Bell; W. A. Ogden; C. I. Sutton, M.C.; A. J. Cousin; T. Beacall; J. J. Foster; J. H. Binder; G. H. Green; H. W. Hilliar, C.B.E.; E. K. Maxwell; H. Harding; H. W. Monroe; A. Ward; R. T. Lavender; J. Powrie; F. E. Glover .....£600 to £750

Examiners (Old Class), A. Wilson; D. Walton; V. G. Alexander; J. J. Lee; F. Ackroyd; B. Moss; L. Phenaey; S. Andrews; A. J. Cook; R. B. Foster ..... £500 to £650

Examiners, H. J. Wickham; H. W. Heath; J. A. Parker; F. G. Woodford; E. Little; F. Dewhurst; S. A. S. Bird; A. L. Gray; G. H. Childs; W. J. Marlow; T. Knowles, O.B.E.; W. J. A. Parish; F. E. Grant; H. Freak; J. W. Birkby; H. F. C. Walsworth; A. Blok; J. J. Honan; S. Read, M.B.E., M.C.; W. Ainsworth; A. Welch; A. Gwinnell; A. Berry; A. W. Greenwood; H. D. Leadbetter; H. H. Simpson; J. N. Brown; J. H. Oates; H. W. Chapman; C. Paice; S. F. Paul; A. W. Steed; G. E. Parker; E. W. Pyke; W. R. Chipp; C. S. Boreham; J. G. Howells; A. F. Rees; W. Vaughan; G. H. Dell; W. Feast; G. H. Maker; F. Read; J. T. Borthwick; L. M. Rampal; P. A. Fisher; A. F. Hooper; M. E. Wilson; E. A. Coles, M.C.; A. H. Tongue; R. Alexander, M.C.; W. R. Spencer; L. W. Holloway; E. A. Lynn; A. T. Larter, M.B.E.; P. C. Whitteridge, M.B.E.; A. E. Watson; S. S. Spears; N. T. Ford, O.B.E.; H. E. Hodgson; H. F. Vaughan; B. P. Williams; T. H. Langford; H. H. Shilston; S. H. Smith; F. C. Summerson; C. Grant; A. R. Tierney; J. Lloyd; F. J. Petitus; H. Revell; E. C. Parkson; R. H. Grant; W. F. Burch; W. B. Wood; W. E. Hammett; W. W. Parfrey; W. C. L. Battersby; A. E. Monkcom; S. H. E. May; H. W. Watson; G. Dowse; W. L. Perry; E. J. W. Barker; J. Penzer; J. E. C. Liddle; H. L. Saunders; J. J. Harkess; S. E. R. Starling; E. G. Chapman; H. V. Ridout; L. Naylor; A. E. Humber; C. S. Coombes; J. H. Brightman, O.B.E.; G. W. Carlton; W. E. Ostler; H. Colvill; E. C. Martin; S. R. Webb; S. W. Beichambers; J. M. Robertson; J. Watson; A. W. Gould; F. Fielden; G. F. Hemens, M.C.; J. Robertshaw; J. Barrett; A. E. Blake; J. A. Watson; A. H. Whalen; Norman Brown; S. E. Chisholm; M. C. Boff; H. Holmes; J. W. Waters; H. E. Collins; C. W. Hume, M.C.; E. Jobling, M.C.; W. F. Frew; S. P. Elliott; R. J. Hall; A. S. Luck; J. P. Lavery, M.C.; W. E. Wallis; R. W. Winn; A. C. Higgs; C. J. McKenzie; G. E. Edmundson; F. Law; P. R. G. Silk; G. A. Sutcliffe; W. Parkin; A. C. McGeorge; J. E. Pringle; J. C. Greer; T. B. Bardo; A. G. Tapster; J. Grant; A. R. Deacon; F. G. Clarke; A. F. Foreman; E. M. Atkins; R. Hart; A. Domleo; J. L. Blake; A. P. Oliver; A. C. Ruffhead; C. Harvey; T. E. Taylor; J. W. Millington; H. C. Miller; H. W. O'Connell; B. Benson; E. M. Bennett; F. A. Swann; F. Douglas; H. S. Gilham; D. W. H. Bell; R. M. Bradbury; L. F. Coulman ..... £250 to £600

Assistant Examiners, R. F. Whitehead; E. B. P. Wood; G. James; W. H. Langmaid; H. F. Gill; P. H. Knapman; U. J. Prior; E. C. Catterall; W. A. Rowe; W. E. Watts; L. H. Duncanson; B. G. Lane; A. W. Clarke; R. A. Palmer; H. J. W. Poole; L. L. Girling; W. Langstaff; L. H. Mogridge; T. L. Hulse; V. F. Dorey; L. S. Morris; F. H. Overell; H. S. Hole; P. F. Thompson; A. H. Virgo; C. W. Gundry; G. Roberts; H. N. C. Smith; J. J. Breslin; W. Glass; D. H. Reed; E. S. Arundel; G. J. Mascull; R. Cary ..... £150 to £450

Senior Staff Officers, W. J. Mitson; H. F. Rogers; C. T. Browne ..... £500 to £600

Staff Officers, H. Banbury; C. Lotan; P. J. Murray; J. Egan; H. Pheasey; H. N. Bride; J. F. Fisher; B. C. Mullett; H. J. Sampson; A. J. Plaice; W. M. Faulkner (*acting*); W. A. Nimmo (*acting*) ..... £400 to £500

Deputy Librarian, W. E. White ..... £350 to £450

Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), W. H. Quinn ..... £450 to £600

Clerk of the Register of Textile Designs (Manchester Branch), H. J. E. Easton ..... £300 to £450

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Paymaster-General's Office was formed by the consolidation in 1835 of various separate pay departments then existing, some of which dated back at least to the restoration of 1666. Its function is that of paying agent for the different Government Departments, other than the Revenue Departments. The majority of its payments are made through banks (to whose account the necessary transfers are made at the Bank of England), but cash payments are also made, and the payment of pensions is an important feature of its work. The Department also constitutes the machinery for deducting Income Tax from the salaries, pensions, &c., which it handles. The Establishment expenses were estimated at £88,000 in 1926-27.

Paymaster-General, The Duke of Sutherland ..... *unp.*

Assistant Paymaster-General, Roland Wilkins, C.B. £1,500

Private Sec., E. G. Harwood.

Principal Clerks, C. E. Doubleday, O.B.E. £850 to £950; A. Carwithen; F. H. W. Webster ..... £750 to £850

Heads of Divisions, S. Stephens; J. R. Cole; F. S. Owen; C. Jordan; A. H. May; J. Mahood; W. Steers; T. W. Beard; M. E. Martin ... £550 to £700

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.

18 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The amount required to defray the salaries and expenses of the Ministry and for sundry contributions in respect of the Administration of the Act, was estimated at £63,504,900 in 1926-27.

Minister of Pensions, Major Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P. £2,000

Private Secs., T. J. Arnold, C.B.E.; I. Powell.

Do. (Parly.), C. K. Murchison, M.P. ..... *unp.*

Parliamentary Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley, C.M.G., M.P. £3,200

Private Sec., C. A. Pearce, M.C.

Do. (Parly.), Maj. A. J. Edmondson, M.P. ..... *unp.*

Permanent Secretary, Sir George Chrystal, K.C.B. £2,200

Private Secretary, F. N. Smith.

General Administration.

Principal Assistant Secretaries, E. H. Hodgson, C.B., O.B.E.; Sir Adair Hore, K.B.E., C.B. ... £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretary, A. Cunnison ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, P. F. Atkin; G. H. Glover; C. R. Leak; N. G. Loughnane, C.B.; J. A. Simes, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, E. W. Sutton, £250 to £600; R. Herbert; I. Powell; F. N. Smith, £200 to £500; Miss M. S. Cox ..... £300 to £400

Accounts.

Directors, C. M. Wynne; W. H. C. Plummer, O.B.E.; P. H. Maggs, O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000

Senior Principal Clerks, E. L. V. Crocker; P. Orr; Lt.-Col. W. B. Vince, D.S.O., M.C. ..... £750 to £850

Local Administration.

Inspector-General, Maj. H. Evans, C.B.E., J.P. ... £1,000

Accounts.

Accountant-General, W. Sangor, C.B., J.P. £1,200

Deputy do., R. A. Ledgard, O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000

Assistant Accountants General, W. L. Addyman; J. D. Stewart, O.B.E. ..... £750 to £850

Pension Issue Office.

Controller, C. J. G. Tate, O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000

Deputy Controllers, A. W. Rowe, O.B.E.; T. Rees ..... £750 to £850

Statistics.

Director, Lt.-Col. Sir T. Duncan Rhind, K.B.E. ..... £750 to £850

Special Grants Committee.

Secretary (Senior Principal Clerk), F. G. Hinks, O.B.E. ..... £750 to £850

Principal Clerks, S. Aldridge, O.B.E.; T. J. Arnold, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. J. Atkinson, D.S.O., O.B.E.; W. E. G. Bloxham; J. C. Brampton; J. E. Bury, M.B.E.; A. R. Campbell; D. G. Cannell, M.B.E.; W. A. G. Christie; J. A. Cuthforth; H. I. Davies, M.B.E.; A. C. Dodd; G. J. Gilbert, M.B.E.; P. G. Grimble; C. W. Hall; F. A. Halliday; E. W. H. Harbour; J. W. Hodges; H. W. Horridge, M.B.E.; G. W. Hutcheson; W. C. Letts; T. E. Metcalfe, O.B.E.; J. R. Owen; H. C. Potts; H. V. Rhodes; E. S. Roberts; S. J. Muir-Smith; J. P. Sykes, M.B.E.; C. V. Tapp; W. A. Tutcher, M.B.E.; D. Walker-Arnott; F. Warburton; C. G. Ward; W. H. Whiteley; S. H. Wisdom; H. M. Young, M.B.E. ..... £550 to £700

Deputy Principal Clerks, Capt. J. C. Arnold; H. S. Barlow; W. S. Bell; F. D. Bickford; W. E. Flint; W. Henderson; H. H. Rix; R. C. Roberts, M.B.E.; Paym.-Lieut.-Comm. A. A. Robertson, R.N.R.; D. G. Robertson; C. Watts.....£550
Senior Officer in Charge of Investigations, A. J. Watts .....£550 to £650
Senior Staff Officers, R. B. Cobb, M.B.E.; P. V. F. Raffaelli .....£500 to £600
Staff Officers, F. E. Best; R. Borland; R. Cook; H. C. H. Eland; A. H. Hudson; F. A. Pickett; B. D. Wenban .....£400 to £500
Higher Executive Officers, E. C. Adams; A. Allen; T. W. Amos; G. R. Ball; A. J. Bateman; G. W. Bayliss; R. Belford; T. L. Brett; T. A. Brown; R. H. Burden; H. D. Burley; T. Cairns; H. F. Calder; J. Cameron; T. L. F. W. Catling, M.C.; C. C. Cobbe; F. Cooper; J. J. Cooper; F. Coward; Maj. B. S. R. Cunningham; E. L. Cuthbert; W. S. E. Dadley; M. Dancyger; J. C. Deans; C. F. Doyle; Maj. H. Erwin, O.B.E.; J. D. Feely; W. W. Fielding; C. A. N. Foster; J. Gray; A. H. Grover; E. W. Hall; M. W. Hallett; G. Hamilton; G. F. Hayes; E. Haythornthwaite; D. Hendy; J. H. Hennequin; P. A. Hirst; E. V. C. Hughes; W. J. Irving; J. D. Jamieson; Capt. C. H. Jolley; J. A. Jukes; G. F. P. Kimber; H. G. Logan; W. C. Lucas; A. D. McCullough; A. D. Macdonald; J. S. Martin; R. R. Martin; A. J. Merriott; P. Mitchell; W. C. G. Moger; R. S. Morgan; A. W. Moss; H. L. Nicholls; A. K. Noakes; W. H. Norman, M.B.E.; A. M. Olsen; Capt. R. E. Orton, M.C.; D.W. Page; J. E. Pepper; B. E. Pinder; A. N. Pirouet; A. T. Porter; F. Pratt; W. G. Pratt; F. G. Price; E. J. Prudhoe; A. G. Rayner; D. R. Roberts, M.B.E.; O. M. Roberts; A. W. Sawyer; W. H. Scotham; G. E. Sheldon; W. Sherriff; F. S. Siddall; B. A. Simes; A. Smith; F. J. B. Smith; J. Stables; C. A. S. Stephens; C. Stokes; Maj. G. W. Turk, T.D.; W. H. Turvey; V. W. H. Waller; C. B. White; A. Wilson .....£400 to £500
Lady Superintendent (*Pension Issue Office*), Miss L. Withrington, M.B.E. .....£350 to £450
Higher Executive Officers, Miss M. F. Hitchcock; Miss E. M. Hough; Miss E. M. Sterling .....£300 to £400
Staff Officers, Miss M. F. Browne, M.B.E.; £330 to £420; Miss M. L. Clague; Miss E. T. Hyslop; Miss M. J. Love; Miss D. K. E. Smyth; Miss G. A. Thorne .....£300 to £400

Medical Services.

Director-General, Col. Sir A. Lisle A. Webb, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. £1,800
Deputy do., Col. A. B. Ward, C.B.E., D.S.O. £1,600
Directors, Dr. A. M. Gossage, C.B.E., £1,350; Dr. J. H. Hebb, O.B.E.; Dr. J. Wallace, O.B.E., T.D. £1,200
Director of Medical Contracts and Supplies, R. Tinniswood, O.B.E. .....£850 to £1,000
Matron-in-Chief, Miss M. E. Davies, C.B.E., R.R.C. .....£425 to £475
Principal Medical Officers (*Established*), E. L. Forward, M.R.C.S.; W. Haward, M.B.; A. E. Knight, D.S.O., M.C., M.B.; Lt.-Col. H. Lightstone, D.S.O., M.C., M.D.; Lt.-Col. A. W. Moore, O.B.E., T.D., M.B.; Col. H. Richardson, D.S.O., M.D.; A. Sandison, M.B.; C. R. Stewart, O.B.E., M.B. .....£900 to £1,100
Medical Officers (*Established*), M. K. Acheson, M.C., M.D.; W. C. Alderson, M.D.; Miss E. Atkinson, M.B.; T. M. Bellew, M.R.C.S.; Col. L. J. Blandford, C.B.E., T.D., M.D.; W. A. Brend, M.D.; S. Brown, M.B.E., M.B.; T. G. Buchanan, M.B.; A. G. Cook, M.C., M.B.; J. E. Davies, M.C., M.R.C.S.; F. B. Dutton, M.B.; J. H. C. Fegan, M.R.C.S.; S. R. R. Matthews, M.R.C.S.; J. Wilson McCagie, L.R.C.P.; H. E. McCready, M.C., M.D.; J. C. McKenzie, M.B.; Findlay Murchie, M.B.; J. F. T. Murison, M.B.; E. R. Nicholson, M.R.C.S.; R. S. Oldham, M.D.; H. G. Pesel, M.C., M.D.; W. G. Porter, M.D.; J. F. E. Prideaux, M.R.C.S.; F. T. Rees, M.C., M.R.C.S.; T. Basil Rhodes, M.B.; J. S. Ross, F.R.C.S.; Lt.-Col. D. J. Scott, O.B.E., M.C., M.D.; T. Sheedy, O.B.E., L.R.C.P.; A. H. Style, M.D.; H. S. Sugars, D.S.O., M.C., M.B.; Col. G. L. Thornton, M.C., M.R.C.S.; L. R. Tosswill, O.B.E., M.R.C.S.; R. McLeod Veitch, O.B.E., M.D.; J. R. Williamson, M.B.; J. G. Willmore, M.D.; O. H. Woodcock, M.D.; Col. E. A. Wraith, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.R.C.S.; H. D. Wyatt, M.R.C.S. .....£600 to £900

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

Head Office, E.C. 3.

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII., ch. 69), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 28 members—10 appointed and 18 elected.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909:—Thames Conservancy (all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington); London and India Docks Company; Surrey Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds. The working of the Port for the year ended March 31, 1926, showed a deficit of £6,528 and £517,340 carried forward.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Ritchie of Dundee.
Vice-Chairman, C. F. Leach.

APPOINTED MEMBERS.

By the Admiralty, Vice-Adm. Sir F. C. Learmonth, K.B.E., C.B.; (*Ministry of Transport*) J. D. Gilbert, H. Gosling, C.H., M.P.; (*Corporation of London*) Lord Ritchie of Dundee, J. M. R. Francis; (*L.C.C.*) J. P. Blake, W. Devenay, Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir A. D. E. H. Boyle, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., H. J. Greenwood; (*Trinity House*) Captain Sir Arthur W. Clarke, K.B.E.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Seventeen members are elected by payers of dues, wharfingers and owners of river craft, and one by wharfingers.

F. C. Allen; F. W. Bellamy; Capt. Sir I. H. Benn, Bart., C.B., D.S.O.; Sir A. C. Cory-Wright, Bart.; J. H. Glover; C. S. S. Guthrie; C. F. Leach; W. J. McAlister; Sir C. C. Mcleod, Bart.; Capt. J. L. V. Millett; A. Murray; O. H. Smith; C. F. Torrey; Sir M. C. Turner; W. Walker; Rt. Hon. Thomas Wiles, P.C.; W. Varco Williams; Sir John Wimble, K.B.E.

Officers.

General Manager, D. J. Owen.
Secretary, F. Ayliffe.
Solicitor, J. D. Ritchie, M.C.

POST OFFICE.

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C. 1.

A House of Commons report in 1844 states: "It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects." The first "Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1516, but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue-collecting departments, and while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties, shows a large annual profit. It also receives large sums for duties and taxes on behalf of the Inland Revenue Department, for certain licenses for the Customs and Excise Department and the County Councils, and for National Insurance on behalf of the National Health Insurance Commissioners and the Board of Trade. The Post Office also pays Old Age Pensions. The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1839, the Book Post in 1848, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861, the Post Office Telegraphs in 1870, the Money Order Office in 1792, Postal Orders in 1881, the Parcel Post in 1883, and the Telephone Service in 1892. The expenses of the Post Office (Salaries, Wages, &c., only) were estimated at £36,533,900 in 1926-27.

Postmaster-General, The Right Hon. Sir William Lowson Mitchell-Thomson, Bt., K.B.E., M.P. £2,500
Private Secretary, T. Daish, M.C.
Parliamentary do., Sir John Ganzoni, M.P.....*unpaid.*
Assistant Postmaster-General, Viscount Wolmer, M.P. £1,200
Private Secretary, R. A. Little.
Parliamentary do., Capt. C. T. Foxcroft, M.P. .....*unpaid*

Permanent Secretary to the Post Office, Sir G. Evelyn P. Murray, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, D. O. Lumley, O.B.E.
Second Secretary, E. Raven, C.B. £2,200
Director of Postal Services, Br.-Gen. F. H. Williamson, C.B., C.B.E. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Director of Telegraphs and Telephones, R. A. Dalzell, C.B., C.B.E. .....£1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, J. Y. Bell, C.B.; A. R. Kidner; W. T. Leech; W. E. Parsons; L. Simon; H. D. Wakely; F. W. Phillips ..... £2,000 to £2,300

Secretary's Office.

Principals, F. H. S. Grant; C. L. K. Peel; G. O. Wood; F. H. Nichols; W. E. Weston; A. C. Belgrave; Maj. H. F. Sambrook; W. H. Weightman; F. C. G. Twina; L. A. Jones; W. R. Birchall; Col. D. J. Lidbury, D.S.O.; G. E. G. Forbes; J. Scholes, O.B.E.; G. H. G. Smith; W. D. Waterfall; H. G. G. Welch; F. R. Radice; F. E. Waters, F.S.I.; H. Townshend; O. W. Baker; J. Lauden ..... £700 to £900

Woman Establishment Officer, Miss J. Buchanan, O.B.E. £800

Clerk (1st Class), F. C. Hawker ..... £550 to £650

Assistant Principals, A. Stark; F. Hardwick; J. Crawford; T. Daish, M.C.; L. F. Masters; W. D. Sharp; B. L. Barnett, M.C.; W. A. D. F. Smith; D. O. Lumley, O.B.E.; R. A. Little; C. O. L. Leigh-Clare; Lt.-Comdr. B. V. Sturdee; H. Napier; R. H. King; M. J. Clauson ..... £200 to £500

Junior Staff Officers, G. S. Stow; J. W. Wissenden; H. E. King; De G. Gavey; A. Overbury; R. W. Hatswell, M.B.E.; E. P. Hewkin, M.B.E.; A. T. Taylor, O.B.E.; E. L. Westell, M.B.E., £550 to £700; F. E. James £600

Staff Officers, E. A. Cobb; C. W. S. Braun; H. E. Higginbottom; A. E. Marillier; R. H. Squire; H. J. Elphick; S. A. Paterson; E. N. Eatherley; A. Gordon; B. Y. Couch; D. T. Tonkin; H. Morrell; S. C. Foster; H. H. Settle; P. Greenfield; R. W. Rondknight; H. J. Maclure, M.B.E.; E. R. Davis; W. H. Symons; H. H. Thomson; S. T. Francis; J. F. O'Donnell; A. Tillott; E. W. Bruce; A. Williams; E. C. Le Messurier; J. King, M.B.E.; B. Smart; E. Pidduck; W. M. Smith; G. R. Brown; T. G. N. Crocker; T. W. Card; C. W. Drew; D. Walker (*acting*); J. Blackwell (*acting*); F. Blackwell (*acting*) ..... £400 to £500

Investigation Branch.

Director, T. E. Tutton ..... £700 to £900

Senior Staff Officers, J. P. Lockenby; C. W. Whitehurst ..... £550 to £650

Clerks (1st Class), C. F. Wavish; F. M. Hill; W. H. Smith; W. E. Stratford; E. J. Stratford; E. H. Bourne; M. Brodie; J. B. Fetherston £450 to £550

Clerks (2nd Class), F. G. Tacey; F. B. Booth; L. C. Hall; J. E. Bonnan; A. Lord, M.M.; A. Goodrich; R. H. Clay, M.C.; A. H. Bishop; A. M. Kay, M.B.E.; J. B. Sisson; W. E. Bowler, M.C.; J. A. Renwick; R. S. Farquhar; R. E. Evans, M.B.E.; P. G. L. Strong; F. Dallimer; H. Firth; J. H. Young; G. Muir, M.C.; D. Ross; M. F. Allan; F. J. Kelly; C. E. Boxall; P. R. J. Marr; J. C. Mathison; D. Macgregor, M.C., M.M.; P. Mol. Marshall; C. Crosby; L. T. Taylor; C. A. W. Plowden; S. H. Hunter; F. G. Robertson ..... £200 to £400

Technical Staff.

Architectural Assistant to the Secretary, W. H. Ludlow, A.R.I.B.A. ..... £550 to £750

Old Architectural Assistant, H. G. Warren, A.R.I.B.A. ..... £200 to £450

Buildings Surveyor, A. Faulkner £450

Assistant Buildings Surveyor, R. Jackson £170 to £400

Headquarters Telegraph and Telephone Organisation.

Chief Inspector of Telegraph and Telephone Traffic, F. F. Edmonds, M.B.E. ..... £800 to £1,000

Deputy Chief Inspector, H. F. E. Deane £700 to £800

Inspectors, T. A. Prout; H. G. Trayfoot; W. D. Stewart; R. P. Crum; G. T. Archibald £600 to £700

Assistant Inspectors, Class I., P. G. Head; C. H. Toms; R. K. Keer; W. C. Griffith; G. W. Gomm; F. F. Saffery; S. H. Thorpe; D. H. Thomson; J. F. Darby; C. R. Fright; H. W. Dunne ..... £400 to £500

Headquarters Postal Traffic Organisation.

Chief Inspector of Postal Traffic, C. A. Comber, I.S.O. ..... £800 to £1,000

Inspectors, A. J. Ardern; W. B. Harris, M.B.E.; J. A. Wenham ..... £600 to £700

Asst. Inspectors, Class I., Maj. A. J. McCarraher, R.E.; J. Perham; F. Lane; D. S. Cooper ..... £400 to £500

Wireless Telegraph Establishment.

Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Commander F. G. Loring, R.N. ..... £800 to £1,000

Deputy Inspector, Lt.-Col. C. G. G. Crawley, R.M. ..... £600 to £750

Asst. Inspectors, Class I., F. Addey; S. E. J. Burrow; Commander E. L. C. Grattan, D.S.O., R.N.; A. H. Read ..... £400 to £500

Registry Branch.

Registrar, H. W. Hardcastle ..... £500 to £600

Asst. Registrar, R. A. B. Teare, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500

Accountant-General's Department.

Comptroller and Accountant-General, Sir Henry N. Bunbury, K.C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy Comptroller and Accountant-General, F. J. Pearson, I.S.O. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Accountants-General, A. J. Waldegrave, M.B.E.; W. A. Mattinson; H. Townshend; G. Kay; W. G. Gilbert ..... £850 to £1,000

Asst.-Cashier, F. C. Cook ..... (fixed) £550

Accountants, J. W. Campion; A. Matthews; Capt. C. S. Manning; W. H. Swindell; J. O'Connor; C. H. Sims; A. Hartwell; J. F. Hawton; J. Russell; P. Strong; H. Buckland; E. E. Were; E. A. Morgan; F. R. Kelly; J. A. Miles; G. Cruickshank; P. M. Comber; C. R. Stampe; H. E. Sentance; E. C. Poulter; F. Lambert; A. Kendall; W. Sharp (*acting*) ..... £550 to £700

Assistant Accountants (Old Establishment), H. M. Darville; J. E. Bone; A. E. Unwin; F. N. Smith ..... £440 to £540

Staff Officers, C. H. Summers; H. Barnett; K. J. Barry; F. W. S. Gordon; W. W. Andrews; J. Brown; T. R. Pate; A. Nixon; A. Brain; J. Mitchinson; A. W. Blackwell; W. Cole; G. W. Durling; E. B. Luck, M.B.E.; C. J. Cook; J. C. Magrath; A. Snell; F. C. Reynolds; Cyril Smith; I. N. Golden; A. W. Abbott; J. Hardie; W. J. Warry; C. H. Sainsbury; C. Smith; E. F. Mayes; A. W. Briggs; E. S. Payne; H. Parry; E. H. Ward; G. C. Swanson; A. E. Best; W. K. Birnie; J. J. P. Hall; A. J. Oliver; P. T. Lloyd; A. M. Jamieson; J. R. Key; G. D. Nicholson; A. R. Harvey; H. Dunn; J. J. Ditton; A. S. Fish; W. Ingram; A. G. Gray; T. W. Davidson; E. C. J. Rowan; T. E. F. Turner; F. Wormald; R. McB. B. Pelham; J. M. Geoghan; S. W. Wilkinson; A. Barnard; P. Liddell; E. N. Mullett; C. F. V. Bindoff; W. Sellers; R. P. Macdougall; H. V. Lift; J. M. Dawes; F. C. Kettle; C. Cross; H. E. Boyce; L. R. Andow; Major H. T. Atkins; E. B. Walling; G. Baker; R. C. Bate; A. Q. Ellerby; J. A. Moorhead (*acting*) ..... £400 to £500

Examiner (Old Establishment), A. Dearle ..... £360 to £430

Female Staff.

Superintendent, E. Sanday ..... £500 to £600

Deputy Supts., M. C. Underwood; E. Lofting ..... £400 to £500

Staff Officers, A. E. Randall; A. Keith; E. G. Hopkins; K. A. Boulding; B. Blackburn; F. O. Steer; R. A. M. Thompson; I. Budd £300 to £400

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, J. Lee, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Controller, J. S. Jones, M.B.E. ..... £800 to £900

Assist. Controllers, F. T. Wadley; D. M. Ford; A. Faull ..... £650 to £750

Principal Clerk, T. G. Domo. ..... £500 to £600

Staff Officers, C. Harvey (*Principal Clerk, Old Scale*); W. H. Wight; R. J. B. Bidwell ..... £400 to £500

Superintendents (Higher Grade), H. A. Betteridge; W. G. Hodgson ..... £480 to £540

Superintendents (Lower Grade), G. J. Manners; J. D. Laxton; W. Edward Jones; W. Marshall; T. G. Beavis; R. E. V. May; S. T. Shapcott; E. Cooper; A. J. Jellie; C. A. Kindon; F. Grafton ..... £380 to £460

Superintendents (Cable Room Staff), J. J. Tyrrell; J. G. King; C. R. Gladman ..... £420 to £460

Chief Supervisors (Female Staff), Misses A. A. Shacklock; H. E. Wallis; S. C. Young; F. A. Stokes ..... £300 to £345

Engineering Department.

Engineer-in-Chief, Colonel T. F. Purves, M.I.E.B. £1,500
Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, A. L. De Lattre; J. Sinnott, O.B.E.; E. H. Shaughnessy, O.B.E. £900 to £1,100
Principal Power Engineer, H. C. Gunton, M.I.E. £900 to £900
Superintending Engineer (London), R. McIlroy, I.S.O. £900 to £1 100
Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) *and Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office)*, J. F. Lamb; J. R. B. Gall; W. M. France; E. J. Eldridge; T. Plummer; F. Tandy; S. A. Pollock, O.B.E.; J. M. G. Trezise; T. E. Johnson; J. R. M. Elliott; W. J. Medlyn; J. D. Taylor; Lt.-Col. A. C. Booth; M. Ramsay; E. Gomersall, O.B.E.; E. Turner; J. E. Taylor; E. J. Ivison; H. Wilson; Lt.-Col. A. G. Lee, M.C.; R. Aitken; J. M. Shackleton; B. S. Cohen. £900 to £900; *Provinces*, £750 to £850
Principal Clerks (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), W. S. Mountain; A. H. Sheppard (£550 to £700); A. S. Renshaw; M. F. G. Boddington. £500 to £600
Staff Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), H. G. Fisher; C. W. Burge; H. A. Hardham; G. W. Bell; Maj. R. J. S. Gold; Maj. A. Young; A. Crotch; S. M. Freeman ..... £400 to £500
Submarine Superintendent, H. F. Bourdeaux, O.B.E. £570 to £750
Commanders, F. G. Ramsay, M.B.E. (H.M.T.S. *Monarch*); E. R. Hutchons (H.M.T.S. *Alert*) ..... £550 to £650
Assistant Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces), *Assistant Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office)*, J. H. Fossett; W. H. Powell; G. F. Greenham, M.B.E.; W. J. Bailey; Maj. W. M. Batchelor, D.S.O., M.C.; R. A. Weaver; H. V. Cornish; Capt. J. P. Price; W. H. Venus, O.B.E.; J. R. Mathews; A. B. Hart; W. E. Twells; F. W. Shorrock; F. W. Francis; D. Stuart; J. W. Atkinson; Maj. H. Brown, O.B.E.; E. H. Walters; J. Hardie, M.B.E.; Maj. G. H. Comport, M.C.; A. E. Chapman; J. S. Terras; A. B. Gilbert; Capt. F. G. C. Baldwin; F. E. Gibbins; W. Allan; T. E. Herbert; A. J. Eames; E. Robinson; H. A. McInnes; F. J. Wood; J. H. Haynes; G. S. Wallace; C. A. Mackson; A. Gray; J. Hedley; Lt.-Col. A. S. Angwin, M.C., T.D.; R. Wilson; H. Kitchen; J. Richardson; C. J. Mercer; Capt. J. G. Hines; B. O. Anson; C. G. Roach; F. W. Best; C. Whillis; P. J. Ridd; E. J. Wilby; A. Wright.
London, £600 to £700; *Provinces*, £550 to £650

London Postal Service Department.

Controller, T. R. Gardiner ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Vice-Controller, F. T. Green ..... £900 to £1,100

CONTROLLER'S AND CIRCULATION OFFICE.

Assist. Controllers, Col. C. A. Wheeler, O.B.E.; A. K. Chalk; Lt.-Col. W. T. Brain; F. H. Kempe, M.C. £800 to £900
Chief Supts., H. A. Cockshott; A. Davey; W. A. Adams; F. G. Gould; P. Ferguson; M. J. McLaughlin; F. W. St. A. Ellis; J. Leader; D. Laws; J. Davidson, O.B.E. £550 to £650, £50 allowance to each
Staff Officers, J. H. Greenwood; W. G. Green; J. Bennetts; W. H. Cox; H. W. Hook; W. H. Cripps; H. Sandes; F. C. Redgrave; M. Delaney; T. O'Kelly; J. Pedder; P. A. Cornish; J. A. McRitchie; W. F. Pidduck; F. T. Scott; Hamilton; J. G. Bott; C. E. G. Daly; L. Freeman; C. E. Raison; S. F. Weatherilt; A. Martin; A. Micklethwait; J. W. Nayler; T. D. Borthwick; C. R. Reynolds; A. Sandilands; F. T. Shaw; J. H. G. Stewart, M.B.E.; W. W. Mortimer ..... £400 to £500
Supt. (Telegraphs), W. Davis ..... £360 to £460
Supt. (Postal), * F. H. Gardner ..... £360 to £460
Court Postmaster, F. G. Wilson. £350

CIRCULATION OFFICE.

Superintendents (Higher Grade), W. H. J. Perry; L. V. Cox; A. E. Fenn; E. W. Sedgley; H. Wells; W. J. Letch; H. W. Batchelor; A. L. McGrath; H. A. Crawford; J. N. Crowe. ..... £450 to £550
Superintendents, H. J. White; C. Morrice; H. Head; W. E. Holland; H. Richards; G. W. Ruggins; H. Willey; G. Webster; T. Caughlin; G. H. Asplin; H. C. Howell; W. J. Webber; W. G. Mitchell; G. Skull; T. W. McBean; G. H. T. Peerless; W. H. Chapman; J. W. Blake ..... £360 to £460

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OFFICES.

West Central, New Oxford Street, W.C. 1.
District Postmaster, F. W. D'Evelyn ..... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, J. J. C. Rowden £400 to £500
Superintendents, †A. C. Walker; A. J. Milton; E. A. Hunter. ..... £360 to £460

Western, Wimpole Street, W. 1.
District Postmaster, W. G. Bishop ..... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, L. N. Burford £400 to £500
Superintendents, P. J. Morrisay; C. W. Dunkling ..... £360 to £460

Paddington, 29 London Street W. 2.
District Postmaster, W. S. Findlay ..... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, H. D. W. Davis £400 to £500
Superintendents, C. E. Robinson; E. E. Fugeman; W. Alliston; A. Redmile. ..... £360 to £460

Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road E. 1.
District Postmaster, J. W. F. Relph ..... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, G. H. A. Gould £400 to £500
Superintendents, G. H. Risby; H. S. T. Thrower; †G. E. Harman ..... £360 to £460

South-Western, 9 Howick Place, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
District Postmaster, W. P. Baines * ..... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, H. C. Black, O.B.E. £400 to £500
Superintendents, T. E. Woollard; S. Watts; *H. Harding; J. G. W. Gahan; J. I. Wood; W. H. Cole; J. J. Gregory ..... £360 to £460
P.M. House of Commons, I. R. Thirtle. ..... £360 to £460

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W. 11.
Assist. District Postmaster, W. A. Soyer £400 to £500
Superintendent, H. J. Lansley. ..... £360 to £460

South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street, S.E. 1.
District Postmaster, A. R. Broadbent ..... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, C. E. Hamer £400 to £500
Superintendents, G. C. Bignell; *J. W. Blyth; F. Moore; J. Ralph; G. E. Hardiman. ..... £360 to £460

Northern, 226 Upper Street, N. 1.
District Postmaster, J. W. Baskerville ..... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, P.B. Hawkins £400 to £500
Superintendents, † P. Flanagan; A. A. Stebbing; J. Churchill ..... £360 to £460

North-Western, Eversholt Street, N.W. 1.
District Postmaster, E. A. Rowe ..... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, D. Burden ..... £400 to £500
Superintendents, † A. J. G. Hale; W. S. Dunker; F. A. Leach ..... £360 to £460

London Telephone Service.

Controller, W. A. Valentine, C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,400
Deputy Controller, W. H. U. Napier ..... £800 to £900
Assist. Controliers, J. F. Stirling; M. C. Pink £650 to £750
Superintendent of Contracts, W. F. Taylor £550 to £700
Superintendent, W. R. Bold ..... £500 to £600
Staff Officers, E. H. Barnes; C. S. Bird; R. Bryson; W. Glenny; J. Hinshelwood; M. Larkins; Lieut. L. J. Lee, D.S.C., R.N.V.R.; J. Leslie; D. C. W. Mutrkead; G. E. Nicholls; J. F. Page; J. R. Salter £400 to £500
Superintendents of Traffic, W. B. Benham; H. G. Corner; H. Dive, M.B.E.; P. W. H. Maycock £500 to £600
Assist. Superintendents of Traffic (1st Class), B. L. Beaumont; T. A. Beck; Capt. H. A. Berry; C. C. A. Brodie; G. Buckeridge; W. F. Dobson, M.B.E.; A. H. Dyer; F. Gray, M.C.; J. R. Jacob; J. C. Jenkins; J. W. G. Kennedy; P. J. Mantle; B. R. Mead; F. B. Nichols; E. A. Pounds; W. J. White ..... £400 to £500
Superintendent (Female Clerical Staff), Miss J. Liddiard ..... £400 to £500
Staff Officers, Miss E. M. Mahlendorff; Miss E. M. Newport; Miss M. E. Ross, M.B.E.; Miss E. Saunders
Superintendent (Female Exchange Staff), Miss A. E. Cox ..... £300 to £400 £320 to £420

* Also allowance of £50.

* Also allowance of £50. † Also allowance of £30.

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Col. H. V. Prynne, C.B.E., D.S.O., F.R.C.S. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Second Medical Officer, H. E. Hewitt, M.D. £650 to £800
Assistants to Medical Officers, H. H. Bashford, M.D.; Capt. B. G. H. Connolly, M.C., M.B.; C. K. Mowll, M.R.C.S.; W. L. Scott, M.C., M.B. ..... £350 to £600
Principal Woman Medical Officer, Miss M. L. C. Madgshon, M.B. ..... £500 to £650
Assistant Women Medical Officers, Miss E. C. Rolfe Fisher, L.R.C.P.; Miss M. P. Taylor, M.R.C.S.; Miss D. E. B. Buckminster, M.B., M.R.C.S. ..... £250 to £450

Money Order Department.

Controller, G. Slater ..... £900 to £1,100
Assist. do., ... £700 to £800
Principal Clerks, A. W. Cheffins; A. Bond; W. H. Codd ..... £550 to £700
Staff Officers, J. Anderson; A. B. Talbot; E. M. Walden; T. W. Carman; J. New; J. Bolger; A. J. C. Watson; W. S. Hamer ..... £400 to £500

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss C. M. Marwood ..... £550 to £700
Deputy Supts., Miss E. M. Le Plastrier; Miss A. A. Renwick ..... £400 to £500
Staff Officers, Misses C. C. Couper; E. Hills; J. A. Swindells; E. F. Cox; A. I. Wood; C. Dodd; A. W. Chessall; E. M. Camp; T. M. Jackson; H. M. Nichols ..... £300 to £400

Savings Bank Department.

Controller, A. Hemstock ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Controller, Lt.-Col. T. M. Banks, D.S.O., M.C. ..... £800 to £900
Assistant Controllers, A. C. Edwards; A. Earland; G. A. Willis ..... £700 to £800
Principal Clerks, W. S. Barrett; F. K. Hirst; E. Smith; F. J. Hiorns; W. C. Russell; E. Harris; J. A. George; A. Wade; T. M. Wood; J. Thompson; T. C. Armstrong; G. A. Felce; H. Thomas; E. A. Wildish; R. Coman; D. L. Hastie; E. A. Carpenter ..... £550 to £700
Staff Officers, W. T. Scott; V. P. Peacock; W. H. Willis; W. C. Witt; T. W. Blake; W. Glover; A. H. G. Braun; E. W. Sterling; A. C. Exley; G. E. Goshawk; F. H. Vones; B. W. Kimp; A. E. Garbutt; H. Brigden; J. W. Smart; R. B. Scott; F. W. England; A. J. Endacott; A. Bowhill; P. E. Lewis; L. F. Le Richeux; F. M. Hunn; E. H. Haines; J. Nicholson; R. Fraser; W. A. Christy; E. B. Steers; H. T. Dunn; J. B. Wilson; J. Gray; R. T. Herring; H. G. Cochrane; F. P. Burnage; P. Roney; N. Wardle; R. C. Newton; J. B. Mount; F. G. Williams; P. A. Grinyer; A. Davidson; W. E. Stoddart; R. J. Vincent; W. H. Cann; R. C. Harry; C. R. Wood; G. C. S. Berry; C. Piggott; W. Branch; H. B. Smith; T. W. McDonough; W. E. Hall; A. P. Clifford; J. L. Robertson; H. J. Wright; W. E. Parker; H. N. Croxford; G. R. Dicker ..... £400 to £500

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss M. Curtis ..... £550 to £700
Deputy Supts., Misses A. R. Paterson; E. E. Bowen; A. M. Walker; H. W. Whiteman; J. Low ..... £400 to £500
Staff Officers, Misses M. Marshall; I. L. S. Mitchell; F. Brooke; H. E. M. Du Bois; A. P. Lumsden; A. Slatter; I. M. Brabrook; E. L. Ireland; A. M. Dixon; A. B. Horncastle; C. Pickett; E. W. Aiken; M. Littlejohn; K. E. Hickson; P. B. Mills; A. I. Holloway; G. E. Gold ..... £300 to £400

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, R. W. Woods, C.B.E. £2,500
Assistant Solicitors, H. S. Pearce; H. Opie Smith ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Additional Asst. Solicitor, V. Alsop ..... £750 to £900
Chief Clerks, J. Okell; D. A. Stroud, LL.B. £750 to £900
Asst. Chief Clerks, H. E. Gallaher, LL.B.; S. Johnson, LL.B.; C. T. Hallam; W. N. Raywood; J. Forbes Smith, LL.B. ..... £550 to £700
Professional Clerks, I. S. Watts; B. Robson; R. C. Easterbrook; G. Fraser; E. V. Harrison; F. Hesketh, LL.B.; L. C. Thomas; S. Pemberton, LL.B. ..... £300 to £500

Stores Department.

Controller, H. Sparkes, O.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Vice-Controller, G. F. Mansbridge, O.B.E. £900 to £1,100
Asst. Controllers, H. A. Cheel; A. G. Tydeman ..... £800 to £900
Senior Staff Officers, A. A. Parsons, M.B.E.; C. F. Fenton, M.B.E.; W. S. Austin; C. Ward; C. J. Gates; W. M. Cook; F. H. Horner; Major C. Wheeler, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. H. A. Mann, O.B.E., M.C.; Major C. H. Crisp; R. Fanshawe.
London, £550 to £700; *Birmingham*, £495 to £630
Staff Officers, L. W. Wright; D. Macadie; E. Banwell; T. Wevell; F. Smith; H. Phillips; R. J. Fewings; G. M. Hewson; W. G. Potter; F. G. Beak; H. J. S. Bennett; J. M. Rusk; G. T. Hensel; T. L. Adamson; C. S. Gulliver; H. E. Willmott; Capt. A. S. Rouse; B. D. Hurst; T. H. Henderson; T. Farries; Major P. G. Bennell; W. Mahon; A. W. Burt; Capt. A. Hudson, M.B.E.; Capt. A. Heath; A. D. Blackwell; W. F. Hines; H. J. Hall; F. Green; G. W. Somers; C. F. Ratcliff; W. C. Burns; A. F. Glover; J. Robson; J. Mare (*Acting*).
London, £400 to £500; *Edinburgh*, £380 to £475; *Birmingham*, £360 to £450.

Surveyors' Department (United Kingdom).

Surveyors, T. Kelly, C.M.G.; G. N. Merrefield; J. G. Mellersh; F. Makepeace; R. F. Bradford; E. J. Gayes; D. Dunlop; R. Bell; W. W. Grierson; J. G. Laithwaite; C. H. C. Baillie; T. P. Hobbins, C.B.E. ..... £800 to £1,000
Assist. Surveyors, 1st Class, W. S. Harrison; A. O. Spafford, O.B.E.; V. C. Hall, O.B.E.; J. E. Measham, O.B.E.; C. A. Jackson; D. K. Hopkyns; J. T. Powell; H. C. A. White; K. F. Nunns; T. W. McConnell; J. W. Jay; A. H. Barry; S. H. G. Dainton, O.B.E.; W. R. Storr; L. Hide, M.B.E.; E. T. Crutchley, C.B.E.; S. E. Sifton; V. R. Kenny, M.B.E.; T. B. Braund; A. S. Langlands; F. N. Gossling, M.C.; T. H. Boyd; Lt.-Col. W. R. Roberts; S. H. Hunt. ..... £500 to £700
Assist. Surveyors, 2nd Class, J. C. Johnston; C. J. Miles, M.B.E.; A. Bond; G. Muir, O.B.E.; E. B. Davies, M.C.; D. Spottiswoode; P. W. McIntyre; A. E. Stocker; G. P. Hall; W. H. Coutts; E. E. Harper; G. T. Cairncross; H. L. Sealey; J. Sweeney; Capt. H. P. Bullock, M.C.; H. D. Wooster; W. H. Gardiner; S. W. Campbell; I. W. Nicholson; J. Haig-Smith, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. H. H. Neeves, D.S.O., M.C.; J. Evans; A. H. Wilson; A. R. Angles; C. R. Mullen; D. Mackenzie; P. W. Urben; A. W. Langford; G. D. Fraser; G. R. Parsons; A. J. Eyanter ..... £200 to £450
Staff Officers, T. Hayes; E. Watson; L. Setchell; T. Houseman; A. Owens; W. Arscott; P. Allen; F. W. Fletcher; C. H. White; H. A. Harrop £360 to £450

Postmaster Surveyors.

Birmingham, J. Scott, O.B.E.; *Bristol*, C. Pugh; *Leeds*, W. H. Hancock; *Liverpool*, W. M. Simpson; *Manchester*, J. G. Maddan; *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, C. Creighton; *Sheffield*, A. Sirott.

General Post Office, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

Secretary, F. G. Milne ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, C. S. B. Higgin; H. McPake ..... £550 to £650
Staff Officers, A. J. Turner; A. M. Forsyth; J. Kinloch; J. Macmillan; J. F. Calder; J. Robertson ..... £380 to £475
Solicitor, J. S. Pitman, W.S.
Medical Officer, K. M. Douglas, M.D.
Accountant, J. Anderson, M.B.E. ..... £700 to £800
Examiner, J. Allan ..... £600 to £700
Book-keeper, J. Dow ..... £500 to £600
Staff Officers, W. Hyslop; A. Whitton; W. W. Higgin; W. Yule; D. Thomson; W. Douglas; R. C. Johnstone ..... £400 to £500
Controller (Postal and Telegraph District), Lt.-Col. A. A. Jayne, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. ..... £700 to £800
Deputy do., G. Gall ..... £550 to £650
Assist. Controller (Postal), J. Munnoch £480 to £540
Assist. Controller (Telegraph), J. Griffiths £480 to £540

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, 895, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1679. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on pp. 233-4. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Counsellors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, *e.g.*, the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, *q.v.* The Lord President of the Council is the Fifth Great Officer of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

Lord President of the Council, Rt. Hon. Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M. £2,000
Private Secs., Maj. Hon. E. C. Lascelles, D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. A. C. Graham ..... *unp.*
Clerk of the Council, Secretary of the Cabinet and Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, Lt.-Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, G.C.B. £3,000
Deputy do. & Chief Clerk, Colin Smith ..... £700 to £900
Senior Clerk, Chas. J. Dalrymple Hay, M.V.O. ..... £600 to £800
Staff Clerk, C. W. Lumley ..... £400 to £500

Cabinet Secretariat,
2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, G.C.B.
Deputy Secretary, Thomas Jones.
Assistant Secretary, R. B. Howorth, C.B. (*seconded from Treasury*).
Principal, Capt. L. F. Burgis (*Private Sec. to Secretary*).

Committee of Imperial Defence,
2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, G.C.B.
Assistant Secs., C. Longhurst, C.B.; Wing-Com. Sir Norman Leslie, Bt., C.B.E.; Com. Hon. C. P. Harmon-Hodge, R.N., C.B.; Maj. H. L. Ismay, D.S.O.; Maj. G. N. Macready, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
Confidential Clerk, Capt. W. H. M. Ives, O.B.E.

Committee of Civil Research,
2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, T. Jones.
Principal, A. F. Hemming, C.B.E. (*seconded from Treasury*).
Confidential Clerk, Lt. F. W. Rawlings, M.B.E.

Historical Section.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. E. Y. Daniel, C.B.E.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,
Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from various repositories. Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10 to 2. The *Museum* (open Mon. to Fri., 2 to 4 p.m.) contains *Domesday Book* (2 vellum volumes) made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086, and "Domesday Chest"; Lord Monteagle's anonymous warning concerning the Gunpowder Plot (1605); Bull of Pope Clement VII. confirming Henry VIII. as "Fidei Defensor" (1524); the "Scrap of Paper"; and many other documents of permanent interest.

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.
Deputy, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B. £1,400
Secretary, A. E. Stamp ..... £600 to £800
Assistant Keepers (1st Class), R. C. Fowler, O.B.E.; J. V. Lyle; M. S. Giuseppi, F.S.A.; C. Johnson; H. E. Headlam; J. B. W. Chapman; C. T. Flower; S. C. Ratcliff; M. C. B. Dawes; C. H. Jenkinson. ..... £600 to £800
Assistant Keepers (and Clerks), J. J. O'Reilly; R. L. Atkinson, M.C.; C. S. B. Buckland; V. H. Galbraith; A. C. Wood, M.C.; D. L. Evans; K. H. Ledward; P. V. Davies; I. R. Crompton; Miss M. G. Smieton ..... £200 to £500

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

Keeper of the Records, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE,
Kingsway, W.C. 2.
(*See also* p. 255).

Public Trustee, Oswald R. A. Simpkin, C.B., C.B.E. £2,500
Assistant Public Trustees, J. H. Jacob, O.B.E.; R. S. Shuckburgh ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Acceptance Officer, E. A. Lowndes ..... £500 to £800
Assistant Acceptance Officer, F. A. Coe ..... £350 to £600
Officer in Charge of Legality of Investments, R. R. Whitty ..... £500 to £800
Trust Officers, T. F. Bowman; T. Castle; C. J. S. Cooke; G. Cooper-Wills; A. S. Ellison; A. R. Gale; A. E. Glover; R. B. Guy; R. Higson; F. W. Hirst; W. M. Limb; A. G. Mears; A. G. Norris; S. A. Poynder; G. M. Rowland; C. J. Stenning; T. L. Sullivan; R. M. Thrupp, H. M. Wallace ..... £500 to £800
Chief Clerk, J. S. Wilkes ..... £550 to £700
Signing Officer, J. H. E. Higgins ..... £500 to £700
Statistical Officer, H. A. Barnett ..... £450 to £600
Superintendent of Women Staff, Miss F. D. Garner, O.B.E. ..... £350 to £450
Lady Visitor, Miss S. G. Clark ..... £250 to £350
Chief Accountant, A. F. Day ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Chief Accountant, W. M. Ponking £700
Accountants, A. H. Craig; A. G. Feak; K. Hadfield; T. B. Henry; S. A. Tansley ..... £500 to £700
Cashier, A. H. Cobbett ..... £450 to £650
Income Tax Officer, C. L. Thompson ..... £400 to £600
Investment Managers, A. E. H. Conolly; W. Fuller-Smith; E. W. H. Theobay ..... £700 to £900
Securities Officer, F. W. Norledge £650
Chief Property Adviser, H. Hadden ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Property Advisers, C. Bowes; P. G. Crawley ..... £400 to £600

MANCHESTER OFFICE, Albert Square, Manchester.

Deputy Public Trustee, T. M. Young ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Clerk, P. Archer ..... £600 to £800
Trust Officers, G. T. Coates; G. P. Seed; A. G. Taylor; A. A. Webster ..... £400 to £650
Chief Accountant, F. E. Chapman ..... £500 to £700
Accountant, W. R. Howrie ..... £400 to £600
Chief Clerk, Property Section, E. A. Ashby ..... £400 to £650
Chief Clerk, Securities do., H. Gregson ..... £400 to £600
Staff Officer, R. Watson ..... £350 to £550

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,
Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1817 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works. During the financial year 1925-26 the Commissioners approved loans amounting to £34,103,949, viz., £33,378,947 out of the Local Loans Fund and £725,002 out of the Land Settlement (Public Works Loan) Account (which expired on March 31, 1926). Of the total granted out of the Local Loans Fund the sum of £19,039,439 was for purposes of the Housing Acts.

The average rate of interest was:—

£ s. d.		
4 15 10	per cent. in	1925-26
4 15 8	"	1924-25
4 15 8	"	1923-24
5 7 2	"	1922-23
6 3 10	"	1921-22
6 9 9	"	1920-21
5 15 7	"	1919-20
4 9 7	"	1918-19

By the Agricultural Credits Act, 1923, the Commissioners are empowered to grant loans to persons who purchased their property between April 5, 1917, and June 23, 1921. The land must be mainly agricultural. The period within which loans may be granted is limited to 5 years from the date of the passing of the Act (July 31, 1923), and the aggregate amount of the loans will be such as is approved by the Treasury.

Chairman, The Lord Hunsdon ..... *unp.*
Deputy-Chairman, Laurence Currie ..... *unp.*
Secretary, H. G. H. Barnes £1,500
Assist. Secretary (Legal), D. F. Buckley ..... £600 to £800
Assist. do. and Chief Clerk, H. A. Clark, B.Sc. ..... £600 to £800

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY,

3 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

Incorporated in 1704, when Queen Anne, with the consent of Parliament, transferred to the Governors the annual income of the "first fruits" and "tenths" derived from the sees, dignities, and benefices, with a view to the augmentation of insufficiently endowed livings. By the *First Fruits and Tenths Measure*, 1926, these payments have been extinguished with a few exceptions, but the extinguishment does not affect First Fruits charged in respect of an appointment made before July 26, 1926, or Tenths or annual sums payable in lieu of First Fruits or Tenths which fell due before that date. The surplus income from capital held by the Governors is distributed in grants towards the relief of dilapidation assessments on benefices not exceeding £250 in net annual value; the total amount so available for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, was £40,110. They are the Central Authority under the *Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Measure*, 1923, and important duties have been laid upon them in connection with ecclesiastical tithe rentcharge under the *Tithe Act*, 1925. The Governors act as trustees for endowments and many descriptions of Church funds. They are also empowered to lend money upon mortgage of benefices for improvements of parsonage houses and farm buildings, and for dilapidations.

Secretary and Treasurer, F. G. Hughes.
Assistant Secretary, W. G. Hannah.
Head of Dilapidation Department, D. F. Smeaton.
Head of Tithe Department, W. Russell.
Deputy do., C. S. Amsden.
Solicitor, E. J. Hare.
Asst. Solicitors, N. H. Oldham; L. R. C. Cornford.
Architect, Martin Conner.
Asst. Architect, A. P. Lay.
Accountant, M. S. Rogers.
Asst. Accountant, H. R. Ford.
1st Class Clerks (Senior Division), R. G. Rowland; E. Jump; W. J. P. Smith; W. Holford; S. D. Knight.
2nd Class Clerks (Junior Division), A. G. Spencer; J. H. Hurdman; W. J. Gibson; G. C. Baird; F. E. Willott; R. E. Darby.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH,

16 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was appointed by Order in Council dated July 28, 1915, to direct, subject to such conditions as the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, the application of any sums of money provided by Parliament for the organisation and development of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Order in Council also appointed an Advisory Council to whom all proposals for researches stand referred. By Charter dated November 23, 1916, the members of the Committee of the Privy Council were created a Body Corporate under the name of "The Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research" to hold and dispose of money and other property for the purposes of the Committee. On December 13, 1916, a separate Department, having its own Parliamentary Vote, was created for the service of the Committee.

The aggregate net estimate for the Department in 1926-7 amounts to £442,877, an increase of £62,614 on the same estimate for 1925-6. The gross estimate amounts to £586,895. Headquarters administration, £34,378; Grants for Research, £37,000; Research Work and Research Establishments (except Geological Survey and Museum), £447,307; Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology, £68,210.

President of the Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord President of the Council.
Vice-Chairman of the Committee of Council, The President of the Board of Education.
Advisory Council, Sir William M'Cormick, LL.D. (*Administrative Chairman*); Prof. T. H. Blackman, SC.D., F.R.S.; Prof. Sir John Cadman, K.C.M.G., D.SC.; Prof. H. C. H. Carpenter, F.R.S.; Dr. G. C. Clayton, C.B.E., M.V.O.; Prof. F. G. Donnan, C.B.E., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.; Sir William B. Hardy, D.SC., F.R.S.; Principal Sir James C. Irvine, C.B.E., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.; J. H. Jeans, Esq., D.SC., LL.D., SEC.R.S.; Prof. F. A. Lindemann, F.R.S.; Sir Joseph J. Thomson, O.M., D.SC. LL.D., F.R.S.
Secretary to the Council, Sir H. Frank Heath, K.C.B.

Headquarters Staff.

Secretary, Sir H. Frank Heath, K.C.B. £2,200
Private Secretary, A. F. Barnes.
Principal Assistant Secretary, H. T. Tizard, F.R.S. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secs., Ll. S. Lloyd, C.B.; A. L. Hetherington £1,000 to £1,200
Controller of Records, C. R. Young, O.B.E., D.SC. £700 to £900
Principals, E. Barnard, D.S.O.; L. C. Bromley; W. A. M. Murray; R. O'F. Oakley; P. J. Wheeldon (*Establishment Officer*) ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, A. F. Barnes; O. F. Brown; I. G. Evans; G. R. D. Hogg ..... £300 to £500
Technical Officer, C. A. Spencer..... £350 to £450
Assistant Accountant, A. R. H. Cox ..... £400 to £500
Staff Officer, C. D. James ..... £400 to £500
Higher Grade Clerks, W. F. Law; W. V. Lodge, £300 to £400; Miss M. Robb..... £230 to £300

Building Research.

Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Sir Gerard Heath, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Building Research Station.

Bucknalls, Garston, near Watford.

Director of Research, R. E. Stradling, M.C., PH.D., D.SC., A.M.INST.C.E. £1,000
Principal Assistant, W. N. Thomas, D.PH. £650 to £750
Senior Assistants, F. W. Barnett; A. Zaiman £500 to £600
Assistants, B. Bakewell; A. F. Dufton, £350 to £450; F. L. Brady; A. D. Cowper; N. Davey; R. Fitzmaurice; W. H. Glanville; F. M. Lea; E. Madgwick, M.C.; F. E. Relton ..... £250 to £350
Assistant Accountant, Miss E. A. Leighton £300 to £400

Chemical Research.

Director of Research, Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S. (*part-time*)

Chemical Research Laboratory.

Teddington, Middlesex.

Superintendent, Prof. G. T. Morgan, O.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S. £1,000
Assistants, R. Taylor, £350 to £450; A. A. Drummond; J. G. Mitchell, PH.D.; D. D. Pratt ..... £250 to £350

Food Investigation.

Chairman of Board and Director of Research, Sir William B. Hardy, F.R.S.

Low Temperature Research Station.

Downing Street, Cambridge.

Superintendent, Sir William B. Hardy, F.R.S. (*part-time*)
Principal Assistant, F. Kidd, D.SC. ..... £650 to £750
Assistants, C. West, D.SC., £350 to £450; F. H. Callow, PH.D.; T. Moran, PH.D.; J. J. Pigué; A. J. Smith £250 to £350

Forest Products Research.

Chairman of Board, Principal Sir James Irvine, C.B.E., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.
Director of Research, R. S. Pearson, C.I.E., F.I.S. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Director, F. M. Oliphant..... (*inclusive*) £800
Timber Mechanics Officer, C. J. Chaplin (*inclusive*) £1,000
Timber Utilization Officer, Major J. R. Cosgrove, D.S.O., M.C. ..... (*inclusive*) £1,000
Assistants, A. N. David; J. F. Martley; F. M. Mooney; S. T. C. Stillwell.

Fuel Research.

Chairman of Board, Sir Richard T. Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Director of Research, C. H. Lander, D.SC. £1,200
Assistant Director and Superintendent of Survey, F. S. Sinnatt, M.B.E., M.SC. £1,000
Assistant to the Director, Maj. E. O. Henrici £700 to £900
Intelligence Officer, Sir Frederic L. Nathan, K.B.E. (*part time*)
Registrar of Survey, Miss N. Renouf ..... £250 to £350

Fuel Research Station.
Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich, S.E. 10.,

Chief Engineer, Eng.-Capt. J. Fraser Shaw, R.N. £1,100
Chief Chemist, J. G. King, PH.D.....£650 to £750
Senior Assistants, A. Blackie, £500 to £600; A. T. Barber .....£370 to £550
Assistants, W. J. Skilling, £350 to £450; T. F. Hurley; D. McDougall; A. B. Manning.....£250 to £350
Staff Officer, C. B. Fitzgerald .....£400 to £500

Physical and Chemical Survey of National Coal Resources.
Assistant, L. Slater, PH.D. (*South Yorks area*), £350 to £450

British Museum Laboratory.

Director, Dr. Alexander Scott, SC.D., D.SC., F.R.S.
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Permanent Secretary, J. R. Brooke, C.B. £1,800
Private do., W. P. K. Neale.

Secretarial Department.

Assistant Secretary, E. W. Rowntree £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, T. A. E. Muir (*also Establishment Officer*); O. A. Sherrard; F. B. Tombleson..... £700 to £900
Asst. Principals, J. L. Stewart-Moore; G. F. Stedman..... £200 to £500
Officer for Light Railway Work, A. D. Erskine... £700
Deputy Establishment Officer, F. C. Bunn £550 to £700
Staff Officer (Grade I.), T. L. Paterson ...£550 to £700
Do. (Grade II.), G. Gordon, I.S.O.; T. Lofthouse ..... £400 to £500
Civil Engineer, T. S. Hawkins, M.B.E., M.INST.C.E. £525 to £650
Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, Col. Sir John W. Pringle, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,400
Inspecting Officers of Railways, Maj. G. L. Hall, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. A. H. L. Mount, C.B.E. ..... £800 to £1,000
Assistant to Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, J. P. Scott Main, M.I.MECH.E. £800
Assistant Railway Inspecting Officer, J. L. M. Moore ..... £500 to £700
Registrar, S. J. Stepney ..... £400 to £500

Finance and Statistics Department.

Principal Assistant Secretary, C. W. Hurcomb, C.B., C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Principal, R. H. Hill..... £700 to £900

Directors.

Rates, W. D. Duffield, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £850
Statistics, A. E. Kirkus, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £850

Assistant Directors.

Roads Accounting, P. T. R. Kellner, D.S.O., O.B.E. £700 to £850

Transport Accounts, S. J. W. Knott ..... £700 to £850

Vote Accounting, K. L. Macaulay ..... £700 to £850

Staff Officers (Grade I.), J. Caldwell; H. T. Clarke, O.B.E., F.I.A.; A. Feirn; W. Mottershead ..... £550 to £700

Do. (Grade II.), G. E. Gibson; W. M. Hind; C. W. J. Horsley; A. W. Jackman; T. G. Jones; T. W. Maughan; A. R. Meredith; F. J. Orchin; E. J. Sutton; P. Tait ..... £400 to £500

Roads Department.

Director-General, Sir Henry P. Maybury, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.INST.C.E. £2,500

Assistant Secretary, H. H. Piggott C.B., C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, P. C. Franklin; J. S. P. Godsell, M.B.E.; R. H. Tolerton, B.S.O., M.C.; F. G. Tucker, O.B.E., T.D. ..... £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, C. A. Birtchnell; A. Clark ..... £200 to £500

Chief Engineer, C. H. Bressey, C.B.E., F.S.I. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Director of Engineering, H. T. Tudsbery, M.C., M.INST.C.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Senior Engineering Inspector, F. R. Phipps, O.B.E., A.M.INST.C.E., I.S.I. ..... £750 to £900

Engineering Inspectors at Headquarters, C. G. Mitchell, B.SC., A.M.INST.C.E.; E. S. Perrin, B.SC., A.M.INST.C.E. ..... £600 to £800

Asst. Engineers at Hdqrs., E. M. Bull, A.M.INST.C.E.; W. T. S. Buthn A.M.INST.C.E.; C. S. Chettoe, B.SC., A.M.INST.C.E.; G. F. Reader, B.SC., A.M.INST.C.E.; P. G. Turner, B.SC., A.M.INST.C.E. ..... £400 to £500

Staff Officers (Grade I.), E. B. Hart; A. Matheson, D.S.O. ..... £550 to £700

Do. (Grade II.), H. W. W. Fisher, M.B.E.; E. Longbottom; F. J. Pearce; E. W. Phillips; J. R. Williams ..... £400 to £500

Railway Rates Tribunal.

2 Clement's Inn, W.C. 2.

President, Walter Baker Clode, K.C.

Permanent Members, W. A. Jepson (*Railways*); G. C. Locket (*Commercial*).

Registrar, T. J. D. Atkinson, B.L., O.B.E. £750 to £900

Secretary, S. J. Page, LL.B., M.C. ..... £600 to £800

Asst. to Sec., L. C. Jackson ..... £400 to £500

TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W.1.

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third Great Officer of State, the office having been "in commission" (with certain intervals) since 1612. The Commissioners of the Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland consist of the First Lord, who is usually Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some Junior Lords, with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials. The duties of the First Lord are mainly political, as also are those of the Parliamentary Secretary and the Junior Lords; the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly financial, in that he performs the ancient duties of the Under-Treasurer and, after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments, arranges for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to meet the needs of the year. The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget, which the Chancellor opens and expounds to the House, these plans being accepted, modified, or rejected by the House.

PRIME MINISTER AND FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—Tho Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. £5,000

Private Secs., Lt.-Col. Sir Ronald Waterhouse, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.; Sir Patrick Gower, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.; Geoffrey Fry, O.B. (*unp.*); C. Patrick Duff, C.V.O.; Miss E. M. Watson, O.B.E.; Hon. C. W. Baillie-Hamilton (*unp.*).

Parliamentary do., Capt. Sidney Herbert, M.P. *unp.*

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—

Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill C.H., M.P.... £5,000

Principal Private Secs., E. H. Marsh, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.; P. J. Grigg.

Asst. do., J. D. B. Fergusson; Lord Wodehouse, M.C. (*unp.*).

Parliamentary Private Sec., Maj. Sir Clive Morrison-Bell, Bt., M.P. (*unp.*).

°JUNIOR LORDS—

Major W. Cope, M.P. £1,000

F. C. Thomson, K.C., M.P. £1,000

Capt. Viscount Curzon, C.B.E., V.D., M.P. £1,000

Capt. Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P. ..... *unp.*

Capt. H. D. R. Margesson, M.C., M.P. ..... *unp.*

°*Parliamentary Secretary (Chief Whip)*, Comm. Rt. Hon. Bolton Meredith Eyres-Monsell, R.N., M.P.

Private Sec., C. J. Harris. £2,000

Financial Secretary, Rt. Hon. Ronald McNeill, M.P. £2,000

Private Sec., H. Brittain.

Parliamentary do., Maj. Strang Steel, M.P. ..... *unp.*

Permanent Secretary and Head of H.M. Civil Service; Sir Warren Fisher, G.C.B. £3,500

Private Sec., E. C. E. Leadbitter.

Controller of Supply Services, Sir G. L. Barstow, K.C.B. £3,000

Private Sec., G. Myrddin Evans.

Controller of Establishments, Sir R. Russell Scott, K.C.B., C.S.I. £3,000

Private Sec., H. G. Vincent.

Controller of Finance, Sir O. E. Niemeyer, K.C.B. (*Accounting Officer*) £3,000

Private Sec., W. D. Wilkinson, D.S.O., M.C.

Deputy Controller of Supply Services, R. S. Meiklejohn, C.B. £3,200

Deputy Controller of Establishments, G. C. Upcott, C.B.

Deputy Controller of Finance, F. W. Leith-Ross, C.B. £3,200

Director of Women Establishments, Hon. Dame Maude A. Lawrence, D.B.E. £1,200

Assistant Secretaries, M. F. Headlam, C.B.; F. Phillips; E. W. H. Millar; R. G. Hawtrey; C. L. Stocks; H. E. Fass, O.B.E.; R. B. Howorth, C.B.; A. W. Hurst, C.B.; J. H. McC. Craig; J. Rae; R. A. Grieve, O.B.E.; S. D. Waley, M.C. (*acting*) ..... £1,000 to £1,200

(*Seconded for other Duties*: S. A. Armitage-Smith, C.B.)

Principals, A. E. Banham; G. G. Barnes; J. H. Beresford, M.B.E.; T. K. Bewley; E. E. Bridges, M.C.; J. C. Carr; E. C. Cleary; Viscount Cross; L. Cuthbertson; R. E. Davies; F. Feyle; W. R. Fraser; B. W. Gilbert; Sir Patrick Gower, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.; P. J. Grigg; H. M. Howgrave-Graham, O.B.E.; W. T. Logge; W. T. Matthews, M.B.E.; F. M. Morris; G. H. S. Pinsent; F. P. Robinson; E. Rowe-Dutton; C. F. M. N. Ryan, D.S.O., M.C.; F. G. Salter; F. Skevington, M.B.E.; S. A. Sydney-Turner; E. N. R. Trentham; W. R. L. Trickett, O.B.E.; E. Twentyman; A. P. Waterfield, C.B.; S. H. Wright ..... £700 to £900

(*Seconded for other Duties*: E. St. John Bamford; J. S. Eagles; A. F. Hemming, C.B.E. (*acting*); Sir Andrew McFadyean; F. H. Nixon.)

Assistant Principals, H. Brittain; J. F. Bullard; A. D. Burnett-Brown, M.C.; G. Myrddin Evans; J. D. B. Fergusson; J. McM. Forsyth; H. E. C. Gatliff; A. Glen; G. E. A. Grey, M.C.; E. Hale; W. H. Hardman, M.C.; P. G. Inch; G. Ismay, C.B.; H. E. Knox, D.S.O.; E. C. E. Leadbitter, £200 to £500; Mrs. H. M. Lucas, £200 to £400; H. Parker, M.C.; J. H. Penson, M.C.; F. H. Slingsby, M.C.; L. L. H. Thompson; H. G. Vincent; D. J. Wardley, M.C.; W. D. Wilkinson, D.S.O., M.C.; D. B. Woodburn; N. E. Young, M.C. ..... £200 to £500

(*Seconded for other Duties*: W. F. Hildred; J. H. E. Woods.)

Parliamentary Clerk, P. G. Slade. ..... £400 to £500

Treasury Officers of Accounts, F. Phillips (*see above*); A. E. Watson, C.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000

Assistant to Treasury Officer of Accounts, F. H. Blore ..... £750 to £850

Accountant, H. T. Holmes, C.B.E., M.V.O., I.S.O. ..... £850 to £1,000

Deputy Accountant, T. Chadwick, M.B.E.... £550 to £700

° *Government Whips.*—The "Government Whips," in order of seniority after the Parliamentary Secretary (*Chief Whip*), are:—Col. Rt. Hon. G. A. Gibbs, M.P.; Maj. Sir Harry Barnston, Bt., M.P.; Maj. G. R. J. Hennessy, O.B.E., M.P.; Maj. W. Cope, M.P. (*Welsh Whip*); F. C. Thomson, K.C., M.P. (*Scottish Whip*); Capt. Viscount Curzon, C.B.E., V.D., M.P.; Capt Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P.; and Capt. H. D. R. Margesson, M.C., M.P. Capt. G. E. W. Bowyer, M.C., M.P., is *Assistant Whip*.

Assistant Accountant, E. B. Athawes ....£400 to £500
Estimate Clerk, F. P. Robinson, (*see above*).
Senior Investigating Officer, W. Desborough, M.B.E. £850
Investigating Officers, H. Biggs; R. Horrocks ....£550 to £700
Chief Clerk, P. F. Pyle ....£500 to £600
Staff Officers, E. H. Bennett; A. H. Bradley; J. R. Chambers; T. Drake, M.B.E.; R. G. Earl; W. R. Freethy; W. G. Gant; S. W. Green; H. A. M. Hutber; A. Ray; W. C. Roberts; T. McQ. Walker ....£400 to £500
(*Seconded for other Duties:* B. King).

Parliamentary Counsel.

First Counsel, Sir F. F. Liddell, K.C.B. £2,500
Second do., Sir William Graham Harrison, K.C.B. ....£1,800 to £2,000
Third do., L. A. J. Granville Ram ....£1,500 (after 5 yrs., £1,800)

Departments of H.M. Procurator-General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury,

Storey's Gate, St. James' Park, S.W. 1.

Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, M. L. Gwyer, C.B., B.C.L. £2,500
Private Secretary, A. C. Wilson.
Chief Assistant Solicitor, Cecil Owen £1,500
Assistant Solicitors, Orme B. Clarke, C.B.E.; A. W. Brown, LL.D.; L. C. Loyd ....£1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, G. F. Carter, O.B.E.; T. H. T. Case, O.B.E.; E. J. Howard; G. S. King, M.C.; J. C. P. Kinsman; W. L. Morton; H. L. Wright, O.B.E.
Assistant Chief Clerks, J. H. Crawley; G. C. J. Crispin; C. S. Emden, D.F.C.; E. W. S. Fletcher, LL.B.; R. H. Gardner; A. F. Gilchrist; E. C. Gray, M.B.E.; H. J. Howland; G. S. King, M.C.; B. O'Brien, LL.B.; C. F. Penton; H. A. Weeks; A. C. Wilson.
Professional Clerks, E. G. Cotching; F. A. Enever, M.C., LL.B.; J. B. Finch; R. A. Fisher, LL.B.; B. Hunfrey, LL.B.; A. J. Kaye; P. Ludbrook; F. W. McCombe, LL.M.; D. S. A. McMurtrie; G. C. N. Sturt; J. I. Thompson; A. E. Wade.

Accounts Branch.

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. H. Hunt, M.B.E.
Deputy do., W. J. Hagon.

Law Courts Branch,

705 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2.

Director, R. M. Greenwood, C.B.E., LL.M.
Chief Clerks, R. Hingston; S. Jacomb-Hood; F. W. Lawton, O.B.E.; T. C. Newman, LL.B.; E. V. Thompson.
Assistant Chief Clerks, F. R. Baker; R. C. H. Carter; C. W. Evans; W. G. S. Fawkes; H. S. H. Hall, D.S.O.; R. N. Hanscombe; K. H. Scougal, M.A., LL.B.
Professional Clerks, V. E. Farr; S. G. Gains; M. E. Haye; R. S. Lewis; A. G. Newman; E. M. Reid.

King's Proctor's Office (Divorce Business),

5 and 6 Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C. 2.

King's Proctor, M. L. Gwyer, C.B., B.C.L.
Assistant King's Proctor, C. E. Stredwick.
Assistant Chief Clerk, W. G. Chapman.
Professional Clerks, H. C. Hewetson; M. W. Hughes.

Ministry of Transport Branch.

6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Chief Clerk, T. D. Harrison.
Assistant Chief Clerk, E. E. Welby-Everard.
Professional Clerk, C. A. Higgins, LL.B.

Rating of Government Property.

29 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1.

Treasury Valuer, F. C. Ruddle, F.S.I. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy do., W. Madge, F.S.I. ....£600 to £800
Inspector of Rates, W. T. Chard, I.S.O. ....£550 to £700

Statute Law Committee.

at Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Editor of Revised Statutes, Statutory Rules and Orders, &c., C. T. Carr, LL.D.
Clerk Assistant, J. E. Pringle.
Sec. to Committee, F. W. Lascelles, M.C., House of Lords, S.W. 1.

Surplus Stores, &c., Liquidation Department,

Caxton House (West), Tothill St., S.W. 1.

Secretary, Sir Daniel Neylan, C.B.E.
Private Sec., F. G. Gray.
Advisory Committee, Sir C. C. Barrie, K.B.E. (*Chairman*); Sir N. Waterhouse, K.B.E.; W. L. Hichens; Sir M. Levy, Bart.; Sir D. Neylan, C.B.E. (*ex-officio*).

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E.C. 3.

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the Institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day, the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House, as a Public Department, is the administration of the Lighthouse, &c., Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other seamarks in Scotland, Ireland, the Channel Islands and Gibraltar, whilst the Corporation are also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom, and in their capacity as a private corporation or guild they administer certain Charitable Trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of aged and distressed master mariners and their widows. The Acting Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The Lighthouse Service of the Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund, this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues, levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom. The accounts in connection with the Lighthouse Service are rendered to the Board of Trade, who have statutory control over the expenditure, and are submitted annually to Parliament. The accounts in connection with the Charitable Trusts are rendered to the Charity Commissioners.

ELDER BRETHREN.

H.M. The King; *Master*, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; *Deputy Master*, Vice-Adm. G. Mansell, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Elder Brethren, H.M. The King; Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.; The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.; Capt. A. E. Bell, C.B.E. (*retired*); Capt. Sir A. W. Clarke, K.B.E.; The Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M.; The Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G.; Capt. O. P. Marshall, C.B.E.; Capt. T. Golding, C.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Earl of Oxford and Asquith, K.G.; Maj.-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G.; The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.; Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, C.H., M.P.; Capt. Owen Jones, C.B.E., R.D.; Capt. P. N. Layton, C.B.E., R.D.; Capt. G. Gregory, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.D.; Capt. H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., R.N.; Capt. A. H. Ryley; Capt. A. R. H. Morrell; Capt. H. C. Birnie, D.S.O., R.D.

OFFICERS.

Secretary, M. K. Smith, O.B.E.
Principals, W. K. Bowen, O.B.E.; †H. T. Miller, M.B.E.
Chief Accountant, R. H. G. Thomson, A.C.A.
1st Class Clerks, Maj. J. M. Nicolle, O.B.E.; Major J. E. A. Hunter, T.D.
Higher Executive Clerks, R. Sindall; L. G. Vedy (*Deputy Accountant*).
Executive Clerks, W. M. Liesching, B.A.; H. F. W. Bartlett; T. H. Burleigh, M.A.; A. W. Nicholls.
Engineer-in-Chief, J. P. Bowen, B.SC., M.I.C.E.
Asst. Engineer, Capt. S. C. Carter, M.C., A.M.I.C.E.
Mech. Asst. Engineer, H. G. Swales, A.M.I.MECH.E.
Civil Engineering Assistant, G. W. Glass, A.M.INST.C.E.
Principal Pilotage Clerk, W. J. T. Halliwell.
Principal Clerk of Estates, &c., H. S. Liesching.
Chief Engineering Clerk, H. P. Turner.
Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer, J. Renton M.I.MAR.E., M.I.N.A.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES.

84 George Street, Edinburgh.

Secretary, C. Dick Peddie.
Engineer, D. A. Stevenson.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS,

INSPECTION COMMITTEE,

3 & 4 Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C. 2.

Trustee Savings Banks were first made the subject of legislation in 1817, and an Inspection Committee was appointed in 1891. For particulars of funds, *see* Index.

Chairman, Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B.
Vice-Chairman, Sir William G. Turpin, K.C.B.
Other Members, Sir Arthur E. Blake, K.B.E.; Col. H. A. Erskine, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.; G. B. Freeman, F.C.A.; Thomas Liddle, S.S.C.; Philip H. Martineau.
Secretary, W. S. Cameron.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE,

Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of Exchequer in July, 1919, to advise the Government as to the application of grants made by Parliament towards meeting the needs of University Education in the United Kingdom.

Chairman, Sir William McCormick, LL.D.
Other Members, Sir William Bragg, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir Dugald Clerk, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Miss S. M. Fry; Sir Wilmot Herringham, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S.; Sir F. G. Kenyon, K.C.B.; Sir Stanley Leathes, K.C.B.
Secretary, A. H. Kidd.

VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT COUNCIL.

The Central Joint Voluntary Aid Detachments Council is composed of representatives of the Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry, the Territorial Army Associations, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the British Red Cross Society and St. Andrew's Ambulance Association.

Chairman, Sir Humphry Rolleston, BT., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Secretary, Lt.-Col. W. H. A. De la Pryme, D.S.O., 80 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION,

Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Commission was established in 1921, on the recommendation of Lord Cave's Committee, to administer the grant of £500,000 made by the Government (the distribution of which was completed in 1924) and to act as a link between the Government and the Voluntary Hospitals.

The Commission.

Nominated by the Minister of Health, The Earl of Onslow (*Chairman*); Lord Clwyd; Major W. E. Elliot, M.C., M.P.; Sir Robert Hudson, G.B.E.; D. O. Malcolm.
By the Secretary for Scotland, Marquess of Linlithgow.
By British Red Cross Society and St. John of Jerusalem, F. N. Kay Menzies, M.D.
By King Edward's Hospital Fund, Sir Cooper Perry, M.D.
By British Hospital Association, H. Wade Deacon, C.B.E.
By Royal College of Physicians, Sir John Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.P.
By Royal College of Surgeons, Sir George Makins, G.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.
By British Medical Association, Sir Robert Bolam, O.B.E., M.D.
By the Scottish Committee of the British Medical Association, R. C. Buist, M.D.
Secretary, L. G. Brock, C.B. Ministry of Health.
Assistant Secretary, P. Barter, Ministry of Health.

WALLACE COLLECTION,

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1.

Admission 6*d*. on Tuesdays and Fridays; other days *free*. Open on weekday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Official lectures daily (Wed. excepted) at 3 p.m., and Saturday at 12 noon. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Rd. Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The collection includes pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, bronzes, porcelain, armour, and miscellaneous *objets d'art*. The expenses were estimated at £22,548 in 1926-27.

Keeper & Secretary, Samuel James Camp, F.S.A.... £900
Assistants to Keeper, J. G. Mann, B.A., F.S.A.;
P. A. Hendy, B.A. ..... £250 to £600

WAR OFFICE.

(*See* ARMY LIST, p. 236.)

IMPERIAL WAR GRAPES COMMISSION,

82 Baker Street, W. 1.

President, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
Chairman, The Secretary of State for War.
Permanent Vice-Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fabian Ware, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Other Commissioners, The Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for India; First Commissioner of Works; High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa; Hgt. Commissioner for Newfoundland; H. Gosling, C.B., M.P.; Rudyard Kipling; Lt.-Gen. Sir G. M. W. Macdonogh, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Admiral Sir Morgan Singer, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Sir Robert Hudson, G.B.E.; Sir H. Maddocks, K.C.; Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Adjutant-General*).
Artistic Adviser, Lt.-Col. Sir F. Kenyon, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Principal Architects, Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Sir E. Luttyens, R.A., H. Baker, A.R.A., Charles Holden, F.R.I.B.A. (*France and Belgium*), Sir R. Lorimer, A.R.A. (*Italy, Egypt, Macedonia, U.K.*); Sir John J. Burnet, A.R.A. (*Gallipoli and Palestine*); Edward Warren, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. (*Iraq*).
Comptroller of Administration, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Ellissen, C.B.E.
Principal Assistant Secretary, Col. Lord Arthur Browne, K.B.E.
Director of Works, Lt.-Col. H. F. Robinson.
Land and Legal Adviser, Maj. C. K. Phillips, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.A.
Director of Records, Maj. H. F. Chettle, O.B.E.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM.

Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Open free daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

The formation of a collection of Naval, Military and Air Force exhibits and trophies and of books, pictures, photographs, cinematograph films, maps, posters and other material connected with the War, was approved by the War Cabinet on March 5, 1917. The Imperial War Museum Act received the Royal Assent on July 2, 1920, and a Board of Trustees was appointed. The Museum was opened by H.M. the King on June 9, 1920, at the Crystal Palace. The tenancy of the Crystal Palace having expired on March 31, 1924, the Museum was removed to the galleries known as the Western Galleries in the Imperial Institute Road. The aeronautical collection was transferred to the Science Museum on loan. The Museum was re-opened to the public on Nov. 11, 1924.

Curator and Secretary, Charles John Foulkes, O.B.E., F.S.A.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Storey's Gate, S.W. 1.

H.M. Office of Works or the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings was constituted in 1832 to perform certain overseeing duties, &c., previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests.

First Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, G.B.E. £2,000
Private Sec., F. E. Carter.
Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.

Secretary, Sir Lional Earle, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., J.P. £2,200

Private Sec., E. N. de Normann.

Assistant Secretaries, James Eggar, C.B.E.; W. Leitch, C.B., W. F. Scholfield, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Secretariat.

Principals, A. H. S. White; F. J. E. Raby; M. Connolly, M.B.E.; H. A. Russell, M.B.E.; B. R. Seagrave, O.B.E.; H. L. Davis, O.B.E. £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, F. E. Carter; E. N. de Normann; D. L. Macintyre, V.C.; R. A. Barker £200 to £500

Heads of Sections, G. W. Jupp (*Scottish Office*); H. W. Spencer; A. G. Sandison £550 to £700

Registrar, (vacant) £400 to £500

Staff Officers, D. M. Harvey; J. G. Chester, M.B.E.; A. C. Heine, O.B.E.; A. Miller; E. Batch, M.B.E.; E. Mapiesden; A. G. Ritchie; B. C. Cross, M.B.E.; G. Steel £400 to £500

Office of Comptroller of Accounts.

Comptroller of Accounts, J. A. W. Buchanan, C.B.E. £850 to £1,000

Assistant to do., A. G. Burnett, C.B.E. £750 to £850

Accountant, H. L. Findley £550 to £700

Heads of Sections, A. J. Whitby, M.B.E.; P. J. Ling £550 to £700

Staff Officers, C. C. W. Goodale; A. J. Merchant; G. L. Jordan; A. Sellers; J. Richards; W. G. Ryde; W. Stoddard, A.C.I.S.; F. J. Parker £400 to £500

Directorate of Works.

Director of Works, Sir F. Baines, C.V.O., C.B.E. £1,500

Professional Assistant, A. J. Pitcher, O.B.E. £1,000

Chief Architect, R. J. Allison, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. £1,200

Senior Architects, A. R. Myers, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A., M.R.San.I.; J. G. West, M.B.E.; P. K. Hanton, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A. £900 to £1,000

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Hubert Bulnes, C.B.E. £1,100

Senior Engineer, J. A. MacIntyre, O.B.E., B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E. £900 to £1,000

Architects, C. J. W. Simpson, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.; G. J. T. Reavell, A.R.I.B.A.; C. P. Wilkinson; A. Scott, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; D. N. Dyke, A.R.I.B.A.; A. Bulloch, A.R.I.B.A.; J. H. Markham, A.R.I.B.A.; A. W. Heasman, O.B.E.; J. W. Patterson, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; J. Bradley (*China*); H. E. T. Rees; F. L. W. Clonix £750 to £850

Chief Maintenance Surveyor, H. Ryle, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A. £900 to £1,000

Surveyors, J. M. Davidson; W. C. P. Eve, M.B.E.; A. J. Marshall £550 to £700

Chief Quantity Surveyor, G. C. Widdowson, F.S.I. £900 to £1,000

Chief Measuring do., A. W. Jarvis, M.B.E. £750 to £850

Chief Examining do., F. R. Chappell, F.S.I. £650 to £750

Factory Engineer, F. A. Llewellyn, O.B.E. £750 to £850

Chief Structural Engineer, E. W. Butler £750 to £850

Sanitary do., E. R. Matthews, B.Sc., F.R.S.I., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.C.E. £650 to £750

Maintenance do., J. W. Arnot, M.B.E. £550 to £700

Engineers (New Works), A. P. Patey, M.I.M.E., M.I.E.E.; E. W. Rees, M.B.E.; M. P. McLaren, M.B.E.; A. G. Ramsey, M.B.E. £750 to £850

Senior Staff Officer, C. Coates £500 to £600

Staff Officer, J. Barber £400 to £500

Supplies Division.

Controller, H. B. Allum, M.B.E. £850 to £1,000

Supt. of Stores, H. J. Camp, M.B.E. £550 to £700

Head of Section, G. P. Gilchrist, M.B.E. £550 to £700

Chief Technical Officer, Furniture, J. Hooper, M.B.E. £550 to £700

Do., Fuel, E. A. Smith, M.B.E., M.I.M.E. £550 to £700

Staff Officer, C. B. Taylor £400 to £500

Directorate of Lands & Accommodation.

Director, Sir A. I. Durrant, C.B.E., M.V.O., F.S.I. £1,100

Deputy Director of Lands and Accommodation, J. H. Salmon, M.B.E., F.S.I.

Heads of Sections, P. W. Jupp, F.S.I.; G. L. Brond, O.B.E., M.C., F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A.; A. Endicott, F.S.I. £550 to £700

Staff Officers, C. H. Cooper; R. M. Hunter, A.A.I.; W. J. Hewkley, F.C.R.A.; G. M. Hooper; W. L. Wharin; W. M. Roaney; W. E. Bentley; F. W. Wright; J. A. Hartley; G. H. Laker; N. Black £400 to £500

Royal Parks Division.

Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c., Maj. E. D. Haggitt, O.B.E., late R.E. £650 to £800

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector, C. R. Peers, C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A. £800 to £1,000

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, Professor W. W. Smith, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.L.S. £700

Assistant Keeper, (vacant) £300 to £600

Assistant, Museum, Harry F. Tagg, F.L.S. £200 to £500

Do., Laboratory, Matthew Y. Orr £200 to £500

Do., Library, James T. Johnstone, M.A. £200 to £500

Do., Herbarium, W. Edgar Evans, B.Sc. £200 to £500

Do., Studio, Robt. M. Adam £200 to £500

Curator, Robert L. Harrow £200 to £355

Assist. do., Laurence B. Stewart £200 to £300

St. Peter's Chapel, Vere St., Marylebone, W. 1.

Trustees, The First Commissioner of Works and the Rev. A. Buxton (Rector of All Souls).

Treasurer, W. J. Downer, C.B., C.M.G., I.S.O.

DIVORCE STATISTICS.

England and Wales.

Year.	Dissolution.	Annulment.	Total.
1913	546	31	577
1918	1,082	29	1,111
1919	1,629	25	1,654
1920	3,041	49	3,090
1921	3,458	64	3,522
1922	2,509	79	2,588
1923	2,586	81	2,667
1924	2,249	37	2,286
1925	2,563	42	2,605

In the occupation groups of husbands, professional employments account for 1,148 cases, manufactures 816, trade 899, inland transport 215, mining 85, agriculture 102, navigation and fishing 46, and domestic service 26. Among the professions are included :—

Soldiers and Naval Seamen	341	Accountants	26
Engineers, Architects, &c.	208	Civil Servants	24
Navy, Army and Air Officers	162	Schoolmasters	18
Actors, musicians, &c.	105	Authors	15
Physicians, surgeons, &c.	79	Police	14
Legal profession	47	Students	11
		Municipal Offrs.	9
		Clergymen	6
		Painters	3

Other Countries.

	Number.	Per 1,000 Pop.
Austria (1921)	5,239	0·85
Belgium (1922)	3,718	0·46
Denmark (1922)	1,308	0·40
England and Wales (1921)	3,464	0·08
France (1922)	33,000	0·82
Germany (1921)	39,216	0·63
Japan (1922)	53,053	0·91
U.S.A. (1922)	148,554	1·36

Law and Justice.

COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

Estimates for 1925-26 in respect of Law and Justice amount to £11,726,312, giving a net reduction on the year 1924-25 of £98,384. Most of the items show decreases, but the aggregate reduction of £268,380 is more than counterbalanced by increases, totalling £366,764, under Police, Land Registry, and the Northern Ireland Land Purchase Commission. The requirements for the main heads of expenditure for 1924-25 and for 1925-26 are set out below. The increase in respect of Police represents additions to the grants to Local Authorities towards the cost of the forces and of the maintenance of Youthful Offenders in places of Detention.

Estimated Cost.	1924-25.	1925-26.
Law Charges	£237,237	£225,904
High Courts	455,438	475,135
Land Registry	93,918	98,390
Police, England and Wales	6,215,336	6,394,897
Prisons, England and Wales	1,071,492	1,012,302
Industrial Schools	367,103	393,063
Scottish Law Charges	122,570	88,332
Scottish Police	750,200	768,000
Scottish Prisons	181,377	162,714
Land Purchase Commission, Northern Ireland	1,856,840	1,927,739

LAW SITTINGS, 1927.

Hilary .....January 11 to April 13.
Easter .....April 26 to June 3.
Trinity .....June 21 to July 30.
Michaelmas .....October 12 to December 21.

THE INNS OF COURT.

DINING TERMS, 1927.

Jan. 11 to Jan. 31	June 14 to July 4
Apr. 26 to May 23	Nov. 2 to Nov. 25

The Judiciary of England and Wales.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of Eng and, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

The Master of the Rolls (£6,000).

Rt. Hon. Ernest Murray, Baron Hanworth, K.B.E., *born* 1861 (*apptd.* 1923).

Lord Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptd.	Age, Jan. 1, 1927.
Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon Bankes	1915	72
Rt. Hon. Sir T. Edward Scrutton	1916	70
Rt. Hon. Sir James Atkin	1919	59
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles H. Sargant	1923	70
Rt. Hon. Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence	1926	65

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

* *The Lord High Chancellor:*—

The Rt. Hon. George, Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1856 (*apptd.* 1924). (£6,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords) £10,000

Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptd.	Age, Jan. 1, 1927.
Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve	1907	70
Hon. Sir John M. Astbury	1923	66
Hon. Frank Russell	1919	59
Hon. Sir Mark Lemon Romer	1922	60
Hon. Sir Thomas James Chesshyre Tomlin	1923	59
Hon. Sir Albert Charles Clauson, C.B.E.	1926	56

* Pensioned Ex-Lord Chancellors.—The following ex-Lord Chancellors are in receipt of annual pensions:—Lord Buckmaster, £5,000; Lord Shandon, Ireland, £3,692; Lord Glenavy, Ireland, £3,692; Viscount Haldane, £5,000.

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

House of Lords.

The Lord High Chancellor Presides.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000):

	Apptd.	Age Jan. 1, 1927.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Dunedin, G.C.V.O.	1913	77
Rt. Hon. Lord Atkinson	1collapse	82
Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw	1910	76
Rt. Hon. Lord Sumner, O.C.B.	1913	67
Rt. Hon. Lord Carson	1921	72
Rt. Hon. Lord Blanesburgh, G.B.E.	1923	65

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council,

Office—Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, ex-Lords President, the above named six Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and such other Members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "High Judicial Office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887. Among the last are included the Marquess of Reading, the Earl of Birkenhead, Viscount Finlay, G.C.M.G., Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M., Lord Buckmaster, Lord Wrenbury, Lord Phillimore, Lord Darling and Lord Salvesen. The Earl of Oxford and Asquith and Lord Sinha are members by virtue of § 1, and Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E., and Sir John Wallis by virtue of § 30 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833. By virtue of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895, as amended by the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1908 and 1913, the following Judges from the Dominions are Members:—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G. (*Canada*), Sir James Rose Innes, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*South Africa*), Mr. Justice Lyman Poore Duff (*Canada*), Sir Adrian Knox, K.C.M.G. (*Australia*), Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G. (*New Zealand*), Mr. Justice Isaac Alfred Isaacs (*Australia*), and Chief Justice Francis Alexander Anglin (*Canada*).

Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, Sir C. H. L. Neish, K.B.E., C.B. £1,500

Chief Clerk (*Judicial*), W. Reeve Wallace, O.B.E.....£800
and Clerk, D. G. Lys £450

King's Bench Division.

The Lord Chief Justice of England :—

The Rt. Hon. Gordon, Lord Hewart (*b.* 1870, *apptd.* 1922) £8,000
Secretary, W. Bowstead £500
Clerk, E. Hall, M.B.E. £400

Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptd.	Age, Jan. 1 1927.
Hon. Sir Horace E. Avory	1910	75
Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge	1910	69
Hon. Sir Sidney A. T. Rowlatt, K.C.S.I.	1912	64
Hon. Sir John Sankey, G.B.E.	1914	60
Hon. Sir Montague Shearman	1914	69
Hon. Sir Henry A. McCardie	1916	57
Hon. Sir Arthur Clavell Salter	1917	67
Hon. Sir Alexander A. Roche	1917	55
Hon. Sir F. Arthur Greer	1919	52
Hon. Sir Rigby P. W. Swift	1920	52
Hon. Sir Edward Acton	1920	61
Hon. Sir George A. H. Branson	1921	55
Hon. Sir George John Talbot	1923	65
Hon. Sir Frank Douglas MacKinnon	1924	56
Hon. Sir Hugh Fraser	1924	65
Hon. Sir William Finlay, K.B.E.	1924	51
Hon. Sir Robert Alderson Wright	1925	52

Court of Criminal Appeal.

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Henry Edward, Lord Merrivale (*born* 1856, *apptd.* 1919) £5,000

Judges (each £5,000)—

Hon. Sir Maurice Hill, (*born* 1863, *apptd.* 1917); Hon. Sir Alexander D. Bateson (*born* 1866, *apptd.* 1925).

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

Crown Office, House of Lords, S.W. 1.
Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, K.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.
Deputy Clerk, Hon. A. E. A. Napier.
Staff Clerk, A. J. Johnston.

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.—£3,917.
Permanent Sec. and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, K.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.
Assist. Sec., Hon. A. E. A. Napier, C.B.
Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage, Lt.-Col. L. Storr, C.B.
Private Sec. to the Lord Chancellor and to the Permanent Secretary, Robert Wynne Bankes.
Supt. of County Courts, E. C. Martin.
Sec. of Commissions of the Peace, R. L. Overbury.
Chief Clerk, P. Lee.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Deputy do., Robert Wynne Bankes.
Clerk of the Chamber and Messenger of the Great Seal, Thomas Hickman, M.B.E.
Asst. do., and Purse Bearer, H. Pusey.
Trainbearer, G. E. Collins.
Staff Clerk, J. W. Macaree.
Vote Office, A. Wedderspoon.

Chancery Courts.

Mr. Justice Eve and Mr. Justice Romer.
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to *F*, A. F. Ridsdale; *G* to *N*, A. Keen; *O* to *Z*, P. W. Chandler.....each £1,500
Mr. Justice Astbury and Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence.
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to *F*, J. H. P. Chitty; *G* to *N*, H. D. Hughes-Onslow, C.B.E.; *O* to *Z*, J. A. Hannett.....each £1,500
Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. Justice Tomlin.
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to *F*, R. T. Watkin Williams; *G* to *N*, Charles Hulbert; *O* to *Z*, H. W. Jelf .....£1,200 to £1,500
First Class Clerks, E. J. Harvey; A. Paget; H. R. Hopking; J. I. Keane; A. R. Samuels; A. C. Dalton; T. H. Christmas; A. Tutte; H. A. Bradley; A. W. Brown; W. Stone; J. A. W. Hannen; F. C. Allaway .....£500 to £580
Second Class Clerks, W. S. Ferguson; J. E. Bartholomew; R. E. Whiteley; H. Dymond; G. J. Plowman; P. H. George; T. Hyde Hills .....£350 to £400
Third Class Clerks, J. R. Geddes; D. M. Walker; H. W. F. Blake; J. E. Watts; P. White; L. O. C. Hathaway; C. T. Fry; L. O. Lewin; B. R. Young .....£100 to £300

Chancery Registrars' Office.
Registrars, F. T. Bloxam; F. J. Synge; H. S. Jolly; E. Hicks Beach; J. F. More; W. T. D. Ritchie .....£1,000 to £1,600
Principal Clerks, R. N. R. Blaker; A. G. Andrews; W. S. Jones; H. C. Reader; J. F. Hay; F. V. Harris.....£300 to £600
Third Class Clerks, R. J. Turner; V. G. Pisk; W. D. Verrall; W. F. F. Daniels; W. G. L. Smith.
Appeal and Cause Clerk, H. B. Goddard.
Petition Clerk and Clerk of Entries, J. H. Welbank.

Companies (Winding-Up).
Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.
Judges, Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve and Hon. Sir Mark L. Romer.
Registrar, Arthur Stiebel.....£1,500
Principal Clerk, J. R. Bull £700
First Class Clerk, R. Y. Marvin.....£600
Second do., J. T. Wilson; W. J. Roper... £250 to £400
Third do., C. J. Lisle; G. D. Tewsley; S. S. Martin; W. G. Ventce and E. L. Russell .....£100 to £300

Contentious Counsel of the Court.
Sir Arthur Underhill; W. M. Spence; T. C. Williams; J. E. H. Benn; Sir Benjamin L. Cherry; A. E. Russell.

Examiners of the Court.
(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)
A. J. Spencer; A. Robinson; G. E. Morrison; A. Inman; F. T. V. Bayly; C. G. Moran; C. Douglas-Pennant; H. M. Stebbing; R. C. Hawkin; F. Watt.

Official Referees of the Supreme Court.
Courts—Royal Courts of Justice.
Sir Edward J. Pollock; Sir F. Newbolt, K.C.; George Alexander Scott .....each £1,500*

Official Solicitor to the Supreme Court.
Charles Randal Bradburne £1,500

Supreme Court Pay Office. (£18,483.)
Assist.-Paym.-Gen., J. A. Longley £1,000
Principal Clerks, H. S. Flack (*Acting Deputy to the Assistant Paymaster-General*), £800; F. R. Cripps .....£600 to £700
Stockbroker, A. H. Stokes.....£2,000
Central Office of the Supreme Court. (£34,887.)

Masters of the Supreme Court.
G. A. Bonner (*Chief Master of the Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer*); Sir Leonard W. Kershaw(*b*) (*King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office*); Ernest A. Jelf; W. Whately; W. Valentine Ball, O.B.E.; Percy Reginald Owen Abel Simner; F. S. Arnold Baker; Geoffrey Moseley .....each £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Master, Egerton C. Baring Lawford.. £1,000

Action Department.
Head Clerk, A. Brocklesby.
Writ, Appearance and Judgment Section.
Clerks, G. G. Lacey; J. P. Lalor; T. F. Atkinson; E. C. Anstee; F. R. Stringer; A. L. Woodcock; H. Morrill; R. R. May; E. C. Freeman; E. W. Butler; D. Macbeth; W. J. Milton; T. E. Roberts; M. C. Hewitt; W. J. Fell; T. H. Brown; W. Redman.
Summons and Order Section.
Clerks, P. A. Quin; M. F. C. Willson; A. J. Maclymont; B. Darwall; E. G. Jacobs; G. Gardener; A. E. Smith; H. W. Hills.

Filing and Record and Bills of Sale Department.*
Head Clerk, R. MacGregor.....
Clerks, C. G. Timms; C. Clerk; A. Finch; W. S. N. Grant; J. Martin; J. R. Smith; V. W. Judd; M. C. Hewitt; E. S. Davis; F. W. Player; W. Norris.

Master's Secretary's Department.
Clerks, Philip Clark; H. Hinton; E. W. Nelson; W. E. Gadd.
Election Petitions, Philip Clark.

King's Remembrancer's and Acknowledgments Department.*
King's Remembrancer, G. A. Bonner (*Chief Master*) £2,200
Clerks, J. Johnston, T.S.O.; S. A. Lynn; C. G. Moule; E. S. Hill.†

Crown Office and Associates Department.§
King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office, Sir Leonard W. Kershaw(*b*).
Assistant Master, Egerton C. B. Lawford.
Head Clerk, J. C. Watson.
Chief Associate, A. O. Thomas.
Clerks, W. E. Davis; P. J. Bowie; G. W. Townsend; J. O. Griffits; G. Meyer; A. F. Love; E. G. H. Evans; W. C. Bradley; D. Boland; G. L. Warren; D. A. P. Turner; R. Fawsey; W. T. Mawhood; P. J. B. Ashworth; A. Elliott; E. N. Quin.

Courts of Justice Scrivenery Department.
Superintendent, W. C. Keeling.
Assistant Superintendent, E. J. Talbot.

Supreme Court Taxing Office.
Masters of the Supreme Court, Sir G. A. King (*Chief Master and Taxing-Master for Ecclesiastical Fees*), £1,700; T. S. Dury; F. R. T. Bloxam; D. S. Gibbon, M.C.; Edmund Cave; Albert G. Rivington .....£1,200 to £1,500
Clerks (*Principal Clerks*), H. F. Blake; W. C. Brett; J. Sworder; W. R. Shaw; A. F. Small; H. J. Howes; (*and Class Clerks*), F. J. Mathews; H. M. Drake; A. W. Pinder; T. H. Parker; R. G. Gurney; F. G. Wortham; A. W. Porter; W. F. Pollock; J. M. Cole; F. R. Cutler; W. Fairfax; M. H. Spicer; (*3rd Class Clerks*), C. B. Cooper; W. P. Hunt; A. F. Bishop; B. F. Treagus; R. F. C. Roach; G. N. H. Harris.
Rota Clerk, J. J. Ramsay.

(*b*) Sir Leonard Kershaw is Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal.
* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
† The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class, £500 to £700; 2nd class, £350 to £400; 3rd class, £200 to £300.
‡ Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30.
§ Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30; Vacations, 11 to 2

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. (£44,798).

President, Rt. Hon. Henry Edward, Lord Merrivale £5,000
Clerk, Arthur Willis. £400
Secretary, Hon. Edward Duke, O.B.E. £300
Judges, Hon. Sir Maurice Hill; Hon. Sir A. D. Bateson ..... each £5,000
King's Proctor, M. L. Gwyer, C.B. £2,000

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY, Somerset House.—£34,960.

Registrars, Walter A. Inderwick (Senior), £1,600; R. Moore; H. F. O. Norbury, B.C.L.; H. A. de C. Pereira; C. P. Hawkes ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Registrar, T. A. White ..... £850 to £1,000

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice.—£7,075.

Registrar, E. S. Roscoe £1,500
Assistant Registrar, H. Stokes £1,000
Marshal and Chief Clerk, H. W. Lovell, C.B.E. £800
Clerks, F. A. Wright; A. E. J. Harris; M. Rackham, O.B.E.; H. G. Cockell; Dallas Young, M.B.E.; C. S. Roscoe; R. D. Lamb; L. B. Tidy; E. H. Scott ..... £100 to £600
Superintendent of Ship Keepers, J. G. S. Nops.

Bankruptcy Department.

Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—£14,402.

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Astbury and the Hon. Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence.
Clerk in attendance, C. C. Cartwright.
Chief Registrar, Frank Mellor £1,600
Registrars, Paul M. Franke; Arthur Stiebel; Sir Marshall D. Warmington, Bt. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department), Alma Roper £700
Taxing-Office Taxing-Master, John A. Chas. Tanner, M.A. £1,500
Senior Official Receiver, Hon. W. J. Boyle £1,200
Official Receivers, D. Williams; E. Parke.
Senior Assistant Official Receiver, E. C. F. Vyvyan.
Assistant do., C. R. Waterer; V. Armstrong; H. Wheeler; J. Allcorn; H. H. Gaine.

Companies Winding Up.

Judges, Hon. Mr. Justice Eve and Hon. Mr. Justice Romer.

Trading with the Enemy Acts.

Judge, Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.

Court of Criminal Appeal—Registrar's Office.

(*Offices*—Room 473 Royal Courts.)

Registrar, Sir Leonard W. Kershaw (*Master of the Crown Office*).
Assist. Registrar, T. D. Lawrance.
Chief Clerk, R. E. Ross, LL.B.
Clerks, C. M. D. Pigott; W. E. Stone; B. J. B. Ashworth.

Poor Persons' Committee.

(Room 786 Royal Courts.)

Secretary, Adrian Hassard-Short.

Railway and Canal Commission.

(*Offices*—Rooms 772, 773 and 774 Royal Courts.)

Ex-officio Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Justice Sankey (*England*); Hon. Lord Blackburn (*Scotland*); The Rt. Hon. The Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland.
Commissioners, Sir E. Tindal Atkinson, K.C.; Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.
Registrar, Sir Robert McCall, K.C.V.O., K.C.
Secretary, B. Dingle.

Land Values Reference Committee.

(*Office*—Room 121 Royal Courts.)

Committee, The L.C.J., the Master of the Rolls, and the President of Surveyors' Institution.
Secretary, J. Johnston, I.S.O.
Assist. Sec., S. A. Lynn.

Lunacy.

Management and Administration Department and Lord Chancellor's Visitors.
Royal Courts of Justice.

Master, G. M. T. Hildyard, K.C. £3,000
Assistant Master, R. C. Romer ..... £800 to £1,000
Chief Clerk, G. E. Mills, O.B.E. ..... £
Visitors, Lord Sandhurst (*Legal*); Sir R. Armstrong Jones, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.; Dr. N. Raw, C.M.G., each £1,500
Secretary, H. Macdonald ..... £850 to £400

Director of Public Prosecutions,

1, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Director, Sir Archibald H. Bodkin, K.C.B. £3,500
Asst. Directors, Sir Guy Stephenson, C.B., £1,700; Seward Pearce, C.B.E. £1,000
Chief Clerks, A. S. Cohen; C. R. V. Wallace; R. P. Pashley ..... £750 to £900
Assistant Chief Clerks, L. N. Vincent Evans; G. R. Paling; E. Clayton; H. A. K. Morgan, M.C.; B. G. Saywell ..... £550 to £700
Professional Clerks, H. J. Parham; C. J. M. Gwatkin; L. M. Burnett; R. M. Howe; A. Lawson-Walters ..... £300 to £500
Clerks (Higher Grade), W. J. T. Yates; A. J. Parker.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES

The dates of the Assizes, in the 8 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). Except in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Glamorganshire, Devon, Bristol, Suffolk and Sussex, the Autumn assize is for criminal business only. At Norwich, *Matrimonial Causes* are tried W., S. and A. There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

South Eastern Circuit.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 3) (Chesterton).
Suffolk (Ipswich W.), (Bury St. Edmunds S.)—and A. *alt.* (Ipswich, 1926).
Norfolk (Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Do. (City of Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Essex (Chelmsford)—W., S. and A.
Herts (Hertford)—W., S. and A.
Kent (Maidstone)—W., S. and A.
Surrey (Guildford)—W., S. and A.
Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Denman, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £800
Clerk of Indictments, William Cecil Bernard, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £300
Associate, H. S. Stowe, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £280

Midland Circuit.

Beds (Bedford)—W., S. and A.
Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.
Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.
Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.
Notts (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A.
Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, George Pleydell Bancroft £800
Associate, Victor Elliott.
Clerk of Arraigns, R. A. Dalzell.
Clerk and Bailiff, L. G. Peyton.
Office, 3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4.

Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 3).
Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.
Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.
Salford Division (Manchester) —W., Spring, S. and A.
Liverpool—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., Preston £1,000
Associate, W. J. H. Graham, Preston £400

Clerk of Indictments and Taxing Officer, John F. Coupe, Preston £300

North-Eastern Circuit.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.
Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.
West Riding Div. (Leeds)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, C. Milton Barber, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £800
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Associate, C. B. Johnson, 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. £300
Clerk of Arraigns, Ronald Sykes, 3 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £280

Oxford Circuit.

Assizes are held three times a year at *Reading, Oxford, Worcester* (for County and City), *Gloucester* (for County and City), *Monmouth, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford*. At the Autumn Assizes only criminal business is taken.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Frederick Lloyd £800
Associate and Deputy do., Archer C. Hemp £400
Clerk of Indictments, Thomas P. P. Powell £300 to £300
Office, 23 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4.

Western Circuit.

Wilts, (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1926 *Salisbury; Dorset*, (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; *Somerset*, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1926 *Wells; Cornwall*, (Bodmin) W., S. and A.; *Devon*, (Exeter) W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Devon Autumn Assizes); *City of Exeter* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; *Hants*, (Winchester) W., S. and A.; *Bristol* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Bristol Autumn Assizes).
Clerk of Assize, J. St. L. Leslie, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £800
Associate, R. G. Soton £300
Clerk of Indictments, W. T. Snell £300

North Wales and Chester Circuit.

Montgomeryshire (Welshpool) W.; (Newtown) S.
Merionethshire (Dolgelly)—W. and S.
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—W., S. and A.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W. and S.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W., S. and A.
Flintshire (Mold)—W. and S.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Stubbs, LL.D., 1 Harc Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £500
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry Lister Reade, Congleton £225
Associate, Herbert Channell, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £225
Agents, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

South Wales Division.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6).
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.).
Brecknockshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7).
Radnorshire (Presteign)—W. and S.
Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate, Hon. Stephen Coleridge, M.A., Room 771, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2 ..... £500
Princ. Assist., C. H. Glascodine £300
Second Assist. & Clerk of Indictments, C. Elton-Jones £150

At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only; but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

5 Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Industrial Court was established, under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to hear and determine Trade Disputes between employers and workpeople.

President, Harold Spencer Morris, K.C., M.R.E.
Chairmen, Sir William Robinson; Rt. Hon. Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Bart., K.C.; C. E. Dyer, K.C.; J. A. Compston, K.C.
Members, Ernest J. Brown, J. McKie Bryce, C.B.E.; F. S. Button, J.P.; D. C. Cummings, C.B.E.; Sir Andrew Duncan, K.B.E.; Sir J. Duncan Elliot, K.B.E.; Frank Hodges; J. J. Mallon; Miss Violet Markham, C.B.E., J.P.; Miss Cecile Matheson; Sir Felix J. C. Pole; Miss Madeleine Symons; A. G. Walkden; D. Milne Watson.
Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E. ..... £750 to £850

The National Wages Board (Railways).

5 Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The National Wages Board was reconstituted by § 64 of the Railways Act, 1921, for the determination of questions affecting wages and conditions of service of certain classes of railway employees, on appeal from the Central Wages Board.
Chairman, Harold Spencer Morris, K.C., M.R.E.
Representing Railway Companies (Panel of 29, from whom 6 to be elected for each reference). *National Union of Railwaymen*, (2); *Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen* (2); *Railway Clerks' Association* (2). *Users of Railways*, (4).
Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge, The Rt. Worshipful Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874."]

Court of Arches.

Registry, 23 Knightrider St., Doctors Commons, E.C. 4.
Dean, Rt. Worshipful Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. D. Moore.

Court of Faculties.

(Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary), Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors Commons, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.)
Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. Dodwell Moore.
Deputy do., F. J. Colson.
Chief Clerk and Sealer, B. B. Bull.
Assistant Clerk, Charles A. Brown.

Vicar-General's Office,

for granting Marriage Licences, and Court of Peculiars, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W. 1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.
Vicar-General, Sir L. T. Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, H. S. Allam.

Chancery Court of York.

Registry, Minster Yard, York
Official Principal, Sir L. T. Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.

Office of the Vicar-General of the Province of York, and for granting Marriage Licences in the Diocese of York, and for the Consistory Court of York.
Vicar-Gen. and Chancellor, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.
*** There are also the Consistory Courts of the various Diocesan Bishops; these are invariably situated in their Cathedral Cities, and it is at the Registries of those Courts that Licences for Marriage in churches outside the London area can be obtained. See also section, "Marriage Licences."

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.

Commissary, Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.
Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster.
Receiver, H. T. A. Dashwood, The Chapter House, E.C. 4.

Bishop of London's Registry,

for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his Consistory Court, 1 Dean's Court, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
Judge, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L.
Registrars, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Albert E. Cave.
Assistant, S. J. Shepherd.
Apparitor, A. C. Cross.

COUNTY COURTS.

In 1924, the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales (including the Mayor's and City of London Court) was 1,005,282, as against a pre-War figure of 1,264,128 (1913). The number of debtors imprisoned was 5,743 (1923) and 1,964 (1924), and of the last number 1,547 served the full term of imprisonment for "Contempt of Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment.

County Court Branch.

House of Lords, Lord Chancellor's Dept., S.W. 1.

Registry of County Court Judgment, &c.,
(Hours, 10 to 5; 11 to 3 for searches.)

Superintendent, E. C. Martin.....£850 to £1,000
Asst. do. and Clerk of Accounts, E. A. Tilley .....£550 to £700
Head of Establishments Section, A. J. Hill..£500 to £600
Deputy Clerk of Accounts, H. J. Elton...£350 to £500
Auditors, H. Slade; W. E. Jones; H. G. Fry; C. J. Holt; O. Sutcliffe; J. H. Wagstaff; G. R. Morris; E. Bryant; R. T. Rayment; G. Hardwick; S. H. J. Dunn; A. Greenwood; C. F. Dyson; H. I. James; P. J. Darby; H. S. Hughes; M. M. Pullan; H. Hulme; E. Burn; A. C. Barker; J. B. London; R. Greaves; F. A. J. Kemp; J. Rees
(10 to £550) £350 to £500
Higher Clerical Officer, C. H. Howes.....£300 to £400

MAYOR'S AND CITY OF LONDON COURT.

Guildhall, E.C. 2.

Judges—

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen
Sir Ernest Wild, K.C. (*Recorder*)
Sir H. F. Dickens, K.C. (*Common Serjeant*)
Llewellyn Archer Atherley Jones, K.C.....£2,500
Frank Shewell Cooper.....£1,750
Registrar and Clerk of the Seal, Wilfred Dell ...£1,400
Chief Clerk, H. E. Maynard.....£500
Serjeant-at-Mace and High Bailiff, Francis Sully £700

COUNTY COURT JUDGES

(each £1,500).

England and Wales: For Scotland *see* "Sheriffs Principal."

[*County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour."*]

Bairstow, Arthur William, K.C. (42), Clerkenwell, &c.
Bowen, Ivor; K.C. (28), Mid Wales.
Bradley, Francis Ernest, LL.D. (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c.
Burgis, E. C. (10), Cheshire, Lancs, Yorks.
Cann, Wm. Moore (50), Brighton, &c.
Chapman, Edward Henry (17), Lincolnshire.
Cluer, Albert Rowland (39), Shoreditch, &c.
Crawford, John Dawson (38), Edmonton, &c.
Davies, William Frank de Rolande (31), Carmarthenshire, &c.
Dobb, Harry (21) Birmingham.
Dowdall, Harold Chaloner, K.C. (6), Liverpool, &c.
Farrant, Hy. Gatchell (35), Cambridgeshire, &c.
Granger, Sir Thomas Colpitts (47), Greenwich, &c.
Greenwell, Francis John, C.B.E. (2), Northumberland.
Gurdon, Charles (59), Plymouth and Cornwall.
Hargreaves, Gerald de la P. (46), Brentford, Redhill and Dorking.
Harington, Edward (45), Croydon, &c.
Haydon, Thomas Edmet, K.C. (20), Leicestershire
Head, George Herbert, (16), Hull, Malton, &c.
Higgins, George Herbert (58), Exeter.
Hill, H. S. Staveley-(23), Coventry, Northampton, &c.
Hogg, Adam Spencer (5), Bolton, Bury, &c.
Ingham, Robert Wood (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury, &c.
James, Arthur Gwynne- (52), Bath, Devizes, &c.
Kelly, Stanley Anthony Hill (44), Uxbridge.
Lalley, Barnard, K.C. (51), Winchester, &c
Leech, Samuel Chetwynd (33), Essex and Suffolk.
Leigh, Thomas Bowes (8), Manchester, &c.
Lias, William John (13), Sheffield, &c.
Lindley, Hon. Walter S. (57), Devon and Somerset.
McCarthy, John William (15), York, Ripon, &c.
M'Cleary, Robert (12), York, W. Riding.
Macpherson, Alan (53), Gloucestershire.
Maxwell, A. Hyslop (55), Wilts and Dorset.
Moore, Robert Ernest (2), Durham, &c.
Newell, Harold (19), Derbyshire.
Parry, Edward Abbott (48), Bromley, &c.
Parsons, Albert, K.C. (54), Bristol, &c.
Randolph, Joseph Randolph, K.C. (36); Oxford, &c.
Reeve, Raymond Herbert Roope, K.C. (44), Westminster, and (41), Clerkenwell.
Richards, Whitmore L. (7), Berkenhead, &c.
Roberts, R. O. (29), Chester and North Wales.
Rowlands, Rowland (30), Glamorganshire.
Ruegg, Alfred H., K.C. (26), North Staffordshire.
Scully, James Aloysius (43), Marylebone, &c.
Smith, C. Herbert- (32), Cambs. and Norfolk.
Snagge, Thomas Mordaunt (40), Bow, &c.
Sturges, Hugh, K.C. (37), West London.
Taylor, Hy. Gawan (3), Cumberland and Westmorland.
Tebbs, Herbert Louis (25), Wolverhampton, &c.
Terrell, Hy., K.C. (49), East Kent.
Thomas, Alfred Patten (6), Liverpool, &c.
Thomas, Leonard Charles (24), Cardiff, &c.
Tobin, Sir Alfred Aspinall, K.C. (44), Westminster, &c.
Turner, Richard W. (28), Notts, &c.
Woodcock, Hubert Bayley Drysdale, K.C. (34), Leeds and Wakefield.

RECORDERS.

Abingdon, William Harry Nash (1888).
Andover, Archibald John Mackey (1898).
Banbury, Harry Joseph Turrell, (1922).
Barnstaple and Bideford, Wilfrid Barnard Fawclay (1925).
Bath, Raynor Goddard, K.C. (1924).
Bedford, Hon. Victor Russell, O.B.E. (1926).
Belfast, Norbert Marshall Thompson, K.C. (1921).
Berwick-on-Tweed, Herbert C. Maulaty, K.C. (1903)
Birkenhead, Alexander Mere Latham (1921).
Birmingham, Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C. (1925).
Blackburn, J. H. Thorpe, K.C. (1925).
Bolton, Joseph Cooksey Jackson, K.C. (1925).
Bournemouth, William J. H. Brodrick, O.B.E. (1924).
Bradford, Frank Boverley (1926).
Bridgnorth, Alexander Graham (1905).
Bridgwater, Wyndham Nonve Slade (1898).
Brighton, William P. G. Boxall, K.C. (1911).
Bristol, Henry Holman Gregory, K.C. (1924).
Burnley, Alfred Hawkesworth Kennedy, K.C., M.P. (1925).
Burton-on-Trent, Alfred Ernest William Hazel, C.B.E. (1913).
Bury St. Edmunds, Reginald Jas. Neville Neville, M.P. (1905)
Cambridge, Sir Travers Humphreys (1926).
Canterbury, Frank Safford (1894).
Cardiff, Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bt., D.S.O., K.C., (1922).
Carlisle, Ernest Page, K.C. (1904).
Carmarthen, Earl of Halsbury, K.C. (1923).
Chester, E. Honoratus Lloyd, K.C. (1921).
Chichester, Roland Burrows (1926).
Colchester, Hon. Sir Malcolm Macnaghten, K.B.E., K.C., M.P. (1924).
Croydon, Robert Frederick Colam, K.C. (1900).
Deal, Major William Wilson Grantham, K.C. (1905).
Derby, Thomas Hollis Walker, K.C. (1918).
Devizes, Robert George Sutton (1904).
Doncaster, Charles Paley Scott (1923).
Dover, George Thorn Drury, K.C. (1920).
Dudley, Joseph Bridges Matthews, K.C. (1923).
Durham, J. St. G. Pemberton (1924).
Exeter, Edward Percival Clarke (1922).
Faversham, John Castleman Swinburne-Hanham (1908).
Folkestone, Roland Oliver (1926).
Gloucester, Charles Francis Vachell, K.C. (1905).
Grantham, George Blaiklock (1925).
Gravesend, Julian William Wellesley Weigall (1922).
Great Grimsby, Charles Leeto Attenborough (1918).
Guildford, Sir Edward Marshall Hall, K.C. (1916).
Halifax, James Willoughby Jardine (1923).
Hartlepools, The, Herbert Neil Wright (1901)
Hastings, Alexander Macmorran, K.C. (1918).
Hereford, His Honour Arthur Gwynne-James (1894).
High Wycombe, Frank Walter Raftery (1905).
Huddersfield, Charles Frederick Lowenthal, K.C. (1919)
Hull, Henry Thomas Kemp, K.C. (1917).
Hythe, Frede. Temple Barrington-Ward, K.C. (1924).
Ipswich, Heber Leonidas Hart, K.C., C.B.E. (1913).
King's Lynn, Henry St. John Digby Raikes, K.C., C.B.E. (1905).
Kingston, Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C., M.P. (1924).
Leeds, John Albert Compston, K.C. (1919).

Leicester, George Wightman Powers (1921).
Lichfield, Stamford Hulton, M.B.E. (1906).
Lincoln, John Suckling Pritchett (1921).
Liverpool, Edward George Hemmerde, K.C. (1909).
London, Sir Ernest Wild, K.C. (1928).
Londonderry, R. E. Osborne, K.C. (1919).
Ludlow, Samuel R. C. Bosanquet (1919).
Maidstone, Edward William Hansell (1917).
Maldon and Saffron Walden, Charles Edward Jones (1921).
Manchester, W. Greaves-Lord, K.C., M.P. (1925).
Margate, Theobald Mathew (1913).
Merthyr Tydfil, Edward William Milner-Jones (1917).
Middlesbrough, Edward Alfred Mitchell-Innes, K.C., C.B.E. (1925).
Newark, Paul Ernest Sandlands, O.B.E. (1925).
Newbury, Francis John Fitzgerald, K.C., C.B.E. (1904).
Newcastle-under-Lyme, Alexr. Jones David, K.C. (1909).
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Llewellyn Archer Athorley-Jones, K.C. (1906).
Northampton, Charles Edward Dyer, K.C. (1918).
Norwich, Sir William Ellis Hume-Williams, Bt., K.B.E., K.C., M.P., (1905).
Nottingham, Hugo Joseph Young, K.C. (1920).
Oldham, Tom Eastham, K.C. (1924).
Oswestry, Robert Lloyd Kenyon (1896).
Oxford, Hon. Geoffrey Lawrence, D.S.O. (1924).
Penzance, Samuel Henry Leonard (1899).
Plymouth, John Anthony Hawke, K.C., M.P. (1918).
Pontefract, Robert Horton Vernon Wragge (1905).
Poole, William Thomas Lawrence, K.C. (1924).
Portsmouth, George William Ricketts (1924).
Preston, Ernest W. Wingate-Saul, K.C. (1921).
Reading, St. John Gore Micklethwait (1923).
Richmond, *Yorks*, Walter Hedley, D.S.O. (1921).
Rochester, Charles Murray Pitman (1924).
Rotherham, George Fredk. Lloyd Mortimer, K.C. (1905).
Rye, John Edwin Mitchell (1923).
Salford, Adolph Max Lazarus Langdon, K.C. (1925).
Salisbury, Thomas Henning Parr, K.C. (1918).
Sandwich, George Cecil Whiteley, K.C. (1920).
Scarborough, Herbert Brent Grutrian, M.P. (1918).
Sheffield, William Eustace Walsh, K.C. (1918).
Shrewsbury, John William St. Lawrance Leslie (1903).
Smethwick, Digby Cotes-Preedy, K.C. (1919).
Southampton, Ernest Bruce Charles, C.B.E., K.C. (1924).
South Molton, Sydney Charles Nichols Goodman (1923).
Stamford, William Marshall Freeman (1905).
Stoke-on-Trent, Hon. Sir Reginald Coventry, K.C. (1921).
Sudbury, Clement Martin Le Breton, O.B.E. (1918).
Sunderland, Sir Henry Strother Cuthley, Bt., K.C., M.P. (1918).
Swansea, R. E. L. Vaughan-Williams, K.C. (1923).
Tenterden, John Foster Vesey FitzGerald (1923).
Tewkesbury, Arthur John Hallam Montefiore Brice (1923).
Thetford, Charles Edward Malden (1888).
Tiverton, Sir Trehawke Herbert Kekewich, (1899).
Walsall, John Lort-Williams, K.C. (1924).
Warwick, John Gilbert Hurst, K.C. (1916).
Wells, Arthur Fownes Somerville (1916).
Wenlock, Herbert Davey, M.B.E. (1925).
West Bromwich, Gerald Champion Lewis (1924).
West Ham, Edward Morten, K.C. (1894).
Wigan, Frank Boyd Merriman, K.C., O.B.E., M.P. (1920).
Winchester, Reginald Playfair Hills (1925).
Windsor, New, His Honour Hugh Murray Sturges, K.C. (1923).
Wolverhampton, Arthur Charles Joseph Powell, K.C. (1916).
Worcester, Frederic William Sherwood (1908).
Yarmouth Great, William Rowley Elliston (1913).
York, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P. (1917).

OTHER JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.
Dickens, Sir Henry Fielding, K.C., Common Serjeant of *London*.
Errington, Lt.-Col. F.H. L., C.B., D.S.O., Judge of Consistory Court, *London*.
Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick, Bart., K.C., Judge of Admiralty Court, *Cinque Ports*.
Roskill, John, K.C., Judge of Court of Record, *Hundred of Salford*.
Taylor, Sir William Francis Keffin, K.B.E., K.C., President, Court of Passage, *Liverpool*.
Wallace, Sir Robert, K.C., Chairman, *County of London Sessions*.
Wilberforce, H. W. W., Deputy Chairman, *County of London Sessions*.
Wilson, Courthope, K.C., Vice-Chancellor, *County Palatine of Lancaster*.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for :—

1927.	11th January.	1927.	17th May.
"	8th Feb.	"	21st June.
"	8th March.	"	12th July.
"	29th March.	"	6th September.
"	26th April.	"	11th October.

Clerk of the Court, Sir Herbert Austin. *Deputy*, W.W. Nops.

Judges, The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any Superior Court, and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the City of London Court for time being. (Office hours: 10 to 4, during August 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.)

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS, 1927.

London.		*Southwark.*	
12th Jan.	6th April.	7th Jan.	8th April.
29th June.	19th Oct.	21st July.	21st Oct.

Clerk of the Peace, Sir Herbert Austin.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Hugh Stephenson Turnbull ..... £2,500 to £2,000
Assistant Commissioner, John Stark, O.B.E. ..... £900 to £1,200
Chief Superintendent, Richard J. Halford, M.B.E.....£740

CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS.

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.
Chief Clerk, Silvester Richards £1,400
Assistant Clerk, Wallace Thoday, LL.B. £800
Affidavit Clerk and Cashier, Harold P. Jacob..... £300

GUILDHALL.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, Lewis Beeston £950
Assistant Clerk, H. E. Longbourne £550
Clerk of Special Sessions, C. F. Monckton £700

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,

New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Commissioner, Brig.-Gen. Sir William Thomas Francis Horwood, K.C.B., D.S.O. £3,000
Private Secretary, Miss F. E. Drysdale, O.B.E.
Assistant Commissioners, Hon. Trevor Bigham, C.B. ; Frank Louis Dumbell Elliott, C.B. ; Maj.-Gen. Sir Borlase Edward Wyndham Childs, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B. ; Capt. C. R. W. Royds, C.M.G., R.N. each £1,500
Deputy Asst. Commissioners, N. Kendal; Lt.-Col. P. R. Laurie, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. F. C. Carter, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, G. H. Edwards, O.B.E. £1,000
Assistant Secretaries, W. S. Mellus ; Col. S. G. Partridge, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Establishment Officer*); H. A. Tripp ..... £750 to £850
Senior Clerks, B. T. Earle (*Old Establishment*) ; M. R. Frere ; H. L. Sheppard ; J. E. Simpson £550 to £700
1st Class Clerk (*Old Establishment*), H. Ravenscroft £500
Higher Executive, C. Annesley; W. G. Galley; H. G. Gilbert; E. A. Rix (*Registrar*); C. R. D. Pulling; G. Carmichael ..... £400 to £500
Junior Executive, R. C. R. Sharpe; R. N. Huggett; S. J. Chamberlain, D.F.C.; E. St. John; F. J. Payne; S. W. Richards; G. Buck; F. Mayell; E. R. Hooper ..... £200 to £400
Physician and Chief Medical Officer, M. A. Cassidy, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Consulting Surgeon, C. Max Page, M.D.
Deputy Physician, H. B. Russell, M.D.
Solicitors to the Commissioner, Messrs. Wontner & Sons.
Director of Traffic Services, Arthur Bassom, O.B.E. (*Chief Constable*).
Chief Constable (*Criminal Investigation Department*), F. Wensley, M.B.E.
Superintendents, F. W. Abbott, M.V.O. (*Administrative*); Albert Gooding (*Preparatory Class*).

Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept., J. McBrien, M.B.E.; A. Hawkins, M.B.E.; A. Neil; J. H. Ashley; W. Brown; T. Landon; G. Nicholls.

Districts and Divisions of the Metropolitan Police.

Chief Constables of Districts, Maj. E. M. Lafone, C.B.E.; Maj. M. Tomlin, O.B.E.; R. D. Morgan, O.B.E.; J. Billings ..... £800 to £1,000

Superintendents of Divisions.

A Whitehall.
B Chelsea.—Ernest Bacchus, M.B.E.
C St. James's.—Henry Martin, M.B.E.
D Marylebone.—Thomas Peel.
E Holborn.—Christopher Parker.
F Paddington.—Joseph Short.
G Finsbury.—Albert Davis.
H Whitechapel.—Thomas Faulkner.
J Hackney.—Ernest Appleton.
K Bow.—William MacMillan, M.B.E.
L Lambeth.—Thomas Abbott.
M Southwark.—John Wilkinson.
N Islington.—William Parker.
P Camberwell.—James Anderson, M.B.E.
R Greenwich.—Alfred Barrett.
S Hampstead.—Arthur Hammett.
T Hammersmith.—William Newman, O.B.E.
V Wandsworth.—Francis Pratt.
W Brixton.—Charles Clark.
X Kilburn.—Herbert Woodmore, M.B.E.
Y Highgate.—John Concannon.
Z Croydon.—Edward Brennan.
Thames.—James Orton.
Woolwich Dockyard.—Charles Adams (*Ch. Insp.*).
Portsmouth Dockyard.—David Sewell.
Devonport Dockyard.—Owen Webb.
Chatham Dockyard.—Charles Sly.
Pembroke Dockyard.—John Kane (*Insp.*).
Rosyth.—Richard Gadd (*Ch. Insp.*).

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER
For the Metropolitan Police District.
New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Receiver, J. F. Moylan, C.B., C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Private Secretary, E. W. Petty.
Secretary, G. H. Pryce ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant Secretaries, G. H. Lufkin (*Accountant*), £750 to £850; A. Flower (*General Branch*), £650 to £800
Deputy Accountant, C. A. Palmer ..... £650 to £700
Senior Clerks, H. H. Conyn; R. K. O'Neill (*Contracts*); A. T. Shepherd, £450 to £650; J. B. Reynolds; R. J. Hayward ..... £400 to £500
Cashier, E. D. Conran, M.C. ..... £400 to £500
Junior Clerks, E. W. Petty; H. Day; J. F. Marshall; Capt. T. L. S. Mostyn; P. W. J. A. Lawless; W. A. Hendry; E. R. Dalton ..... £300 to £400
Supt. of Registry, T. B. Burgess ..... £300 to £400
Do., Pensions Branch, W. E. Taylor ..... £300 to £400
Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 2, The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.
Architect and Surveyor, G. M. Trench, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. ..... £750 to £850
First Class Assistant Architect and Surveyor, C. A. Battle, L.R.I.B.A. ..... £450 to £600
Engineer, Maj. T. H. Wiley, T.D., A.M.I.E.E. £450 to £600

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

(*Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act*, 1839.)

Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

Magistrates, Sir Chartres Biron (*Chief Metropolitan Magistrate*) £1,800
Rollo F. Graham-Campbell £1,500
Theodore Wilfrid Fry, O.B.E. £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Gaskell, O.B.E. £800

Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road, W.C. 1.

Magistrates, Samuel Pope £1,500
R. Ernest Dummett £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Wilson £700

Great Marlborough Street, W. 1.

Magistrates, Frederick Mead £1,500
Henry Lannoy Cancellor £1,500
Chief Clerk, Albert Henry Liech £650

Greenwich and Woolwich, Blackheath Hill, S.E. 10.

Magistrates, Vernon R. M. Gattie £1,500
William Harold Stowe Oulton £1,500
Chief Clerk, T. Proud £700

Lambeth, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E. 11.

Magistrates, Henry G. Rooth £1,500
Thomas Scanlan £1,500
Chief Clerk, A. C. L. Morrison ..... £550 to £700

Marylebone, Seymour Place, W. 1.

Magistrates, John G. Hay Halkett £1,500
Henry C. A. Bingley £1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Withrington £700

North London, Stoke Newington Road, N. 16.

Magistrate, Basil Watson, K.C. £1,500
Chief Clerk, C. H. Denyer ..... £550 to £700

Old Street, E.C. 2.

Magistrates, William Clarke Hall £1,500
Ivan Edward Snell, M.C. £1,500
Chief Clerk, A. E. Crankshaw ..... £550 to £700

Thames, Charles Street, Stepney, E. 1.

Magistrates, John A. R. Cairns £1,500
Joseph Sharpe £1,500
Chief Clerk, A. E. Smith ..... £550 to £700

*Tower Bridge, Tooley Street, S.E. 1.

Magistrates, Henry Turner Waddy £1,500
Alick James Tisdall £1,500
Chief Clerk, E. K. Y. Rice ..... £550 to £700

Westminster, Rochester Row, S.W. 1.

Magistrates, Arthur E. Gill £1,500
Edward C. P. Boyd £1,500
Chief Clerk, E. A. Carr £700

West London, Southcombe St., W. Kensington, W. 14.

Magistrates, Kenneth McLean Marshall, C.B.E. £1,500
J. Ratcliffe Cousins £1,500
Chief Clerk, B. Westell ..... £550 to £700

South-Western, Lavender Hill, S.W. 11.

Magistrate, John Brown Saundbach, K.C. £1,500
Chief Clerk, Frederick Temple Martin ..... £550 to £700

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the *Municipal Corporations Act*, 1882.)

West Ham, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E. 15.

Magistrate, Forbes St. John Morrow £1,000
Deputy Magistrate, A. Philip Quicke .....
Chief Clerk, James H. Jackson £900

CHILDREN'S COURTS.

Children's Courts, in separate buildings from Police Courts, have been constituted by Orders in Council. These are held at St. Anne's Vestry Hall, Dean Street, Soho; Caxton Hall, Westminster; Town Hall, Shoreditch; Town Hall, Lambeth; Vernon Chapel, Vernon Square, King's Cross, and at the Town Hall, Fulham.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Atkin, Peter Wilson, O.B.E., *Salford* (1923).
Brierley, Edgar, O.B.E., *Manchester* (1902).
Brough, Bertram Charles, *Potteries District* (1909).
Bencon, Stuart, *Liverpool* (1920).
Gibson, Charles Fooks, *Tottenham & Sheerness* (1924).
Griffith, Robert Arthur, *Merthyr Tydfil* (1915).
Grimley, Bertram Griffiths, *South Staffordshire* (1923).
Ilkeston, The Lord, *Birmingham* (1920).
Jones, Morgan Philips Griffith, O.B.E., *Middlesbrough*.
Macdonald, J. R., O.B.E., *Hull* (1925).
Marshall, Horace, *Leeds* (1920).
Morice, Beaumont, *Bradford* (1924).
Paine, Wyatt Wyatt, *East Ham* (1925).
Samson, Sir E. Marlay, K.B.E., K.C., *Swansea* (1923).
Smith, Joseph, *Grimsby* (1905).
Thomas, Daniel Lleufer, *Pontypridd and Rhondda* (1909).
Williams, William St. J. Francis, *Cardiff* (1923).

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

These are to be held in the first whole weeks after March 31, June 24, Oct 11, and Dec 28; the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held in the ensuing and not in the same week. Brewster Sessions are regulated by Sec. 10 of the Licensing (Consolidations) Act, 1910.

* Juvenile Court. Friday, 2.30 p.m., at Tower Bridge Juvenile Court, Tooley St., S.E. 1.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

SESSIONS HOUSE, Newington, S.E. 1.

Under the scheme of the London County Council for regulating the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions for the County of London approved by the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sect. 42 (7) of the Local Government Act, 1888) Sessions are held twice in each month—24 Sessions during the year—the first Sessions in January, April, July and October being Quarter Sessions, and the remaining 20 being Adjourned Quarter Sessions.

Chairman, Sir Robert Wallace, K.C. £2,500
Deputy do., H. W. W. Wilberforce £2,000
Clerk of the Peace, John Dix.

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

GUILDHALL, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C., D.L.
Deputy do., Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P., D.L.
Assistant Deputy do., T. Edwards Forster, K.C.
Clerk of the Peace, E.S.W. Hart, M.B.E., Guildhall, S.W. 1.
Deputy do. do., C. W. Radcliffe, M.A.

SURREY SESSIONS.

COUNTY HALL, Kingston-on-Thames.

Chairman, G. Cecil Whiteley, K.C.
Deputy Chairmen, Charles Martineau; J. H. W. Pitcher.
Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenancy, Thos. W. Woeding.

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD.

Albert Square, Manchester.

The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo-Saxon times, and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Act of 1873.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.
Judge, John Roskill, K.C.
Registrar, T. M. Heath (*Town Clerk*).
Deputy Registrar, A. Desquesnes, LL.B.
Head Bailiff, G. Mountain.

COUNTY OF LONDON CORONERS.

Western District, Henry Robert Oswald £1,500
Coroner's Office, Fulham Palace Road, Hammersmith, W. 6.
Central District, Sir Walter Schröder, K.B.E. £1,500
Coroner's Office, 2 Branch Hill Side, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster, Savoy District, S. I. Oddie £1,500*
Coroner's Office, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1.
North-Eastern District, Edwin Smith £1,500
Coroner's Office, Calvert Avenue, Shoreditch, E. 2.
Eastern, R. L. Guthrie, O.B.E. £1,350
Coroner's Office, Branch Road, Stepney, E. 14.
Liberty of Tower, F. Danford Thomas ..... £10 10s.
South-Western District, S. Ingleby Oddie ..... *
Coroner's Office, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1.
Southern and Duchy of Lancaster, Clapham Districts, A. Douglas Cowburn £1,041
Coroner's Office, St. George's Road, Peckham, S.E. 15.
South-Eastern District, W. H. Whitehouse £1,186
Coroner's Office, Watson St., New Cross Road, S.E. 8.
Borough of Southwark District (see p. 542).

* Mr. Oddie receives a joint salary of £1,500 in respect of the Westminster and South Western and Duchy of Lancaster (Savoy) districts.

TWELVE YEARS' LITIGATION.

NUMBER of appeals and causes set down for hearing at the Law Courts at the beginning of Michaelmas Sittings from 1915 to 1926:

(1) *Aggregate of Appeals and Causes.*

Year.	Appeals.	Causes.	Total.
1915	236	1,447	1,683
1916	181	1,504	1,685
1917	203	1,566	1,769
1918	165	2,103	2,268
1919	150	3,457	3,607
1920	246	4,302	4,548
1921	211	3,501	3,712
1922	192	2,738	2,930
1923	205	2,246	2,451
1924	158	2,872	3,030
1925	129	2,320	2,449
1926	142	2,153	2,295

(2) *Chancery Division.*

(Actions in each year.)

1915...	348	1918...	250	1921...	513	1924...	320
1916...	301	1919...	263	1922...	571	1925...	381
1917...	246	1920...	372	1923...	487	1926...	385

The explanation of the higher figures in the later years is that since 1921 this division has dealt with Companies (winding-up matters), and with Bankruptcy matters also, the latter having formerly been heard in the King's Bench Division.

(3) *King's Bench Division.*

In dealing with the King's Bench, account has to be taken of the transfer just mentioned of bankruptcy matters to the Chancery side in 1922.

Year.	Div. Court.	Actions.	Bkrptcy.	Total.
1915	113	373	12	498
1916	142	449	8	599
1917	137	312	9	458
1918	183	536	2	721
1919	192	852	5	1,049
1920	152	965	8	1,125
1921	289	1,603	—	1,892
1922	154	1,082	—	1,236
1923	184	731	—	915
1924	194	1,191	—	1,385
1925	188	1,016	—	1,204
1926	160	717	—	877

(4) *Probate, Divorce and Admiralty.*

The increases are attributable mainly to the gradually extended facilities given to Poor Persons to bring proceedings. Probate cases form but a small proportion of the aggregates.

Year.	Prob. & Div.	Admiralty.	Total.
1915	515	38	553
1916	495	68	563
1917	708	110	818
1918	935	157	1,092
1919	2,025	79	2,104
1920	2,628	113	2,741
1921	1,014	82	1,096
1922	888	43	931
1923	815	27	842
1924	918	32	950
1925	714	21	735
1926	876	15	891

RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

RENT RESTRICTION ACT.

THE Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, was dealt with on pp. 427-428 of the 1921 edition of "WHITAKER."

Scottish Law Courts and Offices.

COURT OF SESSION (1532). LAW SITTINGS, Oct. 15 to March 20 and May 12 to July 20.

Lord President of the whole Court, Lord Clyde (Right Hon. James Avon Clyde).

INNER HOUSE—*First Division.*

The Lord President £5,000
Lord Blackburn, Robert F. L. Blackburn £3,600
Lord Ashmore, John Wilson £3,600
Lord Sands, Sir Christopher Nicolson Johnston £3,600

Second Division.

Lord Alness (Rt. Hon. Robert Munro) *Lord Justice Clerk* £4,800
Lord Hunter, William Hunter £3,600
Lord Anderson, Andrew Macbeth Anderson £3,600
Lord Ormidale, George Lewis Macfarlane £3,600

OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Morison, Rt. Hon. Thomas Brash Morison £3,600
Lord Constable, Andrew Henry Briggs Constable, C.B.E. £3,600
Lord Murray, Rt. Hon. Charles David Murray, C.M.G. £3,600
Lord Fleming, David Pinkerton Fleming £3,600
Lord Moncrieff, Alexander Moncrieff £3,600
Principal Clerk of Session, Edwin Adnan, K.C. ... £1,200
Inner House Depute Clerks, J. Antonio; W. H. Ford ..... £600 and £560
Inner House Ordinary Clerks, William Drummond, S.S.C.; R. A. Hannah ..... each £400
Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir; John Cairns; J. S. Saunders; R. Maxwell Main; R. A. Roxburgh ..... £500 to £600
Outer House Assistant Clerks, David D. McLaren; E. T. Skae, S.S.C.; George Hume; F. C. Budge; J. S. Mackintosh, B.L., S.S.C. ..... £350 to £400

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice Gen., Rt. Hon. Lord Clyde.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Alness.
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Wm. Watson, K.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, Alexander M. MacRobert, K.C., M.P.
Clerk of Justiciary, J. R. Christie, O.B.E., K.C.
Depute and 1st Assistant, Alex. Rae.
Depute and 2nd Assistant Clerk, V. S. M. Marshall, B.L.
Clerical Assistant, Thomas S. Stewart.
Circuit Clerks, Alex. Rae; Victor S. M. Marshall, B.L.
Advocates Depute, Lord Kinross; A. Maitland; J. M. Hunter; H. Burn-Murdoch.
Crown Agent, John Prosser, W.S.

Crown Office,
9 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Crown Agent, John Prosser, W.S. £1,300
Chief Clerk, J. K. Young.
Second Clerk, Duncan Lee.
Other Clerks, H. Weaver; R. L. Gauldie; A. P. G. Ritchie.

Justiciary Office,
2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Clerk of Justiciary, J. R. Christie, O.B.E., K.C. ... £700
Depute & 1st Assistant, Alexander Rae £600
Depute & 2nd Asst. Clerk, V. S. M. Marshall, B.L. £475
Do. and Clerical Assistant, Thomas S. Stewart ... £120

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Constable, *Lord Ordinary on Teinds.*
Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, George Turner £500

Exchequer,
2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Lord Ordinary, Lord Fleming.
King's Remembrancer, John Alexander Inglis, LL.B.
Chief Clerk, R. Mackinlay.
First Class Clerks, William Vickers; D. G. Mackie; Ernest E. Parker; W. R. Mackenzie.

Sheriff Court of Chancery,
2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Sheriff of Chancery, M. P. Fraser, K.C. £500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, James Marchbank, S.S.C.
Depute Sheriff Clerk, D. C. Marchbank.

H.M. Commissary Office,
2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, W.S.
Depute do., William Petrie.

H.M. Chancery.
Interim Director, J. C. Strettell Miller, W.S. £300
Interim Depute do., Alex. G. Veitch.

Great Seal Office,

Lord Keeper, Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bart., M.P.
Depute Keeper, J. C. Strettell Miller, M.A., W.S.
Substitute Keeper, A. G. Veitch.

Extractor's Office.

Principal Extractor, James Ritchie.
Assistant Extractor, Donald J. Macrae, W.S.
Clerk of Records, (vacant).

Bill Chamber,
H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Sequestrations, T. Swinton Paterson, S.S.C.
Assistant Clerk, David Alex. Duncan.

Minute Book Office and Edictal Citations Office,
14 H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

Keeper (ad interim), James Ritchie £300
Clerk (ad int.), Donald J. Macrae, W.S.

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists.

Keepers of Inner House Rolls, William Mill; John A. Smart ..... each £450

The Sasine Office.

Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, W. T. Ketchen, W.S. £1,000
Chief Assistant Keeper, C. B. Gibson, I.S.O. £750
Assistant Keepers, C. J. Poole; J. M. Deas; Jas. A. Masterton ..... each £700
Accountant, W. Wyatt (*Asst. Keeper, acting*) .. £700
Chief Clerks, W. B. Mitchell; H. W. Hodgkin; C. M. West; S. Dalgleish; D. R. Couper ..... each £500
1st Class Clerks, J. Burt; W. Smart; R. Burke; J. M. Milligan; J. A. Macqueen; H. Robertson; G. Nisbet; K. M. MacGregor; J. C. Collier; W. E. S. Brebner; W. Florence; T. Curran; T. Crossan; J. Fisher; D. R. Ross; A. Smith (1 vacancy) each £475

Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails.
20 Sasine Office, General Register House.

Keeper of the Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails, W. T. Ketchen, W.S.

Register of Deeds and Protests.

Interim Keeper, Robt. D. Gray.
Chief Assistant, Adam Brownlee.
Chief Clerk, G. R. M. Jockel.

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy).

Accountant, J. W. Inglis, C.A. £1,200
Chief Clerk, W. A. Alexander, C.A.

Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office,
1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Registrar (also of Limited Partnerships and of Business Names), John A. Inglis, K.C.

Edinburgh Gazette Office.
1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Supt. and Keeper, John A. Inglis, K.C.

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland,
H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

Crown Receiver, John Paterson £700
Bishopric of Orkney, John White, Kirkwall.

SCOTTISH LAND COURT,
2 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.

Members, The Hon. Lord St. Vigeans, (*Chairman*); Donald Mackay; James E. Esslemont; John A. Cameron.
Secretary and Principal Clerk, Arthur Morgan.
Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, Walter Murray; G. R. Lamb; W. A. A. Cairns.
Clerk of Accounts, J. D. MacCallum.
Keeper of the Rolls, Peter MacIntyre.

LIST OF SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS-SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF-CLERKS, AND FISCALS OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND.

Counties.	Sheriffs.	Sheriffs-Substitute.	Sheriff-Clerks.	Procurators-Fiscal.
	£	£		
ABERDEEN	A. L. M'Clure, K.C. 2,950	A. J. Louttit Laing 2,100 J. Dewar Dallas 2,100	James Connor	Thos. Maclennan.
ARGYLL—	John L. Wark, K.C. 700			
Dunoon		James B. Ballingall . 700	James Stewart	A. R. Nimmo.
Campbeltown		John M. Campbell .. 700	....	Vacant.
Oban		D. M. Wilson, K.C.... 700	....	D. M. MacKinnon.
AYR—	W. L. Mackenzie, K.C. 700			
Ayr		J. C. C. Broun 900	Andrew Crawford	R. D. Macmillan.
Kilmarnock		A. M. Laing 900	....	W. J. Robertson.
BANFF	*See* Aberdeen	John More 900	R. G. Shirreffs	James Kissock.
BERWICK	*See* Roxburgh	R. Macaulay Smith . 700	Jas. Somerville	Sydney Hilson.
BUTE	*See* Renfrew	T. J. Martin 700	T. W. Alexander	W. Grant.
CAITHNESS	J. C. Pitman, K.C. .. 775	Thomas Trotter 700	Robert Bruce	D. J. Henry.
CLACKMANNAN	*See* Stirling	J. Dean Leslie..... 950	J. W. Moir	J. B. Haig.
DUMBARTON	*See* Stirling	A. J. P. Menzies 950	Daniel M'Bride	H. L. Kendall.
DUMFRIES	Charles H. Brown, K.C. 700	A. G. Brand 900	John McBurnie	R. Y. Mackay.
EDINBURGH	G. L. Crole, K.C. 1,800	R. L. Orr, K.C. 1,400	And. Harrison	W. Horne.
		E. W. Neish 1,200		
		J. G. Jameson 1,000		
ELGIN or MORAY	*See* Inverness	C. R. A. Howden.... 800	John Foster.	
FIFE—	J. C. Fenton, K.C. ... 800			
Cupar		Dudley Stuart 1,000	Robt. J. Davidson	Geo. Brander.
Dunfermline		F. A. Umpherston. 1,000	....	John S. Soutar.
FORFAR—	George Morton, K.C. 800			
Forfar		C. T. Gordon 800		Thos. Hart.
Dundee		R. C. Malcolm 1,000	C. J. Bisset	W. F. Macintosh.
HADDINGTON	*See* Edinburgh	J. G. Jameson	G. H. Stevenson ..	Thos. W. Todrick.
INVERNESS—	George Watt, K.C. ... 800			
Inverness		John P. Grant 800	Arch. A. Chisholm	Wm. Anderson.
Fort William		Alexander Steedman 700	....	Dun. Macniven.
Portree		T. A. Menzies..... 750	....	A. D. Mackinnon.
Lochmaddy		T. A. Menzies.....	....	A. C. F. Davidson.
KINCARDINE	*See* Aberdeen	A. J. Louttit Laing.....	James B. Cunningham.	M. A. Hamilton.
		J. Dewar Dallas.....		
KINROSS	*See* Fife	F. A. Umpherston	W. K. Falconer	John S. Soutar.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	*See* Dumfries	George D. Valentine 900	Vacant.....	Jas. Williamson.
LANARK—	A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C.			
Glasgow	....[2,000	Thos. A. Fyfe 1,400	Robert George Slorach,	J. D. Strathearn.
		Patrick James Blair 1,400		
		J. A. Welsh 1,200		
		D. S. Macdiarmid ..1,200		
		John Swan Mercer. 1,200		
		W. J. Robertson 1,200		
		John Burthuisney...1,200		
Lanark		William Harvey 1,200	....	Thos. Tennant.
Hamilton		Hay Shennan 1,200	....	Wm. Thomson.
Airdrie		Marcus Dods.....1,200	....	R. J. Waugh.
LINLITHGOW	*See* Edinburgh	J. A. T. Robertson	A. P. Simpson, W.S.	Geo. S. Macnight
NAIRN	*See* Inverness	C. R. A. Howden	A. Robertson, S.S.C.	James Lamb.
ORKNEY	*See* Caithness	George Brown..... 700	Jn. White.....	James Begg.
PEEBLES	*See* Edinburgh	Patrick Smith	R. Lendrum Ainslie	J. W. Buchan.
PERTH	J. C. S. Sandeman, K.C. 750	G. D. Valentine 1,000	John Dickson.....	Martin L. Howman.
RENFREW—	J. M. Irvine, K.C. ... 800			
Paisley		A. M. Hamilton, K.C.2,000	A. F. Lochhead	Donald Cameron.
Greenock		Robert Hendry 900	....	William Auld.
ROSS AND CROMARTY	Jas. Mackintosh, K.C. 700			
Dingwall		Hon. H. D. Gordon.. 800	Alex. Ross	W. R. T. Middleton.
Stornoway		J. R. Haldane 700	....	C. G. Mackenzie.
ROXBURGH	J. Chisholm, K.C. 750	Ronald H. Baillie .. 750	A. P. Oliver	Sydney Hilson.
SELKIRK	*See* Roxburgh	Patrick Smith 825	T. M. Kinnaird	John Pollok.
STIRLING—	J. R. N. Macphail, K.C. 800			
Stirling		J. Dean Leslie.....	John G. Curror	James R. Archibald.
Falkirk		J. A. T. Robertson ..1,100	....	W. K. Galt.
SUTHERLAND	*See* Ross and Cromarty ..	J. W. Forbes 700	John McCrone	R. S. Henderson.
WIGTOWN	*See* Dumfries	W. G. Skinner.....	John McMillan.....	Hugh Todd.
Stranraer				Alex. Aitken.
ZETLAND	*See* Caithness	J. P. Grant, Junr. .. 700	A. Sutherland	James K. Galloway.

In Scotland the principal local court is the Sheriff Court. The Sheriff is the Appeal Judge, but the Judge Ordinary is the Sheriff-Substitute. The jurisdiction of the Sheriff Court is both civil and criminal. In civil questions the jurisdiction is unlimited in regard to the money value of the cause. On the criminal side the Court has cognizance of all serious crime with the exception of murder and three other charges, but the power of punishment is limited to fine and imprisonment; it does not extend to penal servitude.

The Sheriff Clerk is the Clerk of the Sheriff Court, and his duties correspond nearly to those of a Registrar in the English Courts.

Prosecutions are conducted by Crown officials at the public expense; the Lord Advocate and his deputes prosecute in the High Court; the Procurators-Fiscal in the Sheriff Court.

The *Convener* of the Sheriffs is Sheriff Alexander L. M'Clure, Aberdeen.

The Address of the *Secretary of the Sheriffs-Substitute Assoc.* is County Buildings, Dunfermline.

ADOPTION

BY an Act which comes into force on Jan. 1, 1927, provision is made for the adoption of children. The court may, at the instance of a person called in the Act "an adopter" (who must reside and be domiciled in England or Wales) make an order authorising the adoption of a child (*i.e.*, an unmarried person under the age of twenty-one) being a British subject resident in England or Wales. An adopter must be at least twenty-five and must (generally) be more than twenty-one years older than the adopted child. Man and wife may jointly apply to adopt a child. Except in special circumstances, an order will not be made appointing a man guardian of a girl. An adoption order will not be made except with the consent of (*a*) a parent or existing guardian, or (*b*) of the person who has the actual custody of the child, or (*c*) of a person who is liable to contribute to its support. These consents, however, may be dispensed with in certain cases. An order will not generally be made on the application of one of two spouses without the consent of the other. Before making the order, the court will have to be satisfied (*a*) that every person being a parent who consents to its being made realises that he surrenders parental control, (*b*) that the order will be for the welfare of the infant—regard being had to its own wishes, and (*c*) that no reward has been promised or paid to the adopter other than that sanctioned by the court. The adopter may be called upon to give a bond to make such provision for the adopted child as the court shall think just. The effect of an adoption order is practically to put an adopted child into the position of a child born to the adopter in lawful wedlock. A probationary adoption order for a period of not less than two years may be made for the maintenance, etc., of an infant for a period of not more than two years. Provision is made in the Act for enabling those who had adopted children more than two years before Jan. 1, 1927, to apply to the court for an adoption order, and in such cases orders may be made without the "consents" which must generally be obtained. The Act also provides for the establishment of a register of adopted children. The administration of the Act will (in general) be vested in the High Court Chancery Division, Mr. Justice Astbery being the judge specially assigned for this duty

BIRTHS.

WHEN a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons :—1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened ; 3. A person present at the birth ; or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register, the Registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided, but the registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (but in *Scotland* the period is 21 days), unless either of the persons above named sends to the Registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence or at the house where the child was born, when the Registrar on so attending may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees, amounting to five shillings, to him and the Registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of further fees, amounting to ten shillings. In *Scotland*, after the lapse of three months, it can only be registered on the authority of the Sheriff of the County. The regulation which provides that no birth in *England* and *Wales* could be registered after the lapse of seven years was revoked in 1922, but late registration cannot be allowed unless satisfactory evidence is supplied to the Registrar General. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts where the Notification of Births Act, 1907, has been adopted by the local authority, notice of every birth must (subject to a penalty in case of default) be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health. The notice must be sent by post within 36 hours of the birth, and is to be in addition to, and not in substitution for the notices above mentioned.

Statistics of Births.

	1923.	1924.	1925.
England & Wales ..	758,131	729,933	710,582
Scotland	111,901	106,900	104,137
Total...	870,032	836,833	814,719

BRITISH NATIONALITY.

The law as to British Nationality is mainly to be found in the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, as amended by certain Acts passed in 1918 and 1922. It is important to notice, however, that the first section of the act of 1914—which defines a natural-born British Subject—does not affect the status of any person born *before* Jan 1, 1915.

The following are deemed to be British Subjects, namely :

1. Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance.

2. Any person born out of His Majesty's Dominions, *before Jan.* 1, 1915, whose *father's father* was born within His Majesty's Dominions, provided that the grandfather was, at the time of the father's birth, a British subject.

3.* Any person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted, or who has acquired British nationality by reason of annexation of territory, or by special Act of Parliament.

4. The wives (whatever their nationality of origin) of British subjects, save in certain cases

* See "Acquisition of British Nationality," p. 237.

where the man changes his nationality after marriage.

5. The children of naturalized British subjects born out of His Majesty's Dominions, provided that they comply with one of the following conditions:—

(*a*) in the case of a child born *before* January 1st, 1915,

(i) if a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) before January 1, 1915, and he has become resident with such father or mother (being a widow) in the United Kingdom before that date while under age, or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

(*b*) in the case of a child born *after* January 1, 1915,

(i) if before his birth a Certificate of Naturalization had been granted to his father or his mother, or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

6. Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was at the date of the birth a British subject, and who fulfils any of the following conditions—*e.g.*, if either

(i) his father was born within His Majesty's allegiance; or

(ii) his father had a certificate of Naturalization; or

(iii) his father had become a British subject by reason of any annexation of territory; or

(iv) his father was, at the date of the birth, in the service of the Crown; or

(v) his birth was registered at the British Consulate within one year or, in special cases, two years or, in the case of a person born on or after Jan 1, 1915, who would have been a British Subject if born before that date, within 12 months after August 1, 1922.

A child of a British Subject is deemed to have been born within the allegiance if born anywhere where by treaty, &c., His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

A person whose British nationality depends upon his registration at a Consulate ceases to be a British Subject unless he asserts his nationality by declaration within a year after attaining 21, and abandons any other nationality he may have acquired.

7. A person born on a British ship.

Loss of British Nationality.—A British subject loses his British nationality:—

(*a*) if by any voluntary or formal act he becomes naturalized in a foreign country;

(*b*) if, in certain cases, he makes a declaration of alienage. These cases are:—

(i) where a person is a British subject by reason of birth in His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship *and* is also by birth or becomes during minority a subject of any foreign State,

(ii) where a person is a British subject, but was born out of His Majesty's Dominions, and

(iii) where a Convention has been made between this country and any foreign State, to the effect that any subject of that State who has been naturalized as a British subject may divest himself of that status;

(*c*) if during his minority his father loses British nationality in circumstances which involve the acquisition by the child of a new nationality;

(*d*) in the case of a woman, if she marries an alien;

(N.B. A woman who was originally a British subject and loses British nationality by marriage with an alien does not regain British nationality on the death of husband or the dissolution of her marriage. If in such a case she desires to resume British nationality she must apply for a Certificate of Naturalization.)

(*e*) in the case of a person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted if the Secretary of State revokes the Certificate;

(*f*) if the territory of which he is an inhabitant is severed from the Crown; *cf.*, *e.g.*, the cases of the inhabitants of Hanover and Heligoland.

Acquisition of British Nationality.—An alien may acquire British nationality:—

(*a*) by special Act of Parliament;

(*b*) by the conquest, annexation, or cession of the territory of which he is an inhabitant;

(*c*) in the case of a woman, by marriage with a British subject, and

(*d*) by naturalization.

Naturalization.—All Certificates of Naturalization granted in the United Kingdon between May 13, 1870, and December 31, 1914, were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Naturalization Act, 1870. And this Act did not secure that a Certificate granted in any part of the Empire should be valid throughout the Empire.

Under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted in accordance with its provisions after Jan. 1, 1915, is a British subject, not only in that part of the British Empire where the Certificate is granted, but also in the United Kingdom and in any Dominion which has adopted the Act, and in any other British Possession.

Persons naturalized prior to January 1, 1915, may, after that date, apply for a fresh Certificate of Naturalization under the new conditions.

In order to be eligible for the grant of such a Certificate in the United Kingdom, an alien must:—

(*a*) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years in His Majesty's Dominions (of which not less than one year *immediately preceding* the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) or have been for not less than five years in the service of the Crown;

(*b*) be of good character and have an adequate knowledge of the English language; and

(*c*) intend to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization may be obtained free on application to the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

The fee payable to the Home Office in respect of the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization is fixed by the Government of the day, and is at present £10, of which £1 is payable on submission of the application and the remainder on the grant of the Certificate. The £1 payable on submission of the application *is not returnable*, whether or not a Certificate is granted.

N.B—In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the above requirements, both as to residence and as to fee, are relaxed.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

ADMISSION, SUPERVISION AND DEPORTATION OF ALIENS.—Under the Aliens Order, 1920, any alien coming from outside the United Kingdom must obtain the leave of an Immigration Officer to land in the United Kingdom, and such leave is refused in many cases, *e.g.*, where the alien is without means, or (if he is seeking employment) is unable to produce a Permit issued by the Minister of Labour. Provision is also made (Article 5 of the Order) for the registration of resident aliens and (Article 12) for the deportation of aliens by order of the Secretary of State, which can be made on various grounds. The Aliens Order, 1920, was made under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, as amended and extended by the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919.

BUSINESS NAMES REGISTRATION.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT, 1916.

This Act received the Royal Assent on 22 Dec., 1916, and its provisions were explained on pp. 414-415 of the 1921 "WHITAKER." The *Office* of the Registrar of Business Names is at Somerset House, W.C. 2.

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS.

England and Wales.—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 3*s.* 7*d.*, viz., 1*s.* for search, 2*s.* 6*d.* for the certificate, and 1*d.* for the stamp affixed thereto. (When application is made by *post* the charges are 5*s.* 1*d.*) They can also be obtained from the registration officer having the legal custody of the register book containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages in churches of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place.

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament: Friendly Societies Act, 1896, Birth or Death, 1*s.*; Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and for purposes of Elementary Education, Birth, 6*d.*; Savings Banks Act, 1887, Birth, Death, or Marriage, 1*s.*; National Insurance Acts, 1911 and 1913, Birth, 6*d.*, Marriage, 1*s.*; Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1896, and Trade Unions Amendment Act, 1876, death of child under 10 years of age, 1*s.*, but only from the local Registrar.

English Registers.—Birth registration exists at Somerset House from 1837. An index to 2,000,000 earlier entries can be consulted at the *Society of Genealogists* at 5 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. 1.

Scottish Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—Parish registers were instituted for these in 1551, but until the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland), Act, 1854, they were not properly kept in many cases. Extracts may, however, be obtained from them on payment of 2*s.* 1*d.* for each entry, but to be valid evidence it must be shown that the registers from which the entries are taken were regularly kept. Lists of the old parish registers may be consulted in the offices of the Registrar-General, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, or of local Registrars. These old registers are in the charge of the Registrar-General, and since 1854 local registers have been transmitted to him at stated periods. Registers up to the end of 1919 are now in his possession. There is a general index to the registers which may be searched on payment of 2*s.* A search of the index of a particular parish is 1*s.* A fee of 20*s.* is payable for a search of all the Scottish registers, and 1*s.* is payable for a search of a particular parish. An extract of an entry may be obtained on payment of 2*s.* 1*d.* The office of the Registrar-General is open on weekdays between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COPYRIGHT.

The law of copyright is contained in the Copyright Act, 1911, which repeals all the earlier acts. Under the Act of 1911 copyright arises from mere authorship. The provisions of the Act were explained on pp. 415-416 of the 1921 "WHITAKER."

Registration at Stationers' Hall under the Copyright Act of 1842 terminated on Dec. 31, 1923, and in the following year the Stationers' Company established a *new* Register in which Books and Fine Arts can be registered. A copy of every work so registered has to be filed at Stationers' Hall and certified copies of the entries are issued, the fees being 5*s.* for a Book, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for Fine Art; certified copies 5*s.* in either case. Such entries are of value in assisting to prove the existence of a work on a given date in the case of infringement.

DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have *three days of grace* allowed; thus, a bill dated 1 Jan. at two months' date is not due until March 4. If a bill or note is payable by instalments to be paid "punctually," this does not exclude the days of grace (*Schaverien* v. *Morris*, 37 T. L. R. 366). There is, however, no such extension in the case of bills drawn at sight, or on demand, and these must be paid on presentation. In the United Kingdom, bills falling due on Sunday are payable the previous Saturday, and in England and Wales and in Ireland bills falling due on Good Friday or Christmas Day are similarly payable on the previous day. Bills falling due on Bank Holidays are payable the day after.

DEATHS.

In England and Wales.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his

presence, by one of the following persons:—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of them must, within five days of the death, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register; or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased during his last illness. The written notice will be useless without a legal medical certificate. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in attendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. Failure to obtain this certificate need not, however, delay the funeral, as it is the duty of the clergyman, if the certificate is not produced to him at the burial, to notify the Registrar thereof within seven days. If at the end of fourteen days one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the Registrar may, by written application, require any one of them to come to him and do so at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the Registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the Registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of fees amounting to ten shillings.

In *Scotland*, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days; (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1854, within 7 days; (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered. This is given to the undertaker, who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Sudden deaths are supposed by the law to demand inquiry, and Coroners' inquests are held in cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur whose houses immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. When the Coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty, or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines*," and the number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the house-holders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person summoned as a *witness* is bound to attend, or renders himself liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding 40*s.*, the fine for defaulting *jurymen* being £5.

In *Scotland* there is no Coroner. In ordinary cases of sudden death a private inquiry is held by the Procurator Fiscal (a Crown official who is the Public Prosecutor in criminal cases in every County, *see* p. 563). The result of such inquiry is reported to the Lord Advocate. In the case of a death occuring in the course of an industrial employment, and in every case in which the Lord Advocate may so order, a public inquiry is held before the Sheriff and a jury.

Statistics of Deaths.

	1923.	1924.	1925.
England & Wales	444,785	473,235	473,006
Scotland	63,284	70,357	65,505
Total	508,069	543,592	538,511

DIVORCE.

Preliminary.—Matrimonial suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz. (1) those in which a declaration against marriage is sought; (2) those in which the marriage is sought to be upheld; and (3) those in which the marriage being admitted, partial or complete divorce is sought.

(1) *Nullity of Marriage.*—Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no consent, or if one of the parties was insane; but it is only voidable if one of the parties was under the age of consent (14 in the case of males and 12 in the case of females). Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for avoiding it. In such a case a decree of nullity may be obtained.

(2) *Restitution of Conjugal Rights.*—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, although two years have not elapsed, at once constitutes desertion (as to the significance of which see paragraph (6) *infra*); and such desertion, if coupled with the husband's adultery, whether committed before or after the decree of restitution, is a ground for granting to the wife a decree of dissolution of marriage.

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce.*—The third class of suit mentioned in paragraph (1) *supra* includes the suit for judicial separation

(which does not dissolve a marriage), and the suit for divorce proper (which, if successful, dissolves the marriage contract altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion without cause for two years or upwards. In such a petition a husband may claim damages from the co-respondent. A decree of judicial separation is often made the ground of a petition for divorce. A petitioner who has committed adultery which has not been condoned cannot obtain a judicial separation or a decree of restitution of conjugal rights unless there has been condonation. The fact that a petitioner has been guilty of cruelty or desertion does not, however, debar him from a decree of judicial separation on the ground of adultery unless his conduct has conduced to the adultery.

Divorce.—Where partial or complete divorce is sought, relief can only be obtained upon proof of certain offences which fall under two heads, namely (1) those which are offences under ecclesiastical law, *e.g.*, cruelty, adultery, and unnatural offences; (2) those which are offences by statute, *e.g.*, incestuous adultery, bigamy with adultery, rape, and desertion.

If a husband seeks divorce, it is sufficient for him to prove the wife's adultery, in which case he may obtain damages from the adulterer. If a wife seeks divorce it was formerly not sufficient that she prove mere adultery. But now, by an Act which came into force on July 18, 1923, a wife may petition for divorce on the ground that, since the marriage and the passing of the Act, her husband has been guilty of adultery. A wife can also obtain divorce if the husband has been guilty of bigamy with adultery, of rape or certain other criminal offences, or of adultery coupled with such cruelty as without adultery would have entitled her to a divorce *a mensa et thoro* or of adultery coupled with desertion. "Cruelty" is conduct of such a character as to have caused damage to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental), or as to give rise to a reasonable apprehension of such danger. It is cruelty to wilfully and recklessly communicate a venereal disease; and a course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer (generally the wife), continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, is also a ground for relief.

If a wife gives birth to a child of which her husband could not possibly be the father, that is sufficient proof of adultery.

It is desertion in the legal sense if one party to a marriage, without the consent or against the will of the other, wilfully without cause or reasonable excuse makes the other live apart for two years or more. It is, however, a question of intention. *Powell* v. *Powell* (1922) P. 278. Formerly the only remedy for desertion was a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights; but now desertion without cause may enable the deserted spouse to obtain a decree of judicial separation. If coupled with adultery, it enables a wife to obtain a divorce.

When the decree will be refused.—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment by default. Other absolute bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent; (ii) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion); (iii) condonation, *i.e.* complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo*. Forgiveness, without restoration of the wife to her former position, cannot amount to condonation. (*Crocker* v. *Crocker* (1921), P. 25.) There are also certain discretionary bars, as, *e.g.* where the petitioner has been guilty of unreasonable delay, or has been guilty of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

Intervention by King's Proctor.—At any time during the progress of a suit for dissolution or nullity of marriage, and before the decree *nisi* is made absolute, the King's Proctor may intervene to show cause against making a decree absolute.

Decree Absolute.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree *nisi*, and is not made absolute until the expiration of six calendar months. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute. After that date either spouse may marry again; but a man may not marry the sister of his divorced wife whilst the divorced wife is alive. A divorced wife may call herself by her late husband's name. Persons who have been divorced may re-marry.

Children.—When a suit has been commenced, the children should not be removed from the person in whose custody they are *de facto*. Until a suit for judicial separation, nullity, or dissolution of marriage has been dismissed, the Court may make orders for the custody, maintenance, and education of children. Either spouse may make applications for access to the children.

Alimony.—A wife may in any cause file a petition for alimony (*i.e.*, means of support) pending suit, provided *primâ facie* evidence of the marriage is adduced. The right to alimony continues until there is a decision against the wife in the court of first instance. The amount may be agreed between the parties, otherwise one-fifth of the joint incomes is generally allowed. An order for *permanent* alimony may be obtained by a wife who has obtained a final decree of judicial separation.

Protection Orders.—A deserted wife may apply to a court of petty sessions or to the Divorce Division for an order to protect any money which has come to her after such desertion against her husband and his creditors. Disobedience to the order renders a party retaining the property liable to restore it and to pay twice the value thereof.

Costs.—Where a suit is about to be set down for hearing, the wife, if she has not sufficient separate estate, may obtain payment from her husband of a sum sufficient to cover her costs to date; and where a decree has been obtained against her for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, she may defend herself at his expense should he afterwards bring a suit for dissolution of marriage. If a suit be decided against a wife who has separate estate, she may be condemned in costs. A co-respondent may be ordered to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT.

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an

immediate separation. Although usually made by deed, a mere oral agreement is binding. If made, however, with a view to facilitating divorce proceedings it is void. A wife is not bound by a separation agreement if she was forced to make it by threats of violence. A clause which binds the husband to give up the custody of the children will be enforced, unless the Court is of opinion that it is not for their benefit. The agreement usually contains mutual covenants not to sue for the restitution of conjugal rights a covenant by the husband not to molest the wife, and a covenant by the wife or her trustee to indemnify the husband against debts contracted by her during the separation. The remedy for a breach of the agreement is specific performance.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

When a husband has been guilty of assault or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or her infant children, or where he is an habitual drunkard, the wife may obtain relief from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. By an Act which came into force on Sept. 30, 1925, the following grounds for an application were added to those already existing (*a*) cruelty to her children, (*b*) that her husband insists on having marital relations while suffering from a venereal disease, (*c*) that he has compelled her to submit herself to prostitution. A husband may apply on the ground that the wife has been cruel to his children. Relief may also be obtained by a husband whose wife is an habitual drunkard. The Court may declare that the applicant is no longer bound to cohabit with the other spouse. Where a wife is the applicant, the legal custody of children under sixteen may be given to her, and the husband may be ordered to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £2. Where the husband applies, the custody of all the children of the marriage may be given to him, and the wife may be committed to an inebriates home. If the wife has been guilty of adultery, no order will be made on her application unless there was condonation; and if, having obtained an order, she commits adultery, the order may be discharged, but not if the court is of opinion that the husband conduced to the adultery by failing to make payment of the separation allowances. An order may be altered, varied or discharged at any time on cause being shown. All applications for relief must be made within six months of the ground of complaint.

DIVORCE FOR THE POOR.

England and Wales.—A special department in the High Court of Justice for the assistance of poor persons in litigation, including divorce, was established in 1914. The official name of the department is "London Prescribed Officers (Poor Persons)."

Under the procedure of this department, Solicitor and Counsel are provided for a litigant who is not possessed of the means to employ legal assistance.

Although no fees are payable for the help given by the department, the applicants must find the solicitor's out-of-pocket expenses, and those incidental to witnesses—a point which has been criticised by the adherents of divorce law reform. However, if witnesses are not brought from a long distance, the whole proceedings need not cost more than £10, and can in some cases be completed for less, compared with from £50 to £60 necessitated by the normal procedure. Before a case is taken up, the applicant has to satisfy the department that he or she is really poor—not possessed of more than £50, exclusive of wearing apparel and trade tools. She must also show that her own income does not exceed £2 a week, or in special cases, £4. If this condition is fulfilled, and if he has reasonable grounds for bringing or defending a suit in the Divorce Court, he may apply to the Court for leave to do so. An application for leave is submitted to and is reported on by counsel and solicitor, who give their services voluntarily. If the report is favourable the Court may give the necessary leave, and thereupon another solicitor and counsel are assigned to the poor person to act for him. Such a litigant is not liable for Court fees, nor (generally) is he liable to pay costs to any other party. Counsel acting for him must charge him no fee, while the solicitor assigned to him generally gets nothing but his out-of-pocket expenses. Where, however, property of value is recovered for such litigant, the solicitor may (under the rules) get his usual costs. Numbers of persons take advantage of this procedure *in forma pauperis*. This explains the very large number of cases in the Divorce Court.

Scotland.—In every town there are Solicitors for the Poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel for the Poor, all of whom act gratuitously. Any class of litigation may be undertaken for poor persons, but the operation of the "Poor's Roll" is chiefly important in matrimonial and bastardy cases. Legal services are rendered free of charge, and no Court dues are payable. In cases of divorce application must be made to the Court of Session. In cases of separation simply, application may be made to the Sheriff Court. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poor's Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances. The Poor's Roll was established in 1424.

THE FRANCHISE.

The Representation of the People Act, 1918, abolishes the voting qualifications of property owners, freemen, and lodgers, but extends the franchise to women, subject to certain limitations. To be entitled to be registered as Parliamentary or as Local Government electors, the following conditions are now required:—

PARLIAMENTARY.

MEN.—21 years of age. Residence only, for the qualifying six months in any one constituency or in any contiguous constituency or county. The occupation of land or premises of £10 annual value, for business purposes, for the same period.

A man of full age who has received a degree at any university forming, or part of, a constituency, is entitled to be registered as a voter for that constituency. Honorary degrees do no qualify.

WOMEN.—30 years of age, must be entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector for the occupation of land or premises of £5 yearly value, or of a dwelling house, or is the wife of a husband who is entitled to be so registered.

A woman is entitled to be registered as a parliamentary voter for a university constituency if she is of the required age, and has been admitted to a degree, or has passed the final

examination and followed the conditions required of a woman by such university which did not at the time the examination was passed admit women to degrees.

ABSENT VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTION.

In the lists which came into force on Oct. 15, 1922, the absent voters for Great Britain and Northern Ireland totalled 184,570, and for the contested constituencies in the General Election of 1922, 172,451. Excluding three constituencies (in the Borough of Stoke-on-Trent) for which particulars are not available, 97,530 ballot papers were issued to absent voters whose recorded addresses where in the United Kingdom, and 40,295 of them were returned in time for the counting of the votes at the General Election of 1922. The number of absent voters who had appointed proxies in the contested constituencies was 4,173.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

MEN.—21 years of age. Must have occupied for the qualifying six months, as owner or tenant, any land or premises in a local government electoral area. A person who occupies rooms as a lodger is entitled, provided the rooms are let unfurnished.

WOMEN.—21 years of age. Is entitled to be registered as a local government elector where the conditions of her occupation of property would entitle her if she were a man.

Thirty years of age where she is the wife of a man who is entitled to be so registered in respect of premises in which they both reside.

REGISTRATION.

The qualifying periods (at present fixed by Order in Council) are for six months ending 15 Dec. for the Spring Register, and 15 June for the Autumn Register. It is the duty of the Registration Officer (in counties, the clerk to the county council; in boroughs, the town clerk) to compile the Spring and Autumn Registers containing the names of all persons entitled to vote. For this purpose instructions may be issued to the overseers of parishes, who cause house-to-house enquiries to be made to ascertain the names of all qualified voters. A householder's return may be issued, and the failure of the householder to give the required information renders such person liable to a penalty of £20. The prepared lists are publicly exhibited by the Registration Officer, together with a notice specifying the mode in which, and the time within which, claim and objections are to be made. Subsequently the Registration Officer shall make all necessary corrections of the electors' lists, and carry out all that is required to form those lists into a register, with a separate index letter and a separate series of numbers for each polling district.

ILLEGITIMACY.

England and Wales.—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 5*s.* a week. By an Act which came into force on Sept. 30, 1923, the putative father may be ordered to pay 20*s.* a week, instead of 5*s.* as hitherto. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A domestic servant found to be *enceinte* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the employer liable to an action.

In 1922 the Home Secretary introduced a Bill for legitimating illegitimate children on the marriage of their parents, but the Bill did not pass both Houses of Parliament and has not been again introduced.

Scotland.—The mother of an illegitimate child may obtain a decree of affiliation and aliment against the father. The process may be raised either in the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court, but usually is in the Sheriff Court. The father pays half of the inlying expenses, the amount usually decreed being £3 3*s.* The rate of aliment varies, but in 1919 it was settled by a decision of the Court of Session that £11 14*s.* per annum was a proper amount. The mother has the custody of the child until the age of 7 if a male and 10 if a female.

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child. Such legitimation is recognised by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it. It is valid in England except that such a child cannot succeed to real estate in England on intestacy. After the marriage of the parents such a child may be registered as legitimate by warrant of the Sheriff.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED.—By the Public Health Act, 1875 (as amended by the Public Health Act, 1907), it is provided that any person who—(1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or, (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer, or causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed; or, (3) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty of £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance is liable to a fine of 40*s.*; and if he so enters without notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance must provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has conveyed any person suffering from dangerous infection; but he cannot be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in dis-

infecting the conveyance. No person may knowingly let for hire any house, &c., in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having the same disinfected to the satisfaction of a medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him—penalty not exceeding £20, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month. By the Public Health Act, 1907, the Local Government Board (*i.e.* the *Ministry of Health*), since the passage of the Ministry of Health Act, 1919 has power to declare that this Act shall be in force in any specified district. Under this Act, a person suffering from an infectious disease must not engage in any trade unless he can do so without spreading the disease; nor may he take any book from a public or circulating library, or allow any such book to be returned after it has been exposed to infection. Clothes exposed to infection must not be sent to a public laundry unless they have been disinfected. A child who has been suffering from an infectious disease must not attend school without a medical certificate. Dairymen must notify infectious diseases existing among their servants, and the owner or driver of a public vehicle which has conveyed an infectious person must notify the same to the district medical officer. No wake may be held over the body of a person who died of an infectious disease. Where the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, is in force, where any suitable hospital is provided, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, or cannot be effectually isolated, may, on a certificate signed by a medical practitioner, and with the consent of the hospital, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital. Similar provisions apply to the Metropolis. The occupier of a house in which there has been infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it, must have the premises disinfected and inform the owner of the disease. Where it appears to any District Council that any house is in such a condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that whitewashing, &c., would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, they may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house to whitewash, &c., the same.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By the Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1899, the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889 were extended to the whole of England and Wales on the January 1, 1899. Every case of infectious disease, as defined by the Act, is to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which it occurs. The notice may be by letter or even verbal, and must be given by the head of the family, or by the nearest relatives present in the building or in attendance on the patient, or any other person in attendance, or by the occupier of the building. In addition to this, the medical man in attendance is required to send a certificate to the Medical Officer of Health. Failure to send the notice or certificate renders the defaulter liable to 40*s.* fine. No payment is made for the notices required to be given by persons in the house, but the medical man gets 2*s.* 6*d.* for every case in his private practice and 1*s.* for every case in a public institution of which he is officer.

The diseases to which the Act applies are small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the following fevers: typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal. Plague must also be notified, in consequence of an Order issued in 1900. The local authority may order that the Act shall apply to any infectious disease other than those just mentioned, but such an order must be approved by the Local Government Board. In some districts the following have been declared infectious: measles, rötheln or German measles, whooping cough, chickenpox, mumps, and yellow fever. In the case of London the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are similar to those now extended to the rest of the country.

JURY SERVICE.

Preliminary.—The juries with which the public are most concerned are, first and foremost, the grand juries; secondly, those which are summoned to try causes in the High Court, at assizes and county courts; and thirdly, those summoned to try criminal cases at assizes, the Old Bailey, and courts of Quarter Sessions, and to assist at coroners' inquests.

Qualifications.—All natural-born subjects of the King and aliens domiciled for ten years or more, being men or women between 21 and 65, (60 after March 1, 1923), are liable to serve as jurors.

Although women could not formerly serve, the sex disqualification was removed in 1919, and women are now liable to serve, subject to this, that a judge may make an order that the jury shall be composed of men only or of women only, or may, on an application made by a woman to be exempted from service on a jury in respect of any case by reason of the nature of the evidence to be given or of the issues to be tried, grant such exemption.

The qualification of a juror is a *property* one—that is to say, he or she must be a person who owns property or pays rates. A householder or shopkeeper in the City of London who owns personal estate worth £100; a resident in a county or borough owning £10 a year in real estate or rent charge, or £20 in leaseholds; or a householder in a county or borough assessed to the poor rate at not less than £30 a year in Middlesex and the County of London, or £20 in other counties, and occupiers of houses with not less than fifteen windows, are all compellable to serve as jurors unless exempted or disqualified.

Exemptions and Disqualifications.—Aliens (subject as above), felons, lunatics, imbeciles, deaf or blind persons are disqualified from serving on juries, while the following classes of persons (amongst others) are exempt—peers, members and officers of both Houses of Parliament, clergymen and priests, ministers of any congregation of protestant dissenters and Jews, whose meeting place is duly registered, judges, barristers, solicitors (if practising), officers of the supreme court, magistrates, clerks of the peace, sheriffs' officers and servants of such officers, justices of the peace, members of local bodies, governors of prisons and gaolers, superintendents, &c., of lunatic asylums, doctors and chemists (if actually practising), dentists, officers and men in Army, Navy, and Territorial Forces, licensed pilots, postal, custom and inland revenue servants.

Special exemption.—A judge, and, by virtue of S. 3 of the Juries Act, 1922, the sheriff, may for good reason excuse attendance on any particular jury.

Jury Lists.—Lists of juries are now prepared in accordance with the Juries Act, 1922. Persons who deem themselves to be entitled to be exempted should communicate with the registration officer, for all whose names appear on the lists are liable to serve.

Grand Juries.—The function of the grand jury is to make presentments on oath to judicial bodies or personages, mainly of accusation against persons against whom criminal proceedings are pending. The jurors have to say in effect whether there is a *primâ facie* case against the accused, against whom an indictment has been prepared, and if they are satisfied of this they find "a true bill"; if not, they "ignore the bill" and the accused is discharged.

Lunacy Juries.—A jury is sometimes summoned by the judge in lunacy to enquire whether a man is or is not of sound mind.

Juries in Criminal and Civil cases.—An accused person against whom a true bill has been found is tried by a "jury sworn." A "panel" of jurors are summoned to attend the court on a particular day, and it is from amongst them that the jury who are to try the prisoners are selected at random (an interesting note on the selection of jurors will be found in *Halsbury's Laws of England*, Vol. 18, p. 246). In a criminal case the prisoner has a right of challenge which is of two kinds—a challenge to the array—*i.e.*, the whole number of jurors summoned (which is so rare that it need not be further considered) and a challenge to the poll, *i.e.*, to individual jurors, which may be peremptory or for cause. Peremptory challenge, or challenge without cause, exists only as of right in treason and felony, and the prisoner can only challenge a limited number without reason. In the exercise of this right prisoners frequently object to the women on the jury. "Challenge for cause" sometimes takes place on the ground that the proposed juror is a peer or is alleged to have committed some crime which makes him infamous.

Except upon trials for murder, treason, and treason felony juries after being sworn may separate, *e.g.*, for lunch and at night. The verdict must be given in open court in the presence of all the jurors, and in cases of treason and felony in the presence of the defendant. It must be unanimous, except that in civil cases the parties may agree to take a majority verdict.

Special Juries.—Special Jurors are selected from persons having larger property qualifications, *e.g.*, the occupier of dwelling house in a large town rated at not less than £100. Trial is generally by Common Jury, but in any cause or matter at Assizes or in the High Court an order for a Special Jury may be obtained in certain cases.

Payment of Jurors.—A Special Juror is entitled to a fee of one guinea for each case in which he is sworn to act, whereas a Common Jury is only entitled to 1*s.* on each cause tried in the High Court or a County Court; and on Circuit, 3*d.* In Criminal Cases the jury is entitled to and, in fact, receives nothing. At Inquests, held before Coroners, the jurors are entitled to such fee as the local authority may permit the coroner to pay.

A juror is not accountable for, nor will any action lie against him, in respect of anything said or done by him in discharge of his office. If he fail to appear in the High Court or at assizes when duly summoned he may have to pay a fine of £10, while non-appearance at a county court may involve a fine of £5.

Coroners' Juries.—A coroner who has decided to hold an inquest must summon a jury to inquire into the cause of death. This absolute duty, however, was suspended during the War and for six months thereafter by an Act passed in 1918. A coroner's jury may be fined £5 for non-attendance. Broadly speaking, any "good and lawful" man or woman may be summoned on a coroner's jury. Although there is no age limit fixed by statute, the custom is to summon only persons of full age. Not less than twelve must be summoned, and at least twelve must agree on a verdict.

MARRIAGES.

BY BANNS OR LICENCE.

BANNS OF MARRIAGE.—"Banns" formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation; and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. The Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony, after the Second Lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, which repealed most of the laws then in force (see also 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, and 1 Vict. c. 22). Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the parish church. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, in whatever church the parties are married. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage, because it would still stand as an irregular marriage carried out by consent before witnesses (see sub-tit., "Marriages in Scotland," *post*). The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage may be null and void (*Midgeley* v. *Wood*, 4 Sw. & Tr. 267). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

The Bishop may license a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages; but where a district has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage, or "ecclesiastical parish," the option ceases, and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the "mother church" or that of the civil parish.

If three months be permitted to elapse from the last time of publication, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score

of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar's certificate without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the *Ecclesiastical* parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops, through their Surrogates, for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (2) the Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see below). The Act of 1823 is severe on the clergy, making it a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes a marriage is also guilty of felony. By a subsequent alteration in the law, the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The minister should be careful that there are two or more witnesses present, and that two witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may, under Section 56 of this Act, refuse to marry a divorced person whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery, but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister—including a sister of half blood—was legalised in 1907. No clergyman, however, can be compelled to solemnize such a marriage, but he can allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

Marriage with deceased brother's widow: This was legalised in 1921 by the statute 11 and 12 Geo. 5, c. 24.

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is 2*s.* 6*d.*, and a stamp duty of 1*d.* Searches in the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1*s.* for a single year, and 6*d.* additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. Marriage fees are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5*s.* to the clerk; and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

Marriage of Infants.

Infants cannot be lawfully married without the consent of certain persons. The law on the subject is to be found in the Guardianship of Infants' Act which came into force on Sept. 30, 1925. Where both parents are living both must consent; where one is dead, the survivor; or if there is a guardian appointed by the deceased, the guardian and the survivor.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Marriage Licences can be obtained in London by application at the *Faculty Office* (23 Knightrider St., Doctors' Commons, E.C.4), at the *Vicar-General's Office* (1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1), and at the *Bishop of London's Diocesan Registry* (1 Dean's Court, Doctors' Commons, E.C.4), by *one of the parties* about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office are available for London and all England and Wales; those procured at the Vicar-General's Office (hours in both offices 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1) are available for London and all England, except the Province of York. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, 10*s.* 6*d.* *No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued.* The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15*s.* to £2 12*s.* 6*d.* By the 4th George IV. c. 76, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and *collusion* in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of *such parties hath had* his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized.

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to deliver the licence personally to the applicant. (In some parts of the country it is necessary for the surrogate to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry.)

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Special Licences are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to The Faculty Office, 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C.4 (*tel.*, 6834 Central). Fees for licence stamp, &c., £25.

BEFORE A REGISTRAR AND IN NON-CONFORMIST BUILDINGS.

Marriages can take place in a District Register Office or in a Nonconformist building registered for marriages, (1) by Certificate, (2) by Licence. Notice of such marriages must be given personally to the Superintendent Registrar, a Registrar of Births and Deaths, a Registrar of Marriages, or the deputy of such officer. A marriage at a register office takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages and the Superintendent Registrar; a marriage at a registered building takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages, unless it is had under the provisions of the Marriage Act, 1898, respecting which see below. In each case the presence of at least two witnesses is necessary.

Notice of Marriage by Certificate.

If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for

seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party.

If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to a registration officer in the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.

One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts, and either party may give the notice.

If both live in the same district, one of them must have lived there for fifteen days before the notice can be given.

If they live in different districts, and both have fulfilled the necessary residential qualification, notice may be given in either district. If one only has fulfilled the qualification, the notice must be given in the district in which the residence has been fulfilled, and the other party must be resident in England or Wales when the notice is given.

The notice contains particulars as to names, ages, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. It also contains a declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, has been duly given. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE (WITHOUT LICENCE) FOR MARRIAGE.

After the lapse of twenty-one clear days from the date of the entry of the notice in the notice-book, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three calendar months from the date of the entry of the notice,

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE AND LICENCE FOR MARRIAGE.

After the lapse of one week-day (not Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three calendar months from the date of entry of the notice.

DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE MARRIAGE.

(1) *Marriage by Certificate* :—

a. If both parties live in the same district :—The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of that district.

b. If they live in different districts :—A certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of *each* district.

(2) *Marriage by Licence* :—The certificate and licence of the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the notice is given.

PLACE OF MARRIAGE.

The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but there are exceptions, as follows :—

a. Section 14 of 19 & 20 Vict. cap. 119, provides that, if the usual place of worship of either of the parties is outside the district of his or her residence, the marriage may take place in such usual place of worship, provided that it is not more than two miles distant from the boundary of the district in which the notice is given.

b. The Act 3 and 4 Vict. cap. 72, provides that, if there is not within the district of residence of either party a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the religious denomination to which the parties belong, the marriage may take place in a registered building of the required denomination in the nearest district.

A marriage which has been duly celebrated in a register office in Ireland may be proved by the certificate of such marriage (*Guillet* v. *Guillet*, 27 T.L.R. 416).

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., with open doors. Each of the parties must declare as follows :—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"; and each of the parties must say to the other, "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]." A wedding-ring may be, and is generally, used at a marriage at a register office.

MARRIAGE ACT, 1898.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of this Act. The Act (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, or to marriages according to the usages of the Jews or of the Society of Friends) provides for the appointment of an "authorised person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorised for the purpose) who must be present at and must register the marriage. If the presence of a Registrar is required at a marriage at a building at which the provisions of the Act have been adopted, the fact must be stated when notice of the marriage is given, and the consent of the minister or trustees to the Registrar's attendance must be obtained.

The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declarations :—

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"

Also each of the parties must say to the other :—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]";

or, in lieu thereof :—

"I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my wedded wife [*or* husband]."

Rules and Regulations relating to this Act were published in October, 1909. (See *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1909, No. 1332.)

NAVAL MARRIAGES ACT, 1908.

This Act, which came into force on January 1, 1909, was framed with the object of relieving sailors of the Royal Navy of the difficulties under which they laboured as regards fulfilling the necessary residential qualification for the purpose of marriage.

It provides that any officer, seaman, or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships who wishes to marry may, if the marriage is to take place at a register office or a Nonconformist registered building, give notice to his commanding officer, who, after the lapse of twenty-one

clear days, can issue a certificate for the marriage. The other party must give notice in the usual way to a registration officer in the district in which she resides.

If the marriage is to take place at a church of the Church of England, the chaplain or commanding officer must publish the banns on board the ship on three successive Sundays: he can then issue a certificate of publication of banns. The banns must also be published in the church in which the marriage is to take place.

No marriage by licence can take place under this Act.

FEES.

	s. d.
For entering notice of a marriage by certificate in the marriage notice-book	1 0
For entering notice of a marriage by licence in the marriage notice-book.....	1 0
For a certificate for marriage without licence.....	1 0
For a certificate for marriage by licence	1 0
For a licence for marriage	30 0
Stamp duty on a licence for marriage.....	10 6
For a marriage by certificate in the presence of a Registrar	5 0
For a marriage by licence in the presence of a Registrar	10 0

Exclusive of the fee for a certificate of the marriage (marriage lines), the total fees for a marriage by certificate, when the parties live in the same district, amount to 7*s.*; if they live in different districts, to 9*s.*

For a marriage by licence the total fees are £2 12*s.* 0*d.*

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RESPECTING MARRIAGES.

Parties should be married in the name in which they are generally known.

A marriage may take place at a registered building before a Registrar without religious ceremony if the consent of the trustees is obtained.

If parties who have been married at a register office desire to go through a religious ceremony at a church, they may do so on production to the incumbent of a certificate of the register office marriage, but this ceremony is not recorded as a marriage in the register books.

A divorced person desiring to marry again in a register office or registered building must give notice to the Superintendent Registrar, to whom a copy of the divorce decree must be produced.

In Wales, and in places where the Welsh tongue is used, the declaration and contracting words may be said in Welsh, as provided by Section 23 of the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837.

If both parties are Jews, they must give notice to a registration officer in the usual way, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling-house at any hour; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member.

If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to a registration officer, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house; the marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rendered legal by the Deceased Wife's Sister Act, 1907; the Act forbids the marriage of a man with the sister of his *divorced* wife during the wife's lifetime. The marriage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother was rendered legal in 1921.

MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR IRELAND.

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should apply to the session clerk to publish banns; as regards Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by the licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

Act passed June 27, 1892; came into force Jan. 1, 1893. Order in Council dated Nov. 22, 1913, whereby previous Orders are repealed and regulations for marriages under the Act are laid down.

British subjects may contract a valid marriage in a foreign country provided they conform to the provisions of the Foreign Marriages Act, 1892. One of the parties to the marriage only need be a British subject.

Where a marriage according to the local law of a foreign country is valid by English law, then, before the marriage is solemnized in that country under the Act, the marriage officer as defined by the Act must be satisfied—

(*a*) That both the parties are British subjects; or,

(*b*) If only one of the parties is a British subject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country; or,

(*c*) If only one of the parties is a British subject and the other a subject or citizen of the country, that sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the marriage in the foreign country in accordance with the law of that country; or,

(*d*) If the man is a British subject and the woman a subject or citizen of the country, that no objection will be taken by the authorities of the country to the solemnization of the marriage under the Act.

In the case of any marriage under the Act, where the woman is a British subject and the man a foreigner, the marriage officer must be satisfied—

(*a*) That the marriage will be recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,

(*b*) That some other marriage ceremony in addition to that under this Act has taken place, or is about to take place, between the parties, and that such other ceremony is recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,

(*c*) That the leave of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

The marriage must be solemnized by or before a marriage officer as defined by the above-named Act.

It is necessary for one of the parties to the intending marriage to sign a notice stating the name, surname, profession, condition, and residence of each of the parties, and whether each of the parties is or is not a minor, and to give the notice to the marriage officer within whose district both of the parties have had their residence not less than one week then next preceding, and the notice must state that they have so resided.

If the parties reside in different districts, such notice must be given to the marriage officer of the district before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, by the party who has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of such marriage officer.

If one of the parties resides (*a*) in the United Kingdom, or (*b*) in a Colony or India (*a*) notice must be given in like manner as if the party so resident were about to be married in that part of the United Kingdom in which he or she resides, and in England or Ireland must be given to the superintendent registrar or registrars, and in Scotland must be given by proclamation of banns, and (*b*) such notice must be given by the party dwelling in such Colony or in India as may be provided by any law of that Colony or of the Governor-General of India in Council, or in like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place.

If the non-resident party has dwelt in the district of a marriage officer in a foreign country notice must be given by that party in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnized by or before such marriage officer, or if the place in a foreign country at which the non-resident party has dwelt is not within the district of a marriage officer the notice may be given to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices. Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, and (*a*) the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnized at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode, or (*b*) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained, notice must be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual place of abode for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the prescribed manner, and a certificate of the giving of such notice obtained.

If the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good reason the party has not been able to give the required notice and that the marriage is not clandestine and that adequate notice has been given he may permit the marriage to be solemnized.

Before the marriage is solemnized each of the parties must make on oath

(*a*) That he or she believes that there is no impediment

(*b*) that both the parties have had their usual place of residence in the district of the consular marriage officer for three weeks immediately preceding, or if they have not both resided there during three weeks then that one of them has so resided, and stating the place where the party who has not so resided has within three months immediately preceding had for three consecutive weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notice that has been given in that place, or, if neither party has resided there, stating the place or places where each party has within three months immediately preceding had for three weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notices that have been given in those places.

After the expiration of 14 days after the notice of an intended marriage has been entered, then if no lawful impediment to the marriage is shown, and the marriage has not been forbidden in manner provided by the Act, the marriage may be solemnized. A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district; two or more witnesses are required to be present.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of August 18, 1892, and are payable to His Majesty's Government:—

	£	s.	d.
For receiving notice of an intended marriage	0	10	0
For receiving notice of a caveat	1	0	0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	0	10	0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place	0	5	0
For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same	1	0	0

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany and Switzerland marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited.

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized

in an embassy, legation, or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid.

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Braid* v. *Braid*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 646).

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriages Act, 1892," before the commanding officer of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station provided he be of such rank and of such vessel as is for the time being authorised for that purpose by Admiralty instructions.

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW.

ACT OF 1906.—Under the *Marriage with Foreigners Act*, 1906, any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar-General.

A marriage by repute which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be recognised as valid by the English courts (*re Green Noyes* v. *Pitkin*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 222).

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.

According to the law of Scotland marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties. No formalities are required and no consent of parents or guardians is necessary. It can be contracted by a male over 14 years of age and a female over 12. Marriages may be "regular" or "irregular."

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion after due notice by the publication of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must have resided in Scotland for at least 15 days before the ceremony. Public proclamation is made by (*a*) banns or (*b*) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made three times, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act, 1878, a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns. Exhibition is made for seven consecutive days. Objection may be made within other seven days. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate: fee, 1*s.* 6*d.* Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. Under the Naval Marriages Act, 1908, banns may be published on board one of His Majesty's ships where an officer, seaman or Marine on the ship's books wishes to contract a marriage in Scotland. A declaration under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act already referred to may also be filled up and the officer commanding the ship may grant a certificate.

Irregular Marriages are survivals of modes of marriage which were general throughout Europe in mediæval times, Scotland having disregarded the decrees of the Council of Trent invalidating irregular marriages; Scotland following the ancient Canon law. These marriages may be contracted in three ways: (1) by exchange of consent before two witnesses (called in legal language *per verba de presenti*); (2) by promise of marriage followed by intercourse on the faith of the promise (called marriage by promise, *subsequente copula*); the promise, however, can only be proved by the writing or the oath of the party when action is brought; (3) by constant living together as husband and wife (called marriage by *habit and repute*), *i.e.*, the general repute of the neighbourhood supported by consistent conduct. Marriage by the first mode is only valid if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days before the contract is entered into. (This is the result of legislation and not part of the common law of Scotland.) "Gretna Green" marriages were abolished in 1856 by the Act 19 and 20 Victoria, Chap. 96. Marriages thus contracted may be registered if the parties appear before the Sheriff with their witnesses and petition for registration within three months. On the Sheriff granting warrant the Registrar registers the marriage for a fee of 5*s.* 1*d.* The other two forms of marriage before they are held to be valid must be declared by a decree in the Court of Session.

Marriage with a foreigner may be solemnized regularly if one of the parties has a residential qualification and provided that one party has resided in Scotland for 21 days and the minister agrees to dispense with the proclamation of banns in the case of the foreigner. Marriage of a Scottish person with a foreigner, or marriage of two foreigners, may be contracted irregularly if one or other of the parties has resided in Scotland for 21 days.

Statistics of Marriages.

	1923.	1924.	1925.
England & Wales	292,408	296,416	295,166
Scotland	35,416	32,352	32,468
Total	327,824	328,768	327,634

PASSPORTS.

Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and enclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Office, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S.W. 1," or to "The Branch Passport Office, 36 Dale Street, Liverpool." Applications should, if possible, reach the Passport Office not less than *four* days before that on which the Passport is required. The charge for a Passport is 7*s.* 6*d.* Passports are issued in London between the hours of 10 and 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 1), and in Liverpool, 9.30 to 4 (Saturdays, 9.30 to 1), except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Offices are closed. They may also be obtained through the post if a Postal Order for 7*s.* 6*d.*, which should be crossed, *made payable to the Passport Office*, is forwarded with the

application. Postage stamps will not be received in payment.

Foreign Office Passports are granted (1) to natural-born British subjects; (2) to the wives and widows of such persons; and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India.

The wife of an alien is deemed to be an alien.

Passports are granted (1) in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of the Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any *Banking Firm* established in the United Kingdom, or by any *Mayor, Magistrate, Provost, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary Public*, resident in the United Kingdom and being himself a British subject. The applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required. Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their declarations verified by their Commanding Officers; (2) in the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Passport Office; (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self-governing Dominions, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the High Commissioner or Agent-General in London of the State concerned. Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies must obtain a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office.

If the applicant for a Passport be a British subject by naturalisation, the Certificate of Naturalisation must be forwarded to the Passport Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. British subjects by naturalisation will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

British Passports are only available for travel to the countries named thereon; but may be endorsed for additional countries. The possession of a Passport so endorsed does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any *Immigration Regulations* in force in British or foreign countries, or from the necessity of obtaining a *visa* where required.

Passports endorsed as valid for the British Empire are also available for travelling to territory under British protection or mandate, not, however, including Palestine or Iraq, for which countries special endorsements must be obtained.

Foreign Office Passports are available for five years from the date of issue, unless otherwise stated. On the expiration of their period of validity they may be renewed for further consecutive periods of one to five years. In no circumstances are they available beyond ten years from the date of issue. Thereafter, or if at any time the Passport contains no further space for visas, application must be made for the issue of a new Passport.

A Passport cannot be issued or renewed by the Foreign Office on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply, in a foreign country, to the nearest British Mission or Consulate, or, within the British Empire, to the nearest Passport issuing authority.

Persons resident in the Irish Free State should make application for their Passports to the Passport Department, Ministry of External Affairs, Dublin.

CERTIFICATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

Note.—It is essential that one of the two photographs of the applicant (and wife, if to be included on the Passport) should be certified on the back as follows:—

"I certify this to be a true photograph of *Mr.* / *Mrs.* ..... / *Miss*

Signature and Qualification of Recommender.

Date.....

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS.

For the TICKET on goods pledged for 10*s.* or less .. .. ½*d.*

On goods pledged for more than 10*s.* ..... 1*d.*

For INTEREST on pledges not exceeding 40*s.*, for every 2*s.* or part of 2*s.*, per month..... ½*d.*

And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month.

Note.—In addition to the above charge, an additional charge of ½*d.* for each 5*s.* or part of 5*s.* lent is authorized (*Pawnbrokers' Act*, 1922).

On pledges exceeding 40*s.*, for every half-crown or part of half a crown per month ½*d.*

FORFEITURE.—Pledges for 10*s.* and under must be redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the date of pledging. After that they become the property of the pawnbroker.

Pledges above 10*s.*, if not redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the day of pledging, may be sold by auction by the pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time before the day of sale.

Within three years after sale the pawner may inspect the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's books on payment of one penny, and receive any surplus produced by the sale. Should there be a deficit, the pawner, or the person producing the ticket, is liable to pay the deficiency. Any deficit on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawnbroker against surplus on another.

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire, the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of the pledge after deducting the amount of the loan and profit—*i.e.*, the loan and profit and 25 per cent. on the amount of the loan.

If any ticket is lost, mislaid, or stolen, the pawner should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same.

When the loan is 5*s.* or under, the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny; when the loan is above 5*s.*, one penny.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS.—A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawner in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above 40*s.*, provided always that—

(1.) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawner a special contract pawn-ticket, signed by the pawnbroker.

(2.) The duplicate of the special contract pawn ticket shall be signed by the pawner.

The pawnbroker may also charge:—For ticket profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge, and payment to inspect account of sale such sums and rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the contract.

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half

month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month as one month.

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a month, in addition to the charges above mentioned.

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months.

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction, inspection of account of sale, payment of surplus produced by sale, and loss of ticket, as are set forth above in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 10*s*.

VACCINATION.

The parent of every child born in England must within six months after the birth of the child, or the person having custody of a child must within six months after receiving it, have the child vaccinated by a registered private medical practitioner or by the Public Vaccinator for the district. If the vaccination is performed by a private medical practitioner a certificate in the form prescribed by the Vaccination Order, 1898, of successful vaccination must be sent to the Registrar of Births within seven days. The Public Vaccinator is required on the request of the parent or guardian of a child to visit the home of the child and vaccinate it free of charge with glycerinated calf lymph or with such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board at the option of the parent. If a child is not vaccinated within 4 months of its birth, the Public Vaccinator is required to give 24 hours' notice to the parent and to visit the home of the child and offer to vaccinate it. No parent or other person will be liable to any penalty under the Vaccination Acts if within four months from the birth he makes a statutory declaration before a commissioner for oaths or one justice of the peace that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers the statutory declaration (which requires no stamp) to the Vaccination Officer for the district. A conscientious objector can thus escape all penalties, but a person who does not obtain a certificate, or make the declaration, will still be liable to penalties for not having a child vaccinated, and by the Vaccination Order, 1898, issued under the Vaccination Act, 1898, by the Local Government Board, the due vaccination of every child not exempted is secured by a very complete system of registration, and in future the Vaccination Officers will be able to undertake prosecutions without directions from Boards of Guardians, and the Boards will have no power to prevent such prosecutions. [See also Vaccination Order, 1907.]

WILLS.

Reasons for Making a Will.—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. To make a will is more important now than ever, because the old canons of descent in the case of an intestacy have been repealed. A summary of the new law will be found on p. 256. Negligence, or unreasoning dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—*e.g.*, the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying-up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (*i.e.*, the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, *signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses*, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration *of any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others:—

Testator or Testatrix.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will-maker be a woman, the testatrix.

Estate.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

Residuary Legatees.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

To Begin a Will.—A form in which a will may be commenced is:—"This is the last will of

me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END A WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows:—"And I hereby appoint the said —— sole (or joint) executor(s) of this my Will, and I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this —— day of ——, 19—."

EXECUTION OF A WILL.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

ATTESTING EXECUTION.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient:—

Signed by the testator [or testatrix, as the case may be], in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his [or her] presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses. THOMAS SMITH [Signature of Testator.]

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate.

CODICIL.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin:—"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows:—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees." The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. *See* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post*.

TRUSTS OF THE WILL.—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees:—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood], and after her death [or second marriage, which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will. A married woman (married since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as her separate property as if she were a *feme sole* (Married Women's Property Act, 1882, s. 1 (1)). As to the powers of a woman married before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will, unless, in the case of a will made on or after Jan. 1, 1926, it is expressed to have been made in contemplation of marriage (Law of Property Act, 1925, s. 177) so that after marriage the old will should be re acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1886, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

The stringency of the law as to the due execution of wills is only relaxed in favour of sailors and soldiers while on service. The law of wills is mostly contained in the Wills Act, 1 Vict. c. 27.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may be stated briefly as follows:—The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way; then to make lists or schedules of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. Under the Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged on *all* property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a solicitor, and prove the will; to collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, all the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL.

To find a will proved before Jan. 1, 1858, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or in the registry of the district in which the testator lived. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a *copy* obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about June or July of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy, which, with a shilling stamp impressed thereon, can be produced and read in any court of law. The 40 District Probate Registries established by the Act of 1857 are at:—Bangor, Birmingham, Blandford, Bodmin, Bristol, Bury St. Edmunds, Canterbury, Carlisle, Carmarthen, Chester, Chichester, Derby, Durham, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Ipswich, Lancaster, Leicester, Lewes, Litchfield, Lincoln, Liverpool, Llandaff, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northampton, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, Peterborough, St. Asaph, Salisbury, Shrewsbury, Taunton, Wakefield, Wells, Winchester, Worcester, York.

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. A will may be deposited through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10*s.* for the deposit, of 2*s.* 6*d.* for entering a minute thereof, and 2*s.* for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity, and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar. (*See also* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post.*)

PROBATE OF WILLS.

OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT THE AID OF A SOLICITOR.

The entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 44. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will be required.

The scale of probate duty as at present in force will be found in detail under "Estate Duty."

In no case can any correspondence be entered into; nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Where the deceased resided within the district of one of the "District Probate Registries" (*q.v.*) application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices in the suburbs and many principal towns throughout the country.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

Scotland.—"Confirmation" is the Scottish equivalent of Probate. That is obtained in the Sheriff Court of the County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (*x*) in the case of intestacy or (*z*) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must be given up. If the deceased had personal property in England or Ireland it is shown in the inventory, and then the confirmation is produced in the principal Court of Probate in England or Ireland. It is then sealed in such Courts and has the effect of probate or letters of administration in England or Ireland. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained at reduced fees.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS.

The only formalities required by the Law of Scotland as regards due execution of a will are for purposes of authentication. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 Scots (£8 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling). A will may be either (1) *holograph, i.e.*, written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; (2) *tested*, which means that it is signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered for execution purposes in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, for preservation. The original deed may be inspected in the General Register House on payment of a small fee. A certified official copy may be obtained from either register on payment of stamp duties and writing fees.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

By the Trustee Act, 1925 (which comes into force on Jan. 1, 1926), a trustee may invest trust funds in (*a*) any parliamentary stocks or Government securities of the United Kingdom; (*b*) on real or heritable securities of the United Kingdom; (*c*) in stock of the Bank of England or Ireland; (*d*) in India 7, 5½, 4½, 3½, 3 and 2½ per cent. stock or other stock issued by the Secretary of State for India charged on Indian revenue; (*e*) in securities the interest of which is guaranteed by Parliament; (*f*) in Consolidated Stock of the Metropolitan Board of Works, or of the London County Council, or Debenture Stock of the Receiver of Police, or Metropolitan Water Stock; (*g*) in Debenture, Guaranteed or Preference Stock of any railway in the United Kingdom incorporated by special Act, and having paid a dividend of not less than 3 per cent. on its Ordinary Stock for 10 years; (*h*) in United Kingdom Railway Stock when the railway is leased in perpetuity to any railway such as that mentioned in (*g*) *supra*; (*i*) in Debenture Stock in Indian Railways; (*j*) in "B" annuities of the Eastern Bengal, East Indian, the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways, and in Deferred Annuities in the register of holders of Class D Annuities comprised in the register Class C of the East Indian Railway Company; (*k*) in the stock of any Indian railway upon which a fixed or minimum dividend is guaranteed by the Indian Government, or upon the capital of which the interest is so guaranteed; (*l*) in the Debenture or Preference Stock of any Water Company supplying water for profit, and incorporated by special Act or Royal Charter, which has paid a dividend of not less than 5 per cent. on Ordinary Stock for 10 years; (*m*) in the nominal or Inscribed Stock of any Municipal Borough in the United King-

dom having a population of more than 50,000, or of any County Council; (*o*) in the Nominal or Inscribed Stock of any commissions supplying water by statute, and having power to levy rates over an area embracing not fewer than 50,000 persons, provided the rates for 10 years have not exceeded 80 per cent. of the amount authorised to be levied; (*o*) in Stocks mentioned in the Colonial Stock Act, 1900; (*p*) in local bonds issued under the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919; (*q*) in any Stock or Securities issued in respect of any Government loan in Northern Ireland; (*r*) in Stocks, &c., authorised for the investment of cash under the control of the Court. All such investments may be varied. As regards railway investments, the L. & N.E. Ry., the S.Ry., the L.M. & S. Ry., and the G.W. Ry., are to be treated as if they were a company which had in each of the ten years before amalgamation paid a dividend of not less than 3 per cent. on its Ordinary Stock. All the Stocks above mentioned may be purchased, although they are redeemable, and the price exceeds the redemption value; but as to those mentioned in paragraphs (*g*), (*i*), (*k*), (*l*), (*m*), (*o*), (*p*) and (*q*), *supra*, if any of them is liable to be redeemed at par or at some other fixed rate, a trustee may not purchase (*a*) at a price exceeding 15 per cent. above par or such other fixed rate; nor (*b*) if the stock is liable to be so redeemed as aforesaid within 15 years of the date of purchase at a price exceeding its redemption value. §§ 3 to 11 of the same Act contain various important provisions as to the rights of trustees in the matter of investing trust monies.

The Rule of the Supreme Court, 1888, authorises investment in:—Consols, War Loan Exchequer Bills, Bank Stock, India 3½, 3 and 2½ per cent., Indian Railway Guaranteed Stock, Colonial Government Stock, guaranteed by the Imperial Government, Metropolitan Consolidated Stock, 3½, 3 and 2½ per cent. Various London County Consolidated Stock, Corporation of London Debenture Stock, Debenture, Preference, Guaranteed, or Rent-charge Stocks of railways in Great Britain or Ireland having for ten years next before the date of investment paid a dividend on Ordinary Stock or Shares and in like Stocks if guaranteed by Railway Companies of the same description and in Nominal Debentures or Nominal Debenture Stock under the Local Loans Act, 1875, or under the Isle of Man Loans Act, 1880, provided such Stocks are not liable to redemption within fifteen years from the date of investment. A complete list of all such stock will be found in the *Annual Practice*.

The Trusts Amendment Act, 1884 (*Scotland only*), excludes Irish real or heritable Securities or Stocks, and British Railway contingent Preference and Waterworks Stocks; admits all Railway Debenture Stocks and Guaranteed Stocks of railways that have paid Ordinary Dividends for the past ten years, and all Municipal Loans, and East India Stocks, and registered Colonial Stocks if approved by Court of Session.

The Colonial Stock Act, 1900, permits Trustees, both English and Scottish, to invest in certain Colonial Stocks registered in the United Kingdom which the Treasury publishes a list of in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes, but subject to the clause as to Redeemable Stocks in the Trustee Act, 1893.

The Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919, adds to the investments mentioned in Sec. 1 of the Act of 1893. (*a*) Stock issued under the provision of the Act of 1919, and (*b*) Mortgages secured on the Rates of certain Corporations and other authorities under an Act of Parliament.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a Will, or as Trustee under a Settlement, whether new or old, and in other capacities of a like nature. The public demand for the services of the Public Trustee is well maintained. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1926, was £247,791,424.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. Upon his assenting to act, his appointment is effected in the same simple way as in that of a private trustee, or he can be appointed by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a Will about to be made, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with friends or relations. In the case of a Will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee can be effected by means of a codicil. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as Administrator with, or without, the Will annexed.

The Public Trustee being a permanent trustee, the expense of fresh appointments is saved. His integrity is guaranteed by the State, while the public demand for his services should ensure a valuable experience and skill in the execution of his office; and a wide knowledge in the work of investment.

The Public Trustee is not, as such, limited in his powers of investment to trustee securities, but, like a private trustee, he is bound by such powers of investment as may be given him in the Will or trust instrument under which he acts. He makes a point of giving the personal attention of himself or of his senior officials to the personal details of any trust. The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts of every trust, in simple form, are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

The Public Trustee Act provides that the fees to be charged shall be arranged from time to time so as to produce an annual amount sufficient to discharge the salaries and other expenses of the Department and no more. A profit is not intended. An important Committee of Investigation, presided over by Sir George Murray, G.C.B., was appointed by the Lord Chancellor in April, 1919, to inquire into the organisation of the Office and any alteration which might be required in the scale of fees.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time by letter or telephone.

A pamphlet giving full particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost upon application to the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C. 2 (*tel.*, Holborn 2,400), or at any Post Office.

A branch office has been opened in Northern Assurance Buildings, Albert Square, Manchester.

THE Administration of Estates Act, 1925, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1926, makes certain important changes in the law of descent where a person dies intestate. The relevant provisions of the Act are not easy for a lawyer to understand, much less a layman.

According to the Editors of *Law Notes* in their admirable *Guide to the New Property Statutes*: "The existing rules as to descent of realty are swept away, and subject to certain exceptions the same law is made to apply to real and personal estate without distinction . . . The Statutes of Distribution equally with the Inheritance Act are thrown on the legislative scrapheap. Husband and wife are placed upon a footing of equality, and so are father and mother, and grandfather and grandmother respectively. A mother gets back the old priority over brothers and sisters which she lost in 1685. Whole blood takes priority over half-blood . . . Kindred more remote than first cousins and their issue are excluded from participation. Representation of deceased persons by their issue is allowed through all degrees. To save the cost of taking out letters of administration to the estates of infants, the beneficiaries only take absolutely vested interests at twenty-one or marriage."

It is to be observed that the new Act only applies to England and Wales. But as all the former Acts upon which the Table of Descent set out at p. 416 of the 1925 Edition of the Almanack were founded are absolutely repealed, it is presumed that the Governments of Northern and Southern Ireland have been left to legislate for themselves in the matter.

The following is an attempt to summarise the material sections of the Act:—

By s. 45 all existing modes, rules and canons of descent, *e.g.*, gavelkind, borough English, tenancy by the curtesy, dower and free bench, are abolished. By s. 46 residuary estate is distributed in the manner or is to be held on the trusts following, namely:

Intestate leaving Husband or Wife (with or without children).—Surviving spouse takes personal chattels (*e.g.*, carriages, horses, motors, domestic animals, plate, jewellery, &c., *but not* chattels, &c., used for business purposes nor money or securities for money). In addition the residuary estate stands charged with £1,000 payable to the surviving spouse free of duty with interest at 5 per cent. from date of death (s. 46 (1) (i)). Subject to this, the residuary estate is held on trust for the surviving spouse if the intestate leaves no issue. If the intestate leaves issue, *half* the residue is held upon trust for the surviving spouse during life, and thereafter on statutory trusts for the issue, the other *half* being held on statutory trusts for the issue. If those trusts fail or determine in the lifetime of the surviving spouse (as, *e.g.*, by the death of a child), then this second half is held on trust for the surviving spouse. (s. 46 (1) (i) (*a*) (*b*)).

Intestate leaving Issue but no Husband or Wife.—In this case residue is held on statutory trusts for the issue (s. 46 (1) (ii)).

Intestate leaving no Issue, but both Parents.—Subject to the interest of the surviving spouse, residue to be held in trust for father and mother in equal shares absolutely (s. 46 (1) (iii.)). It will be seen that in this case the father and mother will not take until the death of the surviving spouse.

Intestate leaving no Issue, but one Parent.—Subject to the interest of the surviving spouse, residue to be held in trust for surviving parent absolutely (s. 46 (1) (iv)).

None of the above Relations, but other Relations.—Subject to the rights of a surviving spouse, the relations are entitled in the following order: (*a*) Brothers and sisters of the whole blood; (*b*) Brothers and sisters of the half-blood; (*c*) Grandparents in equal shares; (*d*) Uncles and aunts being whole brothers or sisters of a parent of the intestate; (*e*) Uncles and aunts being half brothers or sisters of a parent of the intestate. (Note: Excepting case (*c*) the property is held on statutory trusts. As to the rights of "issue" of brothers, uncles, &c., see "*Statutory Trust for Persons other than Issue*," *infra*.)

No Husband or Wife, and no relations more distant than those above mentioned.—The Crown or the Duchy takes as *bona vacantia*; but may provide for persons for whom the testator might have been reasonably expected to provide.

Statutory Trusts for Issue.—By s. 47 of the Act, property is to be held in trust in equal shares for children living at the death of the intestate who attain twenty-one or marry under that age. It is also held on similar trusts for all the issue living at the death who attain twenty-one or marry under that age of any child of the intestate who predeceases the intestate. Thus a nephew or niece of the intestate whose father was dead at the date of the death of the intestate would take his father's share. Money advanced to a child of the intestate for his advancement will be taken into account in settling his share.

Statutory Trust for Persons other than Issue.—When the residuary estate devolves on a class of relations other than the intestate's issue it is to be held on trusts similar to those for issues, but without the hotchpot clause. "For example," write the Editors of *Law Notes*, "if the intestate left no issue and no parent, but brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces and great-nephews and great-nieces, the persons entitled would be the brothers and sisters and any nephews and nieces alive at the intestate's death who were children of a deceased brother or sister, and any grand-nephews and grand-nieces then alive who were the children of a nephew or niece then dead who was the child of a brother or sister of the intestate then dead."

Redemption of Interest of surviving Spouse.—The personal representatives of the intestate may purchase or redeem the life interest of the surviving spouse by paying the capital value, and may raise the money for the purpose on the security of the rest of the residuary estate other than the chattels. They may also mortgage that residue to raise the £1,000 to which the surviving spouse is absolutely entitled.

Partial Intestacy.—Where a person dies leaving a will effectively disposing of part of his property, the Act applies as respects the part of his property not so disposed of, subject to the provisions contained in the will and subject to certain modifications which are to be found in s. 49 of the Act.

The "residuary estate" above mentioned includes real and personal estate, that is to say, every beneficial interest of the intestate in real and personal estate which he could, if of full age and capacity, have disposed of by his will. Reference to a child living at the death of any person includes a child or issue *en ventre sa mère* at the death.

I.—MOVABLES.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act, 1911, the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and movable if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the heritable and movable estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act.

If the Intestate die, leaving	*His representatives take in the proportions following:—*
Widow only	Half to widow, half to next of kin, or if none, then to the Crown.
Husband only	Half to husband, half to wife's next of kin.
Widow or husband, and child or children by one or more marriages	One-third to widow or husband; one-third to children surviving deceased *equally*; one-third to surviving children *per capita** and issue of predeceasing children *per stirpes.**
Widow and father	Half to widow, half to father.
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow, one-half to mother.
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow, half equally amongst brothers and sisters whether of the whole or half blood consanguinean. If a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow, one-half to mother.
Father and mother	Whole to father
Father, mother, brothers and sisters	Half to father; half to brothers and sisters equally.
Father and mother and their grandchildren	Half to father; half to grandchildren equally *per stirpes.**
Father, brothers and sisters	One-half to father, one-half equally amongst brothers and sisters.
Mother, brothers and sisters	Mother one-half, brothers and sisters one-half equally.
Mother, but no other kin	Whole to mother.
Child, children or grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Brothers or sisters and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Brother or sister and grandfather	All to brother or sister.
Brother or sister and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister.
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather.
Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father.
Grandmother, uncles and aunts	All to uncle and aunts, if paternal.
Great-grandfather, uncles and aunts	All to uncles and aunts, if paternal; if not, then to paternal great-grandfather.
Uncles and aunts	All equally.
Uncle and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes to exclusion of maternal uncle.
Aunts, nephew and niece	Nephew and niece.
Cousins	Equally *per capita.**
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	All to nephew by brother.

NOTE A.—Illegitimate children do not succeed to their father or mother as heirs in intestacy.

NOTE B.—In Scotland, a lease on intestacy and in the absence of any destination descends to the heir-at-law.

NOTE C.—When a person dies intestate leaving heritable estate as well as movables, the heir to the heritage, if he is also one of the next-of-kin, is not entitled to any of the movables if he takes the heritage. He may, however, "collate" the heritage, *i.e.*, share it with the other next-of-kin and thus get an equal share of the mixed estate.

* *Per capita* means by the head; *per stirpes* means inheriting through a parent deceased. Movables taken *per capita* divide into as many shares as there are children. Where representatives of a deceased parent take *per stirpes* they take equally amongst them the share that would have fallen to the deceased had he or she survived.

II.—HERITAGE.

Table of Succession to heritable property in Scotland on intestacy and in the absence of any destination in the property writs, other than "to heirs and successors."

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

If Intestate die leaving	*Heritage would descend to:—*
(1) Wife only; no blood relations.	One-third to wife for life; rest to Crown as *ultimus haeres*.
(2) Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child...	One-third to wife for life. Fee to eldest son or his heir male. If no son then to daughters equally. The eldest son of a deceased daughter taking his mother's place.
(3) Wife and father	One-third to wife for life, rest to father.
(4) Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life. Fee to nearest heir male.
(5) Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life. Fee to immediate younger brother and his heir male; if none, then to immediate elder brother.
(6) Wife, mother, nephews and nieces	One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (eldest) or nieces equally if brother left no son. See No. 2.
(7) Wife, mother, brother, sisters and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)...	One-third to wife for life; rest to younger brother and his heirs. If the only heirs are nieces they will take equally. If no younger brother then to immediate elder brother and his heirs in the same way. If sisters but no brothers the sisters take equally, and if the sisters have predeceased leaving only daughters they succeed equally.
(8) No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	To brother as in (5) whom failing to lineal ancestor paternal and his heirs.
(9) Children by one or more wives and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son or his issue. If no male issue then to female issue as in (2).
(10) Husband and child or children	Liferent of whole to husband. Fee to eldest son.
(11) Mother, but no wife, child or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew or niece or more distant descendants of father	Nearest paternal collateral (uncle or his heirs). If none, then to grandfather and his heirs
(12) Mother and brothers and sisters	All to younger brother whom failing to immediate elder brother.
(13) Mother and sisters	All to sisters equally.
(14) Father and brothers and sisters	Fee as in (5).
(15) Child and grandchild by deceased child	(*See* No. 2.) "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head, "Wife and child," etc.
(16) Brother and grandfather	All to brother.
(17) Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to great-nephew, if grandson of brother (conforming to Nos. 2 and 7). All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
(18) Brother and two aunts	Brother, all.
(19) Brother and wife	One-third to wife for life; rest to brother.
(20) Grandfather (no nearer).....	All to grandfather.
(21) Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father.
(22) Grandmother and uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt.
(23) Uncle and deceased uncle's child	If deceased uncle was younger brother, then to child. If both brothers older than intestate, then to the younger of them or his heir male.
(24) Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle's or aunt's child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side,
(25) Two aunts, nephew and niece, children of deceased brother	Nephew.
(26) Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between, then equally (conforming to Nos. 2 and 7).
(27) Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister.	Nephew by brother.
(28) Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.

NOTE.—In Scotland succession to heritage on intestacy NEVER ascends to the mother and her relations. Even the mother's own estate, after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again.

SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder, but the Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases, and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent.; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor *negotiates* the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to. *Charges are now subject to an increase of 33⅓ per cent.*

Scotland.—Solicitors' fees for Conveyancing and General business are regulated by a joint table approved by the different societies of Law Agents (Solicitors). Fees for litigation are regulated by the Court of Session. The tables of fees are published in The "Parliament House Book" and in "The Scottish Law Directory." When a solicitor sues for payment of a professional account it is remitted to the Auditor of the Court for taxation of his charges.

MEDICAL FEES.

The following are the charges usually made by *General Practitioners*:—

General Practitioners.	Rental (of Patient's House).			
	£10 to £25.	£25 to £50.	£50 to £100	
Ordinary Visit	2s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 15s.	
Night Visit	Double an ordinary visit.			
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	2s. 6d.	3s.	4s.	
Detention per ½ hour	2s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 15s.	
Letters of Advice	Same charge as for an ordinary visit.			
Attendce. on servants	5s.	5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.	
Midwifery	2½ Gs.	2½ to 4½ Gs.	4½ to 7½ Gs.	
Adminstrng. Chlfrm.	2s.	2½ Gs.	3 Gs.	
Consultants.				
Advice or Visit alone	2 Gs	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	1½ Gs.	2½ to 3 Gs.	2½ to 3 Gs.	
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	2s.	2s.	2s.	

Special visits—*i.e.*, of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in in consultation he is entitled to the minimum fee.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if *he* send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year.

STOCKBROKERS' CHARGES.

The Rules and Regulations drawn up by the London Stock Exchange "Committee for General Purposes" are very voluminous and technical. The customary scale of brokerage is 2s. 6d. per £100 on Home or Foreign Government stocks, 5s. per £100 on Indian, Colonial and American dollar stocks, and 10s. per £100 on British Railway registered stocks. On shares not exceeding 50s. the brokerage is 6d. per share; not exceeding £7 10s., 1s. per share; £10, 1s. 3d.; £15, 1s. 6d.; £20, 2s.; £25, 2s. 6d.; exceeding £25, the brokerage is 10s. per £100 of the money.

ACCOUNTANTS' CHARGES.

The following scale of fees is generally applicable, but for special work fees are usually a matter of negotiation:—

Company Audits.—Fee fixed by Shareholders in General Meeting.

Preparing Balance Sheets, Investigating Accounts, &c.—Principals' time, per day of seven hours, 5 to 10 Gs. Managing Clerks (if Chartered Accountants), 3 to 5 Gs.; (not Chartered Accountants), 1½ to 2½ Gs.; other Clerks, 1 G. and upwards. If at a distance from the office or outside the United Kingdom, hotel and travelling expenses will be charged.

Receivers, Liquidators and Trustees in Bankruptcy.—Usually by percentage on realisation of assets and dividends paid.

Voluntary Liquidators.—Usually fixed by the Company in General Meeting.

ARCHITECTS.

Fees on New Works.—For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch design, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, preparing drawings and specifications for the purpose of estimates, obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and in preparation of contract, selecting and instructing of consultants, furnishing to the Contractor one copy of the drawings and specification and such other details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, general supervision as above defined, issuing certificates for payment, and passing and certifying accounts, a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows:—

(*a*) If the contract or order exceeds £2,000 the percentage is to be 5 per cent.

(*b*) If the contract or order does not exceed £2,000 the percentage is to be 10 per cent. in the case of works costing £100 graduated to 6 per cent. in the case of works costing £2,000 as the special character of such works may render appropriate.

Alterations and Additions.—A percentage not exceeding twice the amount due for new works of the same cost.

Fittings, Decorations, &c.—In works in which designs for fittings, appointments, decorations, or complex detail or construction are main features, special fees may be charged according to the circumstances, and also for designs for furniture.

Omitted Works.—In addition to the percentage on the total cost of executed works, the Architect is to be paid in respect of all works included in the tender or order, but not executed, two-thirds of the charge which would have been due upon them had they been carried out.

Partial Service.—If the project or part of it be abandoned, or if the services of the Architect cease or are dispensed with before a contract is entered into or order given, the charges in respect of the works abandoned or for which the Architect was employed (as the case may be) are as follows :—

(*a*) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, one-fourth of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

(*b*) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable quantities to be prepared or a tender obtained, two-thirds of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

Instalments.—On a contract being entered into or order given for the works the Architect shall be entitled to an instalment of two-thirds of the charge calculated on the total amount of the contract or order, and no part of such payment shall be reclaimable from the Architect in the event of the subsequent abandonment of the works. The remainder of the Architect's remuneration shall be payable by instalments from time to time as the work proceeds.

Work Executed with Old Materials, &c.—In all cases where work is executed wholly or in part with old materials, or where material, labour or carriage is provided by the Client, the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed throughout by a Contractor, and with new material.

Services Not Included in Percentage.—The foregoing percentages do not cover the following services, for which, and for any other services not covered by any payment herein provided for, additional charges may be made in accordance with the amount of work involved :—

Advising as to the selection and suitability of site. Negotiations relating to the site or building. Surveying the site or building and taking levels, and making surveys, measurements, and plans of existing buildings.

The preparation of further sketch designs necessitated by a material alteration in, or addition to the Client's instructions, or altering the working drawings and specification in consequence thereof prior to the commencement of the works. Altering drawings, or preparing new drawings, and other services involved in consequence of variations or additions desired by the Client after the commencement of the works. Making extra drawings for the Client's or Contractors' use, and making drawings for and negotiations with ground landlords, adjoining owners, public authorities, or others, and making applications for licences and consents

Making arrangements in respect of party walls and rights of light and other easements, reservations or restrictions. Services in connection with litigation or arbitration. Services consequent upon or resulting from the death or bankruptcy of Contractors or the failure or neglect of Contractors from any cause whatever to carry out the works in accordance with the contract or order or consequent upon the fraud or negligence of the Clerk of Works. Services in connection with fire, flood, or tempest during the execution of the works, and services in connection with the planning of grounds or gardens.

Housing Schemes and Laying Out Estates.—The fees are those approved by the Ministry of Health, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Scottish Board of Health.

Approval of Lessee's Plans.—For approving plans submitted by a lessee and for inspecting the work during its progress so far as may be necessary to ensure the conditions being fulfilled, and certifying for lease when required, the charge is as follows :—

For each £100 or part of £100 of the total cost up to £500, 2½ per cent. (minimum fee, £3 3s.).

For each £100 or part of £100 from £500 to £5,000, 1¼ per cent.

For each £100 or part of £100 above £5,000, 1 guinea per cent.

Litigation and Arbitration.—For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendances in Court or before Arbitrators or other tribunals, and for other services in connection with litigation and arbitration the charges are based upon the time occupied and the professional standing of the Architect.

Land Surveying and Levelling.—For surveying and making a plan of a town, village, street or road, estate or grounds, or any part thereof, for taking levels, setting out streets or roads, and for other services in connection with land not otherwise specifically provided for, the charges are by time in accordance with Clause 21.

Sanitary Surveys.—For inspecting, reporting and advising on the sanitary condition of premises, the charge is by time in accordance with Clause 21, the minimum fee being £3 3s., in addition to the cost of assistance and appliances.

Expenses.—The above-mentioned fees are, in all cases, exclusive of the cost of copies of documents, lithography, travelling and hotel expenses, and all other disbursements, which are to be charged in addition.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

I.—Architectural Work.

Note.—In cases where any of the materials used in construction are supplied by the building owner the percentage charge is based upon the estimated or actual value thereof.

Lump Sum Contracts.

(*a*) Taking out and preparing Bills of Quantities :—2½ per cent. upon the estimated cost of the work up to £5,000; 2 per cent. above £5,000.

(*b*) Pricing out estimates :—½ per cent.

(*c*) Measuring and making up account of variations upon contracts including pricing :—2½ per cent. upon the amount of the gross additions, and 1½ per cent. upon the amount of the gross omissions.

(*d*) Preparing approximate estimates :—½ per cent. upon the estimated cost.

(*e*) Surveying work in progress, taking particulars, and reporting for Interim Certificates :—½ per cent. upon the amount of the valuation.

(*f*) Taking particulars on site and writing specifications for works of alterations or repair, including supervision if required :—7½ per cent. on the amount expended or alternatively a charge based upon the time involved.

Schedule Contracts.

(*a*) Preparing, pricing and agreeing a schedule of prices :—½ per cent. upon the cost of the work.

(*b*) Measuring, bringing to account and valuing work done :—2½ per cent. upon the gross amount of the account.

II.—ENGINEERING WORK.

Lump Sum and Schedule Contracts.

Percentage charges half those for architectural work but the same scale in respect of charges based upon time.

III.—LITIGATION AND ARBITRATION.

For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with solicitors and counsel, attendance in courts or before arbitrators or other tribunals, and for other services in connexion, the charge is based upon the time involved, with a minimum of 5 guineas per day.

The above charges are exclusive of the cost of printing, lithography, and fair copies of accounts, and in all cases travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

On *Constructional Work* the payment is usually an agreed fee or a commission (which includes the necessary drawings, &c.) of 5 per cent. on the cost of the works where the contract exceeds £5,000 and 7½ to 10 per cent. where the amount does not exceed £5,000.

For *Quantities and Accounts* (the services which in architectural work would not be covered by the Architect's fee but would be Quantity Surveyor's work) the usual charge is 1½ to 2 per cent. where the amount exceeds £5,000 and 2 to 2½ per cent. on amounts below £5,000.

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND ESTATE AGENTS.

1. Sales by Auction.

Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Properties, including the preparation of particulars, and advising as to reserves :—On the first £300, 5 per cent. ; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent. ; on the residue, 1½ per cent.

In addition to the above charges :—On amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber*, and *Tenant-right* under the conditions of sale, in addition to the purchase-money of the property :—5 per cent. on £500, and 2½ per cent. on residue, to include inventory and valuation.

Sale before Auction.

After issue of advertisements, the same scale as by auction.

Non-Sale.

Charge equivalent to one-fourth of the commission which would have been earned on a sale up to £5,000 calculated on the reserve price, to include valuation for reserves ; on larger amounts by arrangement.

Sale after Auction.

In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for non-sale would merge into the ordinary commission then payable.

Furniture, Trade Stocks, and Chattels, on the Vendor's Premises.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Plant and Machinery.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Live and Dead Farming Stock (except Horses and Pedigree Cattle).—2½ per cent. on live stock, and 5 per cent. on dead stock, on the amount realised.

Horses and Pedigree Cattle.—5 per cent. on the amount realised.

On Lots referred to in the last four paragraphs, reserved or bought in by or on behalf of the vendor.—One half the commission on sale, calculated on the amount of reserve or buying-in price.

2. Private Treaty Sales.

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases.—On the first £300, 5 per cent. ; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent. ; on the residue, 1½ per cent. ; and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant-right*, of 5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, to include inventory and valuation.

3. Purchases.

Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Property.—One-half of the scale for sale by private treaty, calculated upon the amount of the purchase-money, but including inspection, advising as to value, and negotiating or bidding. If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged : one guinea per cent. on first £1,000 ; half a guinea on next £9,000 ; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

4. Lettings.

Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses, Flats, &c., or on Disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise.—If the annual value be £100 or less 5 per cent. on one year's rent, where the term is for one year or less, and 7½ per cent. on one year's rent where the term is for more than one year. If the annual value be over £100 the above scale shall apply to the first £100 and on the excess rental over that amount, where the term is for three years or less, 5 per cent. on one year's rent ; where the term is for more than three years, 7½ per cent. on one year's rent ; in the case of *leases requiring the lessee to repair the demised premises* the commission is 10 per cent. on one year's rent, whatever the term. Upon the premium or consideration (in all cases), 5 per cent. up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue ; and the commission on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind, of 5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue. In the case of a progressive rent the commission is based on the average rent receivable. When a property, which an agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let by him, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable.

For negotiating the Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

On Letting Furnished Houses or Flats in Town or Country, or Shootings, including Collection of Rent.—5 per cent. on the first year's rental, and 2½ per cent. for the remainder of the term.

For negotiating the Renting of Furnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

For Making or Checking Inventories of Furniture and Effects.—A minimum fee of two guineas per day, exclusive of expenses.

On Letting Land on Building Lease.—One year's ground rent on first £50; three quarters ditto on next £50; half ditto on next £900; quarter ditto on residue.

5. Collections or Receiverships.

10 per cent. upon gross rental of weekly property; 5 per cent. upon gross rental of other property or tithes; 7½ per cent. upon the gross rental for the management and collection of rents on agricultural estates; 2½ to 5 per cent. on ground rents, according to the amount of the rents and the number of collections.

6. Laying Out or Development of Estates.

For Road Construction, 5 per cent. upon the outlay, exclusive of expenses.

7. Valuations.

1. *Valuation of Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Properties.*—A guinea per cent. on the first £1,000; half a guinea per cent. on the next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property, subject to a minimum fee of five guineas.

2. *Of Property taken under Compulsory Powers.*—The charge is on Ryde's Scale. The fee is exclusive of five guineas per day for attendances. Plans and disbursements extra.

3. *Valuing for Annual Rental.*—(*a*) *Agricultural Property*—7½ guineas per cent. up to £250, 5 guineas per cent. on the next £250, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond. (*b*) *Business and Residential Property*—5 guineas per cent. up to £300, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond. Minimum fee 5 guineas.

4. *Valuation of Furniture, Fixtures, and Effects.*—5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

5. *Valuation of Plant, Machinery, and Trade Stocks.*—5 per cent. on first £100, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

6. *Valuation of Live and Dead Farming Stock.*—5 guineas per cent. on first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue. *Valuation of Tenant-Right.*—5 guineas per cent. on first £100, 2½ guineas per cent. on next £900 and 2½ guineas per cent on residue. *For Settling Dilapidations.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount of the settlement.

7. *Valuation of Hotel and Public House Fixture, Fittings, and Contents.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount of the valuation as settled.

8. *Valuation for Probate and Estate Duty Purposes.*—(*a*) *Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property.*—One guinea per cent. on the first £1,000, half a guinea per cent. on the next £4,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent. on the remainder. Minimum fee, £5 5s. on each property.

(*b*) *Of Furniture and Effects.*—5 guineas per cent. on the first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the next £400, and 1½ guineas per cent. of the remainder of the amount of valuation, to include inventory. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

9. *Valuations for Rating purposes and Assessment Appeals.*—Graduated scale based on Gross Assessment, ranging from 5 guineas for £100 to 30 guineas for a gross assessment of £2,000, after which 1 guinea is added for every additional £100 up to £5,000; above £5,000 a charge of 1¼ per cent. Additional charges are made for attendances before Assessment Committees or Quarter Sessions.

10. *Preparing Specification of Dilapidations and settling the amount if required.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

11. *Marking, Valuation and Sale of Timber and Underwood.*—5 guineas per cent. on amount realised. When valuing only, 5 guineas per cent. on first £500, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

Where one Valuer acts between both parties the minimum charge shall be scale and a half, divisible between both parties; where two Agents are co-operating at the request of the owner, the Commission shall be at the rate of a scale and a quarter.

THE COST OF THE GREAT WAR.

The Bankers' Trust Company of New York issued the following estimate in 1924:—

Nation.	Total Expenditure. £
British Empire	13,577,900,000
Great Britain	11,076,000,000
Canada-Nfld.	762,700,000
Australia	476,700,000
New Zealand	234,400,000
South Africa	159,000,000
India	687,100,000
Other Parts	182,000,000
Belgium	411,800,000
France	7,962,200,000
Greece	115,100,000
Italy	4,432,700,000
Japan	419,100,000
Portugal	235,300,000
Rumania	308,800,000
Russia	5,312,700,000
Serbia	119,000,000
United States	8,105,000,000
Total, Allies	£40,963,600,000
Austria-Hungary	4,068,400,000
Bulgaria	261,000,000
Germany	10,341,100,000
Turkey	451,800,000
Total	£15,122,300,000
Grand Total	£56,086,900,000

Relative Cost of the Great War.

A table was also published showing the relative cost of the Great War to certain of the Nations which took part therein:—

Nation.	Per Capita. £	National Wealth. Per cent.
Great Britain	524·85	34·49
France	280·20	19·36
Italy	124·59	20·59
Russia	44·01	13·11
U.S.A.	176·91	8·67
Austria-Hungary	108·76	18·13
Germany	292·57	24·71

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt. Hon. William Clive Bridgeman, M.P. *(with house)* £4,500
Naval Secretary, Rear-Adm. Frank Larken, C.B., C.M.G. £1,985
Private Secretaries, T. Fry; H. V. Markham, M.C.
First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D. ..... *(with house)* *£2,835
Naval Assistant, Capt. S. R. Bailey, D.S.O.
Secretary, Paym.-Capt. Frank T. Spickernell, C.B., D.S.O.
Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel, Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Hubert George Brand, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. *£1,890
Naval Assistant, Capt. R. C. Dalglish.
Extra Naval Assistant, Engineer-Rear-Adm. William Rattey, C.B., O.B.E.
Secretary, Paym.-Com. L. N. Sampson, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Third Sea Lord and Controller, Vice-Adm. Sir Alfred Ernle Montacute Chatfield, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. *£1,890
Secretary, Paym.-Com. R. C. Jerram, D.S.O.
Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport, Rear-Adm. John Donald Kelly, C.B. *£1,890
Secretary, Paym.-Com. Arthur F. Strickland.
Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice-Adm. Sir Frederick Lawrence Field, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. *£1,890
Secretary, Paym.-Com. F. L. Horsey, O.B.E., D.S.C.
Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff, Rear-Adm. Frederic Charles Dreyer, C.B., C.B.E. *£1 890
Secretary, Paym.-Lieut. Com. A. C. M. Edmonds, O.B.E.
Civil Lord, Earl Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C. £1,000
Private Secretary, H. N. Morrison.
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, J. C. C. Davidson, C.H., C.B., M.P. £2,000
Private Secretary, A. E. Gloyn-Cox.
Do. (Parliamentary),
Permanent Secretary, Sir Oswyn Alexander Ruthven Murray, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, A. S. Le Maitre, M.C.
Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, C. M. Pitman.
Deputy Judge Advocate, Capt. H. W. E. Manisty, C.B., C.M.G.

The Secretary's Department.

Deputy Secretary, Sir Charles Walker, K.C.B. ..£2,200
Principal Assistant Secretaries, Sir V. W. Baddeley, K.C.B., £1,700; A. Flint, C.B. ....£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, J. S. Barnes, O.B.E., H. Eastwood, C. W. Loveridge, P. E. Marrack, O.B.E., S. H. Phillips, S. H. Plummer, W. A. T. Shorto, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, J. A. C. Champion, O.B.E., G. F. Cotton, M.V.O., M.B.E., C. B. Coxwell, O.B.E., H. Crombie, M.B.E., G. Dunn, T. Fry, W. H. Hancock, M.B.E., E. Lee, N. Macleod, C. G. Madin, O.B.E., W. A. Medrow, M.B.E., C. Perham, A. H. M. Robertson, E. Sawers, R. Walton .....£700 to £900
Assistant Principals, R. E. Boucher, J. Lawson, A. S. Le Maitre, M.C., H. V. Markham, M.C., H. N. Morrison; E. A. Seal; D. P. Walsh ..£300 to £500
Librarian, W. G. Perrin, O.B.E. .....£400 to £600
Principal Lady Superintendent, Miss E. Bass, O.B.E. £300 to £400

Divisions of the Naval Staff.

Naval Operations, Capt. F. F. Rose, D.S.O.
Plans, Capt. W. A. Egerton, C.M.G.
Naval Intelligence, Rear-Adm. W. W. Fisher, C.B., C.V.O. *(tempy.)*.
Trade Division, Capt. R. A. S. Hill.
Gunnery, Capt. H. J. S. Brownrigg, D.S.O.
Torpedo, Capt. C. St. C. Cameron, C.B.E.
Training and Staff Duties, Capt. S. J. Meyrick.
Naval Air Section, Capt. T. F. P. Calvert, D.S.O.
Tactical Section, Capt. A. H. Taylor, O.B.E.

The Hydrographic Department.

Hydrographer of the Navy, Capt. H. P. Douglas, C.M.G., A.D.C.
Assist. ditto, Capt. J. D. Nares, D.S.O.
Chief Civil Asst., W. E. Llewellyn, O.B.E. £550 to £700
Director of Navigation, Capt. A. G. Norman, C.M.G.
Superintendent of Charts, Com. F. E. B. Haselfoot, D.S.O.
Supt. of Sailing Directions, Capt. (ret.) B. O. M. Davy.
Supt. of Tidal Work, Commr. (ret.) H. D. Warburg.

Mobilisation Department.

Director, Rear-Adm. R. N. Bax, C.B.
Assist do., Capt. M. K. Horton, D.S.O

Naval Recruiting Department.

55 Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Director, Lt.-Col. A. G. Little, C.M.G., R.M.
Asst. and Deputy do. Maj. G. H. Littleton, R.M.

Physical Training and Sports Department.

Director, Capt. W. T. R. Ford.
Asst. do., Lt.-Comdr. D. J. Claris.

The Medical Director-General of the Navy.

Director-General, Surgeon-Vice-Adm. Sir Joseph Chambers, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.D. £2,363
Dep. do., Surg.-Rear-Adm. R. St. G. S. Bond, C.B., M.B.
Assistants to the Director-General, Surg.-Capt. E. E. Fletcher, O.B.E., Surg.-Commanders A. T. Rivers, F. L. Smith, G. L. Buckeridge, J. L. Priston, M.B.

The Paymaster Director-General.

Director-General, Paymaster Rear-Adm. B. C. Allen, C.B., M.V.O.
Deputy do., Paymaster-Capt. R. A. Jinkin, O.B.E.

The Chaplain of the Fleet.

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.
Chaplain of the Fleet, Ven. Archdeacon Robert McKew, C.B.E., D.D., K.H.C. £1,468

Education Department.

Adviser on Education, A. P. McMullen, M.A.
Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools, Instructor-Capt. T. Slatur, B.A.
Deputy Superintendent of Naval Examinations, Instr.-Capt. J. Camp, B.A.

Royal Marine Office.

54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

The Royal Marines were first raised in 1664 and were administered by the Military Authorities. Since 1755 they have been administered by the Admiralty. They are organized in three Divisions (Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth) with a recruit depôt at Deal.

Adjutant-General, Lt.-Gen. A. R. Hamilton Hutchison, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. £1,985
Assist. do., Lt.-Col. R. V. T. Ford, C.B.E.
Deputy-Assist. Adjt.-General, Maj. H. C. Pope.

Naval Construction Department.

Director, Sir William J. Berry, K.C.B. £2,500
Director of Warship Production, E. A. J. Pearce, C.B.E. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director of Naval Construction, C. F. Munday, C.B. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Directors, A. W. Johns, C.B.E., W. H. Carter, E. L. Attwood, O.B.E. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Supt. of Admiralty Experiment Works, M. P. Payne £775 to £925

* In addition to naval half-pay.

Chief Constructors, F. Bryant, O.B.E., C. E. Goodyear, O.B.E., S. E. Boyland, O.B.E., A. W. A. Ohlett, M.B.E., C. H. Croxford, O.B.E., F. Goodyear, M.B.E. £775 to £925

Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng.-Vice-Adm. Sir R. B. Dixon, K.C.B., D.Eng. £2,363
Deputy do., Eng.-Rear-Adm. W. M. Whayman, C.B., C.B.E.
Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, Eng.-Rear-Adm. L. J. Watson, O.B.E.; Eng.-Capt. R. Beeman, C.M.G.

Electrical Engineering Department.

Director, W. McClelland, C.B., O.B.E., M.I.E.E. ..£2,500
Asst. do., A. D. Constable, O.B.E., M.I.E.E.; J. McCaffery, O.B.E., A.M.I.E.E.; E. T. Williams, O.B.E., M.I.E.E. ..... £900 to £1,100

Naval Ordnance Department.

Director, Capt. C. M. Forbes, D.S.O.
Deputy Director, Capt. C. A. Scott.
Asst. Director, Capt. F. T. B. Tower, O.B.E.
Engineer Inspectors, Eng.-Rear-Adm. Henry Wall, C.M.G., Eng.-Comms. B. Harvey, G. W. Bodell, J. D. Shurrock, J. L. Deacon, Eng.-Lieuts. E. Watson, D.S.O., M. R. Marshall.
Chief Inspector, Commr. L. E. H. Llewellyn (*ret.*).

Armament Supply Department.

Chief Superintendent, Capt. H. R. Norbury, C.B. (*ret.*) £1,200 to £1,500
Superintendents, R. W. Wharhirst, A. McFarlane, O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000

Torpedoes and Mining Department.

Director, Capt. A. H. Walker, O.B.E.
Deputy do., Capt. L. F. Potter.

Naval Equipment Department.

Director, Rear-Adm. H. W. Parker, C.B., C.M.G. £1,985
Asst. Director, Capt. H. D. Hamilton.

Compass Department.

Ditton Park, Langley, Bucks.
Director, Capt. Frank O. Creagh-Osborne, C.B. (*ret.*). £850 to £1,000

Dockyards Department.

Director, Vice-Admiral (ret.) Brian H. F. Barttolot, C.B., M.V.O. £1,500
Deputy Director, John Rogers, O.B.E. £1,200
Assistant Directors, Eng.-Capt. I. E. S. Roberts, J. S. Pringle, O.B.E.
Chief Constructor, N. J. McDermaid, O.B.E. £775 to £925

Signal Department.

Director, Capt. J. F. Somerville, D.S.O.

Dockyard Expense Accounts Department.

54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Director, F. W. W. Burrell, O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Asst. do., J. H. Jeffery ..... £850 to £1,000

Naval Store Department.

Director, J. W. L. Oliver, C.B., C.B.E. ..£1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director, A. E. Cocks, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Directors, W. Gick, C.B.E., R. J. Hall; B. J. Wilson, O.B.E. (*acting*) ..... £850 to £1,000
Principal Technical Assistant, W. L. Coles.

Victualling Department.

Director, J. W. H. Culling, C.B.E. ....£1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Director, W. E. Clayton, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000

The Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Civil Engineer-in-Chief. L. H. Savile, C.B., M.Inst.C.E., A.I.N.A. £2,000
Deputy Civil Engineers-in-Chief, E. M. Barton, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., T. B. Hunter, O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E. £1,300
Assistant Civil Engineer-in-Chief, J. R. Sivess, M.Inst.C.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Superintending Civil Engineers, A. J. Luke, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., F. Clark, M.I.C.E. (*acting*) ....£750 to £950
Chief Surveyor, H. H. Skipper, M.B.E., F.S.I. £800 to £1,000
Chief Surveyor of Lands, H. W. Basden-Smith, M.I.C.E. £700 to £900

Greenwich Hospital Department.

14 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

The total estimated income of Greenwich Hospital for 1924 25 is £249,327, as compared with £247,820 for 1923-24. The total estimated expenditure is £248,477, as against £247,281 in the previous year, leaving a surplus income of £850. Of the total figure it is estimated that £138,798 will be spent on Greenwich Hospital pensions to seamen and marines, including Greenwich Hospital Canada pensions, pensions to widows and the education of children, and £62,737 will be devoted to the Royal Hospital School.
Director, A. W. Smallwood, C.B.E. £1,200
Clerk in Charge, A. W. J. Davies, M.B.E.

*Contract and Purchase Department.

Director of Contracts, W. St. D. Jenkins, C.B., C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director, G. B. Cobb ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Directors, P. Dale Bussell, O.B.E., F. F. Fisher, O.B.E., E. C. Jubb, O.B.E., W. H. Judson. £850 to £1,000

Professional Accountancy Division.

Principal Accountant, F. W. Papworth, O.B.E., F.S.A.A. £850 to £1,000

The Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, C. J. Nael, C.B., C.B.E. £1,500
Deputy do., T. D. James, C.B.E. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Accountants-General, C. M. Bruce, O.B.E., E. S. Croft, O.B.E., W. Medd, O.B.E., F. Porter, O.B.E., F. Storr ..... £850 to £1,000

Scientific Research and Experiment Department.

Director, F. E. Smith, C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S. £1,500
Principal Scientific Assistant, C. S. Wright, O.B.E., M.C., M.A. ..... £650 to £750
Superintendent, C. V. Dryadale, O.B.E., D.Sc.
War Office Representative, Maj. A. A. Cummins, R.A. £800 to £1,000

Statistics Department.

Director, Paym.-Rear-Adm. C. J. E. Rotter, C.B. (*ret.*).

Reserves Office,

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Admiral Commanding Reserves, Vice-Adm. Sir Lewis Clinton-Baker, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Full pay and allowances.
Assistant, Capt. H. W. Longden, C.M.G.
Naval Member, R.N.V.R. Committee, Capt. C. H. Pilcher, D.S.O.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise shown, Naval and Marine Officers at the Admiralty are in receipt of Naval Pay-Allowance.

LIGHTHOUSES AND PILOTAGE.

In 1923 4 the receipts of the *General Lighthouse Fund* were £946,602, made up of £807,920 Light Dues collected £28,993 Rents and Interest, and £17,578 Government grant; the expenditure was £831,428, principally upon maintenance of lighthouses (£206,058), of lightships (£163,927) and of Steam Vessels (£156,406). The *Pilotage* Receipts were £698,095 in 1913 (latest return) made up principally of £668,536 from Pilotage Rates. The Expenditure in 1913 was £700,181, of which £597,882 was paid to Pilots and £25,262 to Pilots' Benefit Fund.

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* The Admiralty *Pattern Rooms* are at Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, S.W. 1, and at 5 Cornwall Street, Livery Street, Birmingham.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.

Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, G.C.B. (*born* 1839) ..... June 16, 1904
Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., G.M., G.C.V.O., LL.D. (*born* 1840) ..... Feb. 20, 1905
Sir Arthur Dalrymple Fanshawe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*born* 1847) ..... April 30, 1910
Sir William Henry May, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*born* 1849) ..... March 20, 1913
Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *Extra Equerry to the King* (*born* 1856) ..... March 5, 1915
Earl Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., LL.D. (*born* 1859) ..... April 3, 1919
Earl Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., *1st Sea Lord* (*born* 1871) ..... April 3, 1919
Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S., D.Sc., LL.D. (*born* 1855) ..... July 31, 1919
Lord Wester Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.C.L. *Extra Equerry to the King* (*born* 1864) ..... Nov. 1, 1919
Sir Cecil Burney, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (*born* 1858) ..... Nov. 24, 1920
Sir C. E. Madden, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., LL.D. (*born* 1862) ..... July 31, 1924
Hon. Sir S. A. Gough-Calthorpe, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*born* 1864) ..... May 8, 1925
Sir J. M. de Robeck, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*born* 1862) ..... Nov. 24, 1925

ADMIRALS.

Sir M. E. Browning, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*1st and Principal A.D.C.*).
Sir A. C. Leveson, K.C.B.
Sir S. R. Fremantle, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Sir H. F. Oliver, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., LL.D. (*C.-in-C., Atlantic*).
Sir O. de B. Brock, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Portsmouth*).
Sir R. F. Phillimore, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Sir W. E. Goodenough, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Sir R. J. B. Keyes, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D. (*C.-in-C., Mediterranean*).
Hon. Sir V. A. Stanley, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Sir J. A. Fergusson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

VICE-ADMIRALS.

Sir E. S. Alexander-Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Nore*).
Sir L. Clinton-Baker, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (*Reserves, Admiralty*).
Sir W. H. Cowan, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*C.-in-C., North American and West Indies*).
Sir R. Webb, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*President, R.N. College, Greenwich*).
Sir R. W. Bentinck, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*C.-in-C., Plymouth*).
Sir E. P. F. G. Grant, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Sir F. L. Field, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff*).
Hon. Sir H. G. Brand, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (*Extra Equerry to the King; and Sea Lord*).
Sir R. Y. Tyrwhitt, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L. (*C.-in-C., China*).
Sir M. H. Hodges, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*1st Battle Squadron*).
Sir H. W. Richmond, K.C.B. (*Com., Imperial Defence College*).
H. D. R. Watson, C.B., C.V.O., C.M.E. (*Reserve Fleet*).
W. S. Nicholson, C.B.
Sir A. E. M. Chatfield, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*Controller*).
A. A. M. Duff, C.B.
Sir M. S. FitzMaurice, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
C. T. M. Fuller, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Battle Cruiser Squadron*).
A. K. Walstoll, C.B.
J. D. Kelly, C.B. (*Fourth Sea Lord*).

Engineer-Vice-Admiral.

Sir R. B. Dixon, K.C.B., D. Eng. (*Engineer-in-Chief*).

Surgeon Vice-Admiral.

Sir J. Chambers, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.D., K.H.P. (*Director-Gen., Medical Dept.*).

REAR-ADMIRALS.

W. M. Ellerton, C.B. (*C.-in-C., East Indies*).
Sir H. T. Buller, K.C.V.O., C.B., A.D.C. (*H.M. Yachts*).
D. M. Anderson, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Africa*).
T. D. Gilbert, C.B.
W. A. H. Kelly, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*2nd Cruiser Squadron*).
P. M. R. Royds, C.B., C.M.G.
L. C. S. Woollcombe, C.B., M.V.O. (*Devonport Dockyard*).
J. W. L. McClintock, C.B., D.S.O. (*3rd Cruiser Squadron*).
H. R. Crooke, C.B. (*V.-P., Ordnance Committee*).
W. W. Fisher, C.B., C.V.O.
B. S. Thesiger, C.B., C.M.G. (*Portsmouth Dockyard*).
R. N. Bax, C.B. (*Mobilisation*).
V. H. S. Haggard, C.B., C.M.G. (*Submarines*).
C. P. Beaty-Pownall, C.M.G. (*Chatham Dockyard*).
R. G. A. W. Stapleton-Cotton, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*Gibraltar*).
P. H. Hall Thompson, C.B., C.M.G.
A. V. Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*Malta*).
W. H. D. Boyle, C.B. (*1st Cruiser Squadron*).
A. G. Hotham, C.B., C.M.G. (*Naval Intelligence*).
A. B. Addison, C.M.G.
F. C. Dreyer, C.B., C.B.E. (*Asst. Chief of Staff*).
F. H. Mitchell, C.B., D.S.O.
J. E. Cameron, C.B., M.V.O. (*S.N.O., Yangtse*).
C. S. Townsend, C.B. (*Naval Mission, Greece*).
C. M. Staveley, C.B., C.M.G. (*1st Battle Squadron*).
J. E. T. Harper, C.B., M.V.O.
F. Larken, C.B., C.M.G. (*Naval Sec. to 1st Lord*).
W. R. Napier, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*1st Sea Lord, Australia*).
H. W. Bowring, D.S.O. (*Coast of Scotland*).
R. M. Burmaster, C.B., C.M.G.
D. T. Norris, C.B., C.M.G.
H. W. Parker, C.B., C.M.G. (*Naval Equipment*).
O. Backhouse, C.B.
R. R. C. Backhouse, C.B., C.M.G. (*3rd Battle Squadron*).
H. E. Grace, C.B.
W. D. Paton, D.S.O., M.V.O.
G. Preston, C.B.
W. Nunn, C.B., C.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hon. H. Meade, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. (*Destroyers, Mediterranean*).
A. D. P. R. Pound, C.B.
L. A. B. Donaldson, C.B., C.M.G.
H. J. Tweedie, C.B.
E. J. A. Fullerton, C.B., D.S.O., M.A.
A. F. Beal, C.B., C.M.G.
R. St. G. Collard, C.B., D.S.O.
H. W. W. Hope, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
A. J. B. Stirling, C.B.
A. J. Davies.

Engineer-Rear-Admirals.

W. M. Whayman, C.B., C.B.E.
G. W. Baldwin, C.B., C.B.E.
A. F. Ferguson, C.B.E.
L. J. Watson, C.B., C.B.E.

Surgeon-Rear-Admirals.

J. F. Hall, C.M.G., M.B., K.H.S.
A. Gaskell, C.B., C.B.E., F.R.C.S.
K. Sutton, C.M.G.
D. W. Hewitt, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
R. St. G. S. Bond, C.B., F.R.C.S.
W. L. Martin, C.B.E., F.R.C.S.I.

Paymaster-Rear-Admiral.

B. C. Allen, C.B., M.V.O. (*Paymaster-Director-Gen.*).

NAVAL COMMANDS (Oct. 31, 1926).

The Nore.

C.-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir E. S. Alexander-Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Pembroke*) ..... April 1, 1927
Chatham Dockyard, Rear-Adm. C. F. Beaty-Pownall, C.M.G. ..... Dec. 7, 1925

Portsmouth.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir Osmond de B. Brock, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*Victory*) ..... April 28, 1926
H.M. Submarines, Rear-Adm. V. H. S. Haggard, C.B., C.M.G. (*Dolphin*) ..... Sept. 1, 1925
H.M. Yachts, Rear-Adm. Sir H.T. Buller, K.C.V.O., C.B., (*Victoria & Albert*) ..... April 1, 1922
Portsmouth Dockyard, Rear-Adm. B. S. Thesiger, C.B., C.M.G. ..... Jan. 13, 1925

Plymouth.

C.-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir Rudolph W. Bentinck, K.C.M.G., C.B. ..... Oct. 5, 1926
Devonport Dockyard, Rear-Adm. L. C. S. Woollcombe, C.B., M.V.O. ..... Nov. 1, 1924

Coast of Scotland.

Commanding, Rear-Adm. H. W. Bowring, D.S.O., June 2, 1926

Reserve Fleet.

Commanding, Vice-Adm. Hugh D. R. Watson (*Weymouth*) ..... Oct. 4, 1926

Atlantic Fleet.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir Henry F. Oliver, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Revenge*) ..... Aug. 25, 1924
3rd Battle Squadron, Rear-Adm. R. R. C. Backhouse, C.B., C.M.G. (*Iron Duke*) ..... May 5, 1926
Battle Cruiser Squadron, Vice-Adm. C. T. M. Fuller, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Hood*) ..... April 30, 1925
2nd Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. W. A. H. Kelly, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Curaçoa*) ..... May 25, 1925

North America and West Indies.

C.-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir Walter H. Cowan, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O. (*Calcutta*) ..... June 2, 1926

Mediterranean.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir R. J. B. Keyes, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Warspite*) ..... May 25, 1925
and in Command and 1st Battle Squadron, Vice-Adm. Sir M. H. Hodges, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Barham*) April 26, 1925
Rear-Adm. 1st Battle Squadron, Rear-Adm. D. T. Norris, C.B., C.M.G. (*Resolution*) ..... Nov. 1, 1926
1st Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. W. H. D. Boyle, C.B., (*Delhi*) ..... Oct. 9, 1926
3rd Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. J. W. L. McClintock, C.B., D.S.O. (*Cardiff*) ..... Dec. 18, 1924
Destroyer Flotillas, Rear-Adm. Hon. H. Meade, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. (*Coventry*) ..... Sept. 1, 1926
S.N.O., Malta, Rear-Adm. A. V. Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. ..... Feb. 1, 1926
S.N.O., Gibraltar, Rear-Adm. R. G. A. W. Stapleton-Cotton, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (*Cormorant*) .. March 7, 1925

China.

C.-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L. (*Hawkins*) ..... Nov. 8, 1926
Hong Kong, Commodore C. L. Pearson, C.M.G. (*Tamar*) Oct. 25, 1926
S.N.O., Yangtse, Rear-Adm. John E. Cameron, C.B., M.V.O. (*Bee*) ..... Oct. 8, 1925
S.N.O., West River, Comm. J. U. P. Fitzgerald (*Tarantula*) ..... Aug. 4, 1925
Singapore, Capt. H. S. Shipway (*Hawkins*) Oct. 20, 1925

East Indies.

C.-in-C., Rear-Adm. W. M. Ellerton, C.B. (*Chatham*) Oct. 5, 1925
S.N.O., Persian Gulf, Capt. R. St. P. Parry, D.S.O., M.V.O. (*Triad*) ..... Dec. 27, 1925

India.

Director, Royal Indian Marine (*Bombay*), Capt. E. J. Headlam, C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... Aug. 3, 1925
Deputy Director, Capt. E. W. Huddleston, C.I.E., C.B.E. May 26, 1924

Africa.

C.-in-C., Rear-Adm. David M. Anderson, C.B., C.M.G. (*Birmingham*) ..... Dec. 27, 1926

Australian Fleet.

Commanding, Commodore G. F. Hyde, R.A.N. (*Sydney*) April 30, 1926
Sydney, Capt. J. F. Robins (*Penguin*) ... April 1, 1925

New Zealand.

Commodore, G. T. C. P. Swabey, D.S.O. (*Dunedin*) June 18, 1926

Canadian Squadron.

Director of Naval Service, Capt. W. Hose, C.B.E., R.C.N. (*Guelph*) ..... July 2, 1920

THE ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

The R.N.R. was formed in 1853, and its affairs are governed, under the Board of Admiralty, by the R.N.R. Advisory Committee, which meets as necessary.

R.N.R. Advisory Committee.

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

President, Vice-Adm. Sir Lewis Clinton-Baker, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Secretary, Paym.-Lieut.-Com. W. R. Tucker, R.N.

Commanders for R.N.R. and M.M. Duties.

Glasgow, Com. A. R. A. Macdonald, R.N.
Liverpool, Com. A. F. W. Howard, R.N.
London, Com. C. T. A. Bunbury, O.B.E., R.N.

THE ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

The R.N.V.R. was formed in 1902, and its affairs are governed, under the Board of Admiralty, by the R.N.V.R. Committee.

R.N.V.R. Committee.

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

President, Vice-Adm. Sir Lewis Clinton-Baker, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Commanding Officers of Divisions.

Scottish, Capt. (*Commodore and Class*), the Duke of Montrose, C.B., C.V.O., V.D.
London, Capt. H. D. King, C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., M.P.
Sussex, Capt. Viscount Curzon, C.B.E., V.D., A.D.C., M.P.
Bristol, Capt. Viscount Tredegar, C.B.E., V.D.
Tyne, Capt. H. J. Craig, V.D.
Mersey, Comm. W. Maples, V.D.
Ulster, Capt. Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, D.S.O.

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (Oct. 31, 1926).

(Including the Royal Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian Navies.)

Battleships.

Type. Ships of Type.

Nelson—§Nelson, §Rodney.

Queen Elizabeth.—Malaya, Barham, Valiant, Warspite, Queen Elizabeth.

Royal Sovereign.—Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Revenge, Resolution, Ramillies.

King George V.—§Ajax, §Centurion, §King George V.

Orion.—§Thunderer.

Iron Duke.—Emperor of India, Benbow, Marlborough, Iron Duke.

Battle Cruisers.

Hood.—Hood.

Tiger.—Tiger.

Renown.—Repulse, Renown.

Cruisers.

Kent.—Kent, Cornwall, Suffolk, Cumberland, Berwick.

Improved *Birmingham.*—Hawkins, Vindictive, Effingham, Frobisher.

Adelaide.—Adelaide.

Arethusa.—Aurora.

"*E*"—Emerald, Enterprise.

"*D*"—Delhi, Dunedin, Danaë, Dauntless, Dragon, Durban, Despatch, Dlomede.

Carlisle.—Cairo, Calcutta, Carlisle, Colombo, Capetown.

Ceres.—Cardiff, Coventry, Curlew, Ceres, Curaçoa.

Caledon.—Caledon, Calypso, Caradoc.

Centaur.—Concord, Centaur.

Cambrian.—Cambrian, Canterbury, Constance, Castor, Champion, Calliope.

Caroline.—Comus, Conquest, Carysfort, Cleopatra.

Chatham.—Birmingham, Lowestoft, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Chatham.

Pelorus.—Pioneer.

Weymouth.—Yarmouth, Dartmouth, Weymouth.

§ When *H.M.S. Nelson* and *Rodney* are completed for sea, *H.M.S. Ajax, Centurion, King George V.* and *Thunderer* will be scrapped under the Washington Pact.

Monitors.

Erebus, Lord Clive, Terror, Gorgon (8,000 tons); Marshal Soult (6,670 tons), 2 15-inch guns; Medea (540 tons), Melpomene (335 tons), Medusa (355 tons), Minerva (355 tons).

Torpedo-Boat Destroyers.

Built 172. *Building* 2.

Fleet Air Arm.

Aircraft Carriers, Furious, Argus, Pegasus, Ark Royal, Hermes, Eagle, Courageous, Glorious.

Aircraft (Home Waters), 4 Fighter Flights; 3 Spotter Flights; 2 Spotter Reconnaissance Flights; 2 Torpedo Flights. (*Foreign Stations*), 2 Fighter, 1 Spotter, 3 Spotter Reconnaissance and 1 Torpedo.

Typical Ships.

Type.	Tons.	Main Armament.
Nelson (building)	35,000	8 15-inch
Queen Elizabeth (1915-16)	27,500	8 15-inch
Royal Sovereign (1916-17)	26,750	8 15-inch
King George V. (1912-13)	23,000	10 13·5-inch
Orion (1912)	22,500	10 13·5-inch
Iron Duke (1914)	25,500	10 13·5-inch
Battle Cruisers.		
Hood (1920)	41,200	8 15-inch
Tiger (1914)	28,500	8 13·5-inch
Renown (1916)	26,500	6 15-inch
Cruisers.		
Kent (building)	18,600	4 15-inch
Birmingham (building)	9,750	7 7·5-inch
Adelaide (1922)	5,560	9 6-inch
Arethusa (1914)	3,520	2 6-inch
"*3 E*" (building)	7,550	7 6-inch
"*D*" (1918-22)	4,650	6 6-inch
Carlisle (1918-22)	4,190	5 6-inch
Ceres (1917-18)	4,190	5 6-inch
Caledon (1917)	4,120	5 6-inch
Centaur (1916)	3,750	5 6-inch
Cambrian (1915-16)	3,750	4 6-inch
Caroline (1915)	3,750	4 6-inch
Chatham (1912-14)	5,400	8 6-inch
Pelorus (1897-1900)	2,135	8 4-inch
Weymouth (1911-12)	5,250	8 6-inch

Flotilla Leaders.

Scott Class.—Bruce, Campbell, Douglas, Mackay, Malcolm, Montrose, Stuart.

Shakespeare Class.—Broke, Keppel, Shakespeare, Spenser, Wallace.

Kempenfelt Class.—Abdiel, Anzac, Grenville, Nimrod, Saumerez, Seymour.

Submarines.—*Built* 56. *Building* 10

Sloops, various, 34.

Coastal Motor Boats, 6.

River Gunboats, 12 large (2 6-inch guns); 6 small.

NAVAL CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

Casualties to all ranks of Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve, including Mercantile Marine Reserve while serving in H.M. ships and merchant ships, but excluding casualties of the Royal Naval Division and British Mercantile Marine losses:—

	Officers.	Men.
Killed in action or died of wounds	2,074	20,735
Died	400	11,433
Wounded in action	549	3,961
Injured	256	392
Missing	—	2
Prisoners of War	211	824
Interned	51	170
Total	3,541	37,517

WARSHIP LOSSES IN THE WAR.

Allies.....803,000 displacement tons.

Enemy (*excluding* Scapa Flow).....415,000 displacement tons.

Class.	U.K.	U.S.A.	France.	Italy.	Japan.	Germ.	Aust.-H.
Battleships	13	—	4	3	1	1	3
Battle Cruisers	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cruisers	25	2	5	2	4	24	2
Monitors	6	—	—	2	—	—	3
Destroyers	64	2	14	10	3	72	5
Torpedo Boats	19	—	8	5	1	51	4
Submarines	59	2	14	8	—	216	8
Small Craft	27	—	9	—	—	—	—

FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

BUILT.

Class.	British Empire.	United States.	Japan.	France.	Italy.	Russia.	Germany.
Battleships	18	18	6	9	7	5	8
Battle Cruisers	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	47	32	31	15	14	7	9
Cruiser Minelayers	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers	8*a*	1	2	—	1	1	—
Flotilla Leaders	17	—	—	2	11	—	—
Destroyers	172	309*b*	103	54	52	83	16
Torpedo Boats	—	—	—	—	54	—	16
Submarines	56	120	53	45	42	23	—
Sloops	34	—	—	8	—	4	—
Coastal Motor Boats	6	—	2	2	12	27	—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels	—	12	6	49	12	2	3
River Gunboats	28	6	8	6	2	4	—
Minesweepers	61	44	4	29	40	20	25

BUILDING AND PROJECTED.

Battleships	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cruisers	15	8	8	9*g*	5*k*	2	—
Cruiser Minelayers	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers	1	2	2	2	—	—	—
Flotilla Leaders	—	—	—	20*h*	—	—	—
Destroyers	2	12*d*	24	36*i*	24*l*	24	1
Submarines	10	8*e*	26	58*j*	20*m*	3	—
Coastal Motor Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
River Gunboats	—	6*f*	—	—	—	—	—
Minesweepers	—	—	2	—	6*n*	—	—

a Including 2 cruisers under reconstruction.
b Includes 14 fitted as minelayers and 20 transferred to Coastguard service.
d Authorized.
e Includes 4 authorized.
f Authorized.
g 3 projected but not yet authorized.
h 12 projected but not yet authorized.
i 14 projected but not yet authorized.
j 27 projected but not yet authorized. (Excludes 2nd class submarines, of which it is proposed to lay down 3 or 4 each year.)
k 3 projected but not yet authorized.
l 8 projected but not yet authorized.
m Including 8 projected but not yet authorized.
n Combined minelayers and minesweepers.

AGE LIMIT FOR WARSHIPS.

The age limits for vessels is counted from the date of completion, and in the case of British vessels the formula that one year's war service is equivalent to two years' peace service has been applied in the case of Cruisers, Destroyers, and Submarines:—

Battleships	20 years
Battle cruisers	20 ,,
Aircraft carriers	20 ,,
Cruisers	15 ,,
Destroyers	12 ,,
Submarines	10 ,,
Coastal Motor Boats	10 ,,
Other vessels	20 ,,

TRADE AND NAVAL PROTECTION.

In the House of Commons the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty (Mr. C. G. Ammon, M.P.) stated that the aggregate value of the trade of the British Empire east of Africa was £1,100,000,000 in 1922, and the cost of maintenance of British squadrons (including ships of the Dominions' Navies) in Eastern waters and in the Pacific was £3,542,000 in 1922.

COST OF WARSHIPS.

The cost of a battleship of the latest type, inclusive of torpedoes, ammunition, &c., is approximately £7,000,000. Of this about £3,200,000 is due to labour and £3,100,000 to material, the remainder being due to profit and to establishment charges, such as rent, rates, light, power, maintenance, &c. The cost of a battle cruiser similar to *H.M.S. Hood* would be about £6,000,000, of which approximately £3,700,000 is due to labour and £1,800,000 due to material. The corresponding figures for a modern light cruiser are £2,000,000, £900,000, and £600,000; for a modern destroyer, £325,000, £145,000, £98,000; and for a modern submarine, £400,000, £180,000, £120,000.

ORDER OF WAR MEDALS.

THE Army Council has given instructions that stars and medals approved for service during the Great War will be worn in the following order:—1914 Star or 1914–15 Star; British War Medal; Mercantile Marine War Medal; Victory Medal; Territorial Force War Medal; India General Service Medal (for operations against Afghanistan, 1919).

THE ARMIES OF THE WORLD.

Country.	System.	Peace Strength.	Estimated War Strength.
Argentina	Militia	30,000	100,000 to 300,000
Austria	Voluntary	30,000	...
Belgium	Compulsory	90,000	...
Brazil	Compulsory	46,000	100,000 to 130,000
Bulgaria	Voluntary	20,000	...
Chile	Compulsory	25,000	...
China	Voluntary	1,000,000	...
Czechoslovakia	Compulsory	150,000	...
Denmark	Militia	12,000	...
Estonia	Compulsory	20,000	90,000
Finland	Compulsory	36,000	136,000
France	Compulsory	350,000	1,300,000
Germany	Voluntary	100,000	...
Gt. Britain	Voluntary	210,000	530,000
Greece	Compulsory	95,000	...
Hungary	Voluntary	35,000	...
Italy	Compulsory	310,000	...
Japan	Compulsory	200,000	750,000
Mexico	Compulsory	50,000	...
Netherlands	Compulsory	270,000	...
Norway	Natl. Militia	60,000	360,000
Peru	Voluntary	8,000	...
Poland	Compulsory	264,000	900,000
Portugal	Conscription	32,000	150,000
Rumania	Compulsory	150,000	450,000
Russia	Compulsory	562,000	...
Spain	Compulsory	304,000	750,000
Sweden	Compulsory	95,000	380,000
Switzerland	Natl. Militia	45,000	250,000
Turkey	Conscription	120,000	...
U.S.A.	Voluntary	145,000	...
Yugo-Slavia	Compulsory	127,000	...

STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

	All Ranks. 1926-7.
Regimental Troops (exclusive of India)	142,432
do. do. (Indian Establishment)	61,543
Colonial and Native Indian	3,426
Army Reserve	96,000
Supplementary, do.	23,151
Militia	—
Channel Islands Militia	1,325
Malta and Bermuda, do.	1,437
Territorial Army	186,093
O.T.C. (Officers and Permanent Staff)	1,245
Total	516,652

The corresponding total for 1925-6 was 520,948.

THE MILITIA.

In 1907 the "Old Constitutional Force" known as the "Militia" was transformed into the "Special Reserve," but the following Militia units were retained:—The Bermuda Militia Artillery, the Channel Islands Militia, and the Malta Militia. In 1921 the terms "Special Reserve (and Extra Reserve) Battalions" were abolished, and "Militia" restored, but no appointments are at present made to the force.

Militia in the War.—At the outbreak of the Great War all units were embodied, the majority being included in Defence Schemes. One or two units served abroad, but, generally speaking, the units were employed as training and reinforcing centres for the Armies in the field.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

In 1907 the "Yeomanry" and the "Volunteers" were transferred into the Territorial Force, which included English, Welsh, and Scottish Cavalry; Royal Horse, Royal Field, and Royal Garrison Artillery; Royal Engineers; Infantry; Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps. In 1921 the title was changed to "Territorial Army."

Territorials in the War.—The strength of the Territorial Force in July, 1914, was about 265,000. During the Great War 310 new units were formed, and there passed through the ranks of the force about 50,000 officers and 1,000,000 other ranks. The Territorial Force suffered total casualties of 27,000 officers and nearly 600,000 other ranks, of which some 6,600 officers and 106,000 other ranks were killed. Among the war honours gained by officers and men of the Territorial Force were 70 Victoria Crosses.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

The King's Prize at Bisley, 1926, was won by *Sergt. A. G. Fulton, late Queen's Westminster Rifles, with a score of 286. In 1925 the winner was A. Smith, late Sapper R.E., with a score of 226.

OFFICIAL END OF THE WAR.

The *Official Termination of the War*, when all Treaties of Peace had been ratified by the respective Governments, was Aug. 31, 1921.

* After a tie with Lt. R. B. Hughes, R.A. (T.F.)

The Army.

The Army Council, War Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Secretary of State for War (*President of the Army Council*), The Right Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bt., G.B.E., M.P.
Principal Private Secretary, G. W. Lambert.
Assistant do., E. B. B. Speed, M.C.
Personal do., Capt. G. F. R. Hirst, M.C. (*unp.*).
Parliamentary do., Maj. L. Ropner, M.C., M.P. (*unp.*).
Military Secretary, Lt.-Gen. Sir David G. M. Campbell, K.C.B.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (*Vice-President*), Col. the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Onslow, G.B.E.
Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Gen. Sir George F. Milne, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert D. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir Walter Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Master-General of the Ordnance, General Sir J. F. Noel Birch, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Financial Secretary (*Finance Member*), Capt. H. D. King, C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., M.P., R.N.V.R.
Permanent Under Secretary of State (*Secretary*), Sir Herbert J. Creedy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

The Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General Sir George F. Milne, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Military Assistant, Col. J. F. C. Fuller, C.B.E. D.S.O.
Personal Assistant, Capt. G. E. Youngbusband.
Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, Maj.-Gen. J. R. E. Charles, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deputy Director, Col. E. T. Humphreys, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Staff Duties, Maj.-Gen. A. R. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G.
Director of Military Training, Maj.-Gen. H. H. S. Knox, C.B., D.S.O.

The Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert D. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (until March 1, 1927).
Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Col. (temp. Col. on the Staff) Sir Reginald S. May, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deputy Director, Col. (temp. Col. on the Staff) G. D. Jebb, C.M.G., O.B.E., D.S.O.
Director of Personal Services, Maj.-Gen. G. J. Farmar, C.B., C.M.G.
Director-General, Army Medical Services, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Matthew H. G. Fell, K.C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P.
Deputy Director-General, Col. H. B. Fawcus, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B., K.H.P.
Director of Hygiene, Maj.-Gen. H. P. W. Barrow, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., K.H.S.
Asst. do., Maj. G. A. D. Harvey, C.M.G.
Director of Pathology, Maj.-Gen. D. Harvey, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D., K.H.S.
Asst. do., Bt. Col. A. E. Hamerton, C.M.G., D.S.O.

The Quarter-Master-General to the Forces.

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir Walter Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (until March 1, 1927).
Director of Movements and Quartering, Maj.-Gen. A. A. McHardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Asst. Director of Transportation, Col. R. Oakes, C.B.E.
Director of Remounts, Maj.-Gen. G. H. A. White, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Supplies and Transport, Maj.-Gen. G. F. Davies, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, Maj.-Gen. R. K. Scott, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director-General, Army Veterinary Services, Maj.-Gen. H. T. Sawyer, C.B., D.S.O. (Caxton House, Tothill Street, S.W. 1).
Assistant do., Bt. Lt.-Col. W. E. Schofield, O.B.E.

The Master-General of the Ordnance.

Master-General of the Ordnance, Gen. Sir J. F. Noel Birch, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Directors of Artillery, Col. (temp. Col. on the Staff) S. C. Peck, D.S.O.; Col. (temp. Col. on the Staff) S. W. H. Rawlins, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Fortifications and Works, Maj.-Gen. H. F. Thuillier, C.B., C.M.G.
Director-General of Factories, R. Townsend, C.B.E., A.C.G.I.
Chief Technical Examiner for Works Services, Col. D. M. FitzG. Heysted, D.S.O. (54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1).

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War.

Under-Secretary of State for War, Col. the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Onslow, G.B.E.
Private Sec., C. A. Lewis, M.C.
Personal Priv. Sec., Maj. C. Montague Johnstone (*unp.*).
Director-Gen. of the Territorial Army, Lt.-Gen. Sir Hugh S. Jeudwine, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Deputy Director, Col. (temp. Col. on Staff) Sir P. Cyrine B. Skinner, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Principal, G. D. Roseway.
Comptroller of Lands, H. G. Goligher, C.B.E.
Chief Land Agent and Valuer, Col. H. C. Cole, C.B.E., F.S.I.

Department of the Financial Secretary.

Financial Sec. (*Finance Member*), Capt. H. D. King, C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., M.P., R.N.V.R.
Private Sec., A. F. Kemble, D.S.O.
Director of Army Contracts, N. F. B. Osborn, C.B.
Deputy Director, L. D. Holland, C.B.E.

Department of the Permanent Under-Secretary.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Herbert J. Creedy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Private Secs., A. J. Nowling; E. B. Charteris (*unpaid*); Mrs. F. Sammut, M.B.E.
Deputy Under-Secretary of State, J. B. Orosland, C.B.
Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, R. J. G. C. Paterson, C.B. (*Director of Finance B*); E. V. Fleming, C.B. (*Director of Establishments*); C. F. Watherston, C.B. (*Director of Finance A*); B. M. Draper (*Director of Finance C*); A. E. Widdows, C.B.
Assistant Secretaries, F. C. Bovenschen; B. R. T. Grindle; W. M. Gaul, C.B.E.; H. C. Gordon; K. Lyon, C.B.E.; T. J. Cash; A. Earl, C.B.E.
Principals, H. W. Moggridge, C.M.G.; G. F. S. Hills; H. Birkhead; W. H. T. Ottley; A. R. McBlain, O.B.E.; H. J. H. Clough; F. Whittle; J. R. Wade; H. C. Perrott; E. J. R. Edwards; H. C. Care; A. Rowlands, M.B.E.; F. C. Atkin; O. S. Cleverly; W. F. Schlich; E. M. Daltroff; W. Hayden, O.B.E. (*acting*).
Assistant Principals (1920 *Estab.*), J. R. McGregor, M.C.; G. W. Turner; A. J. Newling; M. H. Fitz-Gerald, M.C.; C. L. Bayne; A. F. Dobbie-Bateman; E. A. Armstrong.
Controller of Cost Accounts, A. T. V. Robinson.
Chief Accountant, S. F. H. Goffin, O.B.E.
Librarian, F. J. Hudleston, O.B.E.
Head of Information Section, D. Caird, C.B.E.

Chaplain-General, Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis, C.M.G., M.C., D.D.
Deputy Chaplain-General, Rev. O. S. Watkins, C.M.G., C.B.E., K.H.C.

The Judge Advocate-General.

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Judge Advocate-General, Sir Felix Cassel, Bt., K.C.
Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Col. (Hon. Brig.-Gen. Sir J. Gilbert S. Mellor, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., K.C.
Deputy Judge-Advocate, F. Sutherland Gwynne, C.B.
Legal Assistant, C. L. Stirling.

Military and Air Force Department.

Officer in Charge, Col. H. D. F. MacGeagh, C.B.E., T.D., K.C.

Queen Alexandra's Army Nursing Board.

President, H.M. The Queen.
Joint Secretaries, Dame Anne B. Smith, D.B.E., R.R.C.; Miss R. Osborne, C.B.E., R.R.C.

COMMANDS OF THE ARMY.

Aldershot.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir D. G. M. Campbell, K.C.B. .....March 1, 1927

Major-Gen. (Administration), Sir P. O. Hambro, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. .....Nov. 30, 1925

Eastern, Horse Guards, S.W. 1.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut-Gen. Sir R. D. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. .....March 1, 1927

Major-Gen. (Administration), J. W. O'Dowda, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.....June 25, 1923

London District, Horse Guards, S.W. 1.

G.O.C., Maj.-Gen. Lord Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .....Feb. 1, 1924

Northern, York.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. H. Harington, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O. .....Nov. 1, 1923

Northern Ireland, Newtownards.

G.O.C., Maj.-Gen. F. F. Ready, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O. .....Jan. 1, 1926

Scottish, Edinburgh.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. E. Peyton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. .....Feb. 19, 1926

Southern, Salisbury.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.....June 17, 1924

Major-Gen. (Administration), G. H. B. Freeth, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.C. .....June 1, 1923

Western, Chester.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. H. K. Butler, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. .....June 17, 1924

British Army of the Rhine, Cologne.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. P. Du Cane, K.C.B., A.D.C.....June 17, 1924

Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control—Berlin. *Chief of British Section*, Maj.-Gen. A. G. Wauchope, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. May 25, 1924

Egypt, Cairo.

G.O.C., Gen. Sir R. C. B. Haking, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. .....March 16, 1923

Sudan Defence Force,

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. H. J. Huddleston, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.....

Iraq.

Brigade-Commander, Col. Comdt. J. G. Chaplin, C.B.E., D.S.O. .....Aug. 12, 1925

India.

C.-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O. Sept. 8, 1925

Chief of the General Staff, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Skeen, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G. .....Oct. 26, 1924

Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. S. M. Shea, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. .....Feb. 14, 1924

Quartermaster-General, Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.....Feb. 28, 1924

Master-General of Supply, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. H. de V. Atkinson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E. April 1, 1924

Engineer-in-Chief, Maj.-Gen. R. N. Harvey, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .....June 6, 1924

Northern Command, Gen. Sir A. S. Cobbe, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O. .....May, 10, 1926

Western Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles H. Harington, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O....June 14, 1927

Eastern Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. de S. Barrow, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. ...Feb. 14, 1924

Southern Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. B. Walker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. .....March 1, 1924

THE REGULAR ARMY.

The Regular Army consists of the following units:—

Cavalry.

Household Cavalry.—The Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards ("The Blues").

Cavalry of the Line.—1st, 2nd, 3rd & 6th, 4th & 7th Dragoon Guards; 1st & 2nd, 5th & 6th Dragoons; 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 13th & 18th, 14th & 20th and 15th & 19th Hussars; 9th, 12th, 16th & 5th and 17th & 21st Lancers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Batteries, distinguished by letters.

Royal Field Artillery.—Batteries, distinguished by numbers.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Companies, distinguished by numbers.

Royal Malta Artillery.—Permanent duty in Malta.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The Corps consists of Electric, Field, Fortress, Postal, Printing, Railway and Survey Companies, Bridging Train, &c.

Royal Corps of Signals.

The Corps consists of Cavalry and other Divisional Signals, Wireless Companies, Anti-Aircraft Section, &c.

Infantry Regiments.

The Foot Guards.—The Grenadier Guards (3 Battalions); the Coldstream Guards (3 Battalions); the Scots Guards (2 Battalions); the Irish Guards (1 Battalion); the Welsh Guards (1 Battalion).

Line Regiments.—49 English Regiments (2 Battalions each); 3 Welsh Regiments (2 Battalions each); 10 Scottish (5 Highland and 5 Lowland) Regiments (2 Battalions each); and 2 Irish Regiments (2 Battalions each); with the West India Regiment (2 Battalions) and the West African Regiment (1 Battalion.)

The Royal Tank Corps.
Headquarters, Wool, Dorset.

The Royal Army Service Corps.
Buller Barracks, Aldershot.

The Royal Army Medical Corps.
Crookham Camp, Aldershot.

The Army Dental Corps
Woking.

The Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
Hilsea Barracks, nr. Cosham.

The Royal Army Veterinary Corps.
Caxton House, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Royal Army Chaplains' Department
War Office, S.W. 1.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.
Under the Presidency of H.M. the Queen.

The Royal Army Pay Corps.
War Office, S.W. 1.

The Corps of Military Accountants.
80, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

The Army Educational Corps.
School of Education, Shorncliffe

The Corps of Military Police.
Mytchett Hutments, Ash Vale, Aldershot.

FIELD MARSHALS.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., V.D., Colonel Grenadier Gds. and R.A.S.C., and Colonel-in-Chief H.L.I., Rifle Brig. and R.A.M.C., Personal A.D.C. to the King ..... June 26, 1902

Rt. Hon. Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Col. Scots Gds. (*Constable of the Tower of London*) June 29, 1912

Rt. Hon. Earl Haig, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., Colonel R.H.G., 17th-21st Lancers, and K.O.S.B. Jan. 1, 1917

H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan, K.G. ..... Jan. 1, 1918

Marshal de France Ferdinand Foch, G.C.B., O.M. ..... July 19, 1919

Rt. Hon. Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., Colonel Y. & L. Regt. (*High Commr., Palestine*) July 31, 1919

Rt. Hon. Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel L.G. and 16th-5th Lancers. ..... July 31, 1919

Sir W. R. Robertson, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. 3rd-6th D.G. ..... March 29, 1920

H.M. The King of the Belgians, K.G., G.C.B., Col.-in-Ch. 5th-6th Dragoons ..... July 4, 1921

Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, Col. 12th Lrs. (*C.-in-Ch., India*) March 20, 1925

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

(*Active List.*)

Generals.

H.M. the King of Spain, K.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Ch. 16th-5th Lrs.

Sir C. C. Monro, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Col. The Queen's R. (*Gibraltar*) (*Both King of Arms*).

Sir G. F. Milne, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.Gen., Col. Comdt. R.A. (*Chief of the Imperial General Staff*).

Sir C. W. Jacob, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., Ind. Army (*Mil. Sec., India Office*).

H.I.H. Prince Hirohito Shinno, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (Crown Prince of Japan).

Sir W. N. Congreve, V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O., Col. Comdt., Rif. Brig., A.D.C.Gen. (*Malta*).

Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.Gen., (*Southern Command, Salisbury*).

Sir F. I. Maxse, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. Middx. R.

Sir A. S. Cobbe, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., Col. S. Wales Bord. (*Northern Command, India, Meerut*).

Sir G. de S. Barrow, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.Gen., Ind. Army, Col. 124th-30th Hrs. (*Eastern Command, India, Naini Tal*).

Sir R. C. B. Haking, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. Hampshire Regt. (*G.O.C., Egypt*).

Sir H. de B. De Lisle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Sir J. P. Du Cane, K.C.B., A.D.C.Gen., Col.-Comdt. R.A. (*Rhine*).

Sir W. P. Braithwaite, K.C.B. (*Adjutant-General*).

Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. The Greys (*Aldershot*)—until March 1, 1927.

Sir G. B. Armstrong, C.B., C.M.G., Royal Marines.

Sir J. F. N. Birch, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. Comdt. R.A. (*Master-Gen. of the Ordnance*).

Sir J. J. Asser, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*Bermuda*).

Lieutenant-Generals.

Sir C. H. Harington, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., Col. The King's R., Col. A.E.C. (*Western Command, India*).

Sir J. S. M. Shea, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.Gen., Ind. Army (*Adjutant-Gen., India*).

Sir W. E. Peyton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. 18th-19th Hrs. (*Scottish Command, Edinburgh*).

Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (*Western Command, India, Quetta*).

Sir W. Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Sir R. D. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Eastern Command*).

Sir H. B. Walker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. D.C.L.I. (*Southern Command, Poona, India*).

Sir H. S. Joudwine, K.C.B., K.B.E. (*Director-Gen., Territorial Army*).

Sir R. H. K. Butler, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*Western Command, Chester*).

Sir A. Skeen, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G., Ind. Army (*Chief of the General Staff, India*).

Hon. Sir A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. K.R.R.C. (*Quarter-Master-Gen., India*).

Sir D. G. M. Campbell, K.C.B. (*Military Sec. to Sec. of State*).

Sir T. E. Scott, K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army, Col. R. Irish Fus.

Sir C. W. G. Richardson, K.C.B., C.S.I., Ind. Army (*Poona District*).

Sir L. J. Bols, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Col., Devon R.

Sir H. C. C. Uniacke, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Sir R. B. Stephens, K.C.B., C.M.G.

Sir J. S. Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R. Signals.

Sir A. A. Montgomery-Massingberd, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Sir W. C. G. Henoker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

A. R. H. Hutchinson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Marines.

Sir C. D. Shute, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*Lieutenant of the Tower*).

Sir E. P. Strickland, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Norf. R.

Sir M. H. G. Fell, K.C.B., C.M.G. (*Director-General, A.M.S.*)

P. Phillipps, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., Royal Marines.

Sir W. Thwaites, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*47th- and London-Division, Chelsea*).

Sir W. Gillman, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (*Inspector of Artillery*).

Major-Generals.

Hon. Sir F. R. Bingham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*Lieut.-Gov., Jersey*).

Sir E. Northey, C.M.G., C.B. (*43rd Wessex Div., Devonport*).

G. McK. Franks, C.B. (*United Provinces District, Meerut*).

Sir G. P. T. Feilding, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*56th- 1st London Div., Finsbury Barracks, E.C. 2*).

Sir W. H. Anderson, K.C.B. (*Quarter-Master-General*).

Sir P. P. de B. Radcliffe, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (*4th Division, Colchester*).

Sir H. Wodgson, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., Col. 124th-30th Hrs. (*44th-Home Counties Div., Woolwich*).

Sir E. H. de V. Atkinson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E. (*Master-Gen. of Supply, India*).

Sir C. F. Romer, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. (*1st Division, Aldershot*).

J. Ponsonby, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Suffolk Regt.

Sir H. C. Holman, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Central Provinces District, Mhow*).

Hon. Sir C. J. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. (*Lieut.-Gov., Guernsey*).

Sir G. N. Cory, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Sir L. R. Vaughan, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*Rawalpindi District*).

Sir C. J. Deverell, K.B.E., C.B.

R. A. Cassels, C.B., C.B.I., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*Peshawar District*).

A. B. Ritchie, C.B., C.M.G. (*51st-Highland Division, Perth*).

H. L. Reed, V.C., C.B., C.M.G. (*52nd Lowland Division, Glasgow*).

C. C. Van Straubenzee, C.B., C.M.G. (*46th-N. Midland Division, Derby*).

Sir T. O. Marden, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Col., Welch R. (*53rd-Welsh Division, Shrewsbury*).

Hon. J. F. Guthorne-Hardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

A. E. Wardrop, C.B., C.M.G. (*Lahore District*).

Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*3rd Division, Bulford*).

Sir T. Fraser, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G. (*G.O.C., Malaya, Singapore*).

H. F. Thuillier, C.B., C.M.G. (*Fortifications and Works, War Office*).

A. Solly-Flood, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. P. W. Vols (*42nd-E. Lancs. Division, Preston*).

Sir T. G. Matheson, K.C.B., C.M.G.

Sir G. F. Boyd, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. (*Comdt., Staff College, Quetta*).

P. G. Grant, C.B., C.M.G. (*Commandant, S.M.E., Chatham*).

F. F. Ready, C.B., C.B.I., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*G.O.C., Northern Ireland*).

J. Duncan, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. (*54th East Anglian Division, Hertford*).

B. F. Burnett-Hitchcock, C.B., D.S.O. (*55th West Lancashire Division, Liverpool*).

Sir G. D. Jeffreys, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G. T. A. Cubitt, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Sir W. E. Ironside, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*2nd Division, Aldershot.*)

H. C. Tyler, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*Burma Ind. District Maymyo*).

A. Le G. Jacob, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*Waziristan District, Dera Ismail Khan*).

P. Holland-Pryor, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., Ind. Army.

H. F. Cooke, C.B., C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*Sind-Rajputana District, Karachi*).

H. C. Sutton, C.B., C.M.G. (*Lieut.-Gov. and Sec., Roy. Hosp., Chelsea*).

E. H. Willis, C.B., C.M.G. (*Inspector of Artillery*).

C. E. Corkran, C.B., C.M.G. (*Comdt., R.M.C., Sandhurst*).

A. R. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G. (*Director of Staff Duties, War Office*).

G. H. B. Freeth, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Administration, Southern Command, Salisbury*).

F. A. Dudgeon, C.B. (*50th Northumbrian Division, Catterick Camp*).

O. L. Robinson, C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P. (*D.M.S., India*).

C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G. (*G.O.C., South China, Hong Kong*).

R. N. Harvey, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Engineer in Ch., India*).

Lord Rathven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*London District, Horse Gds., S.W.1*).

A. C. Daly, C.B., C.M.G. (*Insp. Gen. & Military Adviser, Iraq.*)

J. R. E. Charles, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Military Operations & Intelligence, War Office*).

J. W. O'Dowda, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G. (*Administration, Eastern Command*).

T. T. Pilman, C.B., C.M.G. (*43th South Midland Division, Oxford*).

A. G. Wauchope, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. (*Commission of Control, Berlin*).

Sir W. M. Thomson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.

H. Isacke, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G. (*Kohat District*).

G. H. A. White, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Remounts, War Office*).

Sir R. C. Macwatt, C.I.E., K.H.S., Ind. Med. S.

J. H. K. Stewart, C.B., D.S.O., India Army (*Aden Brigade*).

C. N. Macmullen, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., India Army (*Director of Movements & Quartering, India*).

W. H. Ogilvie, C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P., Ind. Med. S. (*D.D.M.S., Northern Command, India*).

K. Wigram, C.B., C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*D.A. & Q.M.G., Northern Command, India*).

S. F. St. D. Green, C.B., C.B.E., K.H.P. (*D.D.M.S., Western Command, India*).

C. A. C. Godwin, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army (*Tech. Adviser, Cavalry, India*).

A. L. Tarver, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army (*2nd Indian Inf. Brigade, Secunderabad*).

H. D. De Pree, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*R. M. A. Woolwich*).

N. G. Anderson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

W. M. St. G. Kirke, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Staff Duties, India*).

G. J. Farmar, C.B., C.M.G. (*Director of Personal Services, War Office*).

W. H. Kay, C.B., D.S.O. (*Tech. Adviser, Artillery, India*).

H. D. O. Ward, C.B., C.M.G. (*Presidency & Assam Dist., Calcutta*).

E. B. Ashmore, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*G.O.C., T.A. Air Defence Formations, Uxbridge*).

G. S. Clive, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Military Attaché, Paris*).

T. H. Symons, C.S.I., C.B.E., K.H.S., I.M.S. (*Director Gen. I.M.S.*).

A. Hootton, C.I.E., K.H.S., I.M.S.

Sir W. S. Leslie, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army (*Director of Personal Services, India*).

R. Heard, C.I.E., K.H.S., I.M.S.

E. A. Fagan, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army.

M. R. W. Nightingale, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army (*Allahabad Brigade Area*).

Sir P. O. Hambro, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. (*Administration, Aldershot*).

A. A. McHardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Movements & Quartering and President, Clothing & Equipment Committee, War Office*).

H. J. K. Bamfield, C.B., D.S.O., K.H.P., I.M.S. (*D.D.M.S., Eastern Command, India*).

R. K. Scott, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.O.C. (*Equipment & Ordnance Stores, War Office*).

C. W. Gwynn, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Commandant, Staff College, Camberley*).

C. D. H. Moore, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

H. E. ap R. Pryce, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army (*Director of Supplies & Transport, India*).

J. F. S. D. Coleridge, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army (*Mil. Sec. & Sec. to Selection Board, India*).

W. H. S. Nickerson, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., K.H.S. (*D.D.M.S., Eastern Command, Horse Guards*).

G. J. H. Mullins, C.B., R. Marines.

N. J. G. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G. (*49th W. Riding Division, York*).

B. R. Kirwan, C.B., C.M.G. (*President, Ordnance Committee, Woolwich*).

G. F. Davies, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Director of S. & T., War Office*).

W. K. Tarver, C.B., C.M.G. (*Inspector, R.A.S.C.*).

A. B. E. Cator, C.B., D.S.O.

E. S. Girdwood, C.B., C.M.G. (*Bombay District*).

S. G. Loch, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.

G. Walker, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

H. T. Sawyer, C.B., D.S.O. (*Director Gen., A.F.S., War Office*).

L. S. T. Halliday, V.C., C.B., Royal Marines.

L. C. L. Oldfield, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

J. C. Harding Newman, C.B., C.M.G.

E. F. Orton, C.B., Indian Army (*D.A. & Q.M.G., Southern Command, India*).

F. P. C. Kelly, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army.

F. H. G. Hutchinson, C.B.E., M.B.

R. Haining, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., K.H.S. (*D.D.M.S., Southern Command, Salisbury*).

A. G. Stevenson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

H. H. S. Knox, C.B., D.S.O. (*Director of Military Training, War Office*).

W. H. Bartholomew, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*6th Infantry Brigade, Blackdown*).

C. Bonham-Carter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

H. P. W. Barrow, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., K.H.S. (*Director of Hygiene, War Office*).

D. Harvey, C.M.G., C.B.E., K.H.S., M.D. (*Director of Pathology, War Office*).

F. C. Edwards, Royal Marines.

J. S. Gallie, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*D.D.M.S., Aldershot*).

C. W. Malnprise, D.S.O.

RELATIVE RANK—SEA, LAND AND AIR.

Commissioned Officers of The Royal Navy, The Army, and The Royal Air Force rank with one another according to Seniority or Date of Appointment, as shown in the following table:—

Royal Navy.	Army.	Royal Air Force.
1. Admiral of the Fleet.	1. Field-Marshal.	1. Marshal of the Royal Air Force.
2. Admiral.	2. General.	2. Air Chief Marshal
3. Vice-Admiral.	3. Lieutenant-General.	3. Air-Marshal.
4. Rear-Admiral.	4. Major-General.	4. Air Vice-Marshal.
5. Commodore (1st & 2nd Class).	5. Colonel Commandant & Colonel on the Staff.	5. Air-Commodore.
6. Captain.	6. Colonel.	6. Group Captain.
7. Commander.	7. Lieut.-Colonel.	7. Wing-Commander.
8. Lieutenant-Commander.	8. Major.	8. Squadron Leader.
9. Lieutenant.	9. Captain.	9. Flight-Lieutenant.
10. Sub-Lieutenant and Mate.	10. Lieutenant.	10. Flying Officer (or Observer).
11. Commissioned Officer from Warrant Rank.	11. Second Lieutenant.	11. Pilot Officer.

NOTE.—Commissioned Officers of the Royal Marines rank at all times, according to Seniority, with Army Officers of the same titles.

GREAT WAR MEDALS.

Admiralty.

The following Medals have been issued by the ADMIRALTY up to Sept. 30, 1926 :—

British War Medals	526,027
Conspicuous Gallantry Medals	108
Distinguished Service Medals	5,519
Meritorious Service Medals	1,055
1914 Stars	12,334
1914–15 Stars	280,998
Victory Medals	471,605

The *Admiralty* notify that those who have not yet received their medals should make application, enclosing certificates of service, &c., to the Accountant-General of the Navy (Medal Branch), Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London, S.E. 1.

War Office.

The following Medals have been issued by the WAR OFFICE up to Sept. 30, 1925 :—

British War Medals	5,646,856
Distinguished Conduct Medals	33,131
Meritorious Service Medals	29,337
Military Medals	130,133
Victory Medals	5,104,651
1914 Stars	365,070
1914–15 Stars	2,073,175
Territorial War Medals	32,855

The *War Office* request that any man entitled to a medal which he has not yet received will apply for it *at once* to The Secretary, War Office, (A.G. 10), 27 Pilgrim Street, London, E.C. 4.

Air Ministry.

The following Medals have been issued by the AIR MINISTRY up to July 31, 1926 :—

British War Medals (Silver)	108,861
Victory Medals (Bronze)	103,420
Distinguished Flying Medals	154
Air Force Medals	145
Meritorious Service Medals	892

The *Air Ministry* notify that anyone who served in the Royal Air Force and who has not yet received medals to which he is entitled, should apply, if an ex-officer, to the Secretary, Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C. 2 ; and if an ex-airman, to the Officer-in-Charge, R.A.F. Records, Ruislip, Middlesex.

Board of Trade.

The following Medals have been issued by the BOARD OF TRADE up to Sept. 30, 1926 :—

British War Medals (Silver)	94,445
Mercantile Marine Medals (Bronze)	125,790

The *Board of Trade* ask that any person belonging to the Mercantile Marine, including licenced pilots and fishermen, who is entitled to a medal which he has not yet received, shall apply at once to Mercantile Marine Dept. (War Medals Branch), Board of Trade, Cornwall House Annexe, Waterloo Road, London, S.E. 1.

GREAT WAR CASUALTIES, 1914–1919.

British Empire.

	Deaths.	Wounded.
Gt. Britain and Ireland	743,702	1,693,262
Canada	56,625	149,732
Australia	59,330	152,171
New Zealand	16,136	40,729
South Africa, Newfoundland and Colonies	8,832	25,153
Total, Dominions	140,923	357,785
India	61,398	70,859
Total, British Empire	946,023	2,121,906

Allied and Associated Countries.

	Deaths.	Wounded
France	1,393,388	1,490,000
Belgium	38,172	44,686
Italy	460,000	947,000
Portugal	7,222	13,751
Rumania	335,706	No record
Serbia	127,535	133,148
U.S.A.	115,660	205,690

Enemy Countries.

Germany	2,050,466	4,202,028
Austria and Hungary	1,200,000	3,620,000
Bulgaria	101,224	152,400
Turkey	300,000	570,000

Proportion of killed and missing : France, 1 in 30 ; England, 1 in 66 ; Italy, 1 in 79 ; United States, 1 in 2,000 ; Germany, 1 in 35 ; Austria, 1 in 50 ; Russia, 1 in 107.

STRENGTH OF THE AIR FORCE.

The Air Estimates for 1926–7 show a decrease of 500 in the maximum number of Royal Air Force personnel allowed for the year, with a total of 35,500, against 36,000 in 1925–6. These numbers, exclusive of officers and airmen serving in India, are shown below :—

	1926–7.
Air Officers	35
Commissioned Officers	3,500
Cadets	120
Warrant Officers	345
Non-Commissioned Officers	4,800
Aircraftmen	22,800
Aircraft apprentices	3,200
Enlisted Indian Personnel in Iraq	700
Total	35,500

The numbers recorded above include 4,220 officers and airmen in Educational Services (including pupils under instruction) 1,046 Medical Services, 147 Air Ministry, and 385 in Experimental and Research Department and attached to Auxiliary and Reserve Forces.

Air Force Reserve.

The establishment of the Air Force Reserve is 1,350 officers and 12,000 other ranks in 1926-7, the average strength being 1,020 officers and 6,810 airmen (exclusive of Permanent Staff), a total of 7,830.

THE AIR PROGRAMME, 1926–27.

GREAT BRITAIN	34	squadrons.
1 seaplane flight and 18 flights Fleet Air Arm.		
OVERSEAS :		
India	6	squadrons.
Iraq	8	squadrons.
Egypt	3	squadrons.
Palestine and Trans-Jordania	1	squadron.
Aden	½	squadron.
Malta	1	seaplane flt.

The Royal Air Force.

THE KING, Chief of the Royal Air Force.

The Air Council.

Secretary of State and President of the Air Council, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., C.M.G., M.P.
Under-Secretary of State for Air and Vice-President of Air Council, Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Chief of the Air Staff and Senior Air Member of Council, Air Chief-Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O.
Air Member for Personnel, Air Vice-Marshal Sir P. W. Game, K.C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Vice-Marshal Sir J. F. A. Higgins, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Secretary, Sir Walter Frederic Nicholson, K.C.B.

Secretary of State.

Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Secretary of State, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., C.M.G., M.P.
Principal Private Sec., C. Ll. Bullock, C.B.E.
Asst. do., G. Lloyd; Hon. R. Beaumont.
Attached Officer for Personal Duties, Ft.-Lt. G. W. Dobson, O.B.E.
Parliamentary Private Sec., Sir Geoffrey Butler, K.B.E., M.P.
*Under Secretary of State for Air**, Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Private Secretary, P. J. Oldfield.

DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION.

Director of Civil Aviation,† Air Vice-Marshal Sir W. S. Brancker, K.C.B.) A.F.C. £2,000
Personal Assistant, H. Jones, M.B.E.
Deputy Director of Civil Aviation, F. G. L. Bertram, O.B.E.
Chief Technical Adviser, Lt.-Col. I. A. E. Edwards, C.M.G.
Inspector of Accidents, Maj. J. P. C. Cooper, O.B.E., M.C.

Department of the Secretary.

Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Secretary, Sir Walter F. Nicholson, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., J. B. Proper.
Deputy Secretary, Sir S. Dannreuther, C.B. £2,200
Private Sec., W. E. L. Courtney.
Principal Assistant Secretaries, H. W. W. McAnally, C.B.; B. E. Holloway, C.B.; J. A. Webster, C.B., D.S.O. ..... £2,200 to £2,500
Assistant Secretaries, J. B. Abraham; C. G. Evans; C. N. Knight, O.B.E.; L. V. Meadowcroft; F. G. Nutt, C.B.E.; R. C. Richards; J. A. Smith, O.B.E.; J. M. Spaight, O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,300
Principals, J. H. Barnes; S. T. Blackwell; C. Ll. Bullock, C.B.E.; C. G. Caines, M.B.E.; E. F. Cliff; J. T. Cotton, O.B.E.; W. B. Foden (*acting*.); C. J. Galpin, D.S.O.; J. G. Gibson; H. C. Hamilton; R. L. Mogarry, O.B.E.; R. Monk-Jones (*acting*.); L. G. S. Reynolds, O.B.E.; L. F. Schooling; W. L. Scott, D.S.C.; W. G. Stevens; F. G. C. Young ..... £700 to £900

DIRECTORATE OF ACCOUNTS.

Director, J. S. Ross, C.B.E. £2,200
Deputy Directors, H. W. Clothier; F. W. N. Sibley ..... £850 to £1,000
In Charge of Local Audit, G. T. Jones (*acting*.) (*Middle East, Palestine and Trans-Jordan*); W. F. Connolly, M.B.E. (*acting*.) (*Iraq*.) .... £850 to £1,000
Senior Accounts Officers, E. Backhouse, M.B.E. (*acting*.) (*Iraq*.); C. Birch (*acting*.); W. A. R. Channer; S. Crowther (*acting*.), *Egypt*; D. Donald (*acting*.); G. G. Fiddes; C. J. Price (*acting*.) .... £550 to £700

DIRECTORATE OF CONTRACTS.

Director, C. R. Brigstocke, C.B. .... £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director, A. H. Self (*and advce.* £100) ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant Director, A. Innes, M.C.
Deputy do., F. R. Stapley, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £850
Senior Contracts Officers, E. L. Pickles, M.B.E., £600 to £800; P. Cohen, M.B.E. (*acting*.); F. Noxon (*acting*.); F. C. L. White (*acting*.) ..... £550 to £700

DIRECTORATE OF LANDS.

(*Joint Service for War Office and Air Ministry.*)

Comptroller of Lands, H. G. Goligher, C.B.E.
Chief Valuer and Compensation Officer, Lt.-Col. A. H. J. Thompson, O.B.E.

Department of the Chief of the Air Staff.

Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief-Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Private Secretary, L. V. H. Campbell.
Director of Operations and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Commodore C. L. N. Newall, C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M.
Deputy Director, Group-Capt. C. S. Burnett, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Director of Organisation and Staff Duties, Air Vice-Marshal Sir I. L. B. Vesey, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
Deputy Director of Staff Duties, Col. Hon. M. C. A. Drummond, C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
Deputy Director of Organisation, Group-Capt. A. B. Burdett, D.S.O.
Director of Works and Buildings, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. A. Liddell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Deputy do., H. E. Oakley, C.B.E., M.I.C.E.
Asst. Directors of Works, R. F. M. Pearson, M.INST.C.E.; Col. T. D. Mackie, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E.
Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Lt.-Col J. D. K. Restler, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E.

Department of the Air Member for Personnel.

Air Member for Personnel, Air Vice-Marshal Sir P. W. Game, K.C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
Director of Personal Services, Air Commodore A. E. Borton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Deputy Director of Manning, Group Capt. A. T. Godman, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Training, Air Commodore H. C. T. Dowding, C.M.G.
Deputy do., Group-Capt. N. D. K. MacEwen, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Medical Services, Air Vice-Marshal D. Munro, C.B., C.I.E., F.R.C.S. (I.), K.H.S.
Matron-in-Chief, Miss J. M. Cruickshank, R.R.C.
Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. R. E. V. Hanson, O.B.E., M.A.

Department of the Air Member for Supply and Research.

Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Vice-Marshal Sir J. F. A. Higgins, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Private Sec., F. W. Musson, A.F.C.
Director of Technical Development, Air-Commodore J. L. Forbes, O.B.E.
Director of Scientific Research, H. E. Wimperis, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.A.S., M.I.E.E.
Deputy Director of Technical Development.
Deputy Director of Scientific Research, D. R. Pye, M.A.
Director of Airship Development, Royal Airship Works, Cardington, Beds., Group-Capt. P. F. M. Fellowes, D.S.O.
Deputy Director of Aeronautical Inspection, Lt.-Col. H. W. S. Outram, C.B.E.
Director of Equipment, Air Commodore A. M. Longmore, C.B., D.S.O.
Deputy do., Wing-Comm. G. Laing, O.B.E.

* Also Chairman of Civil Aviation Advisory Board.
† Representative of Great Britain on the International Commission for Air Navigation.

COMMANDS OF THE AIR FORCE.

Air Defences of Great Britain,

Hillingdon House, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Air Marshal Sir J. M. Salmond, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. A.D.C.

Inland Area, Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal C. A. H. Longcroft, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Coastal Area, 33-34 Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal F. R. Scarlett, C.B., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force, Cranwell.

Cranwell, Sleaford, Lincs.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore F. C. Halahan, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.

Royal Air Force, Halton.

Halton House, Halton Camp, Bucks.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal C. L. Lambe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Special Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force,

145 Sloane Street, S.W. 1.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore John G. Hearson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force, Middle East,

Villa Victoria, Cairo.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal T. I. Webb-Bowen, C.B., C.M.G.

Royal Air Force, Iraq,

Baghdad City.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., *p.s.c.*

Royal Air Force, India,

Simla (*May-Oct.*); Delhi (*Nov.-April.*)

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*

Royal Air Force, Mediterranean, Valletta, Malta.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore R. H. Clark-Hall, C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*

Aircraft Carriers.

H.M.S. "Argus," "Eagle," "Hermes," "Furious," and "Vindictive."

Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service.

Under the Presidency of H.R.H. Princess Mary (Viscountess Lascelles).

OFFICERS OF AIR RANK.

Air Chief Marshal.

Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O. (*Chief of the Air Staff*).

Air-Marshal.

Sir J. M. Salmond, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C. (*A.O.C. in C., Air Defences of Great Britain*).

Air Vice-Marshals.

Sir J. F. A. Higgins, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C. (*Air Member for Supply and Research*).

Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., *p.s.c.* (*A.O.C., Iraq*).

Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.* (*A.O.C., India*).

Sir P. W. Game, K.C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.* (*Air Member for Personnel*).

Sir O. Swann, K.C.B., C.B.E.

Sir I. L. B. Vesey, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Organisation and Staff Duties*).

F. R. Scarlett, C.B., D.S.O. (*A.O.C., Coastal Area*).

H. R. M. Brooke Popham, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C., *p.s.c.* (*A.O.C., Fighting Area A.D.G.B.*).

C. L. Lambe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*A.O.C., Halton*).

Sir J. M. Steel, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. (*A.O.C., Wessex Bombing Area, A.D.G.B.*).

C. A. H. Longcroft, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. (*A.O.C., Inland Area*).

T. I. Webb-Bowen, C.B., C.M.G. (*A.O.C., Middle East*).

D. Munro, C.B., C.I.E., M.B., M.A., F.R.C.S.[E.], K.H.S. (*Director of Medical Services*).

Air Commodores.

L. E. O. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.* (*Air Ministry*).

D. Le G. Pitcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*No. 22 Group*).

E. A. D. Masterman, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.F.C. (*No. 10 Group*).

F. C. Halahan, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*A.O.C., Cranwell*).

H. C. T. Dowding, C.M.G., *p.s.c.* (*Director of Training*).

B. C. H. Drew, C.M.G., C.B.E., *p.s.c.* (*Chief Staff Officer, Inland Area*).

C. R. Samson, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. (*Chief Staff Officer, Middle East*).

R. H. Clark-Hall, C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.* (*A.O.C., Mediterranean*).

T. C. R. Higgins, C.B., C.M.G. (*Chief Staff Officer, Iraq*).

A. E. Borton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. (*Director of Personal Services*).

E. L. Gerrard, C.M.G., D.S.O.

J. G. Hearson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*A.O.C., Special Reserve and A.A.F.*).

E. R. Ludlow-Hewitt, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. (*Commandant, R.A.F. Staff College*).

A. M. Longmore, C.B., D.S.O., *q.s.* (*Director of Equipment*).

C. L. N. Newall, C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M. (*Deputy Chief of the Air Staff*).

L. F. Blandy, C.B., D.S.O. (*Air Ministry*).

I. M. Bonham-Carter, C.B., C.B.E. (*No. 23 Group*).

F. V. Holt, C.M.G., D.S.O., *q.s.* (*Chief Staff Officer, A.D.G.B.*).

J. L. Forbes, C.B.E. (*Director of Technical Development*).

Chaplain-in-Chief.

Rev. R. E. Vernon Hanson, O.B.E., M.A.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

The control is vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Air Council. The *Gassiot Committee* of the Royal Society is an Advisory Committee for geophysical subjects. The work of the Office includes:—The collection and discussion of meteorological observations from oceans and land areas all over the world; the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which gale warnings and forecasts are based; the maintenance of observatories for the study of weather, with which are associated other geophysical subjects; and the maintenance of stations in various parts of the country for the supply of meteorological information and other requirements of aircraft. The responsibility for the work of the *British Rainfall Organisation* was transferred to the Meteorological Office in July, 1919.

Chairman of Meteorological Committee, The Under Secretary of State for Air.

Director of Meteorological Office, G. C. Simpson, C.B., C.M.G., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,200

Assistant Directors, R. G. K. Lempfert, C.B.E., M.A., F.Inst.P.; Lt.-Col. E. Gold, D.S.O., F.R.S.; F. J. W. Whipple, M.A., F.Inst.P.

Superintendents, E. G. Bilham, B.Sc. (*Instruments*); Capt. L. A. Brooke Smith, R.D., R.N.R. (*Marine*); C. E. P. Brooks, M.Sc. (*General Climatology*); D. Brunt, M.A. (*Army*); R. Corless, O.B.E., M.A. (*British Climatology and British Rainfall Organisation*); J. S. Dines, M.A. (*Forecast*); Capt. F. Entwistle, B.Sc. (*Aviation*); Com. L. G. Garbett, R.N. (*Navy*); M. A. Giblett, M.Sc. (*Airships*); Maj. A. H. R. Goldie, M.A. (*Scotland*); J. S. Owens, M.D., A.M.I.C.E. (*Advisory Committee on Atmospheric Pollution*).

Chief Clerk, H. L. B. Tarrant.

Superintendents of Observatories.

Central (*Kew*), F. J. W. Whipple, M.A.

Magnetic (*Eskdalemuir*), Maj. A. H. R. Goldie, M.A.

Western (*Valencia, Co. Kerry*), C. D. Stewart, B.Sc.

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

Religion.	Continental Distribution.						
	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	N. America.	S. America.	Oceania.	Total.
Christians :—							
Roman Catholics...	220,000,000	7,000,000	2,000,000	40,000,000	61,000,000	1,500,000	331,500,000
Orthodox Catholics	120,000,000	20,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	...	...	144,000,000
Protestant Churches	115,000,000	7,000,000	3,000,000	75,000,000	900,000	6,000,000	206,900,000
Total Christians.....	455,000,000	34,000,000	8,000,000	116,000,000	61,900,000	7,500,000	682,400,000
Non-Christians :—							
Jews	10,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	4,000,000	100,000	30,000	15,630,000
Muhammadans	5,000,000	160,000,000	44,000,000	20,000	...	...	209,020,000
Buddhists	...	150,000,000	...	180,000	...	...	150,180,000
Hindus.....	...	230,000,000	...	150,000	...	...	230,150,000
Confucians and Taoists.....	...	350,000,000	...	600,000	...	...	350,600,000
Shintoists	...	25,000,000	...	...	...	...	25,000,000
Animists.....	...	45,000,000	90,500,000	50,000	...	100,000	135,650,000
Unclassified	5,000,000	18,000,000	...	25,000,000	2,000,000	870,000	50,870,000
Tot'l Non-Christian	20,000,000	979,000,000	135,000,000	30,000,000	2,100,000	1,000,000	1,167,100,000
Total	475,000,000	1,013,000,000	143,000,000	146,000,000	64,000,000	8,500,000	1,849,500,000

RELIGIONS OF INDIA.

Religions.	1921 Census.
Hindus	216,734,586
Muhammadans	68,735,233
Buddhists	11,571,268
Christians	4,754,064
Sikhs	3,238,803
Jains	1,178,596
Parsis.....	101,778
Animists	9,774,611

RELIGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.

Religions.	1911.	1921.
Church of England	1,710,443	2,372,995
Presbyterians.....	558,336	636,974
Methodists	547,806	632,629
Other Protestants.....	458,379	637,692
Roman Catholics	921,425	1,134,002
Jews	17,287	21,615

RELIGIONS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Religions.	1911.	1921.
Church of England	41·14	42·22
Presbyterians.....	23·32	24·57
Methodists	9·43	9·22
Roman Catholics	13·97	13·47

RELIGIONS OF CANADA.

Religions.	1911.	1921.
Roman Catholic.....	2,833,041	3,389,636
Presbyterians	1,116,071	1,409,407
Anglicans.....	1,043,017	1,407,994
Methodists	1,079,993	1,159,458
Baptists	382,720	421,731
Lutherans.....	229,864	286,458
Greek Church.....	88,507	169,832
Jews	74,564	125,197
Mennonites	44,625	58,797
Congregationalists	34,054	30,730
Confucians	14,562	27,214
Salvation Army	18,834	24,733
Evangelical Associations...	10,595	13,905
Christian Science	5,073	13,826
Doukhobors.....	10,493	12,648
Brethren	9,278	11,580
Buddhists.....	10,012	11,281

RELIGIONS OF U.S.A.

Religions.	Estimate for 1923.
Protestant.....	77,958,470
Roman Catholic.....	18,104,804
Eastern Orthodox	456,054
Latter Day Saints	604,082
Jews	1,600,000

RELIGIONS AND LANGUAGES OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

The inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland are almost entirely Christians, the exceptions being about 300,000 Jews and a small number of non-Christian immigrants. In England the Church of England (with an Episcopal form of Government), and in Scotland the Church of Scotland (with a Presbyterian form of Government), are the "Established Religions." The Church was disestablished in Ireland in 1869, and in Wales in 1920. There has been no religious census since 1851, but many of the religious bodies publish estimates of membership, the *Church of England* having 2,444,500 communicants in England at Easter 1924, the *Roman Catholic Church* claiming 2,000,000 members in England and Wales, 600,000 in Scotland, and 3,242,670 in Ireland (1924). The language of the people is English, with a large proportion of Welsh-speaking people in Wales, many of whom are bi-lingual. Attempts are being made to revive the Gaelic language in the Irish Free State. Gaelic is still spoken in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, there being 10,314 persons speaking Gaelic only, and 151,159 speaking Gaelic and English at the Census of 1921.

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY.

8, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

(Hours 10 to 5.)

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY (or "National Assembly of the Church of England") was established in 1920, "to deliberate on all matters concerning the Church of England and to make provision in respect thereof." The Assembly consists of three Houses, composed of Bishops, Clergy, and Laity respectively. The first two Houses consist of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, of which the respective Upper Houses form the *House of Bishops*, and the respective Lower Houses the *House of Clergy*; the *House of Laity* comprises representatives of the Laity of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, elected every five years by the Lay members of the Diocesan Conferences, which consist of representatives elected by members of the Church of England on a roll prepared in each parish.

The *Church Assembly* is free to discuss any proposal concerning the Church of England, and to make provision in respect of such matters, but where this includes Parliamentary sanction for any alteration contemplated, this authority is to be sought in the manner prescribed by the *Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act*, 1919, often referred to as the "Enabling Act." It is specially provided that any innovation touching doctrinal formulæ, or the services or ceremonies of the Church, or the administration of the Sacraments or sacred rites thereof, must be debated and voted upon by each of the three Houses sitting separately, and must then be either accepted or rejected by the Assembly in the terms in which it is finally proposed by the House of Bishops. It is further laid down that the Assembly or any of the three Houses may debate and formulate its judgment by resolution upon any matter concerning the Church, or otherwise of religious or public interest, but the Assembly may not issue any statement purporting to define the doctrine of the Church on any question of theology. None of the powers belonging to the Convocations of Canterbury and York is to be diminished or derogated by the Assembly, which is also prohibited from exercising any power or performing any function distinctively belonging to the Bishops by right of their episcopal office.

Parochial affairs are managed by Parochial Church Meetings of parishioners who are members of the Church of England and by Church Councils elected by such meetings.

Central Board of Finance.—Receipts in 1925 amounted to £121,414, of which sum Diocesan contributions amounted to £100,830. Below are the principal items of expenditure:—

Training: Ex-Service and civilian	£25,950
Religious education	16,896
Special purposes, including Japanese Church Relief Fund	920
Missionary Council	3,148
Pensions Committee	960
Investment of Gifts to Capital	7,521
Clergy Pensions	47,000
General Administration: Convocations, Church Assembly, Central Board, Organisation, &c., committees	19,019
Total expenditure	£121,414
Total receipts	121,414

General Statistics.—The number of baptisms in 1924 was 490,647, the Easter communicants in the various English Dioceses numbered 2,444,483. The total gross income of 12,932 incumbents was £6,307,943, including £194,888 contributed as Easter offerings. The stipends of the assistant clergy were £1,057,319. The amount of voluntary parochial contributions in the 38 dioceses of England was £6,986,056, and the total from all sources £9,532,742.

Sessions of the Church Assembly in 1927.—Feb. 7 to 11; July 4 to 8; Nov. 14 to 18.

MEASURES PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

(*Date of Royal Assent is shown in brackets.*)

Convocations of the Clergy, 1920 (Dec. 23, 1920); *Parochial Church Councils (Powers)*, 1921 (July 1, 1921); *Ecclesiastical Commissioners*, 1921 (July 28, 1921); *Union of Benefices*, 1921 (Aug. 17, 1921); *Representation of the Laity (Amendment)*, 1922 (April 12, 1922); *Pluralities Act*, 1838 (*Amendment*), 1922; *Revised Tables of Lessons*, 1922 (Aug. 4, 1922); *Benefices Act*, 1898 (*Amendment*), 1923; *Bishopric of Blackburn*, 1923; *Diocese of Southwell (Division)* 1923; *Ecclesiastical Dilapidations*, 1923; *Union of Benefices*, 1923 (July 14, 1924); *Diocese of Winchester (Division)*, 1923 (Aug. 1, 1924); *Interpretation*, 1925 (May 28, 1925); *Bishopric of Leicester*, 1925 (July 31, 1925); *Diocesan Boards of Finance*, 1925 (Dec. 22, 1925); *Rural Deaneries of Pontefract and Hemsworth*, 1926; *Bristlington Parishes (Transfer)*, 1926 (March 26, 1926); *Parish of Manchester Division Act*, 1850 (*Amendment*), 1926 (April 29, 1926); *First Fruits and Tenths*, 1926 (July 15, 1926); *Ecclesiastical Commissioners*, 1926 (July 15, 1926); *Clergy Pensions*, 1926 (August 4, 1926).

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.
Treasurer, Col. Sir R. Williams, Bart.
Secretary, Sir Philip W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bart.
Assistant Secretary, Guy H. Guillum Scott.
Financial Secretary, Canon F. Partridge.
Secretary Central Advisory Council of Training for the Ministry, Canon S. L. Brown.
Sec. to Education Committee, R. Holland.
Sec. to Missionary Council, Canon Garfield H. Williams.
Secretary Press and Publications Board, Canon F. Partridge.
Secretary Social and Industrial Committee, Sir Wyndham Deedes, C.M.G., D.S.O.

The House of Bishops.

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.

The House of Clergy.

Chairman, The Dean of Westminster.
Vice-Chairman, The Archdeacon of St. Albans.

The House of Laity.

Chairman, The Earl of Selborne, K.G
Vice-Chairman, Lord Darlington.

CONVOCATION.

Canterbury, Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood.
Apparitor-General, Sir John Hanham, Bt.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, The Archdeacon of St. Albans.
Actuary, Guy Bowman.

York, Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Rev. Canon J. J. Scott.
Registrar, A. V. Hudson, Minster Yard, York.

DIOCESES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

*The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church. The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked * in the following pages) preferred several years ago to retain in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income.*

Province of Canterbury.

*CANTERBURY. £15,000.

94th Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, G.C.V.O., D.D. (*consecrated* 1893). (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) [Signs Randall Cantuar:] 1903

Bishop Suffragan.

Dover, Rt. Rev. H. E. Bilbrough, D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) 1916

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. George Kennedy Allen Bell, D.D. 1924

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

A. J. Mason, D.D. ...1895
A. W. Robinson, D.D. 1916
S. Bickersteth, D.D. 1916
T. G. Gardiner, M.A. 1917
Archd. Macmillan 1921
Archdn. Hardcastle..... 1924

Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.

Canterbury, Ven. E. H. Hardcastle, M.A. ...1924
Maidstone, Ven. J. V. Macmillan, M.A., O.B.E. 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 310; *Curates, &c.*, 152.

Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
Commissary of Diocese, E. B. Charles, C.B.E., K.C.
Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese and Legal Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 2 Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

BATH AND WELLS. £5,000.

71st Bishop, Rt. Rev. St. John Basil Wynne Willson, D.D. (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs Basil Bath & Well.] 1921

Bishop Suffragan.

Taunton, Rt. Rev. Charles Fane de Salis, D.D. (Bishop's Mead, Taunton) 1911

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D. 1911

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).

J. M. Alcock, M.A. 1915
Bishop of Taunton 1915
G. A. Hollis, M.A. 1918
T. H. Davis, Mus.D. 1920

Organist, Rev. Canon Davis, Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bath, Ven. S. A. Boyd, M.A. 1924
Taunton, The Bishop of Taunton, D.D. 1911
Wells, Ven. Walter Farrer, M.A. 1917

Beneficed Clergy, 492; *Curates, &c.*, 136.

Chancellor, Francis H. L. Errington, C.B., M.A., K.C.
Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, R. G. Harris, Wells.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 2 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

BIRMINGHAM. £4,200. (Subject to a Pension of £1,250.)

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ernest William Barnes, Sc.D., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (Bishop's Croft, Birmingham.) [Signs E. W. Birmingham] ...1924
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. A. Hamilton Baynes, D.D., *Birmingham* (*cons.* 1893) 1913

Archdeacons (each £200).

Birmingham, Ven. Charles Hopton, M.A. ...1915
Aston, Ven. J. Harold Richards, M.A. 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 154; *Curates, &c.*, 106.

Organist, F. W. B. Dunnill, F.R.C.O.
Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1921)
Registrar and Secretary, Charles Ekin, 36 Waterloo St., Birmingham.

BRISTOL. £2,577 (*reconstituted* 1897).

49th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Nickson, D.D. (*cons.* 1906). (The Palace, Bristol and Bishop's Cottage, Almondsbury, Glos.) [Signs George Bristol] 1914

Dean (£1,360).

Very Rev. H. L. C. V. de Candole, D.D. 1925

Canons Residentiary (each £680).

Archd. Talbot, D.D. 1906
R. J. Fletcher, D.D. 1919
J. Gamble, B.D. ... 1922
H. B. Freeman, M.A. 1924

Organist, Hubert W. Hunt.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bristol, Ven. Charles Henry Dickinson, M.A. 1921
Swindon, Ven. R. T. Talbot, D.D. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 190; *Curates, &c.*, 104.

Chancellor, H. C. Dowdall, K.C., M.A. 1919
Registrar and Secretary, Wm. Sefton Clarke, M.A.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 2 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

CHELMSFORD. £2,500.

and Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frederic Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D. (*cons.* 1919). (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford.) [Signs GuyChelmsford] *trans.* 1923

Bishops Suffragan.

Colchester, Rt. Rev. Thomas Alfred Chapman, D.D. (Derby House, Colchester) 1922
Barking, Rt. Rev. J. Theodore Inskip, D.D. (The Walnuts, Walthamstow, E. 17) 1919

Organist, F. R. Frye, B.A., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Colchester, Bishop of Colchester .....(£600) 1922
West Ham, Bishop of Barking .....(£400) 1920
Southend, Ven. P. M. Bayne, M.A. ...(£200) 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 455; *Curates, &c.*, 238.

Chancellor, Ernest Bruce Charles, K.C., C.B.E. (1922)
Secretaries, Day and Son, 2 Millbank, S.W.

CHICHESTER. £4,200.§

96th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D., *cons.* 1912. (The Palace, Chichester). [Signs Winfrid: Cicestr:] ; *trans.* 1919

Bishop Suffragan.

Lewes, Rt. Rev. Thomas William Cook, M.A. (Holy Trinity Vicarage, Hastings) 1926

Dean (£950).

Very Rev. J. J. Hannah, D.D., V.D. 1902

Canons Residentiary (each £475).

Bishop Southwell, C.M.G., D.D. 1911
Archdn. Hoskyns... 1918
H. T. Bowlby, M.A. 1925
E. Mortlock, M.A. 1926

Organist, Dr. Conway.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Lewes, Ven. H. M. Hordern, M.A. 1923
Chichester, Ven. Benedict G. Hoskyns, M.A. 1915
Hastings, The Bishop of Lewes 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 397; *Curates, &c.*, about 195.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL.D. 1922
Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar, G. Ashley Tyacke, Chichester.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 2 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

§ Subject to pension of £1,400 to predecessor.

COVENTRY. £2,500.

and Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Charles Lisle Carr, D.D. (Bishop's House, Coventry). [Signs Lisle Coventry.] 1922
Sub-Dean, Rev. Canon H. St. B. Holland, M.A. 1924

Archdeacons.

Coventry, Ven. C. M. Blagden, M.A. 1922
Warwick, Ven. H. C. A. Back, M.A. 1922

Benefced Clergy, 201, *Curates, &c.*, 70.
Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1921)
Registrar, Walter Browett, Coventry (1918).

***ELY. £4,000.**

61*st Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Leonard Jauncey White-Thomson, D.D. (The Palace, Ely). [Signs Leonard Ely] 1924
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Horace MacCartie Eyre Price, D.D., *cons.* 1906 1919

Dean (£1,720).
Very Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D. 1906

Canons Residentiary (each £820).

R. H. Kennett, D.D. 1903	F. V. Watson, M.A. 1925
Bishop Price, D.D. 1921	C. J. Smith, M.A. 1926
G. W. Evans, M.A. 1923	(A vacancy) 1926

Organist, Hubert S. Middleton, Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons.

Ely, Rt. Rev. Bishop Price, D.D. (£600) 1919
Hunts, Ven. K. D. Knowles, D.D. ...(£200) 1921
Wisbech, Ven. G. H. Ward, M.A. .....(£200) 1924

Benefced Clergy, 308; *Curates, &c.*, 100.
Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL.D.
Registrar, W. Johnson Evans, Ely.
Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

EXETER. £2,800.

65*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, D.D. (The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs W. Exon:] 1917

Bishops Suffragan.

Crediton, Rt. Rev. Robert Edward Trefusis, D.D. (The Close, Exeter) 1897
Plymouth, Rt. Rev. John Howard Bertram Masterman, M.A. 1923

Dean (£2,000).
Very Rev. Henry Reginald Gamble, D.D. ...(1918)

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Bishop of Crediton 1889	Archd. Leeke 1921
D. McLaren, M.A. ...1913	Archd. Surtees.....1924

Organist, E. Bullock.

Archdeacons.

Exeter, Ven. W. F. Surtees, M.A. .....(£50) 1924
Barnstaple, Bishop of Crediton, D.D. (£200) 1909
Totnes, Ven. T. N. Leeke, M.A. .....(£200) 1921
Plymouth, Ven. E. F. Newman, M.A. (£200) 1920

Benefices, 522; *Incumbents*, 501; *Curates, &c.*, 281. 300.
Chancellor, Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, H. W. Michelmore, Exeter.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

***GLOUCESTER. £4,300.**

33*rd Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Arthur Cayley Headlam, D.D., C.H. (Palace, Gloucester.) [Signs A. C. Gloucester] 1923

Dean.....£ 1,050
Very Rev. Henry Gee, D.D. 1917

Canons Residentiary (each £484).

F. H. Dudden, D.D. 1918	Archd. Ridsdale ...1921
F. Peacock, M.A., (*Canon Missioner*). 1919	H. M. Smith, D.D. 1921
	M. E. Atlay 1923

Organist, A. Herbert Brewer, Mus.D., £250.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Gloucester, Ven. C. H. Ridsdale, M.A. 1919
Cheltenham, Ven. A. W. Cornwall, M.A. 1924

Benefced Clergy, 300; *Curates, &c.*, 90.
Chanc. & Vicar-Gen., E. W. Hansell, M.A. ...1923
Regist. & Sec., W. H. Madge, LL.B. (Gloucester).

HEREFORD. £4,200.

98*th Bishop*, Right Rev. Martin Linton Smith, D.S.O., D.D., *cons.* 1918 (The Palace, Hereford.) [Signs M. L. Hereford] 1920

Dean.

Very Rev. Reginald Waterfield, D.D. (£1,000) 1919

Canons Residentiary (each about £450).

A. T. Bannister, M.A. 1909	R. T. A. Money-Kyrle, M.A. 1925
Archd. Lilley, M.A. 1912	
B. H. Streeter, M.A. 1915	

Organist, Percy C. Hull, F.R.C.O., Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Hereford, Ven. R. T. A. Money-Kyrle, M.A. 1923
Ludlow, Ven. A. L. Lilley 1913

Benefced Clergy, 307; *Curates, &c.*, 25.
Chancellor, E. B. Charles, C.B.E., K.C.
Registrar, Francis R. James.
Lond. Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

LEICESTER.

1*st Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Cyril Charles Bowman Bardsley, D.D. [Signs Cyril Leicester] *cons.* 1923 1926

Archdeacons (each £200).

Leicester, Ven. F. B. Macnutt, M.A. 1920
Loughborough, Ven. W. P. Hurrell, M.A. ...1923

LICHFIELD. £4,200.

93*rd Bishop*, Right Rev. John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D., *cons.* 1910 (Bishop's Hostel, Lichfield.) [Signs J. A. Lichfield].....1913

Bishop Suffragan.

Stafford, Right Rev. Lionel Payne Crawfurd, D.D. (The Close, Lichfield) 1915

Dean (£1,000).
Very Rev. Hy. E. Savage, D.D. .....(1909)

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Bishop of Stafford 1915	Alfred Penny, M.A. 1919
A. Moncrief, M.A. ...1917	Arch. Bright, M.A. 1922

Organist, Ambrose P. Porter, B.Mus., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Stoke-on-Trent, Ven. John M. A. Graham, M.A. 1908
Salop, Ven. Hon. H. E. S. S. Lambart, M.A. 1917
Stafford, Ven. Hugh Bright, M.A. 1922

Benefced Clergy, 472; *Curates, &c.*, 282.
Chancellor, Alan Leslie .....(1924)
Registrar and Sec., G. J. Murray Atkins, The Close, Lichfield.

LINCOLN. £4,500.

90*th Bishop*, Right Rev. W. Shuckburgh Swayne, D.D. (The Old Palace, Lincoln.) [Signs W. S. Lincoln] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Grantham, Right Rev. John Edward Hine, D.D., *cons.* 1896 (The Subdeanery, Lincoln) 1920

Dean (£2,000).
Very Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D. 1912

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Sub-Dean Jeudwine 1913	J. H. Srawley, D.D. 1923
Archd. Blackie.....1921	Bishop of Grantham 1925

Organist, George J. Bennett, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.

Lincoln, Bishop of Grantham 1925
Stow, Ven. E. M. Blackie .....(£200) 1921

Benefices, 582; Curates, &c., 73
Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1923)
Registrars, A. E. T. Jourdain; W. W. Smith.
Secretary, William Walker Smith Lincoln.

LONDON. £10,000.

108th Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury); Prelate of the Order of the British Empire) *cons.* 1897. (Fulham Palace, S.W. 6.) [Signs A. F. London.] 1901
Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. Herbert Bury, D.D., *cons.* 1908. (8 Greycoat Gardens, Westminster, S.W.) 1911

Bishops Suffragan.

Stepney, Rt. Rev. Henry Mosley, D.D. (26 Clapton Common, E. 5) 1919
Kensington, Rt. Rev. John Primatt Maud, D.D., *b.* 1860 (88 Gloucester Terrace, W. 2)..... 1911
Willesden, Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, D.D., *b.* 1848 (9 Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3) 1911
Fulham (for North and Central Europe), Rt. Rev. Basil Staunton Batty, O.B.E., M.A. 1926

Dean of St. Paul's (£2,000).

Very Rev. Wm. Ralph Inge, C.V.O., D.D., Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C. 1911

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

W. C. E. Newbolt, M.A. 1890 | J. G. Simpson, D.D. 1911
S. A. Alexander, M.A. 1909 | Archd. Holmes, B.D. 1911
Organist, Chas. Macpherson, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

London, Ven. Ernest Edwd. Holmes, B.D. ...1911
Middlesex, Ven. H. E. J. Bevan, M.A. (*Æ*333) 1903
Hampstead, Ven. C. E. Lambert, M.A. 1920
Benefices Clergy, 561; Curates, &c., 1015.
Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C. (1922)
Commissary of the Dean and Chapter, Sir Lewis Coward, K.C., M.A.
Joint Registrars, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 Dean's Court, E.C.
Chapter Clerk and Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

Westminster. £2,000.

Dean, The Very Rev. W. Foxley Norris, D.D. 1925

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

W. H. Carnegie, M.A. 1913 | F. L. Donaldson, M.A. 1924
R. H. Charles, D.D.... 1913 | V. F. Storr, M.A. ... 1921 | C. S. Woodward, M.C., M.A. 1925
Sub-Dean, W. H. Carnegie, M.A. 1918
Archdeacon, Ven. R. H. Charles, D.D. 1918
Receiver-Gen. & Chapter Clerk, E. F. Knapp-Fisher.
Precentor, Rev. Leigh H. Nixon, M.A.
Organist, Sydney H. Nicholson, M.V.O., M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

NORWICH. £4,200.

65th Bishop (*105th of East Anglia*), Rt. Rev. Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O., D.D. (The Palace, Norwich.) [Signs B. Norwic.] 1910

Bishop Suffragan.

Thetford, (vacant) ..... (The Close, Norwich) 1926

Dean (£1,800).

Very Rev. J. Wakefield Willink, D.D. 1919

Canons Residentiary (each £900).

W. Hay M. H. Aitken, M.A. ..... 1900 | A. R. H. Grant, M.V.O., D.D. 1926
J. Allen Bell, M.A. 1918 | (A vacancy) 1926
Organist, F. Bates, Mus. Doc., £10.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Norwich, Ven. G. M. MacDermott, M.A. 1920
Norfolk, Ven. Augustus R. Buckland, M.A. ...1920
Lynn, Ven. H. S. Radcliffe, M.A. 1926

Benefices Clergy, 491; Curates, &c., 172.
Chancellor, F. Keppel North, LL.B.
Registrar & Sec., L. G. Bolingbroke, Norwich.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

OXFORD. £5,000.

36th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Banks Strong, G.B.E., D.D., D.Mus., *cons.* 1920 (Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon.) [Signs Thomas Oxon.] *trans.* 1925

Bishop Suffragan.

Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Philip H. Eliot, D.D. 1921

Dean of Christ Church (£3,000).

Very Rev. Henry Julian White, D.D. 1920

Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,500).

R. L. Ottley, D.D. 1903 | W. Lock, D.D. 1920
E. W. Watson, D.D. 1908 | Bishop Shaw, D.D. ...1920
G. A. Cooke, D.D. 1914 | H. L. Goudge, D.D. ...1923
Organist, Noel Ponsonby, D.Mus., M.A., £400.

Archdeacons.

Bucks, Bishop of Buckingham, D.D....(£300) 1921
Oxford, Rt. Rev. E. D. Shaw, D.D. ...(£200) 1921
Berks, Ven. R. Wickham Legg, M.A. (£200) 1922
Benefices Clergy, 634; Curates, &c., 310.
Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1912).
Sec. & Registrar, James Rose, M.A., Oxford.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Albert Victor Baillie, C.V.O., D.D., F.S.A., 1917.

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

John Neale Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., LL.D. 1885 | Alex. Nairne, D.D. 1921 | Rt. Rev. Samuel Mumford Taylor, D.D. 1921
Chapter Clerk, Lewis Stainton.

PETERBOROUGH. £4,500. (Subject to a pension of £1,250.)

31st Bishop (vacant). (Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs Petriburg.] 1926

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. A. H. Page, M.A. 1908

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Rt. Rev. N. M. Lang 1919 | A. J. Tait, D.D. 1924
R. Blakeney, M.A....1923 | Archd. Greaves 1926
Organist, H. F. Coleman, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons.

Oakham, Ven. Arthur Ivan Greaves, M.A. (£200) 1923
Northampton, Rt. Rev. N. M. Lang, D.D. (£50) 1919

Benefices Clergy, 318; Curates, &c., 32.
Chancellor, A. Trevor Lawrence. M.B.E. (1922).
Registrar, H. Flude, M.A.

*ROCHESTER. £4,000.

101st Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer, D.D., *cons.* 1895. (Bishop's Court, Rochester.) [Signs J. R. Roffen.] 1905

Dean, (£1,200).

Very Rev. John Storrs, D.D. 1913

Canons Residentiary (each £600).

J. R. Denham, B.D. 1910 | Rt. Rev. G. L. King 1923
Archd. D. Tait, M.A. 1915
Organist, A. C. L. Hylton-Stewart, M.A., Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons.

Tonbridge, Ven. (£200)
Rochester, Ven. Donald Tait, M.A. 1915

Benefices Clergy, 200; Curates, &c., 209.
Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C.
Registrar, Francis H. Day, M.A., Rochester.
Secs., Day and Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.

ST. ALBANS. £2,500.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Michael B. Furse, D.D., *cons.* 1909. (Abbeygate House, St. Albans.) [Signs Michael St. Albans] 1919

Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. G. H. Lander, D.D., *cons.* 1907 (Lyonsdown Vicarge, New Barnet) ...1924

Dean.

Very Rev. Edward Lowry Henderson, M.A. (£280) 1925

Organist, W. L. Luttman, Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

St. Albans, Ven. Hon. K. F. Gibbs, M.A.....1909
Bedford, Ven. A. H. Parnell, M.A. 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 302 ; *Curates*, 83.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL.D.(1922).
Registrar, Arthur Day, 2 Millbank House, S.W.1.
Secretaries, Day & Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.1.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £2,500.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Walter G. Whittingham, D.D. (The Bishop's House, Ipswich.) [Signs W. G. St. Edm.: & Ipswich] 1923

Archdeacons.

Sudbury, Ven. W. T. Farmiloe, M.A. 1921
Suffolk, Ven. J. G. R. Darling, M.A. 1920

Organist, C. J. H. Shann.

Beneficed Clergy, 410 ; *Curates*, 57.

Chancellor, F. K. North, LL.B.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

***SALISBURY.** £5,000.

95th Bishop, Right Rev. St. Clair George Alfred Donaldson, D.D., *cons.* 1905. (The Palace, Salisbury.) [Signs St. Clair Sarum] 1921

Suffragan Bishop.

Sherborne, Rt. Rev. Robert Crowther Abbott, M.A., *cons.* 1925.

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. Andrew Ewbank Burn, D.D 1920

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Charles Dundas, M.A. 1913 | Archd. Carpenter 1915
Chas. Myers, M.A.... 1915 | Hy. R. Farrer 1916

Organist, Walter G. Alcock, M.V.O., Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Dorset, Ven. E. J. Bodington, M.A.....1926
Wilts (vacant) 1926
Sarum, Ven. H. W. Carpenter 1914
Sherborne, Bishop Joscelyne.....1919

Beneficed Clergy, 490 ; *Curates*, &c., 227.

Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb, M.A. (1907).
Registrar and Legal Secretary, W. E. Bigg.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

SOUTHWARK. £3,000.

3rd Bishop & Dean, Rt. Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D. (Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E.11.) [Signs Cyril Southwark] 1919

Bishops Suffragan.

Woolwich Rt. Rev. W. W. Hough, D.D. (93 Pepys Road, New Cross Gate, S.E. 14) 1918
Kingston-on-Thames, Rt. Rev. Percy Mark Herbert, D.D. (Kingston House, Macaulay Road, Clapham Common, S.W. 4) 1921

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Joynt, M.A. 1917 | Rev. E. Brook-Jackson, M.A. 1923
Bishop of Woolwich 1918 | Bp. of Kingston ...1924
J. B. Haldane.....1918 | T. W. Pym, M.A., D.S.O. LL.D. .....1919 | 1925
A. W. Maplesden, | 1925

Organist, Edgar T. Cook, Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Southwark, Bishop of Kingston-on-Thames 1922
Lewisham, Bishop of Woolwich 1919
Kingston, Ven. R. C. Joynt, M.A. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 328 ; *Curates*, &c., 335.

Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1923).
Registrar, F. H. Day, Rochester.

SOUTHWELL. £3,180.

3rd Bishop, Right Rev. Bernard Oliver Francis Heywood, M.A. (Bishop's Manor, Southwell.) [Signs Bernard Southwell] 1926

Bishop Suffragan.

Derby, Rt. Rev. Charles Thomas Abraham, D.D. (Bower Hill, Repton) 1909

Archdeacons (each £200).

Derby, Ven. Edward Spence Noakes, D.D. ...1909
Chesterfield, Ven. Edmond Francis Crosse, M.A. 1910
Newark, Ven. E. Hacking, M.A. 1912
Nottingham, Ven. W. J. Conybeare, M.A. ...1916

Organist, H. W. Tupper, Mus. Bac.

Beneficed Clergy, 487 ; *Curates*, &c., 240.

Chancellor, A. Trevor Lawrence, M.B.E. 1922
Registrar, D'Oyley S. Ransom.

TRURO. £3,000.

7th Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Walter H. Frere, D.D. (Lis Escop, Truro.) [Signs Walterus Truron :] 1923

Canons Residentiary.

E. C. Corfe, M.A. (£400.) 1904 | H. W. Sedgwick, M.A. (£300) 1926
S. Cooper, M.A. (£400) 1919 | H. H. Mills, M.A. ...1925

Archdeacons (each £200).

Cornwall, Ven. G. W. Hockley, M.A.....1925
Bodmin, Ven. M. B. Williamson, M.A. 1923

Organist, J. D. Bower, B.A.

Beneficed Clergy, 238 ; *Curates*, 31 ; *other Clergy*, 31.

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Registrar and Sec., H. L. Cowlard, Diocesan Registry, Launceston, Cornwall.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

***WINCHESTER.** £6,500.

89th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frank Theodore Woods, D.D., *cons.* 1916. (Farnham Castle, Surrey.) Prelate of the Order of the Garter. [Signs Theodore Winton] 1923

Bishops Suffragan.

Southampton, Rt. Rev. Cecil H. Boutflower, D.D., *cons.* 1905.....1921
Guildford, Rt. Rev. John Hugh Granville Randolph, D.D. 1909

Dean (nominally £1,970).

Very Rev. Wm. Holden Hutton, D.D., D.C.L....1919
Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. S. Falle, M.A.....1906
Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. D. F. Carey, D.S.O., M.A. 1922

Canons Residentiary (nominally £917).

P. R. P. Braithwaite, M.A. .....1901 | Archd. Blackburne, M.A. 1922
A. G. Robinson, M.A. ...1908 | Bp. of Southampton
Cyril Hepher, M.A. 1916 | 1925

Organist, W. Prendergast, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons (£300 each, except *Surrey*).

Surrey, Ven. Lionel Blackburne, M.A. 1922
Winchester, Ven. Alfred Edward Daldy, M.A. 1920
Isle of Wight, Ven. L. G. Tugwell, LL.D. 1922
Portsmouth, Ven. E. Neville Lovett, C.B.E. 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 584 ; *Curates*, &c., 450.

Chancellor, Aubrey Trevor Lawrence, M.A. (1924)
Hants & I. of W. Registrar, Charles Wooldridge, Winchester.
Surrey Regist. A. W. Moore, Doctors Commons, E.C.
Secretaries, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

WORCESTER. £3,900.

106*th Bishop*, Right Rev. Ernest Harold Pearce, D.D., Litt.D. (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster.) [Signs Ernest Worcester] 1919

Dean.

Very Rev. Wm. Moore Ede, D.D. (£1,600) ...1908

Canons (each £800).

Archd. James .....1916 | H.P. Crosshaw, M.A. 1922
T. A. Lacey, M.A. 1918 | Archdn. Peile, M.A. 1926

Organist, Sir Ivor Atkins. Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Worcester, Ven. J. H. F. Peile, M.A. 1921
Dudley, Ven. S. R. James, M.A. 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 200.

Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence, M.A. (1920).
Registrar, John Stallard (1920).
Legal Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1, The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

Province of York.

***YORK.** £9,000.

89th *Archbishop and Primate of England*, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D. *consecrated* 1901. (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Cosmo Ebor] 1909

Bishops Suffragan.

Hull, Rt. Rev. Francis Gurdon, D.D. (Beverley) 1913
Whitby, Rt. Rev. Harry St. John Stirling Woollcombe, D.D. 1923

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Lionel G. B. J. Ford, D.D. 1925

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

John Watson, M.A. 1896 | C. C. Bell, M.A. 1914
George Austen, M.A. 1908 | Bishop of Hull 1917

Organist, E. C. Bairstow, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).

York, Ven. C. H. H. Cooper, M.A. 1923
East Riding, Ven. J. M. Lambert, LL.D. 1916
Cleveland, Ven. Thos. Enraght Lindsay, M.A. 1907

Beneficed Clergy, 448.

Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Vicar-Gen. of Province, and Chancellor of Diocese, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Registrar and Secretary, A. V. Hudson, York.

BRADFORD. £2,500.

1*st Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D. (Horton Hall, Bradford) [Signs Arthur Bradford] 1920

Archdeacons (each £200).

Craven, Ven. H. L. Cook, M.A. 1913
Bradford, Ven. W. Stanton Jones, B.A. 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 150; *Curates*, 38.

Chancellor, Sir F. Newbolt, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, F. A. T. Mossman, 2 Tyrrel Street, Bradford.

CARLISLE. £4,500.

61*st Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Henry Herbert Williams, D.D. (Rose Castle, Carlisle.) [Signs Herbert Carlioł] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Barrow-in-Furness, Rt. Rev. Herbert Sidney Pelham, M.A. 1926

Dean (about £1,725).

Very Rev. Henry Venn Stuart, D.D. 1924

Canons Residentiary (each about £850).

Archdeacon Campbell, M.A. .....1912 | T. B. A. Saunders, M.A. 1920
H. N. Bate, M.A. ...1920 | O. C. Quick, M.A. 1923

Organist, F. W. Wadely, Mus.B.

Archdeacons.

Carlisle, Ven. Herbert Ernest Campbell 1920
Furness, Ven. G. S. Smith, M.A. .....(£200) 1926
Westmorland, Ven. H. P. M. Lafone, M.A. (£200) 1923

Beneficed Clergy, 283; *Curates, &c.*, 64.

Chancellor, Ven. Archdeacon Campbell, D.D. 1920
Registrar and Sec., A. N. Bowman, Carlisle.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

CHESTER. £4,200.

34*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Henry Luke Paget, D.D., *cons.* 1906. (The Bishop's House, Chester.) [Signs H. L. Chester] 1919

Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. Frank Selwyn Macaulay Bennett, M.A., 9 Abbey Square, Chester 1920

Canons Residentiary (each £600).

A. J. Blencowe, M.A. 1886 | W. O. M. Hughes, M.A. 1922
Arch. Paige Cox, B.D. 1917 | M.R. Newbolt, M.A. 1926

Organist, John Thomas Hughes.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Chester, Ven. W. L. Paige Cox, B.D. 1914
Macclesfield, Ven. J. H. Thorpe, B.D. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 284; *Curates, &c.*, 197.

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Bishop's Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Chester, and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

DURHAM. £7,000.

86*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., *cons.* 1918. (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Herbert Dunelm] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Jarrow, Rt. Rev. Samuel Kirshbaum Knight, D.D. 1924

Dean (£3,000).

Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon, D.D. 1918

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

A. H. Cruickshank, D.Litt. .....1910 | Dawson Walker, D.D. 1919
A. B. G. Lillingston, M.A. .....1914 | Archd. Derry, M.A. 1922 Bishop of Jarrow 1924

Organist, Rev. Arnold D. Culley, Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Auckland, Ven. P. A. Derry, M.A. 1914
Durham, Bishop of Jarrow, D.D. 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 265; *Curates, &c.*, 165.

Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham.
Secretary, John George Wilson, M.A., Durham.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

LIVERPOOL. £4,200.

3*rd Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Albert Augustus David, D.D., *cons.* 1921. (Bishop's Lodge, Liverpool.) [Signs Albert Liverpool] 1923

Bishop Suffragan.

Warrington, Rt. Rev. Edwin Hone Kempson, Winwick Rectory, Warrington 1920

Organist, H. Goss-Custard, Mus.B.

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Howson ...1923 | F. W. Dwelly, M.A. 1924
M. Stevenson, M.A. 1923 | Bp. of Warrington 1925
C. E. Raven, D.D. 1923 | F. W. Head, M.A. 1926

Archdeacons (each £200).

Liverpool, Ven. George Hardwicke Spooner 1916
Warrington, Ven. George John Howson 1916

Beneficed Clergy, 224; *Deaneries*, 12; *Curates, &c.*, 170

Chancellor, His Hon. Judge Dowdall, K.C., B.C.L.
Registrars, J. Gamon & R. Farmer, Church House, Liverpool.
Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Liverpool.

MANCHESTER. £4,200.

5th Bishop, Right Rev. William Temple, D.Litt. (Bishopscourt, Higher Broughton.) [Signs W. Manchester] 1921

Bishops Suffragan.

Burnley, Right Rev. Henry Henn, D.D. (Reedley Lodge, Burnley) ..... (£1,900) 1909
Whalley, Right Rev. A. G. Rawstorne, D.D. (Croston Rectory, Preston) 1909
Hulme, Rt. Rev. John Charles Hill, D.D., (Rectory, Bury) 1923
Middleton, ... 1926

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, D.D. 1924

Canons Residentiary (each £850).

J. J. Scott, M.A. ...1903 | D. S. Johnson, M.A. 1918
P. Green, M.A. .....1911 | Archd. Aspinall...1922

Organist, A. W. Wilson, M.A., Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Manchester, Ven. N. L. Aspinall, M.A. 1916
Lancaster, Ven. F. G. Hornby, M.A. 1909
Rochdale, Ven. T. R. Sale, M.A. 1919
Blackburn, Bishop of Whalley, D.D. 1922
Beneficed Clergy, 564 ; *Curates, &c.*, about 360.
Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar and Diocesan Secretary, E. S. Chesney.
Legal Secretary, Henry Schofield
Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences, 51 South King Street, Manchester.

NEWCASTLE. £3,400.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Louis Wild, D.D. (Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.) [Signs Herbert Newcastle] 1915
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cecil J. Wood, D.D. (*cons.* 1912) (St. George's, Jesmond) 1924

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Blackett Ord 1917 | A. Boot, M.A. 1924
G. E. Newsom, M.A. 1917 | (a vacancy) 1926

Archdeacons.

Lindisfarne, Ven. R. R. Mangin, M.A. (£200) 1924
Northumberland, Ven. C. E. Blackett Ord, M.A. 1917
Organist, William Ellis, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.
Beneficed Clergy, 182 ; *Chaplains*, 9 ; *Curates*, 130.
Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., M.A., K.C.
Registrar and Sec., J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 2 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

RIPON. £3,900.

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Arthur Burroughs, D.D. (The Palace, Ripon.) [Signs E. A. Ripon] 1926

Bishop Suffragan.

Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Lucius F. M. B. Smith, D.D. (Methley Rectory, Leeds) 1905

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. Charles Mansfield Owen, D.D., V.D. 1915

Canons Residentiary (each £300).

G. W. Garrod, B.A. 1907 | J. G. W. Tuckey, C.B.E., J. B. Harford, M.A. 1911 | B.D., K.H.C. 1923
Archd. Watson.....1921

Organist, C. H. Moody, C.B.E., Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Leeds, Bishop of Knaresborough, D.D. 1905
Richmond, Ven. A. Herbert Watson, M.A. ...1921

Beneficed Clergy, 221 ; *Curates*, 60.
Chancellor, P. V. Smith, LL.D. (1911).
Regist. and Secretary, Maj. E. P. Cross, Harrogate.

SHEFFIELD. £2,500.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D., *cons.* 1909. (Bishopsholme, Sheffield.) [Signs Leonard H. Sheffield] 1914
Organist, T. W. Hanforth, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Sheffield. Ven. J. R. Darbyshire, M.A. 1922
Doncaster, Ven. F. G. Sandford, M.A. 1913

Beneficed Clergy, 175 ; *Curates*, 60.
Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence, M.A.
Registrar and Legal Sec., H. B. Sandford, 30 Bank Street, Sheffield.

SODOR AND MAN. £2,000.

72nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Leonard Thornton-Duesbery, D.D. (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.) [Signs Charles Sodor and Man] 1925
Archdeacon, Ven. John Kewley, M.A. (£546) 1912

Beneficed Clergy, 28 ; *Curates, &c.*, 24.
Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, C. T. W. Hughes-Games, M.A.

WAKEFIELD. £3,000.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D., *cons.* 1890. (Manor House, Heath, Wakefield.) [Signs G. R. Wakefield] 1897

Archdeacons (each £200).

Huddersfield, Ven. R. C. M. Harvey, M.A. ...1914
Halifax, Ven. R. Phipps, M.A. 1923

Organist, J. N. Hardy, Mus.B.

Beneficed Clergy, 215 ; *Curates, &c.*, 91.
Chancellor, Ernest B. Charles, K.C.
Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Wakefield.

THE CHURCH OF WALES.

(*Disestablished* March 31, 1920.)

ST. ASAPH. £4,200.

1st Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province of Wales, Most Rev. Alfred George Edwards, D.D., *cons.* 1889. (Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs A. G. Cantbr.] ..... *elect. Archbp.* 1920
Dean, Very Rev. Ll. Wynne-Jones, M.A. (£700) 1910
Organist, H. C. L. Stocks, Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Wrexham, Ven. L. H. O. Pryce., M.A. 1925
St. Asaph, Ven. Thomas Lloyd, B.A. 1910
Montgomery, Ven. E. H. Griffith, B.A. 1925

Beneficed Clergy, 197 ; *Curates, &c.*, 70.
Chancellor, A. Harold Edwards, M.A.
Registrars, Henry Asaph Cleaver and Harry Mason Cleaver, St. Asaph.
Secretary, H. A. Cleaver.

BANGOR. £2,000.

73rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Daniel Davies, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Bangor.) [Signs Daniel Bangor] 1925
Dean, Very Rev. Griffith Roberts, M.A. (£700) 1903

Archdeacons (Canonries attached).

Bangor, Ven. A. O. Evans, B.A. 1921
Merioneth, Ven. John Lloyd Jones, M.A. 1906

Beneficed Clergy, 147 ; *Curates, &c.*, 70.
Chancellor, Claud Douglas-Pennant, M.A. ...1909
Registrar, A. Ivor Pryce, M.A.

LLANDAFF. £4,200.

95th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Joshua Pritchard Hughes, D.D. (The Palace, Llandaff.) [Signs J. P. Llan daff] 1905
Dean, Very Rev. F. W. Worsley, D.D. (£700) 1926
Organist, George G. Beale, Mus.B., £250.

Archdeacon.
Llandaff, Ven. David Davies, M.A. 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 159; *Curates, &c.*, 140.
Clergy without Parochial charge, 25.

Chancellor, Wilfrid Lewis, M.A., Cardiff 1909
Registrar, Secretary and Apparitor-General, A. G. Howell, 37 Charles Street, Cardiff.
Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff.

MONMOUTH. £2,000.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Alfred Howell Green, D.D. (Desmond, Stow Park, Newport, Mon.) [Signs C. Monemuten] 1921
Archdeacon, Ven. D. Egryn Roberts, M.A. ... 1926

Beneficed Clergy, 138; *Curates, &c.*, 43.
Chancellor, W. H. P. Lewis, M.A. 1921
Secretary and Registrar, T. B. R. Wilson, 63 High Street, Newport 1921

ST. DAVID'S. £4,500.

120th Bishop (vacant).
Dean, Very Rev. W. Williams, B.D.... (£700) 1919
Organist, Joseph Soar, Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons.
Carmarthen, Ven. R. Williams, M.A. (£200) 1914
Cardigan, Ven. D. Williams, M.A. ... (£200) 1903
St. David's, Ven. D. L. Prosser, M.A.... (£279) 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 241; *Curates, &c.*, 73.
Chancellor, Sir E. Marlay Samson, K.B.E., M.A., K.C. (1909).
Registrar, Griffith E. Owen, Carmarthen.

SWANSEA AND BRECON. £2,000.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Latham Bevan, D.D., *cons.* 1915 1923
Organist, J. H. Carden.

Archdeacons (each £200).
Brecon, Ven. H. J. Church Jones 1923
Gower, Ven. H. S. Williams 1923

Beneficed Clergy, 134; *Curates, &c.*, 60.
Chancellor, Sir E. Marlay Samson, K.B.E., M.A., K.C. 1923
Registrar, Molyneux F. Thomas, Brecon.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.
E. A. Anderson, *b.* 1859	*Riverina*	1895	1925
W. Andrews, *b.* 1854	*Hokhaido*	1909	1918
Arthur H. Baynes, *b.* 1854	*Natal*	1893	1900
F. H. Beaven, *b.* 1855	*S. Rhodesia*	1911	1925
E. J. Bidwell, *b.* 1866	*Kingston, Ont.*	1913	1925
H. Bury, *b.*	*N. and Central Europe*	1908	1925
George F. Browne, *b.* 1833	*Bristol*	1895	1914
A. Chandler, *b.* 1860	*Bloemfontein*	1902	1921
Eyre Chatterton, *b.* 1863	*Nagpur*	1903	1926
F. J. Chavasse, *b.* 1846	*Liverpool*	1900	1923
Alfred Clifford, *b.* 1849	*Lucknow*	1893	1910
E. A. Copleston, *b.* 1854	*Colombo*	1903	1924
Chas. E. Cornish, *b.* 1842	*Grahamstown*	1899	1915
Geo. H. Frodsham, *b.* 1863	*N. Queensland*	1902	1921
Philip K. Fyson, *b.* 1846	*Hokkaido*	1896	1908
Wm. Thos. Gaul, *b.* 1844	*Mashonaland*	1895	1907
F. Goldsmith, *b.* 1853	*Bunbury*	1904	1917
Hon. Edw. Carr Glyn, *b.* 1843	*Peterboro'*	1897	1916
Charles Gore, *b.* 1853	*Oxford*	1902	1919
A. V. Green, *b.* 1857	*Ballarat*	1894	1915
Nathl. T. Hamlyn, *b.* 1864	*Accra*	1904	1910
Edward N. Hodges, *b.* 1849	*Travancore*	1890	1905
C. Hook, *b.* 1844	*Kingston-on-Thames*	1905	1914
W. B. Hornby, *b.* 1851	*Nassau*	1892	1919
G. D. Iliff, *b.* 1867	*Shantung*	1903	1921
H. G. Jones, *b.* 1870	*Kampala*	1920	1923
Albert E. Joscelyne, *b.* 1866	*Jamaica*	1905	1912
Churchill Julius, *b.* 1847	*Christchurch, N.Z.*	1890	1925
George L. King, *b.* 1860	*Madagascar*	1899	1919
Arthur M. Knight, *b.* 1864	*Rangoon*	1903	1909
E. A. Knox, *b.* 1847	*Manchester*	1903	1920
G. H. Lander, *b.* 1861	*Hong Kong*	1907	1920
J. Lofthouse, *b.* 1855	*Keewatin*	1902	1921
J. D. Langley, *b.* 1836	*Bendigo*	1907	1919
H. H. Montgomery, *b.* 1847	*Tasmania*	1889	1901
William R. Mounsey, *b.* 1868	*Labuan*	1909	1916
Charles O. Mules, *b.* 1837	*Nelson, N.Z.*	1892	1912
J. A. Newnham, *b.* 1852	*Saskatchewan*	1893	1921
E. A. Parry, *b.* 1860	*Guiana*	1900	1921
W. C. Pinkham, *b.* 1884	*Calgary*	1887	1926
E. N. Powell, *b.* 1860	*Mashonaland*	1908	1910
H. M. E. Price, *b.* 1863	*Fuh-Kien*	1906	1918
C. J. Ridgeway, *b.* 1841	*Chichester*	1908	1919
Archibald Robertson, *b.* 1853	*Exeter*	1903	1916
C. Perry Scott, *b.* 1847	*N. China*	1880	1913
John Taylor Smith, *b.* 1860	*Sierra Leone*	1897	1901
Wm. Eden Smyth, *b.* 1858	*Lebombo*	1893	1912
H. K. Southwell, C.M.G., D.D., *b.* 1860	*Lewes*	1920	1926
Edward S. Talbot, D.D., *b.* 1844	*Winchester*	1895	1923
H. Tugwell, *b.* 1854	*Equatorial Africa*	1894	1921
T. C. Twitchell, *b.* 1866	*Polynesia*	1908	1921
H. R. Wakefield, C.B.E., *b.* 1854	*Birmingham*	1911	1924
Fredk. Wallis, *b.* 1853	*Wellington*	1895	1911
H. P. Walsh, *b.* 1870	*Assam*	1905	1924
Jas. Edwd. C. Welldon, *b.* 1854	*Calcutta*	1898	1901
G. White, *b.* 1859	*Willochra*	1900	1925
Henry Whitehead, *b.* 1853	*Madras*	1899	1922
Cecil J. Wood, *b.* 1873	*Melanesia*	1912	1919

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND CHURCH OF WALES.

Suffragan Bishops will be found under their respective dioceses :—

Barking (*Chelmsford*); *Barrow in Furness* (*Carlisle*); *Buckingham* (*Oxford*); *Burnley* (*Manchester*); *Colchester* (*Chelmsford*); *Crediton* (*Exeter*); *Derby* (*Southwell*); *Dover* (*Canterbury*); *Fulham* (*London*); *Grantham* (*Lincoln*); *Guildford* (*Winchester*); *Hull* (*York*); *Hulme* (*Manchester*); *Jarrow* (*Durham*); *Kensington* (*London*); *Kingston* (*Southwark*); *Knaresborough* (*Ripon*); *Lewes* (*Chichester*); *Middleton* (*Manchester*); *Plymouth* (*Exeter*); *Sherborne* (*Salisbury*); *Southampton* (*Winchester*); *Stafford* (*Lichfield*); *Stepney* (*London*); *Taunton* (*B. & Wells*); *Thetford* (*Norwich*); *Warrington* (*Liverpool*); *Whalley* (*Manchester*); *Whitby* (*York*); *Willesden* (*London*); *Woolwich* (*Southwark*).

CANADA.

Province of Canada.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
Nova Scotia, C. L. Worrell, *b.* 1853 (*cons.* 1904)	1915	140
Bishop Coadjutor, J. Hackenley, *b.* 1877	1925	

Bishops.

Montreal, John Cragg Farthing, *b.* 1862	1909	140
Fredericton, J. A. Richardson, *b.* 1868	1907	79
Quebec, Lennox Waldron Williams, *b.* 1859	1915	84

Province of Ontario.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Huron, D. Williams, *b.* 1850 (*cons.* 1905)	1926	65

Bishops.

Algoma, R. R. Smith, *b.* 1873	1926	55
Niagara, Derwyn T. Owen, *b.* 1876	1925	86
Ontario, C. A. Seager, *b.* 1873	1926	78
Ottawa, J. C. Roper, *b.* 1859 (*cons.* 1912)	1915	74
Toronto, J. F. Sweeny, *b.* 1857	1909	237

Province of Ruperts Land.

Archbishop and Primate of Canada.

Rupert's Land, S. P. Matheson, *b.* 1852 (*cons.* 1903); *Archbishop*, 1905; *Primate*, 1909	1905	111

Bishops.

Athabasca, E. F. Robins, *b.* 1870	1912	9
Brandon, W. W. H. Thomas, *b.* 1875	1924	34
Calgary, L. R. Sherman, *b.* 1889	1926	85
Edmonton, H. A. Gray, *b.* 1872	1914	31
Keewatin, A. D. Dewdney, *b.* 1863	1921	17
Mackenzie River	1926	7
Moosonee, J. G. Anderson, *b.* 1866	1909	14
Qu'Appelle, M. T. McA. Harding, *b.* 1865	1909	120
Saskatchewan, G. E. Lloyd, *b.* 1861	1922	74
Yukon, Isaac O. Stringer, *b.* 1866	1905	8

Province of British Columbia

Archbishop.

New Westminster, A. U. de Pencier, *b.* 1867 (*cons.* 1910; *Archbishop and Metropolitan*, 1925)	1925	63

Bishops.

Caledonia (not yet appointed)		16
Cariboo, W. R. Adams, *b.* 1880	1925	12
Columbia, C. De Veber Schofield, *b.* 1872	1916	44
Kootenay, A. J. Doull, *b.* 1870	1915	41

PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.

Metropolitan Bishop.

Calcutta, Foss Westcott, *b.* 1863 (*cons.* 1905)	1919	120

Bishops.

Assam, George Clay Hubback, *b.*	1924	15
Bombay, Edwin Jas. Palmer, *b.* 1869	1908	94
Chota Nagpur, K. W. S. Kennedy	1926	50
Colombo, Mark Carpenter-Garnier, *b.* 1881	1924	93
Dornakal, V. S. Azariah, *b.* 1874	1913	94
Lahore, Henry B. Durrant, *b.* 1871	1913	110
Lucknow, G. H. Westcott, *b.* 1863	1910	96
Madras, E. H. M. Waller, *b.* 1870 (*c.* 1915)	1922	162
Nagpur, A. Wood, O.B.E., *b.* 1869 (*c.* 1920)	1926	40
Rangoon, R. S. Fyffe, *b.* 1869	1910	49
Tinnevelly and Madura, N. H. Tubbs, *b.* 1879	1923	86
Travancore and Cochin, E. A. L. Moore	1924	50

AUSTRALIA.

Province of New South Wales.

Archbishop and Metropolitan of New South Wales and Primate of Australia.

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
Sydney, John Charles Wright, *b.* 1861 (*c.* 1909; *Archbp.* 1909; *Primate* 1910)	1909	291

Bishops.

Armidale, W. F. Wentworth-Shields, *b.* 1867	1916	39
Bathurst, George Merrick Long, C.B.E., *b.* 1876	1911	50
Goulburn, Lewis B. Radford, *b.* 1867	1915	57
Grafton, John Wm. Ashton, *b.* 1864	1921	41
Newcastle, Reginald Stephen, *b.* 1860 (*c.* 1913)	1919	80
Riverina, Reginald C. Halse	1925	22

Province of Victoria.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Melbourne, H. C. Lees, *b.* 1870	1921	221

Bishops.

Ballarat, M. H. Maxwell-Gumbleton, *b.* 1872	1916	85
Bendigo, Donald Baker, *b.* 1882	1921	30
Gippsland, G. H. Cranswick, *b.* 1881	1917	34
Wangaratta, Thomas H. Armstrong, *b.* 1857	1902	36

Province of Queensland.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Brisbane, Gerald Sharp, *b.* 1865 (*c.* 1910; *Archbp. and Metropolitan*, 1921) / *Bishop Coadjutor*, H. F. Le Fanu, *b.* 1870	1921 / 1915	115

Bishops.

Carpentaria, Stephen H. Davies, *b.* 1884	1922	14
New Guinea, Henry Newton, *b.* 1867 (*c.* 1915)	1922	16
N. Queensland, John O. Feetham, *b.* 1876	1913	20
Rockhampton, Philip C. T. Crick, *b.* 1881	1921	20

Province of Western Australia.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Perth, Charles Owen L. Riley, O.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1854 (*c.* 1894; *Archbp. and Metropolitan* 1914)	1914	62

Bishops.

Bunbury, Cecil Wilson, *b.* 1859	(1894) 1917	22
Kalgoorlie, William E. Elsey, *b.* 1879	1919	9
N.W. Australia, G. Trower, *b.* 1860 (*c.* 1901)	1909	3

Independent Dioceses.

Adelaide, Arthur N. Thomas, *b.* 1869	1906	99
Fiji, L. S. Kempthorne, *b.* 1886	1923	6
Tasmania, Robert Snowdon Hay, *b.* 1864	1919	91
Willochra, Richard Thomas, *b.*	1926	15

PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Auckland, A. W. Averill, *b.* 1865 (*cons.* 1910; *Archbp. and Metropolitan* 1925)	1925	120

Bishops.

Aotea Roa (not yet appointed)		
Christchurch, Campbell West Watson, *b.* 1877 (*cons.* 1919)	1925	83
Dunedin, Isaac Richards, *b.* 1859	1920	46
Melanesia, J. Manwaring Steward, *b.* 1874	1919	35
Asst. Bp., F. M. Molyneux, *b.*	1924	
Nelson, William Charles Sadlier, *b.* 1868	1912	28

Sees.	Apptd.	Clxy
Waiapu, W. W. Sedgwick, *b.* 1859	1914	72
Waikato, C. A. Cherrington,	1926	
Wellington, Thomas H. Sprott, O.B.E., *b.* 1856	1911	73

PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Bloemfontein, Walter Julius Carey, *b.* 1875	1921	57
Asst., F. R. T. Balfour, *b.* 1846	1911	
Archbishop and Metropolitan.		
Cape Town, W. M. Carter, *b.* 1850 (*cons.* 1891; *Metropolitan* 1911)	1909	99
Bishop Coadjutor, J. O. Nash	1909	
Bishops.		
Damaraland, N. W. Fogarty, *b.* 1870	1924	4
George, H. B. Sidwell, *b.* 1863	1911	26
Grahamstown, F. R. Phelps, *b.* 1861	1915	96
Johannesburg, A. B. L. Karney, *b.* 1874	1922	—
Kimberley & Kuruman, W. Gore-Browne, *b.* 1859	1912	27
Lebombo, Leonard L. Fisher, *b.* 1882	1921	13
S. Rhodesia, E. F. Paget, M.C., *b.*	1925	29
Natal, Fredk. Saml. Bains, *b.* 1858	1901	61
Pretoria, Neville S. Talbot, M.C., *b.* 1879	1920	104
St. Helena, W. A. Holbech, *b.* 1850	1905	4
St. John's, Kaffraria, E. H. Etheridge, *b.* 1872	1923	60
Zululand, Wilmot L. Vyvyan, *b.* 1861	1903	33

PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.

Archbishop of West Indies.

Antigua, Edward Hutson, C.M.G., *b.* (*cons.* 1911; *Archbishop*, 1921)	1921	34
Bishops.		
Barbados, A. P. Berkeley, *b.* 1868	1917	73
Guiana, Oswald H. Parry, *b.* 1869	1921	38
Honduras, Edward A. Dunn, *b.* 1869	1917	—
Assist. Bishop, V. Jackson	1921	
Jamaica, G. F. C. De Carteret, *b.* 1866	1916	90
Assist. Bishop, D. W. Bentley	1919	
Nassau, Roscow G. Shedden, *b.* 1889	1919	23
Trinidad, A. H. Anstey, *b.* 1870	1918	—

PROVINCE OF CHINA.

Chek Kiang, Herbert J. Molony, *b.* 1865	1908	
Assist. Bishop, Tsae-Seng Sing	1918	42
Fuh-Kien, John Hind, *b.* 1876	1918	41
Honan, W. C. White, *b.* 1873	1909	8
Kwangsi and Hunan, J. Holden, *b.* 1881	1923	—
North China, F. L. Norris, *b.* 1864	1914	27
Shantung, Thomas Arnold Scott, *b.* 1880	1921	15
Victoria, Hong Kong, C. R. Duppuy, *b.* 1881	1920	30
West China, H. W. K. Mowll, *b.* 1890	1922	30

PROVINCE OF JAPAN.

Kiushiu (*S. Japan*), A. Lea, *b.* 1868	1909	6
Kobé, J. B. Simpson	1925	—
Nagoya, Heber J. Hamilton, *b.* 1864	1912	31
Osaka, D. Naida	1924	31
South Tokyo, Samuel Heaslett, *b.* 1875	1922	27
Tokyo, J. S. Motoda	1924	—

UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Accra, John O. Aglionby, M.C.	1924	7
Argentina and E. S. America, E. F. Every, *b.* 1862 (*cons.* 1902)	1910	29
Bermuda, Arthur Heber Browne	1925	—
Egypt and the Sudan, Llyn. H. Gwynne, *b.* 1863	1908	—
Falklands, N. S. de Jersey, *b.* 1868	1919	—
Gibraltar, John Harold Greig, *b.* 1865	1921	61
Jerusalem, Rennie MacInnes, *b.* 1870	1914	26
Korea, Mark Napier Trollope, *b.* 1862	1911	15
Assist. Bishop, J. I. Embling, *b.*	1926	
Labuan and Sarawak, E. D. L. Danson, *b.* 1879	1917	12
Lagos, F. M. Jones, *b.* 1886	1919	—
Assist. Bishop, A. W. Smith, *b.* 1875	1925	
Madagascar, R. S. M. O'Ferrall, *b.*	1926	45
Mauritius, C. H. Golding-Bird, *b.* 1874	1919	—
Mombasa, R. S. Heywood, *b.* 1867	1918	25
Newfoundland, Wm. Charles White, *b.* 1864	1917	79
Niger, R. Lasbrey, *b.* 1880	1921	84
Niger Delta (*Suff.*) A. W. Howells	1919	
Northern Rhodesia, A. J. W. May, *b.* 1869	1914	5
Nyasaland, Thos. C. Fisher, *b.* 1872	1910	18
Persia, J. H. Linton, *b.* 1879	1919	12
Rufiji River, W. V. Lucas, *b.*	1926	—
Sierra Leone, G. W. Wright, *b.*	1923	50
Singapore, C. J. Ferguson-Davie, *b.* 1872	1909	22
Uganda, John J. Willis, O.B.E., *b.* 1872	1912	68
Upper Nile, A. L. Kitching, *b.*	1926	—
Zanzibar, T. H. Birley, *b.* 1864	1925	56

MISSIONARY STATISTICS.

The *World Missionary Atlas* (March 1925) gave the following statistics with regard to the numbers at work in various mission fields :—

From	Men. Clerical.	Men. Lay.	Men. Total.	Unmarried Women.	Total
Great Britain	2,058	947	3,005	2,593	5,598
U.S. and Canada	3,723	1,963	5,676	4,793	10,469
Other Countries	1,515	407	1,922	1,116	3,038
Total	7,286	3,317	10,603	8,502	19,105

The income of the Societies concerned was stated at £15,000,000 for the year 1925, to which total Great Britain contributed approximately £3,000,000 and the U.S. approximately £9,750,000, and the total number of the Christian community was returned at approximately 8,500,000. These figures are exclusive of the work of the *Roman Catholic Missions*, which had 8,617 European priests and 4,095 native priests in various mission fields in 1923, in addition to 4,018 lay helpers and 24,102 sisters. The number of Roman Catholics in the various fields was stated at, approximately, 13,000,000.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED 1869).

Sees.	Archbishops.	Apptd.	Ch. Pop. (1901.)	Incumbents.	Curates.	Income of See.
Armagh...	Most Rev. Charles F. D'Arcy, D.D., *b.* 1859 (*cons.* 1903)	1920 ...	55,359 ...	64 ...	24 ...	£2,500
Dublin ...	Most Rev. John A. Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., *b.* 1872 (*cons.* 1915)	1920 ...	98,796 ...	124 ...	48 ...	2,500
	Bishops.					
Meath.....	Most Rev. Thomas Gibson George Collins, D.D., *b.* 1875	1926 ...	20,205 ...	56 ...	4 ...	1,500
Cashel.....	Rt. Rev. Robert Miller, D.D., *b.* 1871	1919 ...	9,691 ...	43 ...	4 ...	1,479
Clogher ...	Rt. Rev. James Macnamaway, D.D., *b.* 1860	1923 ...	37,183 ...	70 ...	10 ...	1,441
Cork	Rt. Rev. Charles Benjamin Dowse, D.D., *b.* 1862	1912 ...	31,935 ...	92 ...	12 ...	1,703
Derry.....	Rt. Rev. Joseph Irvine Peacocke, D.D., *b.* 1872	1916 ...	50,741 ...	91 ...	17 ...	2,140
Down	Rt. Rev. Charles T. P. Grierson, D.D., *b.* 1856	1919 ...	226,810 ...	177 ...	69 ...	1,750
Killaloe ...	Rt. Rev. Henry Edmund Patton, D.D., *b.* 1867	1924 ...	9,222 ...	38 ...	6 ...	1,500
Kilmore ...	Rt. Rev. William Richard Moore, D.D., *b.* 1858	1915 ...	31,210 ...	92 ...	28 ...	1,542
Limerick .	Rt. Rev. Harry Vere White, D.D., *b.* 1854	1921 ...	9,085 ...	36 ...	6 ...	1,408
Ossory ...	Rt. Rev. J. Godfrey FitzM. Day, D.D., *b.* 1875	1920 ...	22,446 ...	79 ...	20 ...	1,535
Tuam ...	Rt. Rev. John Orr, D.D., *b.* 1874	1923 ...	9,723 ...	47 ...	1 ...	1,493

St. Patrick's National Cathedral, Dublin.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D., Litt.D.

GENERAL SYNOD,

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Ven. C. K. Irwin, B.D ; Very Rev. H. B. Kennedy, B.D. ; J. A. Maconchy and Major E. H. C. Wellesley.

Secretary to the Representative Church Body (incorporated 1870), A. F. Maude, 52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin ; *Asst. Sec.* Canon R. A. Kernan, B.D.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, the Sovereign, as one of its members, being supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy (which were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the General Synod, which meets annually.

Subject to the General Synod are 23 *Diocesan Synods*, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the *Diocesan Synod*. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a *Board of Nomination*, consisting of 7 persons, viz. :—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the Representative Body, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Synods, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital on Dec. 31, 1925, was only £54,517, charged with annuities to 17 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amounted in all to £10,224,372, made up of *Commutation* £54,517 *Private Endowments* £342,470, *Parochial Sustentation* £6,878,589, *Episcopal Sustentation* £571,989, *General Synod Funds* £647,609, and *Miscellaneous purposes* £1,729,198.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £9,739,329. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation and other Funds is approximately £345,371. The total amount of *assessment* for stipend paid by parishes, 1925, was £112,458, and the total amount paid for *stipends* under Diocesan Schemes was £335,349.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland, by the Census of 1911, was 575,489, or 13·1 per cent. of the entire population.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

Sees.	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	Cons.	Clgy.	Stipd.	Sees.	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	Cons.	Clgy.	Stipd.
Aberdeen...	Frederic Ll. Deane, D.D.	1917	... 47	£*983	*Edinburgh*	G. H. S. Walpole, D.D.	1910	... 72	£*1,282
Argyll ...	Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D.	1907	... 18	... 734	*Glasgow* ...	E. T. S. Reid, D.D.	1921	.. 84	... *893
Brechin ...	Most Rev. W. J. F. Robberds, D.D. (*Primus* 1908)	1904	... 31	*1,298	*Moray*.....	A. J. Maclean, D.D.	1904	... 22	... *860
					St. Andrews, C. E.	Plumb, D.D.	1908	... 41	*1,299

* With residence.

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.

Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 423. Parsonages, 209. Clergy, 315. Communicants, 60,286.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND by law established is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries, and also from the Universities and lay representatives from the Royal Burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom His Majesty the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 Synods and 84 Presbyteries, and there are about 1,800 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work. The Church membership exceeds the aggregate of all the other Presbyterian bodies, and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland; the number of communicants on the roll (Dec. 31, 1925) was 762,774. The sum of £771,362 was raised in 1925 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 80 years considerably over 500 chapels, at a cost for stipends and supplementary endowments of over £2,450,000, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The parish churches number 1,470. There are in addition 245 churches and mission stations, in all of which worship is regularly conducted.

Until 1560 the Church of Scotland was Roman Catholic, but in that year the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope, proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and other divines. In it all essential articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. Presbytery was settled in 1590. The restoration of the rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1610, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI. alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I. to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the *National Covenant* and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c. ii.) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form of government, and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his *accession* is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement. In 1921 Parliament passed the *Church of Scotland Act*, 1921, to declare the lawfulness of certain articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. The articles have been framed with a view to facilitating union among Presbyterian Churches in Scotland. A committee, appointed by the Secretary for Scotland (under the Presidency of Viscount Haldane), enquired into the question of endowments, following upon which the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments Bill) was introduced and was passed into law (15 and 16 Geo. V. c. 133) in 1925. The primary purpose of this legislative measure was to transfer to and vest in the Church of Scotland General Trustees, incorporated under the Church of Scotland (General Trustees) Order Confirmation Act 1921, the whole properties and endowments belonging to the Church for behoof the latter.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER, The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, C.M.G., Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh.

MODERATOR (1926), Right Rev. J. D. MacCallum, D.D.

Principal Clerk, Very Rev. J. A. McClymont, C.B.E., D.D.

Interim Depute Clerk, J. A. S. Millar, M.V.O., W.S.

Procurator, William Chree, K.C., LL.D.

Agent and Chairman of General Trustees, J. A. S. Millar, M.V.O., W.S., 20 Castle St., Edinburgh.

Parliamentary Solicitor, A. H. Spens, London.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

(1) *The United Free Church of Scotland*, by rearrangement of the Synods and Presbyteries, has 12 Synods and 63 Presbyteries, and 2 Continental Presbyteries. The Supreme Court is the General Assembly, which meets the third week of May every year at the same time as that of the Established Church and of the remanent Free Church of Scotland. In the year ending Dec. 31, 1925, there were 1,455 congregations and 44 preaching stations. The total membership was 536,407, and there were 2,028 Sunday Schools, with 190,230 scholars and 24,853 teachers. In 15 Foreign Mission Fields there are 433 European Mission Agents (and in addition 186 missionaries' wives, many of whom are doing mission work in the various fields) and 5,985 native pastors, evangelists, and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission. The amount raised on the field in 1924 was £258,793. The income of the Church at the close of last financial year 1925 amounted to £1,560,924.—*Moderator* (1926-7), Rev. G. H. Morrison, D.D.—*Offices*, 121 George Street, Edinburgh; and 232 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland*.—The largest of the Presbyterian churches in Ireland consists of 35 presbyteries, 610 ministers, 559 congregations, with 109,224 communicants, 93,482 families, 7,858 Sabbath-school teachers, and 103,649 scholars. During the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1925, this branch contributed by congregational effort £368,535 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the period for all purposes was £468,074.—*Moderator*, Rt. Rev. R. K. Hanna, M.A. *General Secretary*, Rev. W. J. Lowe, D.D., Church House, Belfast. *Junior General Secretary*, Rev. W. A. Watson, M.A., B.D.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 14 presbyteries, 351 congregations, 6 preaching stations, and 85,109 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 84 missionaries abroad, including 41 women. In 1925 the amount raised for all purposes was £342,140.—*Moderator* (1926-7), Rev. David Fyffe. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. W. Lewis Robertson, M.A. *Fin. Sec.*, Percy Graham. *Church Offices*: 15 Russell Square, W.C. 1. *Publications Office*: 21 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.

THE METHODIST CHURCHES.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are—

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

1. *Wesleyan Methodists*, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. The first *Conference*, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744. Since then the growth of Methodism has been great, its present adherents being given as 32,000,000. The latest statistics are: Ministers, 57,647; local preachers, 95,695; members and probationers, 10,690,701; Sunday schools, 94,571; officers and teachers, 982,684; scholars, 10,386,134; churches and other preaching places, 101,164. The conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 300 ministers and 300 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year. The Wesleyans are governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods, which are semi-annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference, and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism.—*Pres.*, Rev. W. Russell Maltby, D.D.; *Sec.*, Rev. Thomas Kirkup.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

2. *The Primitive Methodists*, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called "camp meetings," the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice. Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision, and were in consequence expelled. They and their sympathisers banded together in a new body, with enlarged powers for the laity. Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous and the most democratic of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement.—*President*, Rev. A. L. Humphries, M.A.

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.

3. *The United Methodist Church* was formed by the Union in 1907 of three denominations of Methodists which hitherto had been separate from and independent of each other. These were:—

The Methodist New Connexion, which owed its origin in 1797 to the Rev. Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies, and not the Conference, should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism; and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members, all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference, and at once founded a new community.

The Bible Christians, founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They existed mainly in the West of England.

The United Methodist Free Churches, which was itself an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodists, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the need for a trained ministry; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation. A strong opposition to the leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous and bitter pamphlets, which were widely circulated. On suspicion of being the authors and circulators of these pamphlets three ministers were expelled. They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new denomination.

An Act of Parliament was secured in 1907 to authorise the union of these three denominations into one, to be called the United Methodist Church, and to provide for the government of the Church by a Conference consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by districts. The act of union took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held. About 700 delegates were present. A deed was adopted and signed, declaring the terms of union, defining the constitution and doctrinal tenets, and containing provisions for government and discipline.—*President*, Rev. Henry James; *Secretary*, Mr. Harry Harris.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.

4. *Independent Methodists.*—This body is Congregational in its organisation, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION.

5. This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original reformers who seceded from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland counties.—*President*, Mr. W. H. Vaughan.

RE-UNION.

A scheme for the re-union of the Wesleyan Methodists, the Primitive Methodists and the United Methodist Churches has been approved by all three Conferences. The Wesleyan Methodists have referred it to the Provincial Synods for further consideration and approval. If the scheme be adopted, as seems probable, an Enabling Bill in Parliament will be necessary.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom; of Chapel and Scholars, Great Britain only.	Ministers	Lay Preachrs.	Members	On Probation.	Chapels.	Sunday Scholars.
Wesleyan Methodists	2,682	19,453	522,342	24,290	8,591	830,318
Primitive Methodists	1,089	13,636	219,335	....	4,367	389,923
United Methodist Church	714	4,708	142,151	6,440	2,221	246,832
Independent Methodists	382	....	10,531	370	165	24,611
Wesleyan Reform Union	26	484	8,499	204	286	22,633

The CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is in federation with the Presbyterian Church of England, the United Free Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. It is also a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It has foreign missions in Assam, India, and in Brittany. Churches in Assam, 1,381; communicants, 76,765; adherents (including communicants), 81,480.

In 1925 the body numbered—churches, 1,487; chapels and other buildings for Sunday-school branches, 1,771; ministers and preachers, 1,156; elders, 7,259; communicants, 189,323; on probation, 1,630; Sunday-school teachers and officers, 24,064; teachers and scholars, 183,846; adherents (including communicants), 315,296.

Contributions in aid of the Ministry in 1925, £208,048. For various religious purposes (including the ministry), £499,608.

One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; the vernacular is the language used generally in these schools. The English branch of the Church has 375 chapels and preaching stations, with 35,669 communicants and 88,426 adherents (including communicants). All the rest are Welsh.

Moderator (South Wales) Synod, Rev. Philip Jones, Pontypridd; *(North Wales)* Mr. O. Robyns Owen, Pwllheli.

Moderator of General Assembly, Rev. R. J. Rees, M.A., Cardiff.

Statistical Secretaries, Rev. Richard Thomas, B.A., Bontnewydd, and Mr. J. J. Jeremy, Carmarthen.

THE INDEPENDENTS AND THE BAPTISTS.

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine districts were formed, each under a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in England and Wales, with 4,701 churches and preaching stations containing 1,727,442 sittings; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 3,062. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales*, 1926–27, Rev. F.W. Newland, M.A.; 1927-28, J. C. Meggitt, J.P. *Secretary*, Rev. Sidney M. Berry, D.D. *Office and Publication Department*, 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 37 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Secretary*, E. Dolby Shelton. *Offices*, 41, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.

The BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Congregationalists; they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in one point of practice—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1924, 4,183 chapels and 2,051 pastors. The members numbered 414,210, Sunday-school teachers 60,612, and Sunday scholars 525,847. In the United States the "members" alone number 8,025,348. *President of the Baptist Union*, 1925–26, Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke, M.A., D.D. *Secretary*, Rev. M. E. Aubrey. *Office*, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1.

The *Strict and Particular Baptists* have about 600 places of worship in England and Wales, and over 20,000 members, with two Foreign mission fields.

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The chief of the Minor Religious Denominations are the **Unitarians**, with about 350 ministers, 345 chapels and other places of worship. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. S. H. Mellone, D.Sc., Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.2. The **Brethren** (divided into two bodies, "Open" and "Exclusive") number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The **Society of Friends (Quakers)** consists of 29,081 members and has 376 places of worship in Great Britain, with 27 places of worship in Ireland and 2,237 members. *Central Offices (Great Britain)*, Friends House, Euston Rd., N.W. 1, *(Ireland)*, 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The **Churches of Christ** have 14,277 members and 186 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday schools, 1,719 teachers, and 16,811 scholars. The **Church of Christ, Scientist**, has in the British Isles 169 branches of The *First Church of Christ, Scientist*, in Boston, Mass., U.S.A. (*Offices*, Talbot House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C. 2). The **Moravian Church** (*Offices*, 32 Fetter Lane, E.C.) has in the U.K. 43 congregations and preaching stations, with 3,477 communicants. The **Catholic Apostolic Church** has above 80 churches, including a fine Gothic building in Gordon Square, W.C.; the New Church (**Swedenborgian**), 75 societies, with about 6,700 registered members; the **Latter-Day Saints (Mormons)** have 82 churches. The **Reformed Episcopal Church** originated in the U.S.A. (1873) and uses a revised Prayer Book; it is now working on Evangelical lines in U.S.A., Canada, Great Britain and India. *Presiding Bishop in England*, Rt. Rev. F. Vaughan, D.D., Ch. Ch. Rectory, Harlesden, N.W. 10; *Assist. Bishop*, Rt. Rev. J. Louis Fenn, LL.D., St. Jude's Church, Balham, S.W. 17; *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. J. C. Mages, Ch. Ch. Parsonage, Liscard, Wallasey. The **Old Roman Catholic Church**: *Archbishop in Great Britain*, Most Rev. Bernard Mary Williams, The Edge, Stroud, Glos. The **Greeks** (*Bishop of Western Europe and the United Kingdom*, Metropolitan of Thyatira Germanos (vacant), St. Sophia's Vicarage, Moscow Road, W. 2) have churches in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff. The **Armenians** have a church in London (S. Sarkis, Iverna Gardens) and in Manchester (St. Trinity, Upper Brook Street); the **French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss** in London, Norwich, and Canterbury; and there is a mosque for **Moslems** in Melrose Road, Southfields.

The Jews. — Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 300,000 **Jews**, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 300 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers. *Chief Rabbi*, Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz. Chief Rabbi's Office, 4, St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C.3. The Jews support their own poor. Their number throughout the world is computed at 15,000,000.

In *England* and *Wales* there are 4 Archiepiscopal and 13 Episcopal Sees; in *Scotland* 2 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees; in *Ireland* 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees. In the *British Empire* there are 38 Archiepiscopal and 118 Episcopal Sees, with 55 Vicariates and 13 Prefectures.

The *Catholic Directory* of 1926 estimates the Catholic population of England and Wales (1924) at 1,997,280, Scotland 601,304, Ireland (Census figures 1911) 3,242,670. The figures for India (1921) are 2,046,931, Ceylon (1921) 363,986, Canada (1921) 3,383,663, Australian Commonwealth (1921) 1,172,561, New Zealand (1921) 165,577, and Union of South Africa 164,632, the total for the British Empire being 15,176,529; and the Catholic population of the world is estimated at 324,328,408.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Cons.	Clergy.
Archbishops.		
Westminster, Francis Cardinal Bourne (*translated from* S'thwark 1903)	1896	525
Bishops Auxiliary, Joseph Butt (*cons.* 1911); Manuel Bidwell (*cons.* 1917)		
Cardiff, Francis Mostyn	1895	115
Birmingham, John McIntyre	1912	327
Bp. Auxil.,		
Liverpool, Frederick W. Keating	1908	485
Bp. Auxil., Thomas Dobson	1922	
Bishops.		
Brentwood, Arthur Doubleday	1920	96
Clifton, George A. Burton	1902	128
Hexham and Newcastle, Joseph Thorman	1925	
Lancaster, Thomas Wulstan Pearson	1925	
Leeds, J. R. Cowgill	1905	197
Menevia, Wales, Francis Vaughan	1926	99
Middlesbrough, Richard Lacy	1879	132
Bishop Coadjutor, Thomas Shine	1921	
Northampton, Dudley C. Cary Elwes	1921	96
Nottingham, Thomas Dunn	1916	162
Plymouth, John Keily	1911	116
Portsmouth, Wm. Timothy Cotter	1910	257
Salford, Thomas Henshaw	1926	389
Shrewsbury, Hugh Singleton	1908	92
Southwark, Peter E. Amigo	1904	512
Bp. Auxil., W. Brown	1924	

SCOTLAND.—*Archbishops.*

St. Andrews & Edinburgh, James A. Smith (*trans. from* Dunkeld 1900)	1890	101
Bishop Auxiliary, Henry Graham	1917	
Glasgow, Donald Mackintosh	1922	317
Bishops.		
Aberdeen, George Bennett	1918	72
Argyll & Isles, Donald Martin	1919	30
Dunkeld, John Toner	1914	46
Galloway, James McCarthy	1914	37

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Ireland.—*Archbishops.*

Armagh, Michael, Cardinal O'Donnel (*succeeded* 1924)	1888	188
Dublin, Edward Byrne	1920	647
Cashel, John Harty	1914	133
Tuam, T. P. Gilmartin	1910	151
Bishops.		
Achonry, Patrick Morrisroe	1911	51
Ardagh, Joseph Hoare	1895	105
Clogher, P. McKenna	1909	112
Clonfert, John Dignan	1924	83
Cloyne, James Roche	1926	138
Cork, Daniel Cohalan	1914	204
Derry, Bernard O'Kane	1926	116
Down & Connor, Joseph MacRory	1915	175
Dromore, Edward Mulhern	1916	60
Elphin, Bernard Coyne	1913	105
Bp. Coadj., Edward Doorly	1923	
Ferns, William Codd	1918	133
Galway and Kilmacduagh Thomas O'Doherty (*trans.* 1923)	1919	86
Kerry, Charles O'Sullivan	1918	135
Kildare and Leighlin,	1926	154
Killala, James Naughton	1912	47
Killaloe, Michael Fogarty	1904	160
Kilmore, Patrick Finegan	1910	114
Limerick, David Keane	1924	173
Meath, Laurence Gaughran	1906	169
Ossory, Abraham Brownrigg	1884	119
Bp. Coadj., James Downey	1922	
Raphoe, William McNeely	1923	80
Ross, James Roche	1926	30
Waterf'd & Lismore, Bernard Hackett	1916	167

Europe.—*Bishops.*

Malta, Maurus Caruana, Bp., Archb.	1915	
Gozo, Michael Gonzi	1924	
Gibraltar, H. Gregory Thompson	1910	

America.

Delegate-Apostolic to Canada, Abp. Peter di Maria

Archbishops.

Halifax, Edward MacCarthy	1906	
Kingston, Michael J. Spratt	1911	
Montreal, Paul N. Bruchesi	1897	
A.-Bp. Coadj., George Gauthier	1912	
Edmonton, Henry O'Leary	1913	
Bp. Aux., Alphonsus Descamps	1925	
Ottawa, Joseph Medard Emard	1922	
Port of Spain, John Pius Dowling	1909	
Quebec, Raymond Rouleau	1926	
Bp. Auxil., Alfred Langlois	1924	
Regina, Olivier Mathieu	1911	
St. Boniface, Arthur Béliveau	1913	
St. John's, Newfoundland, E. P. Roche	1915	
Toronto, Neil MacNeil	1895	
Vancouver, B.C., Timothy Casey	1900	
Winnipeg, Alfred Sinnott	1916	
Bishops.		
Alexandria, Felix Couturier	1919	
Antigonish, James Morrison	1912	
Athabasca, Emilius Grouard, Vic. Ap.	1891	
Coadjutor, Celestine Joussard	1909	
Calgary, John Kidd	1925	
Charlottetown, Louis O'Leary	1913	
Chatham, N.B., Patrick Chiasson	1917	
Chicoutimi, Michael Labrecque	1892	
Demerara, Compton T. Galton, Vic. Ap.	1902	
Gaspé, Francis Ross	1922	
Gulf of St. Lawrence, J. Leventoux, Vic. Ap.	1922	
Haileybury, Louis Rhéaume	1923	
Hamilton, John McNally (*trans.* 1924)	1913	
Harbour-Grace, John March	1906	
Honduras, Joseph A. Murphy	1924	
Jamaica, William O'Hare, Vic. Ap.	1919	
Joliette, John William Forbes	1913	
Keewatin, Ovide Charlebois	1910	
London, F. Fallon	1910	
Mackenzie, Gabriel Breynat, Vicar Ap.	1902	
Mont Laurier, Joseph Eugéne Limoges	1922	
Nicolet, Joseph S. Brunault	1899	
North Ontario, J. Hallé, Vic. Ap.	1921	
Pembroke, Patrick Ryan	1912	
Peterboro', Michael O'Brien	1913	
Prince Albert & Saskatoon, J. Prud'homme	1921	
Rimouski, J. Léonard	1919	

America. *Bishops—continued.*	Cons.
Roseau, James Moris	1922
St. George's, N.F., Henry Renouf	1920
St. Hyacinth, Fabius Decelles	1924
St. John, N. Brunswick, Edward Le Blanc	1912
Sault Ste. Marie, David J. Scollard	1904
Sherbrooke,	1926
Bishop Aux., Alphonsus Gagnon	1923
Three Rivers, F. X. Cloutier	1899
Valleyfield, Alfred Langlois	1923
Victoria, B.C., Thomas O'Donnell	1924
Yukon & Pr. Rupert, Emilius Bunoz, Vic. Ap.	1917
Bishop for Ruthenians in Canada, Niceta Budka, *res.* Winnipeg	1912
Africa.	
Delegate-Apostolic to S. Africa, Abp. Jordan Gijlswijk.	
Delegate Apost. to Egypt and Arabia, Abp. Andrew Cassulo	1914
Bishops.	
Bangweolo, Stephen Larue, V. A.	1913
Bahr-el-Ghazal, Antony Stoppani, V. A.	1917
Basutoland, Julius J. Cénez, V. A.	1909
Benin, Coast of, Ferdinand Terrien, Vic. Ap.	1912
Cape Colony, East, Hugh MacSherry, V. A.	1896
Cape Colony, West, Bernard O'Riley, Vic. Ap.	1925
Dar-es-Salaam, Gabriel Zelger, Vic. Ap.	1923
Egypt, Hyginus Nuti, Vic. Ap.	1922
Eshowe, Thomas Spreiter, Vic. Ap.	1906
Gold Coast, Ernest Hauger	1925
Kenia, Philip Perlo, V. A.	1900
Khartum, Paul Silvestri, V. A.	1925
Kilima-Njaro, Henry Gogarty	1924
Kimberley, H. Meysing, Adm. Ap.	
Lower Volta, Augustus Hermann, Vic. Ap.	1923
Natal, Henry Delalle, Vic. Ap.	1904
Lower Niger, I. Shanahan, Vic. Ap.	1920
Nyasa, Mathurin Guillemé, Vic. Ap.	1911
Orange River, J. Simon, Vic. Ap.	1898
Port Louis,	1926
Bp. Coadj., James Leen	1925
Port Victoria, Seychelles, A. Gumy	1921
Shiré, Louis Auneau, Vic. Ap.	1910
Sierra Leone, John O'Gorman, Vic. Ap.	1903
Tanganyika, Joseph Birraux, Vic. Ap.	1920
Transvaal, David O'Leary	1925
Upper Nile, John V. Campling	1925
Victoria Nyanza, J. Sweens, Vic. Ap.	1912
Western Nigeria, Thos. Broderick, Vic. Ap.	1918
Zanzibar, John Gerald Neville, Vic. Ap.	1913
Asia.	
Visitor-Apostolic to India, Abp. Alexius Lépicier	
Patriarch.	
Jerusalem, Louis Barlassina	1918
Bp. Auxil., Godric Kean	1924
Archbishops.	
Agra, Angelo Bernacchioni	1918
Bombay, Alban Goodier	1919
Calcutta, Ferdinand Périer	1921
Colombo, Antony Coudert	1898
Cyprus, Paul Aouad	1911
Ernakulam, Augustine Kandathil	1911
Madras, John Aelen	1902
Simla, Anselm John Kenealy	1911
Verapoly, Angelus M. Perez	1915
Bishops.	
Ajmer, Henry Caumont	1913
Allahabad, Joseph Poli	1915
Arabia (Aden), Latin Henry Vanni	1916
Bagamoyo, Bartholomew Wilson, Vic. Ap.	1924
Burma, East, Victor Emml. Sagrada, V. A.	1909
Burma, North, Eugene C. Foulquier, Vic. A.	1906
Burma, South, Felix Perroy, Vicar Ap.	1920

Asia. *Bishops—continued.*	Cons.
Calicut, Paul Perini	1910
Changanacherry, (vacant)	
Cochin, Jose Ribeiro	1909
Coimbatore, Augustine Roy	1904
Dacca, Joseph Legrand	1916
Galle, Adm. Ap. The Bp. of Trincomalee	
Hong Kong, (vacant)	
Hyderabad, Denis Vismara	1909
Jaffna, Alfred Guyomard	1924
Kandy, Bede Beekmeyer	1912
Kottayam, Alexander Chulaparambil	1914
Krishnagur, Santino Taveggia	1906
Kumbaconam, Mary Aug. Chapuis	1911
Lahore, Fabian A. Eestermans	1905
Malacca, Emile Barillon	1904
Bp. Coaj., L. Perrichon	1920
Mangalore, (vacant)	
Meliapur, T. E. Ribeiro V. de Castro	1899
Mysore, Maurice Bernard Despatures	1922
Nagpur, Francis S. Coppel	1907
Patna, Louis Van Hoeck	1921
Poona, Adm. Ap. The Abp. of Bombay	
Quilon, A. M. Benziger	1900
Trichinopoly, A. Faisandier	1909
Trichur, Francis Vazhapilly	1921
Trincomalee, Gaston Robichez	1917
Tuticorn, Francis Roche	1923
Vizagapatam, John Mary Clerc	1891
Bishop Coaj., Peter Rossillon	1918
Australia.	
Delegate Apostolic to Australasia, Abp. Cattaneo	
Archbishops.	
Adelaide, Robt. W. Spence	1914
Brisbane, James Duhig	1905
Hobart	
Melbourne, Daniel Mannix	1912
Perth, Patrick Joseph Clune	1913
Sydney, Michael Kelly	1901
Archbp. Coadj., Michael Sheehan	1922
Bishops.	
Armidale, Patrick J. O'Connor	1903
Ballarat, Daniel Foley	1916
Bathurst, Michael O'Farrell	1920
Central Oceania, Joseph Blanc, Vic. Ap.	1912
Cooktown, John Heavey	1914
Eastern New Guinea, Francis Wolf	1914
Fiji, Charles Nicolas	1918
Geraldton	
Gilbert Islands, Joseph Leray, Vic. Ap.	1898
Goulburn, John Barry	1924
Kimberley, Ernest Coppo, Vic. Ap.	1923
Lismore, John Carroll	1910
Maitland, Patrick Dwyer	1897
Navigator Islands, J. Darnand, Vic. Ap.	1919
Papuasia, A. G. de Boismenu	1899
Rabaul, Gerard Vesters	1923
Port Augusta, Andrew Killian	1924
Rockhampton, Joseph Shiel	1912
Sale, Richard Ryan	1926
Sandhurst, John MacCarthy	1917
South Solomon Islands, Aloysius Raucaz	1920
Wagga-Wagga, Joseph Dwyer	1918
Wilcannia Forbes, William Hayden	1918
New Zealand.	
Archbishop.	
Wellington, Francis Redwood	1874
Archbishop Coadj., Thomas O'Shea	1913
Bishops.	
Auckland, Henry William Cleary, O.B.E.	1910
Bishop Coadj., James Liston	1920
Christchurch, Matthew Joseph Brodie	1916
Dunedin, Joseph Whyte	1920

Cathedrals, Churches, &c.

ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.

See. *Period and total length (in feet).*

Bath & Wells (Wells).—12th–14th Cent..... 383
Birmingham.—18th Cent. (Archer).....
Bradford.—15th Cent.....
Bristol.—14th Cent. (Nave 19th Cent.)..... 300
Canterbury.—11th–16th Cent..... 517
Carlisle.—12th–14th Cent..... 204
Chelmsford.—15th Cent.....
Chester.—13th Cent..... 345
Chichester.—11th–12th Cent..... 376
Coventry.—14th Cent.....
Durham.—11th–12th Cent..... 470
Ely.—11th–12th Cent..... 521
Exeter.—12th–13th Cent..... 383
Gloucester—11th Cent..... 420
Hereford.—12th Cent..... 342
Lichfield.—13th–14th Cent. (Three spires.) 371
Lincoln.—11th–12th Cent. (Central tower 271 feet.)..... 481
Liverpool.—20th Cent. Largest in England (when completed)..... 611
London.—St. Paul's Cathedral, 17th Cent.... 479
Manchester.—15th Cent.....
Newcastle.—15th Cent. (Spire 195 feet.) ...
Norwich.—11th–12th Cent..... 399
Oxford.—Christ Church, 12th Cent..... 179
Peterborough.—12th Cent..... 426
Ripon Minster.—12th–13th Cent..... 270
Rochester.—12th–14th Cent..... 306
St. Albans.—12th–14th Cent..... 521
St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich (Bury St. Edmunds).—15th Cent.....
Salisbury.—13th Cent. (Spire 404 feet.)..... 449
Sheffield.—14th–15th Cent.....
Sodor & Man.—(Pro-Cathedral Chapel, St. Nicholas, Bishopscourt, I. of Man.).....
Southwark.—13th Cent.....
Southwell Minster.—12th–13th Cent.....
Truro.—19th Cent..... 275
Wakefield.—15th Cent.....
Winchester.—11th–15th Cent..... 526
Worcester.—11th–13th Cent..... 400
York Minster.—11th–13th Cent..... 486

WELSH CATHEDRALS.

See. *Period and total length (in feet).*

Bangor.—15th–16th Cent.....
Llandaff.—12th Cent.....
Monmouth.—Pro-Cathedral, St. Woolos, Newport, 13th. Cent.....
St. Asaph.—15th Cent.....
St. David's.—12th–14th Cent.....
Swansea & Brecon.—(Brecon.) 12th–13th C.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, City of London, E.C. 4. (1675–1710) cost £747,660. The cross on the dome is 365 ft. above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft. above the floor. "Great Paul," in S.W. tower, weighs 17 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls). Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on week-days only): Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6*d.*; golden gallery, 1*s.*; crypt, 6*d.*; ball, 1*s.*; total, 3*s.* Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and *7. Weekdays at 8, *10, 11.15, *4. (*Services are choral). To the S. are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of "Old St. Paul's," destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, near the Houses of Parliament, S.W. 1 (built A.D. 1050–1760).—Open on week-days at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6*d.*, except on Mondays (open free); wax effigies, 6*d.* Norman undercroft, 3*d.* Open on Sundays for service only: Holy Communion at 8; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10.15. Evening Prayer at 3. Litany and Sermon at 6.30. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9.30; choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters; King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1269, tombs of kings (Edward I., Edward III., Henry V., Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth), and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially the grave of "An Unknown Warrior" at the W. end of Nave (1920), and Poets' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone," brought from Scotland by Edward I. in 1297. The Chapel of the Pyx is open on Tuesday and Saturday.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames, S.E. 1.—Mainly 13th century. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., free. Sunday services, 7.30, 8, and 11 a.m. (choral) and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days: 7.30, 8, and 5 p.m. (choral). The tomb of John Gower (1330–1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle; the altar screen (erected 1520) has been partly restored. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir) is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner).

ALL HALLOWS, Barking-by-the-Tower, E.C. 3.—15th century church, containing a very fine series of brass effigies; Jacobean pulpit with Sussex ironwork and font cover ascribed to Grinling Gibbons; crypt of earlier church rediscovered in 1926.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street, W. 1.—Built by Butterfield in 1859. Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music.

BOW CHURCH (ST. MARY-LE-BOW), Cheapside, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren with beautiful steeple (222 ft.). 11th century crypt and church open daily (except M.) 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Since 19th century anyone born within sound of the bells of Bow Church has been designated a "Cockney." The 11th century church was built on stone arches or "bows."

CHRIST CHURCH, GREYFRIARS, E.C. 1.—Rebuilt by Wren. The organ (repaired 1921) is by Renatus Harris, and the marble font is attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Until removal to Horsham (1902) the boys of Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School), the site of which is now occupied by the G.P.O., attended services at Christ Church and the galleries contain seats with raised benches for the "Grecians." Blue Coat School boys still attend annually on St. Matthew's Day (Sept. 21). "Spital Sermon" is preached at Christ Church at Easter.

CHRIST CHURCH, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Vicar*, Rev. P. T. R. R. Kirk, M.A.

GUARDS' CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks (Birdcage Walk, St. James's Pk., S.W. 1).—Chapel redecorated in 1878. Open to visitors Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. Parade service on Sundays at 11 a.m. (tickets of admission can be obtained on application to the Chaplain, R.M. Chapel, Wellington Barracks); evening service (open to the public, without tickets) at 6 p.m.

HOLY TRINITY, Minories, Aldgate, E. 1.—(Dismantled and now a Sunday school). Contains a mural monument with the arms of the Earls of Dartmouth and of a member of that family (Legge) in which the arms of George Washington are quartered with those of the Legges.

MARYLEBONE CHAPEL, High Street, Marylebone, W. 1.—The former Parish Church of the village of Marylebone (now replaced by St. Marylebone Church), was rebuilt in early 18th century. In the churchyard lie Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician).

ST. ALBAN, Brooke Street, Holborn, E.C. 1.—A brick building by Butterfield (1858). Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music; organ by Willis. *Vicar*, Rev. H. Ross. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.30; solemn, with sermon, at 11; matins, 10.30; litany, baptisms, and churchings at 2.15; children's service and catechising, 3; evensong at 6.30; frequent mission services. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

ST. ANDREW BY THE WARDROBE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4 (near the site of the King's Wardrobe). Rebuilt by Wren.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.—An early 16th century church, contains a monument of Stow, the London antiquary, and a memorial of Holbein. The organ is by Renatus Harris, the rival of Father Smith.

ST. ANNE'S, Wardour Street, Soho, W. 1.—Built in 17th century and noted for its music. Monument of William Hazlitt in the churchyard.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, E.C. 1, the oldest church in London (A.D. 1123).—*Rector*, Rev. W. F. G. Sandwith, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and reopened in June, 1893. Crypt and Lady Chapel open; cloisters opened Dec. 2, 1905. Services daily 12.30 p.m. (except Sat. 11 a.m. and Thurs. 1.15 and 6.30 p.m.); Open free daily (Sundays for service only, 8.15; 11.0; 6.30).

ST. BENET, Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, 1683; Inigo Jones, 1573–1652, and his father and mother, were buried in former church. St. Benet is the Metropolitan Welch Church.

ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, with beautiful spire (226 ft.). Samuel Richardson, the novelist, is buried in the nave. In the old church Lovelace, Sackville and Wynkyn de Worde were buried, and Samuel Pepys was baptized.

ST. CLEMENT DANES, Strand W.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren on site of earlier church assigned to the Danish settlers. The traditional burial place of Harold Harefoot (King Harold I., *see* p. 91) son of Canute. The organ is by Father Smith; the bells are those celebrated in the familiar nursery rhyme "Oranges and Lemons," and the air is among those played on the chimes (since 1920). Owing to the historical association of this church with the kingdom of Denmark, Danish ceremonies are now and then performed there. Dr. Johnson's pew in gallery and monument outside E. end.

ST. CLEMENT'S, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains handsome carvings on pulpit and font, and some chained books.

ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE EAST, Idol Lane, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren with fine tower and spire; rest of church rebuilt, 1817–1821; contains many monuments.

ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with altar at north end; organ by Renatus Harris. Restored and re-opened 1919, after damage by Air Raid, July 7, 1917.

ST. ETHELBURGA'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. (14th and 15th century).—On April 19, 1607, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten sailors took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea foure days after."

ST. GEORGE'S, Hanover Square, W. 1 (18th century; famous for fashionable marriages).—"George Eliot," Mr. Asquith, and Theodore Roosevelt were among those married here.

ST. GEORGE'S, Southwark, S.E.—(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497–1569) and Edward Cocker (1631–1675), the author of Cocker's "Arithmetik." (The expression, "according to Cocker," refers to this book.)

ST. GILES'S, Cripplegate, E.C. 2 (14th century). —Contains the graves of John Milton, John Foxe, and Sir Martin Frobisher, the Elizabethan seaman, who attempted to discover a north-west passage to Cathay, and commanded the *Primrose* as vice-admiral to Drake in his expedition to the West Indies.

ST. HELEN'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—The "Westminster Abbey of the City" from its numerous monuments; building dates from 13th century. Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr. William Prentice, an American. In St. Helen's Place the foundations of an earlier church were uncovered during rebuilding operations in 1922.

ST. JAMES'S GARLICKHITHE, Garlick Hill, E.C. 4, has four stained glass windows, one of which was seriously damaged by a bomb by a German air raider on June 13, 1917. It is proposed that the window should not be completely replaced, and that year by year on the anniversary of the outrage the congregation should assemble for a service of thanksgiving for merciful preservation from sudden and violent death. The "Bomb" Sermon will be a modern counterpart of the "Lion" Sermon (*see* St. Katherine Cree, *below*).

ST. JAMES'S, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Built by Wren, with font and wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons. Lord Chesterfield and Lord Chatham were baptized in St. James's.

ST. JOHN'S, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—Built in early 18th century, includes part of the ancient priory of St. John (12th century crypt).

ST. KATHERINE CREE, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Inigo Jones. Contains a catherine wheel E. window, an organ by Father Smith, Archbishop Laud's prayer book and bible, and a monument of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. The "Lion" sermon is preached here annually before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to commemorate the escape of a Lord Mayor (Sir John Gayer) from a lion in Algeria (Oct. 26, 1630).

ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with steeple (185 feet) and lantern of great beauty, contains the tomb of Miles Coverdale (1488–1568), translator of the Bible, who was rector of St. Magnus (1564–1566) and Bishop of Exeter (1551–1557).

ST. MARGARET, Lothbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains Grinling Gibbons carvings (font, chancel screen, and pulpit).

ST. MARGARET'S, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Founded 11th or 12th century; buildings date from 15th century, with frequent "restorations." The parish church of the Dominions beyond the Seas, and perhaps the most American spot in all London. The window over the western door was put up in 1882, at the cost of Americans, to the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was executed in Old Palace Yard hard by, and whose headless body, and the body of his son Carew, lie in the chancel. The quatrain below is by James Russell Lowell. (*See also* Tower of London.) The Milton window, at the west end of the north aisle, was the gift of Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, and bears an inscription by Whittier. Below the window is a tablet to Sir Peter Parker, who sailed the *Menelaus* up the Chesapeake during the war of 1812–14, and was killed while leading a landing party. On the south wall is a memorial window to Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massachusetts; and over the vestry door is a window erected to Lady Arabella Stuart by an American lady. The church also contains the grave of Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia.

ST. MARGARET PATTENS, Rood Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with a leaden spire, contains two canopied pews and other curious survivals and relics.

ST. MARY, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains the tomb of Judge Jeffreys and a marble monument to Lieutenant John Smith, "drowned off Staten Island in 1782." John Heminge and Henry Condell (Shakespeare's editors) were buried in the older church.

ST. MARY WOOLNOTH (above the City and South London Tube Station), King William Street and Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Built by Hawksmoor early 18th century, organ by Father Smith, contains a memorial to Sir Wm. Phipps, Governor of Massachusetts, who died in London in 1695.

ST. MICHAEL PATERNOSTER ROYAL, College Hill, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren's), contains the tomb of "Dick Whittington (*see* p. 540) and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece.

ST. OLAVE, Hart Street, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—A 15th century church, which survived the Fire of London, contains the tombs of Samuel Pepys and his wife, and a monument of John Watts, "President of the Council of New York"; also a memorial (formerly in All Hallows Staining) to Monkhouse Davison and Abram Newman, the exporters of the chests of tea which were thrown into Boston Harbour, Dec. 16, 1773. On Trinity Monday the Master and Brethren of Trinity House (*q.v.*) attend service here.

ST. PAUL'S, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Built by Inigo Jones. The tombstones round the exterior of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (Hudibras), Sir Peter Lely (Painter), Wycherley (Dramatist), Grinling Gibbons (Wood Carver), Dr. Arne ("Rule, Britannia"), and Macklin (Actor).

ST. PETER'S, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains a carved choir screen also ascribed to him. The organ is by Father Smith.

ST. SEPULCHRE, Holborn, E.C. 1.—Part of this church escaped the Fire (*see* footnote, col. 2). The organ is by Renatus Harris, in a case attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Memorials in the church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's tutor) and Capt. John Smith, "sometime Governour of Virginia and Admirall of New England," who would have been put to death but for the intercession of Pocohontas. (Princess Pocohontas is buried in Gravesend, *see* p. 375).

ST. STEPHEN'S, Coleman Street, E.C. 2.—The Rev. John Davenport, who, with other refugees, landed at Boston in 1637, and founded the colony of New Haven, Connecticut, in the following year, was vicar of this church from 1624 to 1633. The colony was composed in part of former residents of this parish. The tablet in the church to Davenport's memory was erected by one of his American descendants.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Walbrook, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren (and considered, with Bow Church, *q.v.*, and St. Bride's, *q.v.*, one of his greatest successes), contains the tomb of Sir John Vanbrugh (architect and dramatist), and a painting by Benjamin West.

SAVOY CHAPEL, Savoy Street, Strand, W.C. 2 (re-built about 1505, on site of 13th century Savoy Palace, restored after disastrous fire in 1864).—Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Wither, and memorials of D'Oyly Carte, Laurence Irving. Sunday services at 11.15 and 6.

ST. SWITHIN'S CHURCH, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4 (rebuilt by Wren after the Fire of London, but since modernised).—Contains embedded in its external (S.) wall *London Stone*, the militarium from which in Roman times the miles (*milia passuum*) were measured. This stone is mentioned in King Henry VI., Pt. II.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH, south side of Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—The largest of the five remaining round churches in England, the other four being the Churches of the Holy Sepulchre at Cambridge, Northampton, Little Maplestead (Essex), and Ludlow. The Norman church, restored 1840–1845, is open to the public on week-days, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays excepted. Organ by Father Smith. Church service (famous music) on Sunday afternoons at 3 without orders; orders for service on Sundays at 11 a.m. may generally be obtained by writing to the Master of the Temple or Under Treasurer, E.C. 4. Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. *Master of the Temple*, Rev. W. H. Draper, M.A.

WREN'S CHURCHES.—Many of the *Churches in the City of London were destroyed by the Fire of London (Sept. 2–6, 1666). Fifty of these were rebuilt by Wren during the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, and many of them contain wood carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. The total cost of the fifty churches was £263,786 10*s.* 4½*d.*, the most expensive being St. Mary-le-Bow, £15,460 6*s.* 8¼*d.* (£7,388 8*s.* 7½*d.* for "Bow Tower"), and the cheapest, St. Vedast-Foster (£1,853 15*s.* 6*d.*).

Church of Scotland.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHURCH, Crown Court, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. Sundays 11.15 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. J. Moffett, B.A.

ST. COLUMBA'S, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. Sundays 11 and 6.30.

* The City Churches now standing which survived the Fire of London are:—All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower; St. Andrew Undershaft; St. Bartholomew the Great; St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate; St. Giles, Cripplegate; St. Helen, Bishopsgate; St. Katherine Cree; and St. Olave Hart Street. Of St. Sepulchre, Holborn, only the south porch and the tower remain; of All Hallows, Staining, only the tower; St Andrew, Holborn, escaped the Fire, but it was in a ruinous condition at the time and was reconstructed by Wren, the old tower being refaced with Portland stone in 1704.

Congregational.

BRIXTON INDEPENDENT CHURCH, 364 Brixton Road, S.W. 9.—Rev. B. Snell, M.A. Sundays 11 and 6.45; Thursdays at 8 p.m.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.—Sundays, 11 and 7.—Rev. F. W. Norwood, D.D.

CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Pastor,* Rev. William C. Poole, Ph.D. (*Pastor Emeritus,* Rev. F. B. Meyer, D.D). Opened on July 4, 1876, the centenary of American Independence. The Lincoln Tower and Spire, 200 feet high, shows the Stars and Stripes wrought into the stone, and the British lion and the American eagle at the angles of the tower. The cost was largely defrayed by Americans, in gratitude for Dr. Newman Hall's sympathy with the Union during the American Civil War. Sunday services, 11 and 7.

FELLOWSHIP GUILD SERVICES, instituted by Miss Maude Royden and Dr. Percy Dearmer at Kensington Town Hall in March, 1920, and removed in June, 1921, to Eccleston Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sundays, Music and address, 3.30, and service and sermon, 6.30.

HARECOURT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, N. 1.—Founded about 1648 in Hare Court, Aldersgate, and removed in 1857 to Canonbury. John Bunyan died at the House of a Deacon of Harecourt, and the communion plate is of the Cromwellian period. *Pastor,* Rev. Robert Anderson. Sundays, 11 and 6.30; Wednesdays, 8.0 p.m.

THE KING'S WEIGH HOUSE, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.—Rev. W. E. Orchard, D.D. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Thurs. 7.30 p.m.

PILGRIM FATHERS' MEMORIAL CHURCH, New Kent Road, S.E. 1.—The oldest Congregational Church in London (A.D. 1616), was enlarged by American subscribers in 1856.—Sunday Services at 11 and 6.45; Tuesdays at 8.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wed., 8 p.m. *Minister,* Rev. J. P. Stephens, M.A.

WESTMINSTER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—Sundays, 11 and 7.

WHITEFIELD'S CENTRAL MISSION (London Congregational Union), Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—Founded by the Rev. George Whitefield, M.A., in 1756. Institutional Church founded by Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.A., M.P., in 1903. *Organizing Sec.,* Harry E. Gaze. Sunday Services, 11 and 7. Men's Meetings, 3.15. Thursday Service, 7.30 p.m. Institute and Clubs for young people open daily.

Baptist.

BLOOMSBURY BAPTIST CHURCH, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.—*Minister,* Rev. T. Phillips, B.A. Sundays, 11 and 6.30; Wednesdays, 7.30.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, S.E. 11 (Mr. Spurgeon's, 1861-1892).—Sunday, 11 and 6.30; Thursday, 7.30. *Pastor,* Rev. H. Tydeman Chilvers.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater, W. 2.—*Pastor,* Rev. S. W. Hughes, D.D. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

Wesleyan.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C. 1. "The Cathedral of Wesleyan Methodism." Contains many relics of John and Charles Wesley and other great founders of Methodism. As the "Mother Church of Methodism" visitors attend from all parts of the world.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum. *Minister,* Rev. George H. McNeal, M.A., 49 City Road, E.C. 1. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground,* City Road, the burial place of Dr. John Owen (1683), John Bunyan (1688), Daniel Défoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake (1828), and Susannah Wesley (1742). To the west of the cemetery is the *Friends' Burial Ground,* with the grave of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sunday Preacher,* Rev. Dinsdale T. Young, D.D.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C. 2.—Sundays at 11, 3.30, and 7.

Roman Catholic.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W. 1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895-1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high).—*Sundays:* Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 (with short Sermon); Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.15; Compline, Sermon and Benediction, 7. *Week-days:* Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 6; Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation:* Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. Church open 6.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in crypt. Campanile open to public, admission 6d.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1.—Built by Pugin 1840-8 (tower not yet built), near Waterloo Station and Lambeth North "Tube." *Sundays:* Low Masses, 7, 8, 9.30 (children), 12 (with short sermon); High Mass, 10.30; Vespers (Sermon and Benediction), 6.30 p.m. *Week-days:* Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 12. Sermon and Benediction on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation:* Low Masses, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; High Mass, 11. Vespers and Benediction, 8 p.m. Church open, 6.30–1 and 2.30–9.30.

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W. 1.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass, 11; Low Mass and Sermon, 12; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Weekdays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 10. Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday). Holidays: High Mass, 11; Low Mass, 12. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30, Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30; Benediction, 8.

Dutch Reformed.

AUSTIN FRIARS, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—14th century church, assigned by Edward VI. to Protestant refugees and ultimately to the Dutch; contains many 14th century and later tombs.

Christian Science.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.—*First Church of Christ Scientist* (Sloane Terrace, S.W. 1); *Second* (Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 1); *Third* (7 and 8, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W. 1).

Jews.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE, Bevis Marks, E.C. 3.—Founded during Commonwealth; present building erected in 1701. The oldest Jewish synagogue in the country.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, St. James's Place, Duke Street, Aldgate, E.C. 3. — Founded in 1692 (present building 1790).

WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE, Upper Berkeley Street, W. 2.

I.—Elementary.

Statutes require parents in *England and Wales* to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction or to attend school from 5 to 14 years of age; in *Scotland*, to provide efficient education up to 15 years; in *Ireland*, to cause their children to attend school from 6 to 14 years.

In *England and Wales* (1924) there were 20,747 public elementary schools with accommodation for 7,091,928 pupils, and average attendance of 5,031,680; in addition, there were 122 special schools for blind and deaf children, with accommodation for 8,392, and 403 for defective and epileptic children, with accommodation for 32,536. There were (1924) 29,896 certificated college-trained men teachers and 55,472 women, 6,977 certificated not college-trained men teachers and 24,543 women, and 1,975 uncertificated men and 30,203 uncertificated women.

In *Scotland* (1924) there were 2,895 primary schools with accommodation for 870,067, and average attendance of 586,803. There were (1924) 3,679 certificated men teachers and 14,065 women teachers, 3 provisionally certificated and assistant men, and 61 women. The War lessened the number of male teachers which was already diminishing. State grants for pensions on a more liberal scale than formerly are now offered under the Superannuation Act of 1918, by which it is hoped to render the profession more attractive.

Twenty per cent. of the population are of the pupil age. School life is over in the great majority of cases after about seven years of schooling, the minority proceeding to some other kind of day-school. Recent legislation requires Local Authorities in England, Wales and Scotland to make schemes for consideration by the Board of Education to provide suitable practical instruction, to give advanced instruction to those pupils who stay beyond 14, and to improve the facilities towards preparing pupils for higher education and the teaching profession: also nursery-schools for children under five.

Elementary school education includes teaching in practical matters—needlework, drawing, gardening, handicrafts, cookery, &c.—and the sections upon health, medical attendance, physical training, evening play centres, home study, future employment, &c., show that the schools are valuable agencies in child-welfare generally.

II.—Education beyond Elementary.

The Education Act, 1918, has in view powers for compulsory, and therefore free, education of a continuative kind in part-time day schools up to 16 and ultimately 18 years; and implies free secondary education of some type hereafter.

Secondary.

The aims, methods, and instructions are in marked contrast to the comparative simplicity of those in Elementary Education. In all the four countries it is now felt that although technical instruction was the first branch to be promoted by statute, undifferentiated 4-year secondary (intermediate) courses should be gone through before pupils proceed to specialisation for industrial, commercial, &c., employments.

In *England and Wales* (1924) the number of Secondary schools recognised for grant was 1,270, with 8,866 full time men and 9,792 full time women teachers (in addition to 1,863 part time men and women). The full time pupils numbered 42,959 boys and 42,326 girls under 12; 126,914 boys and 109,653 girls between 12 and 16; 16,357 boys and 20,322 girls over 16 a total of 186,230 boys and 172,301 girls. Of these about one-fourth come up from elementary schools with "free places," others with scholarships. Nine-tenths of these schools receive State grants, and nearly one-third are controlled by Local Authorities. Fees are charged to most of the pupils. Of these "efficient" schools about 40 per cent. receive boarders (about 27,000) in varying proportions and drawn in many cases from distant areas. Most of them are endowed or under trusts, and their trust incomes and property form a considerable asset in secondary school finance. The Authorities aim at securing graduate teachers as far as possible. As in Elementary schools, there is a shortage of fully-qualified teachers; but the recent Act for providing Pensions for School Teachers may be expected to make the posts more attractive. The system in *Wales* is much the same as in England, though the schools are under earlier statutory provisions, and are called "Intermediate" in many cases. In Wales there is a Central Welsh Board.

In *Scotland* there are three kinds of courses: "Higher Grade and Intermediate with post-Intermediate." All are under the same Commissioners and Local Authorities as are the Elementary schools. In 1924 there were 101 Intermediate departments with 14,007 attendances, and 249 Secondary, with 70,376 attendances.

Technical.

Technical Education in England and Wales is provided in Evening and similar schools and in Day Technical Classes and Technical Institution Courses (mostly controlled by Local Authorities). State grants are paid on the number of students of whom about one-half are under 17 years of age. The average attendance of a student is about 50 hours per annum. There are also Teachers' Courses, Tutorial Classes, and also Schools of Art, Branch Schools of Art, and Art Classes. In Scotland Technical Education is provided in like manner.

Training.

Training is provided by the State for Elementary School Teachers, of whom 50 per cent. have been trained in Colleges having nearly 13,000 places. Slight progress has been made lately towards providing for the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools, a small annual State grant being made for the purpose.

Universities.

Many of these institutions now receive annual State grants, mainly in the form of "block" grants paid by the Treasury on the advice of the University Grants Committee. Substantial grants are also received from local Education Authorities in England and Wales. State grants to Irish Institutions were transferred from the Treasury to the Irish Governments as from April, 1922.

In 1924-5 the Professors and Undergraduates were approximately as under:—

Universities.	Professors, &c.	Undergraduates.
England (10)	3,074	32,250
Wales (1)	361	2,750
Scotland (4)	739	10,090
Total (15)	4,174	44,090

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY TERMS 1927.

Hilary, or Lent, Jan. 14 to April 9.
Trinity, April 20 to July 9.
Michaelmas, Oct. 20 to Dec. 17.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c.

Chancellor, The Viscount Cave, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.C.L., *St. John's* ..... Elect. 1925
High Steward, The Earl of Birkenhead, Hon. D.C.L., *Merton* 1922
Vice-Chancellor, F. W. Pember, D.C.L., Warden of *All Souls* 1926
Proctors, K. N. Bell, M.A., *Balliol*; T. W. Chaundy, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1926
Burgesses, Lord Hugh R. H. Cecil, M.A., *Hertford*; Sir C. W. C. Oman, M.A., *All Souls* 1924
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, A. E. W. Hazel, B.C.L., Principal of *Jesus* 1925
Public Orator, A. B. Poynton, M.A., *Univ.* 1925
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, A. Thomson, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1899
Bodley's Librarian, Arthur Ernest Cowley, D.Litt., *Magdalen* 1919
Sub-Librarians, H. H. E. Craster, D.Litt., *All Souls*, 1918; E. Lobel, M.A., *Queen's* 1919
Keeper of Archives, R. L. Poole, M.A., *Magd.* 1909
Radcliffe Librarian (vacant) 1924
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, D. G. Hogarth, D.Litt., *Magdalen* 1908
Keeper of Art Galleries, C. F. Bell, M.A., *Magdalen* 1909
Registrar of the University, E. S. Craig, M.A., *Magdalen* 1924
Assistant Registrar, S. Caldwell, M.A., *Wadham* 1925
Secretary of Faculties, H. M. Margoliouth, M.A., *Oriel* 1925
Radcliffe Observer, H. Knox-Shaw, M.A., *Trin.* 1924
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, J. F. Stenning, M.A., *Wadham* ... 1919
Curator of Sheldonian Theatre (vacant) ...
Acting Curator of Schools, G. B. Allen, D.D., Principal of *St. Edmund Hall* 1922
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.* 1908
Coroners of the Univ., W. T. Brooks, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*, 1899; F. E. Marshall, M.A., *St. John's* 1908
University Counsel, Albert G. Clauson, K.C., M.A., *St. John's* 1923
Solicitor, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.* 1908
Bedels, F. S. Gee, M.A., *Non-Coll., Divinity*; E. Parker, *Law*; C. J. Honey, *Medicine*; G. W. Beesley, *Arts* .....
Organist, G. Edens, Hon. M.A. 1925
Summoner of Preachers, H. M. Lodge, Hon. M.A. 1919
Clerk of the Schools, E. H. Bellamy, Hon. M.A. 1900
Secretary to Delegates of—
Examination of Schools, C. H. Wilkinson, M.A., *Worcester*.
Extra-Mural Studies, Rev. F. E. Hutchinson, M.A., *Trinity* 1919
Local Exams., W. C. Burnet, M.A., *Worcester*.
University Museum, T. V. Barker, D.Sc., *B.N.C.*
University Press, R. W. Chapman, M.A., *Oriel*.
Secretary of—
Committee for Appointments and Adviser to Colonial and Foreign Students, R. Truslove, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*
The Rhodes Trustees, F. J. Wylie, M.A., *B.N.C.*
The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund, Nigel Bond, M.A., *Magd.*, 49 Sloane Square, London, S.W. 1.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.

Official Members, The Chancellor; The Vice-Chancellor; Proctors; The Warden of *Wadham*.
F. J. Lys, M.A.; Sir W. R. Buchanan-Riddell, Bt., M.A.; G. B. Allen, D.D.; A. E. W. Hazel, B.C.L.; Lynda Grier, M.A.; H. Stuart Jones, D.Litt.; Sir A. E. Garrod, D.M.; G. Dreyer, M.A.; A. C. Clark, M.A.; C. C. J. Webb, M.A.; A. J. Jenkinson, M.A.; A. S. L. Farquharson, M.A.; A. W. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A.; G. R. Y. Radcliffe, M.A.; C. G. T. Morison, M.A.; A. L. Poole, M.A.; A. H. Smith, M.A.; V. J. K. Brooke, M.A.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

American History (*Harmsworth*), R. N. McElroy ..... Elect. 1925
Anatomy (*Lee's*), A. Thomson, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1893
Anglo-Saxon, J. R. R. Tolkien, M.A., *Pembroke* 1925
Arabic (*Laudian*), D. S. Margoliouth, D.Litt., *New Coll.* 1889
Archæology (*Lincoln*), J. D. Beazley, M.A., *Linc.* 1925
Assyriology, S. Langdon, M.A., *Jesus* 1912
Astronomy (*Savilian*), H. H. Turner, D.Sc., *New Coll.* 1893
Biochemistry, R. A. Peters, M.A., *Trin.* ... 1923
Botany (*Sherard*), Sir F. W. Keeble, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., *Magd.* 1920
Byzantine and Modern Greek Lang. and Lit. R. M. Dawkins, M.A., *Exeter* 1920
Celtic, John Fraser, M.A., *Jesus* 1921
Chemistry (*Lee's*), F. Soddy, M.A., *Exeter*... 1919
Chemistry (*Waynflete*), W. H. Perkin, M.A., F.R.S., *Magd.* 1912
Chinese, W. E. Soothill, M.A., *Trinity* 1920
Civil Law (*Regius*), F. de Zulueta, D.C.L., *All Souls* 1919
Colonial History (*Beit*), R. Coupland, M.A., *All Souls* 1920
Comparative Anatomy (*Linacre*), E. S. Goodrich, D.Sc., *Merton* 1921
Comparative Philology, G. E. K. Braunholtz, M.A. (*Worcester*) 1925
Divinity (*Regius*), Henry Leighton Goudge, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1923
Divinity (*Margaret*), W. Lock, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1919
Ecclesiastical History (*Regius*), E. W. Watson, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1908
Engineering Science, C. F. Jenkin, M.A., *B.N.C.* 1908
English Language and Literature, H. C. K. Wyld, B.Litt., *Merton* 1920
English Literature, G. S. Gordon, M.A., *Merton* 1922
Exegesis (*Ireland*), C. H. Turner, M.A., *Magd.* 1920
Experimental Philosophy (*Lee's*), F. A. Lindemann, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1919
Fine Art (*Slade*), A. M. Hind, M.A., *Linc.* 1924
Forestry, R. S. Troup, D.Sc., *St John's* 1920
French (*Foch*), G. Rudler, M.A., *All Souls* 1919
Geology, W. J. Sollas, M.A., *Univ.* 1897
Geometry (*Savilian*), G. H. Hardy, M.A., F.R.S., *New Coll.* 1919
German Language and Literature, H. G. Fiedler, M.V.O., M.A., *Queen's* 1907
Greek (*Regius*), G. G. A. Murray, D.Litt., *Ch. Ch.* 1908
Hebrew (*Regius*), G. A. Cooke, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1914

	Elect.
History, Ancient (Camden), H. Stuart Jones, D.Litt., *B.N.C.*	1920
History, Ancient (Wykeham), J. L. Myres, M.A., *New Coll.*	1910
International Law (Chichele), J. L. Brierly, B.C.L., *All Souls*	1922
Interpretation of Holy Scriptures, D. C. Simpson, D.D., *Oriel*	1925
Italian (Serena), C. Foligno, M.A., *Magd.*	1919
Jurisprudence, W. Ashburner, D.C.L., *Univ.*	1926
Latin (Corpus), A. C. Clark, M.A., *Corpus*	1913
Law (Vinerian), W. S. Holdsworth, K.C., D.C.L., *All Souls*	1922
Logic (Wykeham), H. H. Joachim, M.A., *New Coll.*	1919
Medicine (Regius), Sir A. E. Garrod, K.C.M.G., D.M., *Ch. Ch.*	1920
Military History (Chichele), Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Swinton, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., *All Souls*	1925
Mineralogy, H. L. Bowman, D.Sc., *Magd.*	1909
Modern History (Chichele), Sir C. W. C. Oman, K.B.E., M.A., *All Souls*	1905
Modern History (Regius), H. W. C. Davis, C.B.E., M.A., *Oriel*	1925
Metaphysical Philosophy (Waynflete), J. A. Smith, M.A., *Magd.*	1910
Moral Philosophy (White), J. A. Stewart, M.A., *Corpus*	1897
Music, Sir Hugh P. Allen, D.Mus., *New Coll.*	1918
Natural Philosophy (Sedleian), A. E. H. Love, D.Sc., *Queen's*	1899
Papyrology, A. S. Hunt, D.Litt., *Queen's*	1913
Pastoral Theology (Regius), R. L. Ottley, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1903
Pathology, G. Dreyer, M.A., *Linc.*	1907
Pharmacology, J. A. Gunn, M.A., *Balliol*	1912
Philosophy of the Christian Religion (Oriel), C. C. J. Webb, M.A., *Oriel*	1920
Physics (Wykeham), J. S. E. Townsend, M.A., *New Coll.*	1900
Physiology (Waynflete), Sir C. S. Sherrington, O.M., G.B.E., Hon. D.Sc., F.R.S., *Magd.*	1913
Poetry, H. W. Garrod, M.A., *Merton*	1923
Political Economy, D. H. Macgregor, M.A., *All Souls*	1921
Political Theory and Institutions, W. G. S. Adams, M.A., *All Souls*	1912
Pure Mathematics (Waynflete), A. L. Dixon, M.A., *Magd.*	1922
Roman-Dutch Law (Rhodes), R. W. Lee, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1921
Romance Languages, P. Studer, M.A., *Trin.*	1913
Rural Economy (Sibthorpian), J. A. S. Watson, B.Sc. (*St. John's*)	1925
Russian, N. Forbes, M.A., *Balliol*	1910
Sanskrit, A. A. Macdonell, M.A., *Balliol*	1899
Spanish, Don F. de Arteaga y Pereira, M.A., *Worcester*	1894
Zoology, E. B. Poulton, D.Sc., *Jesus*	1893

Oxford Colleges.

(*With date of foundation.*)

All Souls (1437), F. W. Pember, D.C.L., *Warden.*
Balliol (1262), A. D. Lindsay, M.A., *Master.*
B.N.C. (1509), C. H. Sampson, M.A., *Principal.*
Ch. Ch. (1532), H. J. White, D.D., *Dean.*
Corpus Christi (1546), P. S. Allen, D.Litt., *President.*
Exeter (1314), L. R. Farnell, D.Litt., *Rector.*
Hertford (1874), Sir W. R. Buchanan-Riddell, Bt., M.A., *Principal.*
Jesus (1571), A. E. W. Hazel, B.C.L., *Principal.*
Lincoln (1427), J. A. R. Munro, M.A., *Rector.*
Magdalen (1458), Sir H. Warren, D.C.L., *President.*
Merton (1264), T. Bowman, M.A., *Warden.*
New Coll. (1379), Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M.A., *Warden.*
Oriel (1326), L. R. Phelps, M.A., *Provost.*
Pembroke (1624), F. H. Dudden, D.D., *Master.*
Queen's (1340), J. R. Magrath, D.D., *Provost.*
St. John's (1555), H. A. James, D.D., *President.*
Trinity (1554), H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D., *Pres.*
University (1249), Sir M. E. Sadler, M.A., K.C.S.I., *Master.*
Wadham (1612), J. Wells, D.C.L., *Warden.*
Worcester (1714), F. J. Lys, M.A., *Provost.*
St. Edm. Hall (1269), G. B. Allen, D.D., *Prin.*
Keble (1870), B. J. Kidd, D.D., *Warden.*

Non-Coll. Stu. (1868), J. B. Baker, M.A., *Censor.*
Campion Hall, J. H. Keane, M.A., *Master.*
S. Benet's Hall, P. J. McCann, M.A., *Master.*

Societies of Women Students.

LADY MARGARET HALL (1878).

Principal, Miss Lynda Grier, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Miss E. Jamison, M.A.
Librarian, Miss Skipworth, M.A.
Secretary, Miss Anson, M.A.
Bursar, Miss Harbottle.

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE (1879).

Principal, Miss S. M. Fry, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Hon. Alice Bruce, M.A.
Secretary and Treasurer, Miss A. Beauchamp, *Bursar*, Miss M. B. Stonedale. [O.B.M.
Librarian, Miss V. Farnell, M.A.

ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE (1886).

Principal, Miss Barbara Elizabeth Gwyer, M.A.
Librarian, Miss W. Mammatt, M.A.
Bursar, Miss G. Thornycroft, B.A.

ST. HILDA'S COLLEGE (1893).

Principal, Miss Winifred H. Moberly, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Miss J. de L. Mann, M.A.
Bursar, Miss V. L. Winslow.
Secretary, Miss J. C. Thornton, M.A.

SOCIETY OF OXFORD HOME-STUDENTS (1879).
(1 Jowett Walk, Oxford.)

Principal, Christine M. E. Burrows, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1927.

Lent ..... Jan. 8 to Mar. 28.
Easter ..... Apr. 26 to June 24.
Michaelmas... Oct. 1 to Dec. 19.

	Elect.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M., Hon. LL.D., *Trin.*	1919
Vice-Chancellor, G. A. Weekes, M.A., Master of *Sidney Sussex*	1926
High Steward, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Hon. LL.D., *Trin.*	1923
Deputy High Steward, The Lord Hanworth, M.A., *Trin.*	1926
Representatives in Parliament, Sir G. G. Butler, K.B.E., M.A., *Corpus*, 1924; J. J. Withers, M.A., *Cath. & King's*	1926
Commissary, Hon. Sir M. M. Macnaghten, M.P., K.B.E., K.C., M.A., *Trin.*	1926
Public Orator, T. R. Glover, M.A., *St. John's*	1920
Registrary, E. Harrison, M.A., *Trin.*	1926
Assistant Registrary, R. E. Priestley, M.A., *Clare*	1924
Librarian, A. F. Scholfield, M.A., *King's*	1923
Sec. to the Library, W. F. Cuthbertson	1921
Esquire Bedells, R. Hamblin Smith, M.A., *Pet.*, 1913; C. P. Sumner, M.A., *Cai.*	1923

Proctors, C. S. Gillett, M.A., *Pet.*; E. Welbourne, M.A., *Emm.* ..... Elect. 1926
Organist, A. H. Mann, Hon. M.A. (*King's*), Mus.D. (*Oxf.*) .....
Director of the Observatory, Professor A. S. Eddington, M.A., *Trin.* .....
Director of the Solar Physics Observatory and Newall Observer, Professor H. F. Newall, M.A., *Trin.* .....
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, C. F. Cooper, M.A., *Trin.* .....
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator, S. C. Cockerell, M.A.
Strickland Curator, H.F. Gadow, M.A., *King's*
Curator in Entomology, H. Scott, Sc.D., *Trin.*
Curator of the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, L. C. G. Clarke, M.A., *Trin.H.*
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archæology, A. B. Cook, Litt.D., *Queens'* .....
Director of the Botanic Garden, H. Gilbert-Carter, M.A., *Trin.* .....
Librarian of Squire Law Library, A. H. Johnson, M.A., *Emm.* .....
Representative on General Medical Council, W. L. H. Duckworth, M.D., *Jesus* .....
Director of the Psychological Laboratory, F. C. Bartlett, M.A., *St. John's*.....

SECRETARIES TO

Local Examinations Syndicate, W. N. Williams, M.A.
Board of Extra-Mural Studies, D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D.
Highest Grade Schools Examination Syndicate, T. G. Bedford, M.A., *Sid. Suss.*, University Offices.
Appointments Board, H. A. Roberts, M.A., *Cai.*, University Offices.
University Press, S. C. Roberts, M.A., *Pemb.*

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.
(*Secretary*, The Registrary.)

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor.
Heads of Colleges, The President of *Queens'*; The Master of *Gonville and Caius*; The Master of *Corpus Christi*; The Master of *Sidney Sussex.*
Professors, Professor Sir J. Larmor; Professor Brooke; Professor Dean; Professor Inglis.
Other Members of the Senate, H. McL. Innes, M.A. (*Trin.*); J. M. Keynes, M.A. (*King's*); G. G. Morris, M.A. (*Corp.*); T. Knox-Shaw, M.A. (*Sid. Suss.*); F. J. Dykes, M.A. (*Trin.*); Dr. Winfield (*Joh.*); T. J. Cameron, M.A. (*Cai.*); G. A. Chase, M.A. (*Trin. H.*).

MATRICULATIONS.

1913-1914	1,178	1918-1919	1,835	1923-1924	1,646
1914-1915	727	1919-1920	2,458	1924-1925	1,576
1915-1916	344	1920-1921	1,824	1925-1926	1,628
1916-1917	235	1921-1922	1,764		
1917-1918	281	1922-1923	1,701		

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31 July, 1925, £226,723.

UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 31 July, 1925.

Total payments	£193,969
Balance due to Chest	32,754
	£226,723

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

Aeronautical Engineering (*Francis Mond*), B. M. Jones, M.A., *Emman.* ..... Elect. 1919
Agricultural Botany, Sir R. H. Biffen, M.A., *Cath.* ..... Elect. 1908
Agriculture (*Draper's*), T. B. Wood, C.B.E., M.A., *Caius.* 1907
Anatomy, J. T. Wilson, M.A., *Joh.* 1920
Ancient History, F. E. Adcock, M.A. (*King's*) 1925
Anglo-Saxon (*Elrington and Bosworth*), H. M. Chadwick, M.A., *Clare.* 1912
Animal Pathology, J. B. Buxton, M.A. 1923
Arabic (*Sir T. Adams's*), R. A. Nicholson, Litt.D., *Trin.* 1926
Arabic (*Lord Almoner's*), A. A. Bevan, M.A., *Trin.* 1893
Archæology (*Disney*), (vacant) 1926
Astronomy and Geometry (*Lowndean*), H.F. Baker, Sc.D., *St. John's* 1914
Astronomy (*Plumian*), A. S. Eddington, M.A., *Trin.* 1913
Astrophysics, H. F. Newall, M.A., *Trin.* 1909
Bio-Chemistry (*Sir William Dunn*), Sir F. G. Hopkins, M.A., *Trin.* 1921
Biology (*Quick*), G. H. F. Nuttall, Sc.D., *Magd.* 1924
Botany, A. C. Seward, Sc.D., *Down.* 1906
Chemistry, Sir W. J. Pope, K.B.E., M.A., (*Sid. Suss.*) 1908
Chinese, H. A. Giles, M.A., *Trin.* 1897
Civil Law (*Regius*), W. W. Buckland, LL.D., *Caius.* 1914
Divinity (*Regius*), Alexander Nairne, D.D., *Jesus* 1922
,, (*Lady Margaret's*), J. F. Bethune-Baker, D.D., *Pemb.* 1911
,, (*Norrisian*), F. C. Burkitt, D.D., *Trin.* 1905
,, (*Hulsean*), W. E. Barnes, D.D., *Pet*, 1901
,, (*Ely*), (vacant) 1926
Ecclesiastical History (*Dixie*), J.P. Whitney, D.D., *Emman.* 1919
English Literature (*King Edward VII*), Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, M.A., *Jesus* 1912
Experimental Physics (*Cavendish*), Sir Ernest Rutherford, O.M., M.A., *Trin.* ... 1919
French (*Drapers'*), O. H. P. Prior, M.A., *Joh.* 1919
Fine Art (*Slade*), E. S. Prior, M.A., *Caius*... 1915
Genetics (*Arthur Balfour*), R. C. Punnett, M.A., *Cairs* 1912
Geology (*Woodwardian*), J. E. Marr, Sc.D., *Joh.* 1917
German (*Schröder*), K. Breul, Litt.D., *King's* 1910
Greek (*Regius*), A. C. Pearson, Litt.D., *Trin.* 1921
Hebrew (*Regius*), R. H. Kennett, D.D., *Queen's* 1903
International Law (*Whewell*), A.P. Higgins, K.C., C.B.E., LL.D., *Down* 1920
Italian, Thomas Okey, M.A., *Caius* 1919
Latin (*Kennedy*), A. E. Housman, M.A., *Trin.* 1911
Law (*Downing*), H. D. Hazeltine, Litt.D., *Downing* 1919
Mathematics (*Lucasian*), Sir J. Larmor, Sc.D., *St. John's*..... 1903
Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, C. E. Inglis, O.B.E., M.A., *King's* 1919
Medicine (*Downing*), J. B. Bradbury, M.D., *Down*..... 1894
Mental Philosophy and Logic, G. E. Moore, Litt.D., *Trin.* 1925
Mineralogy, A. Hutchinson, M.A., *Pemb.*... 1926
Modern History (*Regius*), J. B. Bury. M.A., *King's* 1902
Moral Philosophy (*Knightbridge*), W. R. Sorley, Litt.D., *King's*..... 1900
Music, E. J. Dent, Mus.B., *King's* 1926

	Elect.
Natural Philosophy (*Jacksonian*), C.T. Rees Wilson, M.A., *Sid. Suss.*	1925
Naval History (*Vere Harmsworth*), J. H. Rose, Litt.D., *Christ's*	1919
Pathology, H. R. Dean, M.D., *Trin. H.*	1922
Physic (*Regius*), Sir H. D. Rolleston, Bt., K.C.B., M.D., *Joh.*	1925
Physics, Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., *Trin.*	1919
Physical Chemistry, T. M. Lowry, C.B.E., M.A., *Trin. H.*	1920
Physiology, J. Barcroft, M.A., *King's*	1925
Political Economy, A. C. Pigou, M.A., *King's*	1908
Pure Mathematics (*Sadlerian*), E. W. Hobson, Sc.D., *Christ's*	1910
Sanskrit, E. J. Rapson, M.A., *St. John's*	1906
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, J. S. Gardiner, M.A., *Caius*	1909

Cambridge Colleges.
(*With date of Foundation.*)

Christ's (1505), Sir A. Everett Shipley, G.B.E., Sc.D., *Master.*
Clare (1326), Wm. Loudon Mollison, LL.D., *Master.*
Corpus Christi (1352), E. C. Pearce, D.D., *Master.*
Downing (1800), Albert C. Seward, Sc.D., *Master.*
Emmanuel (1584), Peter Giles, Litt.D., *Master.*
Gonville & Caius (1348), Sir Hugh K. Anderson, M.D., *Master.*
Jesus (1496), Arthur Gray, M.A., *Master.*
King's (1441), A. E. Brooke, D.D., *Provost.*
Magdalene (1542), A. B. Ramsay, M.A.
Pembroke (1347), W. Sheldon Hadley, LL.D., *Master.*
Peterhouse (1284), The Lord Chalmers, P.C., G.C.B., LL.D., *Master.*
Queens (1448), Thomas C. Fitzpatrick, D.D., *Pres.*
St. Catharine's (1473) (vacant).
St. John's (1512), Sir R. Forsyth Scott, M.A., *Master.*
Sidney-Sussex (1596), G. A. Weekes, M.A., *Master.*
Trinity (1546), Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., *Master.*
Trinity Hall (1350), Henry Bond, LL.D., *Master.*

HOSTELS.

Selwyn College (1882), J. O. F. Murray, D.D., *Mast.*
Non-Collegiate Students (1869), W. S. Thatcher, M.A., *Censor.*

Colleges for Women.

GIRTON COLLEGE.

Mistress, Miss E. H. Major.
Vice-Mistress, Miss H. M. R. Murray.
Bursar, Miss E. M. Allen.
Junior Bursar, Miss P. K. Leveson.
Librarian, Miss E. S. Fegan.
Secretary, Miss M. Clover.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss J. P. Strachey.
Tutors, Miss A. B. Dale; Miss Steele Smith; Miss E. M. Chrystal; Mrs. Palmer.
Bursar, Mrs. Lacy.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,
South Kensington, S.W. 7. 1836 and 1900.

During the Session 1925-26 the total admissions amounted to 7,577; the number of internal Students in July, 1926, was 9,400.

Visitor, H.M. the King in Council.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery and Midlothian, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A., F.R.S.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir William H. Beveridge, K.C.B., LL.D. B.C.L.
Chairman of Convocation, Sidney Luxton Loney, M.A.
Principal Officer, Thomas Franklin Sibly, D.Sc.
Registrars: (*Academic Council*) Edwin Deller, LL.D.; (*External Council*) G. F. Goodchild, M.A.; (*University Extension Board*) J. Lea, M.A.
Financial Officer and Secretary to the Senate, H. Claughton, C.B.E., B.A.
Supt. of Examinations, F. J. Port, LL.B.
Goldsmiths' Librarian, R. A. Rye.
Accountant, Oliver Greenwood, F.S.A.A.

Representative in Parliament, Dr. E. G. G. Little, (1924).
Public Orator, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.

THE SENATE.

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation. *By the Crown*, Sir William H. Beveridge, Sir F. G. Ogilvie, Prof. Sir Arthur Schuster, Dr. W. C. Unwin. *By Convocation*—(*Divinity*), Rev. Canon J. A. Douglas; (*Arts*), Miss E. C. Higgins, Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett, Dr. A. W. Reed, Miss E. Strudwick, Rev. Dr. H. B. Workman; (*Laws*), His Honour T. B. Napier; (*Music*), C. B. Edgar; (*Medicine*), Dr. E. G. G. Little, M.P.; Dr. R. A. Young; (*Science*), C. W. Crook, G. D. Dunkerley, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Sir Philip Magnus, Dr. R. H. Pickard, Dr. G. Senter, Sir Josiah C. Stamp. *By Royal College of Physicians*, Dr. J. Fawcett, Sir Wilmot P. Herringham. *By Royal College of Surgeons*, V. Warren Low, Sir Cuthbert S. Wallace, J. Sherren. *Co-opted to represent University College*, Sir Gregory Foster, Sir Andrew Taylor. *Co-opted to represent King's College*, Dr. E. Barker. *By King's College* (*Theological Department*), Rev. Dr. W. R. Matthews. *By Lincoln's Inn*, Hon. Mr. Justice Tomlin. *By Inner Temple*, W. R. Bousfield. *By Middle Temple*, Sir Robert A. McCall. *By Gray's Inn*, Lord Justice Atkin. *By Law Society*, Dr. C. Mackintosh, Sir Arthur C. Peake. *By Corporation of London*, J. R. Pakeman. *By London County Council*, Sir Wm. J. Collins, Sir John Gilbert. *By City and Guilds of London Institute*, Dr. G. N. Pitt. *By the Faculties*—(*Theology*), Rev. Prof. H. T. Andrews; (*Arts*), Prof. H. G. Atkins, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Prof. Harold Edgeworth Butler, M.A., Miss M. J. Tuke; (*Laws*), Prof. H. C. Gutteridge; (*Music*), Sir Hugh P. Allen; (*Medicine*), Lord Dawson of Penn, H. L. Eason, Sir H. J. Waring; (*Science*), Prof. H. B. Baker, Prof. L. N. G. Filon, F. T. S. Hatton, Prof. F. Horton; (*Engineering*), Prof. E. G. Coker; (*Economics*), Prof. Graham Wallas.

Organisation of Teaching.

On January 1, 1907, University College was transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. On January 1, 1910, King's College was, in respect of all its Departments except that of Theology, transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part, in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. The Theological Department of the College remains a "School of the University" in the Faculty of Theology. Other University Institutions are the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road, Goldsmiths' College at New Cross, the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at University College, the Bartlett School of Architecture at University College, and the Institute of Historical Research in Malet Street.

TEACHING STAFF.

The numbers of the "Appointed" and "Recognised" Teachers in the several Faculties are as follows:—

Theology, 1 and 18; *Arts*, 84 and 123; *Laws*, 11 and 16; *Music*, 1 and 26; *Medicine*, 26 and 362; *Science*, 89 and 215; *Engineering*, 12 and 72; *Economics*, 30 and 16.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

Accountancy and Business Methods (*Cassel*), F. R. M. de Paula, O.B.E., F.C.A.

Anatomy, E. Barclay-Smith, M.D.; J. E. S. Frazer, F.R.C.S.; T. B. Johnston, M.B.; Mrs. Lucas Keene, M.B.; F. G. Parsons, F.R.C.S.; G. Elliot Smith, M.D., F.R.S.; W. Wright, D.Sc.

Anatomy (*Courtauld*), T. Yeates, M.B.

Morbid Anatomy, H. M. Turnbull, D.M.

Applied Mathematics and Mechanics (*Goldsmid*), L. N. G. Filon, T.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Arabic, Sir T. W. Arnold, C.I.E., Litt.D., F.B.A.

Archæology (*Yates*), E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.

Architecture, A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A.

Aviation (*Zaharoff*), L. Bairstow, C.B.E., F.R.S.

Bacteriology, J. W. H. Eyre, M.D.; J. C. G. Ledingham, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Bacteriology (*Goldsmiths' Company's*), W. Bulloch, M.D., F.R.S.

Banking and Currency (*Cassel*), T. E. G. Gregory, D.Sc.

Biochemistry, E. C. Dodds, Ph.D.; J. C. Drummond, D.Sc.; A. Harden, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Botany, F. E. Fritch, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; R. R. Gates, Ph.D.; Dame Helen C. I. Gwynne-Vaughan, D.B.E., D.Sc.

Botany (*Hildred Carlile*), W. Neilson-Jones, M.A.

Botany (*Quain*), F. W. Oliver, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Chemistry, A. J. Allmand, M.C., D.Sc.; C. S. Gibson, O.B.E., M.Sc.; T. S. Moore, M.A.; J. R. Partington, M.B.E., D.Sc.; R. H. Aders Plimmer, D.Sc.; C. K. Tinkler, D.Sc.; W. B. Tuck, D.Sc.

Chemistry (*Daniell*), S. Smiles, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Chemistry (*General*), F. G. Donnan, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Chemistry (*Organic*), J. Norman Collie, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Chinese, J. P. Bruce, D.Lit.

Classics, J. H. Sleeman, M.A.; J. A. K. Thomson, M.A.

Commerce, A. J. Sargent, M.A.

Commercial and Industrial Law (*Cassel*), H. C. Gutteridge, LL.D.

Comparative Law (*Quain*), J. E. G. de Montmorency, LL.B.

Constitutional Law, J. H. Morgan, M.A., K.C.

Dutch History and Institutions, Pieter Geyl, Lit.D.

Education, C. L. Burt, D.Sc; T. P. Nunn, D.Sc.; J. D. Wilson, M.A.

Egyptology (*Edwards*), Sir Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., F.B.A., F.R.S.

Embryology, J. P. Hill, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Engineering, W. E. Dalby, B.Sc., F.R.S.

Chemical Engineering (*Ramsay Memorial*), E. C. Williams, M.Sc.

Civil Engineering, A. H. Jameson, M.Sc., M.I.C.E.

Civil and Mechanical Engineering, E. G. Coker, D.Sc., F.R.S.; E. H. Lamb, D.Sc., M.Sc.

Electrical Engineering, W. C. Clinton, B.Sc.; J. T. MacGregor-Morris, M.I.E.E.

Do. (*Siemens*), Ernest Wilson, M.I.E.E.

Mechanical Engineering, G. Cook, D.Sc.

Municipal Engineering (*Chadwick*), M. T. M. Ormsby, F.R.C.Sc.

English Bibliography, A. W. Pollard, C.B., D.Litt.

English Lang. and Literature, Sir I. Gollancz, Litt.D., F.B.A.; J. R. A. Nicoll, M.A.

Do. (*Quain*), R. W. Chambers, D.Lit.

English Lang. and Med. Literature, P. G. Thomas, Litt.D.

English Law, E. Jenks, D.C.L.

English Literature (*Hildred Carlile*), Miss C.F.E. Spurgeon, Litt.D.

Ethnology, C. G. Seligman, M.D., F.R.S.

Eugenics (*Galton*), Karl Pearson, LL.D., F.R.S.

Fine Art (*Slade*), Henry Tonks, F.R.C.S.

French and Romance Philology (*Fielden*), L. M. Brandin, Ph.D.

French Lang. and Literature, D. Saurat, D.-ÈS-L.; F. J. Tanquerey, D.-ÈS-L.

French Literature, F. Y. Eccles, M.A.

Geography, L. R. Jones, M.C., Ph.d.; L. W. Lyde, M.A.; J. F. Unstead, D.Sc.

Geology, W. T. Gordon, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Geology (*Yates-Goldsmid*), E. J. Garwood, Sc.D., F.R.S.

German, H. G. Atkins, D.Lit.; R. C. Priebsch, Ph.D.; J. G. Robertson, Ph.D.

Greek, M. T. Smiley, M.A.

Helminthology, R. T. Leiper, D.Sc., F.R.S.

History, Miss Hilda Johnstone, M.A.; Miss C. A. J. Skeel, D.Lit.

Central European History (*Masaryk*), R. W. Seton-Watson, D.Litt.

Economic History, (vacant).

English History, A. F. Pollard, Litt.D., F.B.A.

History & Culture of British Dominions in Asia, &c., H. H. Dodwell, M.A.

History of Art, C. T. Borenius, Ph.D.

Imperial History (*Rhodes*), A. P. Newton, D.Lit.

International History (*Stevenson*), A. J. Toynbee, B.A.

Medieval History, F. J. C. Hearnshaw, LL.D.

Modern History, J. D. Mackie, M.C., M.A.

Modern French History and Institutions, Paul Vaucher, L-ÈS-L.

Modern Greek & Byzantine History, &c. (*Koraes*), F. H. Marshall, M.A.

International Relations (*Cassel*), P. J. N. Baker, M.A.

Italian, E. G. Gardner, Litt. D., F.B.A.

Latin, H. E. Butler, M.A.

Latin (*Hildred Carlile*), H. Williamson, M.A.

Logic & Scientific Method, A. Wolf, D.Lit.

Mathematics (*Astor*), G. B. Jeffery, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Mathematics, B. B. Baker, D.Sc.; H. Hilton, D.Sc.; A. E. Jolliffe, M.A.; S. A. F. White, M.A.

Medicine, T. R. Elliott, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.S.; A. W. M. Ellis, O.B.E., M.D.; F. R. Fraser, M.D.; F. S. Langmead, M.D.; H. MacLean, M.D.

Music (*King Edward*), P. C. Buck, Mus. Doc., M.A.

Mycology, E. S. Salmon.

Obstetric Medicine, F. J. Browne, M.D.

Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Miss A. L. McIlroy, O.B.E., M.D.

Old Testament Studies (*Samuel Davidson*), Rev. G. H. Box, D.D.

Pathology, Sir F. W. Andrewes, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; J. H. Dible, M.B.; L. S. Dudgeon, C.M.G., C.B.E., F.R.C.P.; J. McIntosh, M.D.

Pathology (*Graham*), A. E. Boycott, D.M., F.R.S.

Pathology (*Dunn*), Adrian Stokes, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.D.

Experimental Pathology, C. J. Martin, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir Almroth E. Wright, K.B.E., C.B., M.D., F.R.S

Persian, Sir Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.

Pharmaceutics, H. G. Greenish, D.-ès-Sc., F.I.C.

Pharmacology, E. B. Verney, M.B.

Philosophy, H. Wildon Carr, D.Litt.

Philosophy of Mind and Logic (*Grote*), C. E. Spearman, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Phonetics, Daniel Jones, M.A.
Physics, A. Griffiths, D.Sc. ; F. L. Hopwood, D.Sc. ; F. Horton, D.Sc., F.R.S. ; C. H. Lees, D.Sc., F.R.S. ; A. W. Porter, D.Sc., F.R.S. ; O. W. Richardson, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physics (*Hildred Carlile*), W. Wilson, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physics (*Joel*) S. Russ, D.Sc.
Physics (*Quain*), (vacant).
Do. (*Wheatstone*), E. V. Appleton, D.Sc.
Physiology, B. J. Collingwood, O.B.E., M.D. ; J. S. Edkins, Sc.D. ; A. V. Hill, O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S. ; R. J. S. McDowall, D.Sc. ; J. Mellanby, M.D. ; V. H. Mottram, M.A. ; M.S. Pembrey, M.D., F.R.S. ; H. E. Roaf, M.D. ; S. Vincent, M.D.
Physiology (*Jodrell*), C. A. Lovatt Evans, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physiology (*Sophia Jex-Blake*), Miss W. C. Cullis, O.B.E., D.Sc.
Political Economy, H. S. Foxwell, M.A., F.B.A.
Political Science, H. J. Laski, M.A.
Portuguese Language, Literature and History (*Camoens*), Edgar Prestage, D.Litt
Public Administration, Rt. Hon. Sidney J. Webb, LL.B., M.P.
Russian Language, Literature and History, Sir Bernard Pares, K.B.E., M.A.
Sanskrit, R. L. Turner, M.C., M.A.
Sculpture, (vacant).
Sociology (*Martin White*), L. T. Hobhouse, D.Litt., F.B.A. ; E. A. Westermarck, Ph.D., LL.D.
Statistics, A. L. Bowley, Sc.D., F.B.A.
Surgery, C. C. Choyce, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D. ; G. E. Gask, C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S. ; C. A. Pannett, M.D.
Swahili and the Bantu Languages, Miss Alice Werner, L.L.A.
Town Planning, S. D. Adshead, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.
Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology, Sir John McFadyean, LL.D., F.R.S.E.
Zoology, C. L. Boulenger, D.Sc. ; J. S. Huxley, M.A.
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy (*Jodrell*), D. M. S. Watson, M.Sc., F.R.S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Chairman of Committee, Viscount Chelmsford.
Provost, Sir Gregory Foster.
The College comprises the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medical Sciences, Engineering and Economics, and the following Special Schools :—The Bartlett School of Architecture (incl. Department of Town Planning), the Slade School of Fine Art (Drawing, Painting and Sculpture), and the School of Librarianship.

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C. 2.
Chairman of Delegacy, Viscount Hambleden.
Principal, Ernest Barker, LL.D.
The College comprises the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering and Economics.

KING'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
Household and Social Science Department, Campden Hill Road, W. 8.
Dean, Helene Reynard, M.A.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E. 14.
Warden, T. Raymont, M.A.

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY.
In the Faculty of Theology :—
Hackney and New College.
Hampstead, N.W. 3 (Congregational).
Principal, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.
Regent's Park College, N.W. 8 (Baptist).
Principal, Rev. H. Wheeler Robinson, M.A.
King's College (Theological Department), Strand, W.C. 2 (Church of England).
Dean, Rev. W. R. Matthews, D.D.
Wesleyan College, Richmond (West. Methodist).
Principal, Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D.
St. John's Hall, Highbury (Church of England).
Principal, Rev. T. W. Gilbert, D.D.
Arts, Science, and Engineering :—
East London College, Mile End Road, E. 1.
Principal, John L. S. Hatton, M.A.
Arts and Science :—
Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green.
Principal, Miss Ellen C. Higgins, B.A.
Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.
Principal, Miss M. J. Tuke, M.A.
Birkbeck College, Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4. (For evening and part-time students.)
Principal, George Senter, D.Sc.
Arts :—
Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Principal, Miss Eleanor C. Lodge, M.A.
Arts—in Pedagogy only :—
London Day Training College, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Principal, Prof. T. P. Nunn, D.Sc.
Arts—in Oriental Research only :—
School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.
Director, Prof. Sir Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.
Medicine :—
The Medical Schools of certain Hospitals, &c. (*see* pp. 311-12).
Science and Engineering :—
Imperial College of Science and Technology :—
Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines.
Rector, Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.
City and Guilds (*Engineering*) *College.*
Dean, Prof. W. E. Dalby, M.A., F.R.S.,
Science—in Agriculture only :—
South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.
Principal, Robert M. Wilson, B.Sc.
Arts (*in Anthropology, History, Sociology and Geography only*), *Laws and Economics and Political Science :—*
London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
Director, Sir William H. Beveridge, K.C.B., B.C.L.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM, 1832.
Chancellor, The Earl of Durham, K.G.
Vice-Chancellor, Percy John Heawood, M.A.
Proctors, Rev. H. Ellershaw, M.A. ; H. J. Hutchens, D.S.O., M.A.
Registrar, H. G. Theodosius, M.A.
Librarian, E. V. Stocks, M.A.
Hon. Director of Observatory, Harold Thomson, M.Sc., F.R.A.S.
Observer, Frank Sargent, F.R.A.S.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Durham.
Master, Rev. Henry Ellershaw, M.A.
HATFIELD COLLEGE, Durham.
Master, Arthur Robinson, D.C.L.
ST. CHAD'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Rev. S. R. P. Moulsdale, B.D.
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Rev. C. S. Wallis, M.A.
ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Miss R. E. D. Donaldson, M.A.
BEDE COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Rev. E. F. Braley, M.A.

ST. HILD'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Miss E. C. Christopher, M.A.

NEVILLE'S CROSS COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Miss Z. G. D. May, M.A.

NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.
Censor, Rev. N. D. Coleman, M.A.

HOME STUDENTS (Women).
Censor, Kathleen Lambley, M.A.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Newcastle.
President, Sir David Drummond, C.B.E., M.D.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle.
Principal, Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., D.C.L.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER. (£2,000.)

Founded 1850; re-organised 1880 and 1903.
Chancellor, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Walter H. Moberly; D.S.O., Litt.D.
Registrar, Norman Smith, D.Sc.
Director of Extra-Mural Studies, H. P. Turner, M.A.
Bursar, Sydney Chaffers, M.A.
Adviser to Women Students, Phyllis E. Crump, M.A.
Chairman of Convocation, A. E. G. Chorlton, LL.B.
Clerk of Convocation, Rev. T. M. Gribbin, M.A.
Tutor and Sec., Faculty of Arts, J. A. Petch, M.A.
Tutor and Sec., Faculty of Science, J. E. Myers, O.B.E., D.Sc.
Tutor and Sec., Faculty of Medicine, A. C. Kelly, M.B.
TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).
Professor and Director of Dept., H. Bompas Smith, M.A.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
Men—Dalton Hall, *Princ.*, G. A. Sutherland, M.A.
,, —Hulme Hall, *Warden*, Rev. T. Nicklin, M.A.
,, —St. Anselm's Hall, *Warden*, Rev. Lindsay Dewar, B.D.
,, —Lancashire Independent College, *Princ.*, Rev. A. T. Grieve, D.D.
Women—Ashburne Hall, *Warden*, Mrs. Hope Hogg, M.A.
,, —Lees Hall, *Warden*, Miss Elsie A. Underwood, B.Sc.
,, —Ellis Llwyd Jones Hall, *Warden*, Miss C. Spurling, M.A.
,, —Langdale Hall, *Warden*, Miss J. M. Hughes, B.A.
,, —St. Gabriel's Hall, *Warden*, Miss J. Magee.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, 1900. (£2,000.)
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Gilbert Barling, Bart., C.B., C.B.E., F.R.C.S.
Principal, C. Grant Robertson, C.V.O., LL.D.
Registrar, John H. Costain, M.A.
Secretary, C. G. Burton, M.Com.
Librarian, E. H. F. Mills, M.A.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
Men—Chancellor's Hall, *Warden*, E. W. Gillett, M.A.
,, —Queen's College, Somerset Road, *Princ.*, Rev. H. C. Raison, M.A.
Women—University House, *Warden*, Miss Hilda Walton, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, 1903. (£2,000.)
Chancellor, The Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, (vacant).
Registrar, Edward Carey, LL.B.
Librarian, John Sampson, D.Litt.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
Men—Warden, W. S. Angus, B.A.
Women—Warden, Miss D. Chapman, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

Leeds, 1904. (£60,000.)
Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D.
Pro-Chancellor, C. H. Tetley, D.S.O., M.A.
Vice-Chancellor, J. B. Baillie, O.B.E., D.Ph.
Accountant, E. J. Brown, B.Com.
Clerk to the Senate, F. T. Baines, B.A.
Registrar, A. E. Wheeler, M.A.
Librarian, R. Offor, Ph.D.
Dean of Women Students, Miss Alice Silcox, B.Sc.
TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).
Professor, John Strong, C.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S.E.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
Men—Devonshire Hall, *Warden*, Prof Strong.
Women—University Hall, *Warden*, Mrs. Moorman.
,, Lyddon Hall, *Warden*, Miss A. B. Marchbank.
,, College Hall, *Warden*, Miss J. Holgate, B.A.
,, Weetwood Hall, *Warden*, Mrs. Redman King, B.Sc.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD. 1905. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.
Pro-Chancellors, Lt.-Col. H. K. Stephenson, D.S.O., LL.D.; Sir William E. Clegg, C.B.E., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. Henry Hadow, C.B.E., D.Mus., LL.D.
Treasurer, (vacant).
Registrar, W. M. Gibbons, O.B.E., M.A.
Librarian, A. P. Hunt, B.A.
Curator of the Observatory, R. R. S. Cox, M.A.
Tutor for Women Students, Miss D. M. Bennett, M.Sc.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
Men—Stephenson Hall, *Warden*, Rev. E. H. Ward, M.A.
Women—Oakholme Univ. Hall, *Warden*, Miss F. E. Hollis.
,, Tapton Cliffe Univ. Hall, *Warden*, Miss W. A. Bone, B.A.
,, Endcliffe Univ. Hall, *Warden*, Miss G. M. Hadley, B.A.
TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).
Professor, G. H. Turnbull, Ph.D.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL. 1909.

Chancellor, Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Thomas Loveday, M.A.
Treasurer, S. H. Badock, J.P.
Registrar, E. G. Francis, M.A.
Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton.
Director, Professor B. T. P. Barker, M.A.
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving Station, Chipping Campden.
Resident Director, A. Appleyard, M.Sc.

Department of Education.
Professor of Education, Helen M. Wodehouse, D.Phil.
Master of Method, T. S. Foster, M.A.
Mistress of Method, Miss A. Mullock, M.Sc.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men—Mortimer House and Canynge Hall.
Women—Clifton Hill House.
,, (*Dept. of Education*)—3 Hostels.

UNIVERSITY OF READING. 1926.

Chancellor, J. Herbert Benyon, M.A.
Vice-Chancellor, W. M. Childs, M.A.
Treasurer, Sir W. A. Mount, Bt., C.B.E., M.A.
Registrar, Rev. F. H. Wright, M.A.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men—Wantage Hall, *Warden*, J. L. Etty, M.A.
,, —St. Patrick's Hall, *Warden*, R. L. Pearson.
Women—St. Andrew's Hall, *Warden*, Miss M. Bolam, M.A.
,, —Wessex Hall, *Warden*, Major W. Britton.
,, —St. George's Hall, *Warden*, Miss E. K. Little.
,, —Cintra Lodge, *Warden*, Miss E. M. Wiseman, M.A.
Training Department (*Men and Women*).
Lecturer in Charge, H. S. Cooke, M.A.

EAST MIDLANDS UNIVERSITY.
(In process of formation.)

NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Nottingham (1880).
Principal, W. H. Heaton, M.A.
Registrar, J. E. Shimeld.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men—Mapperley Hall.
Women—Cavendish House, Hollygirt House and Waverley House.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Leicester (1921).
Principal, R. F. Rattray, Ph.D.
Secretary, W. G. Gibbs.
Women Students' Hostel.
Warden, Miss C. Laycock.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.
Oxford, Rev. F. E. Hutchinson, M.A., Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies, Acland House, Oxford.
Cambridge, Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D., Stuart House.
London, John Lea, M.A., University Extension Registrar, University of London.
Manchester, Director of Extra-Mural Studies.
Liverpool, Secretary, University Extension Board.
Leeds, Secretary, University Extension Committee.
Bristol, Director of Extra-Mural Studies.
Durham, Director of Extra-Mural Studies.
Birmingham, Secretary, Extra-Mural Dept.
Nottingham, Professor R. Peers, M.A., Univ. Coll., Nottingham.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

BRISTOL—MERCHANT VENTURERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE.
Principal, Prof. Andrew Robertson, D.Sc.
Secretary, W. W. Ward, LL.D.
Registrar, Kate L. Ford.

CHELTENHAM—LADIES' COLLEGE.
Principal, Miss Beatrice M. Sparks, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Miss O. F. Martin, M.A.
Secretary, Lt.-Col. J. F. Tarrant.

EXETER—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE SOUTH WEST OF ENGLAND.
President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Deputy President, Sir Hy. Y. B. Lopes, Bt., M.A., D.L.
Principal, John Murray, M.A.
Sec. and Registrar, A. K. Woodbridge.

TEACHERS' TRAINING DEPARTMENT (Men and Women).
Head of Dept., Prof. S. H. Watkins, Ph.D.
Tutor to Women Students, Miss A. J. Walker, M.A.

HULL—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
(In process of formation).
Principal, A. E. Morgan, M.A.
Secretary, C. Meggitt.

LONDON—BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
(*See* University of London.)

LONDON—QUEEN'S COLLEGE, 43, 45 & 47 Harley Street, W. 1.
Principal, Joseph Edwards, M.A.
Dean, Rev. T. W. Crafer, D.D.
Senior Tutor, Miss G. Holloway.
Librarian, Prof. K. J. Spalding, M.A.
Bursar, Prof. P. A. Ellis Richards, F.I.C.
Secretary, Miss E. Southgate.

MANCHESTER—MUNICIPAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.
Principal, B. Mouat Jones, D.S.O., M.A.
Registrar, J. A. Binks.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—ARMSTRONG COLLEGE. (*See* University of Durham.)

SOUTHAMPTON—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
Principal, Kenneth H. Vickers, M.A.
Registrar, George Grant, B.A.

The University of Wales. 1893.
Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G (1921).
Pro-Chancellor, The Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal Reichel, LL.D.
Warden, Guild of Graduates, Miss F. M. Rees, B.A.
Registrar, D. B. Anthony, M.A. (Cathays Park, Cardiff).
Sec., University Council, Jenkin James, M.A.
Treas., Guild of Graduates, F. E. Rees, B.Sc.
Clerk, Guild of Graduates, John Hughes, M.A.
Representative in Parliament, Ernest Evans, LL.B.

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES—Aberystwyth (1872).
Acting Principal, Edward Edwards, M.A.
General Secretary, J. L. Newbon.
Academic do., G. J. Walker.
Librarian, J. D. Williams, B.A.

II. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES—Bangor (1884).
Principal, Sir Harry R. Reichel, M.A., LL.D.
Secretary and Registrar, W. P. Wheldon, D.S.O., M.A., LL.B.

III. UNIVERSITY COLL. OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—Cardiff (1883).
Principal, A. H. Trow, D.Sc.
Registrar, D. J. A. Brown.

ABERDARE HALL.
Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt.

IV. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA.
Acting Principal, C. A. Edwards, D.Sc.
Registrar, Edwin Drew.

LAMPETER.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE (1827).
Principal, Rev. Maurice Jones, D.D.
[Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

Scotland.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS. 1411.
(£42,500.)

Chancellor, Field-Marshal Earl Haig, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., D.C.L.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal Sir James C. Irvine.
Rector, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen (1925).
Principal, Sir J. C. Irvine, C.B.E., LL.D
Registrar & Secretary, Andrew Bennett.
Librarian, George H. Bushnell.
Factor, W. Wilkie.

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND ST. LEONARD.
Principal, Sir J. C. Irvine, C.B.E., LL.D.....£1,500

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY.
Prin., Very Rev. George Galloway, D.D.... £950

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE (1880).
Principal, John Yule Mackay, LL.D.....£1,000
Secretary, W. Arnot Watterston.

CONJOINT MEDICAL SCHOOL, DUNDEE.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. 1450.
(£20,880.)

Chancellor, The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, The Principal.
Rector (1925-8), Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., M.P.
Principal, Sir Donald MacAlister, Bart., K.C.B., D.C.L. £2,350
Dean of Faculties, Emeritus Professor Sir Hector Cameron, C.B.E., LL.D.
Registrar, Robert Brough.

QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE (Women).
Mistress, Frances H. Melville, B.D.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. 1494.
(£49,000.)

Chancellor, The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D.
Rector (1924-7), Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, P.C., K.C.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith, D.D., F.B.A.
Secretary of the University, H. J. Butchart, D.S.O., B.L.
Librarian, Registrar, and Clerk of the General Council, W. Douglas Simpson, D. Litt.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. 1582.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. The Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M., D.C.L.
Rector (1926), Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bt., D.S.O., T.D., M.P.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir J. Alfred Ewing, K.C.B., F.R.S., LL.D.
Sec. of University, W. A. Fleming, LL.B., Advocate.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
GLASGOW ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE.
George Street, Glasgow (1796).
Director, H. F. Stockdale, LL.D., F.R.S.E.

Northern Ireland.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST. 1909.

Chancellor, The Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., P.C., M.V.O., LL.D.
President and Vice-Chancellor, R. W. Livingstone Litt.D.
Secretary, Andrew Picken, LL.B.
Representative in Imperial Parliament, Col. Thomas Sinclair, C.B., M.D.

Irish Free State.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN (AND TRINITY COLLEGE). 1591.

	Elected.
Chancellor, The Earl of Iveagh, K.P., G.C.V.O.	1909
Vice-Chancellor, Lord Glenavy, LL.D.	1919
Provost, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. J. H. Bernard, D.D.	1919
Vice-Provost, Louis C. Purser, Litt.D.	
Senior Dean & Catechist, Edward P. Culverwell, M.A.	
Senior Lecturer, E. J. Gwynn, M.A.	
Senior Proctor, Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, D.D.	
Registrar, M. W. J. Fry, M.A.	
Bursar, R. Russell, M.A.	
Auditor, G. L. Cathcart, M.A.	

REGISTRARS OF THE SCHOOLS.

	Elected.
Law, W. A. Goligher, Litt.D.	1917
Physic (Dean of the Faculty), A. F. Dixon, Sc.D.	1924
Physic (Registrar), George L. Allen, M.A.	1924
Engineering, W. E. Thrift, M.A.	1901
Indian & Home Civil Service, E. H. Alton, M.A.	1907
Music, W. F. Starkie, Litt.D.	1926
Agriculture, John Joly, F.R.S.	1914
Commerce, G. R. Webb, M.A.	1926
Education, R. J. Fynne, M.A.	1922
Lady Registrar, Miss Olive Purser, M.A.	1918

APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE.

Secretary, K. C. Bailey, Sc.D.	1926

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, 1908.

Chancellor, Eamonn de Valera, B.A.
Vice-Chancellor, D. Coffey, LL.D.
Registrar, F. Wiber, LL.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK. 1845.

President, P. J. Merriman, M.A.
Registrar, Alfred O'Rahilly, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.
Secretary and Bursar, Joseph Downey.
Librarian, J. Fawcett, M.A.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GALWAY. 1845.

President, Alexander Anderson, M.A., LL.D.
Registrar, Rev. J. Hynes, B.D.
Bursar, T. Walsh, M.D., D.P.H.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN. 1909.

President, Denis J. Coffey, M.A., M.B., LL.D.
Registrar, Prof. Arthur W. Conway, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Secretary and Bursar, John W. Bacon, M.A.
Librarian, James J. O'Neill.

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Chairman of the Bureau Committee, Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith, D.D., F.B.A., Principal of the University of Aberdeen.
Secretary, Alex Hill, M.D.

Professional Education.

ACCOUNTANCY.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

SOCIETY OF INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.

SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS IN EDINBURGH.

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES IN GLASGOW.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND.

AGRICULTURE.

ABERDEEN, North of Scotland Coll. of Agric., 42½ Union Street.—*Sec.*, A. A. Prosser.

ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (*q.v.*).

ALBERT AGRIC. COLL., Glasnevin, Ireland.—*Principal*, G. Stephenson.

BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (*q.v.*).

BEAMINSTER (Agric. Training Centre for Boys).—*Headmaster*, L. Skyrm, M.A.

BREWOOD, Staffs., Grammar School.—*Headmaster*, E. J. Gaman, B.SC.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).

CIRENCESTER (Royal Agricultural College).—*Princ.*, M. J. R. Dunstan, O.B.E., M.A.

DAUNTSEY AGRIC. SCH. (West Lavington, Wilts).—*Headmaster*, George W. Olive, M.A.

DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE (*q.v.*).

EAST ANGLIAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE, Chelmsford.—*Principal*, D. B. Johnstone-Wallace, M.SC.

EDINBURGH (and East of Scotland Coll. of Agric.), 13 George Sq.—*Principal*, E. Shearer, B.SC.

GLASGOW (West of Scotland Agric. Coll.).—*Princ. Prof.*, William G. R. Paterson, B.SC.

HARPER-ADAMS AGRIC. COLL. (Newport, Salop).—*Principal*, Charles Crowther, PH.D.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE, St. Augustine, Trinidad, West Indies.—*Sec.*, Algernon E. Aspinall, C.M.G., C.B.E., 14 Trinity Square, E.C. 3.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).

LONG ASHTON, Univ. of Bristol Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station (National Fruit and Cider Institute).—*Director*, Prof. B. T. P. Barker, M.A.

LORD WANDSWORTH AGRIC. COLL., Long Sutton, Basingstoke, Hants.—*Warden*, Lt.-Col. W. L. Julyan, M.A.

MADRYN CASTLE FARM SCHOOL, Pwllheli, Carnarvon.—*Princ.*, Isaac Jones, N.D.A.

MIDLAND AGRIC. AND DAIRY COLL. (Sutton Bonington, near Loughborough; and Kingston-on-Soar, Derby).—*Principal*, T. Milburn, PH.D

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Armstrong Coll. (*q.v.*)

NEWTON RIGG, Penrith (Farm School).—*Principal (acting)*, J. H. Faulder, B.Sc., N.D.D.

NOTTINGHAM, Univ. Coll. (*q.v.*).

OXFORD UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).

PRESTON, Lancs. (Harris Institute).—*Principal and Sec.*, Lieut.-Col. T. R. Jolly, M.B.E., V.D.

READING UNIVERSITY COLL. (*q.v.*).

ROTHAMSTED, Harpenden, Herts (Experimental Station of the Lawes Agric. Trust). For Research and post-Graduate Workers only.—*Director*, Sir E. J. Russell, O.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.

SEALE-HAYNE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newton Abbot, S. Devon.—*Principal*, R. D. Edwardes-Ker, O.B.E., B.SC.

S.E. AGRIC. COLL. (*see* University of London).

STUDLEY COLLEGE Warwickshire.—*Principal*, Miss Ekins, B.SC., N.D.H.

SWANLEY, Kent (Horticultural College for Women).—*Principal*, Miss Barratt, D.SC.

TAMWORTH (Agric. College).—*Sec.*, W. Sillito.

TRURO (Central Tech. Sch.).—*Princ.*, C. G. M. Delahunt, M.A.

USK (Monmouthshire Agric. Inst.).—*Principal*, John Clark Newsham, F.L.S.

WISLEY R.H.S. SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE (Ripley, Surrey).—*Director*, F. J. Chittenden, F.L.S., V.M.H.

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Commandant, Air-Commodore Edgar R. Ludlow-Hewitt, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.

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(*See also* Technical Education.)

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BIRMINGHAM, Municipal School of Arts and Crafts.—*Princ.*, B. J. Fletcher.

BLACKHEATH, School of Arts and Crafts.—*Principal*, J. Howard Hale, R.B.A.

BRADFORD (CITY OF), School of Arts and Crafts.—*Principal*, W. H. Meggs, F.S.A.M.

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BRISTOL, University College (*q.v.*).

" Merchant Venturers' College (*q.v.*).

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DOVER, School of Art.—*Principal*, J. L. Robinson, A.R.C.A.

DUBLIN, Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare St.—*Headmaster*, George Atkinson, R.H.A.

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GLASGOW, Technical College (*q.v.*).

HUDDERSFIELD, Technical College (*q.v.*).

LEEDS, School of Art.—*Principal*, H. H. Holden, A.R.C.A.

LIVERPOOL, University (*q.v.*).

LONDON.—Royal Academy Schools of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, Burlington House, W.—*Keeper*, Charles Sims, R.A.; *Sec.*, W. R. M. Lamb, M.V.O., M.A.

LONDON.—Architectural Association, 34 to 36 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Secretary*, F. R. Yerbury.

LONDON.—The *Bartlett School of Architecture* at University College, Gower Street (combining the Schools of Architecture formerly conducted at University and King's Colleges), provides Degrees, Diploma and Certificate courses in Architecture; a Department of Town Planning is attached. *The Slade School of Fine Art* at University College, Gower Street, under Professor Tonks, provides complete courses in all branches of Drawing, Painting and Sculpture.

LONDON.—Royal Drawing Society.

LONDON.—L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts.

MANCHESTER, School of Architecture.

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Degrees in Music are granted by the *Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, Birmingham* and *Victoria Manchester*; the *University of Wales*; the *University of Edinburgh*; *Dublin University* and the *National University of Ireland*.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC (1822), York Gate, Marylebone Road, N.W. 1.

[The R.A.M. was founded in 1822 by Lord Burghersh (afterwards Earl of Westmorland) for the cultivation of the science of music. The average number of students attending in 1926 was 950. Fellows (F.R.A.M.) and Associates (A.R.A.M.) are elected by the Directors, and Honorary Members (HON. R.A.M.) by the Committee of Management. Licentiates (L.R.A.M.) are elected by an examination held three times a year.]
President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Chairman of Committee, Philip L. Agnew, M.A.
Principal, John B. McEwen, M.A., Mus.D.
Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Whiting.
Secretary, A. Alger Bell (*acting*).

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1883), Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

[Founded in 1883 by King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales. Fellows (F.R.C.M.), Honorary Associates (Hon. A.R.C.M.), and Honorary Members (Hon. R.C.M.) are elected by the Council; Associates (A.R.C.M.) by an examination held three times a year. Pupils (1925) exceeded 700, about 70 being Scholars and Exhibitioners.]
Patrons, H.M. The King; H.M. The Queen.
President, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
Director, Sir Hugh Percy Allen, Mus.Doc.
Hon. Secretary, George A. Macmillan, D.Litt.
Registrar, Claude Aveling, M.A.
Bursar, E. J. N. Polkinhorne.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC (1880), (Corporation of London), John Carpenter Street, E.C. 4.

[The School grants a diploma of Licentiateship (L.G.S.M.) and of Associateship (A.G.S.M.), open to students of eight terms' standing and over.]
Principal, Sir Landon Ronald, F.R.A.M., F.R.C.M.
Secretary, H. Saxe-Wyndham.
Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Hemming.
Professors, 110 in number.

BLACKHEATH CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC, S.E. 3.

Principal, George H. Wilby, A.R.A.M.
Secretary & Supt., Edith S. Dealy.

CHILDREN'S COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1909), 79, Baker Street, W. 1.

Patron, H.R.H. the Duchess of York.
Principal, Madame Mathilde Verne.
Secretary, John Verne.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 61, Marlborough Street, W. 1.

Principal, Frederick J. Karn, Mus.D.
Director of Examns., G. Augustus Holmes.
Secretary, A. Gambier Holmes.

TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE, 26 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. (1875).

President, Sir W. H. Hadow, C.B.E., Mus.D.
Secretary, Walter Harrison, M.A., Mus.B.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1872), Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W. 1.

President, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Secretary, C. N. H. Rodwell.

WIMBLEDON CONSERVATOIRE, 79, Worple Road, Wimbledon, S.W. 19.

Director, Willoughby Walmisley.
Secretary, T. Lidstone Found.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS, Kensington Gore, S.W. 7.

President, Dr. W. G. Alcock, M.V.O.
Hon. Treas., Dr. F. G. Shinn.
Hon. Sec., Dr. H. A. Harding.
Registrar, Alan W. Shindler, M.A.

ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC, INCORPORATED, Ducie St., Oxford Rd., Manchester.

President, H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G.
Principal, Dr. Adolph Brodsky.
Registrar, Stanley Withers, M.A..

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Kneller Hall, Twickenham.

Commandant, Col. Sir F. N. Elphinstone-Dalrymple, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Adjutant, Lt.-Col. E. V. Tarrant, D.C.M.
Director of Music, Lieut. H. E. Adkins, Mus. Bac.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

Superintendent, Maj. W. A. Jolly, R.M.
Musical Director, Lieut. J. G. Welsh, M.B.E., R.M.

NAVAL.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Greenwich.

President, Vice-Adm. Sir Richard Webb, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Captain, R. C. Davenport, R.N.
Commander, S. S. Bouham-Carter, D.S.O., R.N.
Medical Officer, Surg.-Commr. W. Bradbury, D.S.O., R.N.
Store Officer, Cashier, &c., Paym.-Commander G. J. Watney, R.N. (ret.).
Secretary, A. Backhouse.
Curator of Museum, Lieut. G. Hunt, M.B.E., R.N. (ret.).

STAFF COLLEGE.

Director, Capt. G. Blake, D.S.O., R.N.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Dartmouth.

Captain, M. E Dunbar-Nasmith, V.C., C.B., R.N.
Commander, E. R. B. Kemble, R.N.
Headmaster, C. E. Ashford, C.B., M.V.O., LL.D.

ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL, Greenwich.

Supt., Rear-Adm. L. R. Oliphant (Ret.).
Cashier, Paym. Capt. F. M. Mitchell, R.N.
Chief Officer, Lieut.-Com. S. T. P. Yeo, R.N.
Medical Officer, Surg.-Capt. P. M. May, R.N.
Chaplains, Rev. F. H. Jones, O.B.E., M.A., R.N.; Rev. J. W. Evans, B.A.
Headmaster, S. R. Hewitson, B.Sc., F.R.H.S.

TRAINING SHIPS.

Royal Navy.

FOR MEN:—*H.M.S. Albemarle* (gunnery), *Duncan* (gunnery), *Argonaut, Vestal, Vindictive, Niger, Dryad* (Navigation School Ship), and *Harrier* (tender to *Dryad*).
FOR BOYS:—*H.M.S. Fisgard* (4 ships, for boy artificers, Portsmouth), *Ganges* (3 ships, and Shotley Training Establishment, Harwich), *Impregnable* (3 ships, Devonport), *Indus* (5 ships, for supernumerary artificers, Devonport), *Powerful* (3 ships, Devonport); and *see* also *Arethusa* and *Warspite* below.
Exmouth (Metropolitan Asylums Board), moored off Grays, Essex. Boys trained for Navy and Mercantile Marine, and for employment in naval and military bands. Only boys of good character are received.—*Capt. Supt.*, Capt. H. S. Currey, D.S.O., R.N. (ret.).

Mercantile Marine.

For Officers.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (INCORPORATED).—H.M.S. *Worcester*, off Greenhithe. *Capt. Supt.*, Capt. M. B. Sayer, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. *Sec.*, F. H. Stafford, 72, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.

CADET SCHOOL SHIP *Conway*, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead. *Capt.*, H. W. Broadbent, R.D., R.N.R.

OCEAN TRAINING SHIPS.—This scheme for training officers for the Merchant Service and R.N.R. is now carried on at the Nautical College, Pangbourne. Special nominations to R.N., R.N.R. for training as Probationary Midshipmen, subject to Admiralty Regulations. Also to the R.A.F.

For Seamen.

TRAINING SHIP *Arethusa*, off Greenhithe, Kent (Shaftesbury Homes and "Arethusa" Training Ship).
TRAINING SHIP *Cornwall*, off Purfleet (Reformatory Ship). *Supt.*, Com. G. C. Woodward, R.N.; *Sec.*, J. Alleyne Chambers, 66 Coleman Street, E.C. 2.
TRAINING SHIP *Indefatigable*, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead. For boys between 13 and 14½ years of age at entry and of good character only. *Capt. Supt.*, Capt. S. R. Miller, R.N.
TRAINING SHIP *Mercury*, Hamble, Southampton, Hants.—*Hon. Director*, C. B. Fry, Commr. R.N.R.
TRAINING SHIP *Warspite*, off Greenhithe, Kent (Marine Society.)

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.
London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.

Chairman of Governing Body, Sir Harry L. Stephen.
Director, Prof. Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.
Secretary, Miss C. L. Clegg.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.
Training Colleges for Women Teachers.

BEDFORD (P. T. Coll., Lansdowne Rd.).—*Princ.*, Miss Stansfeld.
BIRMINGHAM (Anstey P. T. Coll., Chester Rd. Erdington).—*Principals*, Miss R. Anstey; Mrs I. Bridgman.
CHELSEA (Coll. of Physical Education for Women, Polytechnic, Manresa Road, S.W. 3).—*Principal*, Sidney Skinner, M.A., F.Inst.P.
DARTFORD HEATH, Kent (Bergman Österberg P. T. Coll.).
DENMARK HILL (P. T. Coll. and School of Massage, 42 Alleyn Park, S.E. 21).
KENSINGTON GORE (Queen Alexandra's House P. T. Coll., S.W. 7).
LIVERPOOL (P. T. Coll., Bedford St.).—*Principal*, Miss Irene M. Marsh.
LONDON SCHOOL OF DALCROZE EURYTHMICS (23 Store St., W.C. 1).
MANCHESTER (P. T. Coll., Fieldgarth, Norman Rd., Rusholme).
SOUTHPORT (P. T. Coll., Birkdale, Lancs).

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.
See also "Commercial Education."

In addition to the Institutions enumerated below there are Faculties of Engineering at the Universities of *Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester*, and *Sheffield; Wales; St. Andrews, Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh; Dublin, National University of Ireland*, and the *Queen's University* of *Belfast*.

I.—UNDER LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
The principal technical institutes maintained or aided by the L.C.C. are the following:—
Institutes entirely maintained by the L.C.C.
BEAUFOY INSTITUTE, Prince's Road, Vauxhall Street, S.E. 11.—*Princ.* A. Ritchie-Scott, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Peckham Rd., S.E.5.—*Princ.*, S. Thorogood, A.R.C.A.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C.—*Principal*, Fred V. Burridge, O.B.E., R.E.

CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Edgely Road, High St., Clapham, S.W. 4.—*Principal*, G. R. Woolway, A.R.C.A.

HACKNEY INSTITUTE.—*Principal*, Percy R. Kirk, M.A., A.M.I.C.E.
(a) *Hackney Institute*, Dalston Lane, E. 8.
(b) *Hackney Institute, Sir John Cass Branch*, Cassland Road, E. 9.

HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W. 12.—*Principal*, John Williams.

LONDON SCHOOL OF PRINTING AND KINDRED TRADES, 61 Stamford Street, S.E. 1.—*Principal*, J. R. Riddell.

NORWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E.—*Principal*, Capt. L. M. Coombs, B.Sc.

PADDINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Saltram Crescent, W.—*Principal*, A. G. Cooke, M.A.

PUTNEY SCHOOL OF ART, Oxford Road, Putney.—*Principal*, J. Bowyer.

SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, Brixton, S.W. 4.—*Principal*, A. R. Sage, M.B.E.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND NAVIGATION, High Street, Poplar, E.—*Principal*, J. Paley Yorke, M.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.

SCHOOL OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY, 6 Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Principal*, A. J. Bull, M.Sc.

SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.—*Principal*, Shadrach Hicks.

SOUTH EASTERN HOME-TRAINING SCHOOL, Plassy Road, Bushey Green, Catford, S.E. 6.—*Headmistress* Miss M. E. Stuart.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Barrett Street, Oxford Street, W. 1.—*Headmistress*, Miss E. E. Cox, B.A.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.—*Headmistress*, Miss A. Crawley, B.Sc.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Hammersmith, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W. 12.—*Headmistress*, Miss M. A. J. Boon.

WESTMINSTER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Vincent Square, S.W., with which is incorporated the WESTMINSTER SCHOOL OF ART.—*Principal*, J. Stuart Ker, B.Sc.; *Head* (School of Art), Walter Bayes, A.R.W.S.

Polytechnics aided by the L.C.C.

BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC, Battersea Park Road, S.W.—*Principal*, Robt. H. Pickard, D.Sc., F.R.S.

BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E. 1.—*Principal*, J. W. Bispham, O.B.E., B.Sc.

CHELSEA POLYTECHNIC, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3.—*Principal*, S. Skinner, M.A.

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE, White Street, Moorfields, E.C. 2.—*Director*, J. W. Ramsbottom, M.A.

NORTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC, 280 St. John Street, E.C. 1.—*Principal*, S. C. Laws, M.Sc.

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Holloway Road, N. 7.—*Principal*, R. S. Clay, D.Sc.

REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, 309 Regent Street, W. 1.—*Director of Education*, T. Worswick, O.B.E., M.Sc.

SIR JOHN CASS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Aldgate.—*Principal*, G. Patchin, A.R.S.M.

WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, William Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18.—*Principal*, A. F. Hogg, M.A.

Technical Institutes, &c., aided by the L.C.C.

BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT, Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E. 15.—*Warden*, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.

CAMPDEN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Lancaster Road, W. 11.—*Supt.*, Miss G. L. Abbott.

CORDWAINERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE, St. John's Lane, Finsbury, E.C. 1.—*Princ.*, F. Y. Golding.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E. 14.—*Warden*, T. Raymont, M.A.

LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY'S TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 176 Tower Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Principal*, Dr. J. Gordon Parker, F.I.C.

MARY WARD SETTLEMENT, Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.—*Warden*, Hon. Eleanor Plumer.

MORLEY COLLEGE, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Principal*, Mrs. B. F. Wootton.

NEWCOMEN'S FOUNDATION TRADE SCHOOL FOR DOMESTIC SERVICE, Newcomen St., Borough, S.E. 1.—*Lady Principal*, Miss R. A. Roberts.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF NEEDLEWORK, Exhibition Road, S.W. 7.—*President*, H.R.H. the Duchess of York; *Principal*, Miss E. Bradshaw.

SAILORS HOME, Dock Street, E. 1 (School of Nautical Cookery).—*Secretary*, Payr.-Lt.-Comm. A. E. Loder, R.N.R.

SCHOOL OF WOOD-CARVING, 39 Thurloe Place, S.W. 7.—*Secretary*, J. Bailey.

TOYNBEE HALL, 28 Commercial Street, E. 1.—*Warden*, J. J. Mallon, M.A.

WANDSWORTH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W. 18.—*Principal*, D. N. Griffiths, B.Sc., A.M.I.M.E.

Schools of Art aided by the L.C.C.

BLACKHEATH, LEE, LEWISHAM AND GREENWICH, Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E. 3.—*Principal*, J. Howard Hale, R.B.A.

ST. MARTIN'S, 107 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—*Princ.*, J. E. Allen, A.R.C.A.

In addition to the above schools there are Art Schools or Classes attached to all the Polytechnics, except the Northampton Polytechnic, and to Goldsmiths' College. A School of Art is also conducted by the City and Guilds of London Institute, at the South London Technical Art School, 122-124 Kennington Park Road (*see* below).

II.—OTHER LONDON INSTITUTIONS.

Imperial College of Science and Technology,
South Kensington, S.W. 7.
Visitor: H.M. THE KING.

Chairman of Governing Body, The Rt. Hon. Lord Buckmaster.

Chairman of Executive Committee, Herbert Wright.

Chairman of Delegacy, Walter T. Prideaux.

An Institution for the most advanced training and research in Science, especially in its application to industry. The Departments and Professors are:—

Royal College of Science.

Aeronautics: L. Bairstow, O.B.E., F.R.S. (*Aviation*); Sir Gilbert T. Walker, C.B.I. Sc.D., F.R.S. (*Meteorology*).

Mathematics: S. Chapman, F.R.S., H. Levy (*Applied*); *Physics:* H. L. Callendar, C.B.E., F.R.S., A. O. Rankine, O.B.E., A. Fowler, F.R.S. (*Astro-Physics*); *Technical Optics*, A. O. Rankine, O.B.E.; A. E. Conrady, *Optical design*; A. F. C. Pollard, *Mechanical design*; *Chemistry:* H. B. Baker, C.B.E., F.R.S., J. F. Thorpe, C.B.E., F.R.S. (*Organic*), J. C. Philip,

O.B.E., F.R.S. (*Physical*); *Chemical Technology—Fuel and Refractory Materials*; W. A. Bone, F.R.S.; *Chemical Engineering*: J. W. Hinchley; *Biology*: Sir John Farmer, F.R.S. (*Botany*), E. W. McBride, F.R.S. (*Zoology*), V. H. Blackman, F.R.S. (*Plant Physiology*), P. Groom, M.B.E., F.R.S. (*Woods and Fibres Technology*), F. Balfour-Browne (*Entomology*); S. B. Schryver (*Biochemistry*); *Geology*: W. W. Watts, F.R.S., C. G. Cullis (*Economic Mineralogy*).

Royal School of Mines.

Mining: S. J. Truscott; *Mine Surveying*, L. H. Cooke; *Mining Geology*, W. W. Watts, F.R.S.; *Metallurgy*: H. C. H. Carpenter, F.R.S.; *Oil Technology*: W. W. Watts, F.R.S.

City and Guilds (Engineering) College.

Mechanical Engineering and Motive Power: W. E. Dalby, F.R.S.; *Civil Engineering*: S. M. Dixon; *Electrical Engineering*: C. L. Fortescue. O.B.E.

Rector, Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Secretary, A. Gow, M.A.

City and Guilds of London Institute,
Gresham College, E.C. 2.

(1.) *City Guilds Engineering College* (*see* Imperial College of Science and Technology).

(2.) *Technical Art School*, 122 and 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

(3.) *Department of Technology*, 29 Roland Gardens, S.W. 7.

CRYSTAL PALACE (School of Practical Engineering).—*Principal*, Maurice Wilson, M.Inst.C.E.

EAST LONDON COLLEGE (*see* University of London).

FARADAY HOUSE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, 62–70 Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—*Princ.*, A. Russell, LL.D., F.R.S.

INSTITUTE OF CERTIFICATED GROCERS (Incorporated), 4 Cullum St., E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, C. L. T. Beeching.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING (Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Motor, and Aero), 307–312 Regent Street, W. 1.—*Head of School*, A. R. Horne, O.B.E., B.Sc., F.R.S.E.

SCHOOL OF MOTOR BODY AND CARRIAGE BUILDING (Balderton St., W.).—*Head of Dept.*, Ernest Bailey.

SOUTH OF ENG. COLL. OF PHARMACY, 186 Clapham Rd., S.W. 9.—*Principal*, H. Lucas, F.C.S.

TRADES' TRAINING SCHOOLS, 153 Great Titchfield Street, W. 1.—*Director*, Sir Banister Fletcher, V.-P. R.I.B.A., F.S.I.

WILLESDEN POLYTECHNIC, Priory Park Road, N.W. 6.—*Principal*, A. J. Bird.

ENGLISH TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

ACCRINGTON (Munic.).—*Princ.*, J. P. Ackroyd, B.Sc.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (Heginbottom).—*Principal*, G. W. Handforth, B.A.

BACUP AND RAWTENSTALL.—*Headmaster*, H. Bromiley.

BANBURY (County).—*Headmaster*, R. Luscombe, B.A.

BARNSLEY (Mining and Techn. and Sch. of Art).—*Princ.*, D. Paton Grubb, B.Sc.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—*Princ.*, David Hardman, M.Sc.

BATH (Munic.).—*Principal*, A. W. Hayle, B.Sc.

BATLEY (Techn. College).—*Principal*, N. B. Radcliffe, M.Sc.

BIRKENHEAD (Techn. Sch., Tranmere).—*Princ.*, J. E. Lloyd-Barnes, M.I.M.E.

BIRMINGHAM (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, W. E. Sumpner, D.Sc.

,, (Vittoria St.—For Jewellers and Silversmiths).—*Headmaster*, W. T. Blackband.

,, (Vittoria St. Junior School of Arts and Crafts).—*Headmaster*, J. L. Umbers.

,, (Tech. Sch., Handsworth).—*Princ.*, W. E. Harrison, B.Sc.

,, (Techn. Sch., Aston).—*Princ.*, C. A. White, M.B.E., M.Sc.

BLACKBURN (Munic.).—*Head*, W. Wilkinson.

BLACKPOOL.—*Princ.*, W. Jones.

BOLTON (Munic.).—*Director*, F. Wilkinson, C.B.E., F.G.S.

BOOTLE (Munic.).—*Headmaster*, R. A. McMillan, B.Sc.

BOURNEMOUTH (Munic.).—*Princ.*, H. Painter, B.Sc., F.C.S.

BRADFORD (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, H. Richardson, M.Sc.

BRIERLEY HILL, STAFFS (Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, H. B. Cronshaw, Ph.D.

BRIGHOUSE (Techn. Sch.).—*Sec.*, F. E. Harrison, M.C., M.A.

BRIGHTON (Munic.).—*Princ.*, W. Mansergh Varley, M.A.

BRISTOL (Merchant Venturers').—*See* "English University Colleges."

BURNLEY (Munic.).—*Princ.*, W. Munn Rankin, M.Sc.

BURTON-ON-TRENT (Munic.).—*Princ.*, M. Tomlinson, M.A.

BURY (Munic.).—*Princ.*, R. Wilkinson, B.A.

CAMBORNE (Sch. of Metalliferous Mining).—*Princ.*, R. A. Thomas, M.I.M.M.

CANTERBURY (Sidney Cooper Sch. of Arts and Crafts).—*Princ.*, Harold Waite.

CARLISLE (Munic.).—*Princ.*, A. Hopwood, D.Sc.

CHAILEY, Sussex (Heritage Craft Schools for the instruction of crippled children, age 3 to 14 years).—*Founder & Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. C. W. Kimmins.

CHATHAM.—*Princ.*, I. Keen, M.A.

CHELTENHAM.—*Princ.*, Ernest Ivamy, M.A.

CHESTERFIELD (Munic.).—*Princ.*, W. W. Mayne, B.Sc.

CHORLEY (Munic.).—*Head Master*, J. R. Nightingale.

COLCHESTER.—*Sec.*, G. C. Holland.

COLNE (Munic.).—*Princ.*, M. Robinson, B.Sc.

COVENTRY (Munic.).—*Princ.*, D. R. MacLachlan, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.

CREWE (Technical Inst.).—*Princ.*, J. Smith, M.B.E., M.Eng.

CROYDON (Central, S. Norwood, and Thornton Heath Polytechnic).—*Princ.*, W. Thomson, B.Sc.

DARLINGTON (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, J. W. Angles, M.Sc.

DARWEN (Munic.).—*Princ.*, L. G. Whiteley.

DERBY (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, D. S. Anderson, Ph.D.

DEWSBURY (Munic. Techn. Coll. and Sch. of Art).—*Princ.*, H. J. Taylor, F.C.S.

DONCASTER (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, J. Eagles, A.R.C.Sc.

DOVER (Sch. of Sci. and Tech., Ladywell).—*Princ.*, F. Whitehouse, M.A.

DUDLEY.—*Princ.*, John H. Grindley, D.Sc.

DURHAM (Johnston Sch.).—*Princ.*, S. Whalley, B.Sc.

EAST HAM.—*Princ.*, W. H. Barker, B.Sc.

ERITH.—*Princ.*, W. Neagle, B.Sc.

GATESHEAD.—*Princ.*, H. Livingston, B.Sc.
GILLINGHAM.—*Princ.*, F. E. Rowett, D.Sc.
GLOUCESTER.—*Princ.*, R. Leach, B.Sc.
GRIMSBY.—*Princ.*, A. P. Williams, B.A.
GUILDFORD.—*Princ.*, Capt. F. S. Tosswill, O.B.E.
HALIFAX (Munic.).—*Princ.*, J. Crowther, B.Sc.
HARROGATE.—*Princ.*, W. E. C. Jalland, M.Sc.
HARROW.—*Princ. and Sec.*, Thomas Bolton, M.A.
HERTFORD (William Baker Technical School).—*Governor*, Rev. F. C. Suckling.
HORWICH (Ry. Mech. Inst.)—*Princ.*, J. McLean.
HUDDERSFIELD.—*Princ.*, J. F. Hudson, M.A.
HULL (Munic.).—*Princ.*, E. P. Bates, M.A.
IPSWICH (Munic. Sch. of Engineering).—*Princ.*, W. E. Double, A.I.Mech.E.
" (Women's Evening Coll.).—*Principal*, Miss M. Jarrett.
ISLEWORTH (Spring Grove Poly.).—*Princ.*, C. A. Wood, M.A.
KEIGHLEY.—*Princ.*, W. Healey, B.Sc.
LANCASTER (Storey Inst.).—*Headmaster*, F. H. Mould, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.
LEEDS (Central Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, J. H. Everett, B.Sc.
LEICESTER (College of Technology).—*Princ.*, G. F. O'Riordan, B.Sc.
LEIGH (Munic.).—*Princ.*, L. B. Benny, M.A.
LINCOLN (Munic.).—*Princ.*, A. E. Collis, M.I.M.E.
LIVERPOOL (Munic.).—*Director*, C. F. Mott, M.A. *Princ.*, J. Scholes Hague, M.Sc.
LOUGHBOROUGH.—*Princ.*, H. Schofield, M.B.E., Ph.D.
MACCLESFIELD.—*Princ.*, Geo. Beach, LL.D.
MAIDSTONE.—*Princ.*, James Quick, M.I.E.E.
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,, (Alleyn's).—§R. B. Henderson, M.A.
DUNSTABLE.—§A. R. Thompson, M.A.
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EALING (County Sec. Sch.).—§L. Marsh, M.A.
,, (St. Benedict's, *R.C.*).—Rev. S. D. Young, D.S.O., M.A., O.S.B.
EARL'S COLNE (Essex).—§E. T. Baldwin, M.A.
‡EASINGWOLD (Grammar).—§G. Sandham, B.A.
EASTBOURNE COLL.—*E. C. Arnold, M.A.
,, (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§C. J. Blackburn, M.A.
‡EAST DEAN (Cinderford Sch.)—§J. McGill Clouston, B.Sc.
‡EAST HAM (Secondary Sch.).—§W. H. Barker, B.Sc.
‡ECCLES (Sec. Sch.).—§T. I. Cowlishaw, M.A.
‡EDMONTON (Latymer).—§R. Ashworth, B.A.
EGHAM (Strode's).—§Capt. J. Mylam Gittins, M.Sc.
‡ELLAND (E. and Dist. S. Sch.).—§I. Thorpe, M.A.
,, (Grace Ramsden Sch.).—§J. S. Hird, M.A.
ELLESMERE (St. Oswald's).—§Rev. A. V. Billen, M.A.
ELTHAM (Eltham Coll.).—§Nevil P. Wood, B.
ELY (Kings' Sch.).—*§Rev. T. J. Kirkland, B.
ENFIELD (1557).—§Edwin M. Eagles, M.A.
EPSOM COLL.—*§A. C. Powell, M.A.
‡ERITH (County Sch.).—§A. Bell, M.A.
ETON COLLEGE (1441).—*§Rev. C. A. Alington, D. *Provost*, Montague R. James, Litt.D., F.B.A.
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,, (Hele's).—§F. G. Snowball, M.A.
‡EXMOUTH.—§D'A. W. A. Hughes, B.A.
‡EYE (Suffolk).—(Vacant).
FALMOUTH.—§R. W. Harre, M.A.
FAREHAM (Price's Sch.).—§S. R. N. Bradly, M
FARNHAM (Surrey).—§F. A. Morgan, M.C., M.A
‡FARNWORTH (near Bolton).—§J. McCarter, B
FAVERSHAM (Qn. Elizabeth's.—H. Kitto, M.A.
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,, ‡(Woodhouse Sec.).—§E. B. Butlin, B.Sc
‡FLETTON (Sec. Sch.).—§H. E. Rayner, B.Sc.
FOLKESTONE (Harvey Sch.).—§A. B. Downing, M
‡FOWEY (Cornwall).—§J. K. Hudson, M.A.
FRAMLINGHAM.—*§F. W. Stocks, M.A.
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GAINSBOROUGH.—§J. Hewetson, M.A.
‡GATESHEAD (Secondary Sch.)—§W. Walton, B
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‡GILLINGHAM (Dorset).—§A. Hill Mumford, M
‡GLOSSOP.—§R. H. Dickinson, B.A.
GLOUCESTER (Crypt Gr. Sch.).—*§D. G. Willian M.A.
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,, (Rich's).—§H. F. Rogers-Tillstone, M.A.
‡GOOLE (Sec. Sch.).—§C. J. Forth, M.A.
‡GOSPORT (Secondary Sch.).—§L. C. Keating, M
GRANTHAM (1329).—§A. J. Tate, M.A.
GRAVESEND (County Sch.).—§S. Lister, M.Sc.
GRAYS (Palmer's).—§Rev. H. A. Abbott, M.A.
‡GREAT AYTON (Yorks: Friends').—§H. Denn B.Sc.
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‡GRIMSBY (Wintringham).—§E. J. Stream, M.A
GUILDFORD (K. Edwd.).—§A. J. B. Green, M.A
GUISBORO' (Yorks).—§Rev. T. F. H. Berwick, B.
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HACKNEY DOWNS.—§W. Jenkyn Thomas, M.A.
HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, Herts (1862).—*§Jo Talbot, T.D., M.A.
‡HALESOWEN.—§R. Dickinson, B.A.
HALIFAX (Heath).—§O. R. A. Byrde, M.A.
,, (Crossley and Porter School).—G. B. Ne port, M.A.
,, (Council Sec. Sch.).—J. G. Greenhalgh, M.
HAMMERSMITH (Latymer Upper Sch.). — §Re E. Dale, D.Litt.
HAMPSTEAD (Haberdashers' Aske's, Westbe Road, N.W. 3).—*§F. J. Kemp, M.A.
HAMPTON (Middlesex, Gr. Sch.).—A. S. Mas O.B.E., B.Sc.

HANDSWORTH, Birmingham (Gr. Sch.).—§Arthur Clendon, M.A.
HANLEY CASTLE (Worcestrsh.).—§R. H. F. Walling, B.Sc.
HARLOW (St. Mary's).—E. P. Horsey, B.A.
‡HARPENDEN (St. George's).—*Rev. Cecil Grant, M.A.
HARROGATE (Ashville Coll.).—(Vacant).
,, ‡(Secondary Sch.).—§A. E. Thoseby, M.A.
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,, (John Lyon's). —§O. A. Le Beau, B.Sc.
,, (County Sch.).—§Randall Williams, M.A.
HARTLEBURY (Kidderminster).—§G. H. Ashe, M.A.
‡HARTLEPOOL.—§J. Moor, M.C., B.Sc.
‡HARWICH (County Sch.).—§H. Meteyard, B.Sc.
‡HASLINGDEN (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§A. Lodge, M.Sc.
HASTINGS.—§P. S. Barlow, M.A.
‡HAVERHILL.—§A. J. Ensor, B.Sc.
‡HEANOR (Sec. Sch.).—§R. Stoddard, B.Sc.
‡HEBDEN BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—§M. E. Wager, B.Sc.
‡HECKMONDWIKE (Sec. Sch.).—§H. W. Edwards, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
‡HELSTON (County Sch.).—§H. E. Stanley Dransfield, M.A.
‡HEMSWORTH.—§A. G. Jenkinson, M.A.
‡HENDON (County Sch.).—J. G. Barr, B.A.
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HEREFORD (Cathedral Sch.).—*§J. H. E. Crees, D.Lit.
,, (Boys' High Sch.).—§J. B. Crompton, M.A.
HERTFORD.—§G. W. Kinman, M.A.
HEVERSHAM.—§R. B. Threlfall, M.A.
HEXHAM (Gr. Sch.).—§H. M. Butler, M.A.
‡HEYWOOD (Gr. Sch.).—§A. Oldroyd, M.Sc.
HIGHBURY (County School, N. 5).—§W. E. Spragg, M.A.
HIGHGATE SCHOOL (1565).—*J. A. H. Johnston, D.Sc.
‡HINCKLEY.—§G. E. S. Coxhead, M.A.
‡HINDLEY AND ABRAM (Lancs.).—§W. S. Fairbrother, M.Sc.
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HITCHIN.—§T. E. Jones, M.A.
(St. Michael's, *R.C.*).—Rev. L. Deydier.
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HOLLOWAY SCHOOL, N.—§F. R. Hurlstone-Jones, M.A.
‡HOLMFIRTH (Sec. Sch.).—J. Hanson Green.
HOLT, Norfolk (Gresham's).—*§J. R. Eccles, M.A.
HONITON (Allhallows).—F. Middlemist, M.A.
‡HORNCASTLE.—§A. N. Worman, B.A.
HORNSEY (Stationers').—§J. Huck, O.B.E., M.A.
‡ ,, (County Sch.).—§H. E. Piggott, Ph.D.
,, (Tollington Sch.).—F. W. M. Draper, M.A.
HORNSEY LANE, N. 6 (St. Aloysius Coll., *R.C.*—Rev. E. Davey.
HORSHAM (Collyer's Sch., 1532).—§P. A. Tharp.
HOWDEN (Yorks).—A. C. K. Hatt.
HUDDERSFIELD (Almondbury Gr. Sch.).—§T. Dyson, M.A.
,, (College).—§H. E. Atkins, M.A.
,, (Fartown Gr. Sch.).—W. P. Yates.
,, ‡(Royds Hall Sch.).—§ E. F. Chaney, M.A.
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,, (Gr. School).—§F. Mayor, M.A.
,, ‡(Boulevard).—§A. E. Nichols, M.C., M.A.
,, ‡(Craven Street).—§H. Shoosmith, M.A.
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HURSTPIERPOINT (St. John's). — *Rev. H. B. Tower, M.A.
HUTTON (Lancs).—§Major Rev. C. P. Hines, B.Sc.
‡HYDE (Cheshire County Sch.).—§R. E. Jones, M.A.
ILFORD (County High Sch.).—§A. E. Diggens, B.A., LL.B.
‡ILFRACOMBE.—§S. B. Tatton, B.Sc.
‡ILKESTON (County Sec. Sch.).—§S. R. Wood, M.A.
ILKLEY (Yorks).—§N. L. Frazer, M.A.
ILMINSTER.—§L. H. Mermagen, M.A.
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ISLEWORTH (County Sch.).—§W. T. Kenwood, B.A.
,, ‡(Spring Grove).—§C. A. Wood, M.A.
ISLINGTON, (Owen's, Brewers Co.). — *§R. F. Cholmeley, O.B.E., M.A.
‡JARROW-ON-TYNE (Sec. Sch.)—§A. R. Stevens, B.Sc.
KEIGHLEY (Gr. Sch.).—§T. P. Watson, M.A., F.R.S.E.
KENDAL.—§E. R. Roe-Thompson, B.Sc.,
,, (Stramongate Sch.).—§F. H. Knight, M.A.
‡KESWICK.—§H. W. Howe, M.A.
KETTERING (Gr. Sch.).—§J. Irwin Scott, M.A.
‡KIBWORTH (Leices.).—§C. L. Ryley, M.A.
KIDDERMINSTER (Charles I.).—§W. H. Witherby, M.A.
KILBURN (Gr. Sch.).—§J. McLeish, M.B.E., M.A.
KIMBOLTON.—§W. Ingram, B.Sc.
KINGSBRIDGE.—§P. H. Wykes, M.A.
KINGSBURY, N.W. 9 (County School).—§A. G. Tracey, B.Sc.
KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, Wimbledon Common, S.W. 19.—*§H. Lionel Rogers, M.A.
KING'S LYNN (King Edward VII.).—§C. J. L. Wagstaff, M.A.
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—§C. A. Howse, M.A.
,, (Tiffin's).—§T. Dean, M.Sc.
‡KINGTON (Lady Hawkins).—§E. Robinson, B.Sc.
‡KIRKBY LONSDALE.—§J. L. Johnson, M.A.
KIRKHAM.—§Rev. Cresswell Strange, M.A.
KIRTON (Boston).—B. H. Keall, B.A.
‡KNARESBOROUGH (King James's Grammar School.).—§A. S. Robinson, B.Sc.
LANCASTER (Royal).—*§Rev. J. H. Shackleton-Bailey, D.D.
LANCING COLLEGE, Shoreham, Sussex (1848).—*Cuthbert H. Blakiston, M.A.
LANGPORT (Grammar Sch.).—§C. W. Pinton, B.Sc.
LAUNCESTON (Dunheved Coll.).—B. B. Hardy, M.A.
,, (Horwell Gr. Sch.).—§H. E. Richardson, B.Sc.
LAXTON HALL (nr. Stamford, *R.C.*).—Rev. E. J. Rigby, O.P.
LEAMINGTON (College).—§A. Thornton, B.Sc.
LEATHERHEAD (St. John's).—*§Rev. E. A. Downes, M.A.
LEDBURY (‡Gr. School).—§W. G. Greaves, M.A.
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,, (Modern).—§G. F. Morton, M.A.
,, (Armley, West Leeds High School).—§T. Curzon, M.Sc.
,, (Central High).—§W. Parsons.
,, ‡(Cockburn High).—§F. G. Harmer.
,, (Catholic Day Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. I. Ireland, S.J.
LEEK (High School).—§T. C. Warrington, M.A.
LEICESTER (Wyggeston).—*§T. Kingdom, M.A.
,, (City Sec.).—§Rev. F. Gater.
,, (Newton's Found.).—§R. L. Ager, M.A.
LEIGH (Lancs).—§W. H. Leek, B.A.
LEIGHTON PARK (Reading: Friends').—*§C. I. Evans, M.A.
‡LEISTON (Sec. Sch.).—§J. A. Broadhead, M.A.
‡LEOMINSTER (Sec. Sch.).—§W. St. G. Drennan, M.Sc.
LEWISHAM (Colfe Gr. Sch.).—§C. G. M. Broom, M.A.
‡LEYLAND (Lancs).—§F. Jackson, M.A. [M.A.
LEYS SCHOOL, Cambridge.—*§Rev. H. Bisseker,

LEYTONSTONE (Leytonstone County High Sch.).—§M. Gompertz, Ph.D.
LICHFIELD (Edward VI.).—§Rev. Reg. W. Clarke, M.A.
LINCOLN.—§Rev. R. S. Moxon, D.D.
,, ‡ (Sec. School).—§ A. E. Collis, M.I. MECH.E.
‡LISKEARD (County Sch.).—§H. Dewdney, B.A.
LIVERPOOL COLL.—*§Rev. Richard Brook, M.A.
, (Collegiate Sch.).—§S. E. Brown, M.A., B.Sc.
, (Institute).—§ Rev. H. H. Symonds, M.A.
,, (St. Edward's Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. C. S. Leahy.
,, (St. Francis Xavier's, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. Fredk. Magee, S.J.
,, ‡(Oulton Sec. Sch.).—§W. J. R. Gibbs. M.A., MUS.B.
,, ‡(Holt Sec. Sch.).—§C. W. Bailey, M.A.
,, (Alsop High Sch.).—§F. B. Halford, M.A.
‡LONG EATON (County Sec. Sch.).—§S. Clegg.
LOUGHBOROUGH (Gr.).—§S. R. Pullinger, M.A
LOUTH.—§E. A. Gardiner, M.A.
‡LOWESTOFT.—§R. McArthur, M.C., M.A.
LUCTON (Herefordsh.).—§Vernon H. Pitt, M.A.
LUDLOW.—§A. K. Wilson, M.A.
LUTON (Modern Sch.).—§T. A. E. Sanderson, M.A.
‡LUTTERWORTH.—§S. M. Douglas, M.A.,
‡LYDNEY (Sec. Sch.).—§F. Dixon, B.Sc.
‡LYMM (Cheshire).—§W. B. S. Hawkins, B.A.
LYTHAM (King Edward VII.).—§J. R. L. Perry, M.A.
MACCLESFIELD.—§F. D. Evans, M.A.
MAIDENHEAD (County Sch.).—§A. E. Brooks, M.A.
MAIDSTONE (Gr. Sch.).—§A. J. Woolgar, M.A.
‡MALDON (Gram. Sch.).—§S. G. Deed, M.A.
‡MALMESBURY (County Sch.).—§Capt. M. J. Truscott, B.Sc.
‡MALTON—§Ernest L. Watt, M.A.
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MANCHESTER (Gr. Sch.).—*§D. G. Miller, M.A.
,, (The Hulme Gr. Sch.).—§Trevor Dennis, M.A.
,, (Central High Sch.).—§R. Crosthwaite, M.A.
,, (St. Bede's, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. F. Gonne, M.A.
MANSFIELD (Notts).—L. Burgess, B.A.
,, ‡(The Brunts).—§A. Campbell, M.C., M.A.
MARCH (Gr. Sch.).—§A. Heathcote, B.A.
MARKET BOSWORTH.—§J. Ford Smith, M.A.
MARKET DRAYTON (County Gr.).—§J. Elliott, M.A.
‡MARKET HARBOROUGH.—§A. J. Bright, M.A.
MARKET RASEN.—§P. J. Timms, B.Sc.
MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, Wilts (1843).—*G. C. Turner, M.C., M.A.
MARLBOROUGH.—‡(Grammar Sch.).—§S. Pontefract, B.A.
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MASHAM (Yorks).—H. W. Marshall.
MAYFIELD (Sussex; Saxerian Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. F. A. Hollingshead.
‡MELTON-MOWBRAY.—§R. Stuart Smith, B.A.
MERCERS' (Barnard's Inn, Holborn, E.C.).—§C. H. Bicknell, M.A.
MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, Charterhouse Sq., E.C. 1 (1561).—*§Spencer Leeson, M.A.
MERTON (Surrey).—§E. A. A. Varnish, M.A.
‡MEXBOROUGH (Sec. Sch.).—§T. W. Ireland, M.A.
MIDDLESBROUGH (High Sch.).—§W. Edwards, M.A.
,, (St. Mary's Coll., *R.C.*). — Rev. John A. Fox, S.M., B.A.
‡MIDDLETON (Qn. Eliz.).—§H. Bromley, M.A., B.Sc.
MIDHURST (Sussex).—§Rev. Bernard Heald, M.A.
‡MIDSOMER NORTON (County):—§G. P. Furneaux, M.A.
MILL HILL SCHOOL, N.W. 7.—*§Maurice Leonard Jacks, M.A.
‡MILLOM (Sec. Sch.).—J. Sharp, B.Sc.
‡MIRFIELD (Yorks).—§William Todd, M.A.
MITCHAM (County).—§F. G. Hall, M.A.
MONKTON COMBE (Bath).—*Rev. E. Hayward.
‡MORECAMBE (Lancs.).—§Rev. W. H. Counsell, M.A.
‡MORLEY (Sec. Sch.).—§H. B. Browne, M.A.
MORPETH (Edward VI., 1552).—§G. F. Howell, M.A.
MOULTON (Lincs).—§A. S. Hatt.
‡NANTWICH & ACTON (Cheshire).—§A. T. Powell, M.A.
‡NELSON (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§A. C. Patrick, B.Sc.
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NEWBURY.—§T. Rutherford Harley, M.A.
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,, (The Orme Sch.).—§T. F. Rutter, Ph.D.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Royal).—*§E. R. Thomas, M.A.
,, (Dame Allan's).—F. M. Osborne, M.A.
,, (St. Cuthbert's, *R.C.*).—Rev. G. C. Jefferys.
‡NEW CROSS (Addey and Stanhope, New Cross Road, S.E. 14).—§B. A Howard, M.A.
‡NEW MILLS (Sec. Sch.).—§W. A. Whitton, M.Sc.
NEWPORT, Essex.—§Rev. F. J. Wyeth, M.C., D.Sc.
,, Isle of Wight (1610).—Rev. A. F. Hill, B.A.
,, Salop (1442).—§W. S. Brooks, M.A.
NEWQUAY (County Sch.).—§H. H. Roseveare, M.A.
NEWTON ABBOT.—J. R. Wodhams, B.A.
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,, ‡(Sec. School).—J. Hembrough, A.R.C.S.
NORMANTON.—§C. E. Brittain, M.Sc.
‡NORTHALLERTON.—§H. T. Palmer, B.Sc.
NORTHAMPTON.—*§W. C. C. Cooke, M.A.
NORTH WALSHAM (Paston Sch., 1606).—§Maj. P. Pickford, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., M.A.
‡NORTHWICH.—§Frank C. Weedon, B.Sc.
NORWICH SCHOOL.—*§Rev. W. F. Brown, M.A.
,, (City of Norwich Sch.).—§W. R. Gurley, M.A.
NOTTINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL.—*§C. L. Reynolds, M.A.
,, ‡(Mundella).—§R. B. Wight, M.A.
,, ‡(High Pavement).—§H. J. Spenser, LL.D.
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OAKHAM SCH. (Rutland).—*§W. L. Sargant, M.A.
‡ODIHAM (Hants, 1694).—§C. L. Denyer, M.A.
‡OKEHAMPTON.—§W. Hunter, B.Sc.
‡OLD SOUTHGATE (Minchenden County).—A. A. Brayley, B.A.
‡OLDBURY (County High Sch.).—§J. G. Howarth, M.A.
OLDHAM (Hulme School).—§A. G. Pickford, M.A.
,, ‡(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—§G. M. Handley, B.A.
‡ORMSKIRK.—Rev. James R. Bate, B.A.
‡OSSETT.—§H. G. Chapman, Litt.D.
OSWESTRY (Sch., 1407).—§R. Williamson, M.A.
,, (High Sch.).—§W. H. C. Jemmett, M.A.
‡OTLEY (Prince Henry's).—§W. Robinson, M.A.
‡OTTERY ST. MARY (King's School).—§J. M. O. Johnson, M.A.
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,, (Magdalen Coll. School). —*§Charles Edward Brownrigg, M.A.
,, (Cathed. Choir School).—Rev. Preb. H. J. Green, M.A.
‡PARKESTONE, Dorset (Ch. Sec. Sch.).—§Rev. E. S. Moss, M.A.

‡PENISTONE (Yorks, 1392).—§G. W. Morris, M.A.
‡PENKETH, nr. Warrington (Friends').—S. E. Maltby, M.A.
‡PENRITH (Qu. Eliz.).—§W. H. B. Leech, M.A.
PENZANCE (County Sch.).—§G. L. Bradley, M.A.
PERSE SCHOOL (Cambridge 1615).—*§W. H. D. Rouse, Litt.D.
PETERBOROUGH (King's Sch.).—§Rev. H. Baxter, B.D.
,, (Deacon's Sch.).—§J. H. Davies, Ph.D.
PETERSFIELD (Churcher's).—§F. E. Woodall, M.A.
‡PICKERING (Lady Lumley's).—E. G. Highfield, B.Sc.
PINNER (Royal Comm. Trav., Hatch End).—§F. Adshead, M.A.
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,, ‡(Corp. Gr. Sch.).—§C. W. Bracken, B.A.
,, (St. Boniface, *R.C.*).—Bro. De Sales, M.A.
POCKLINGTON (Yorks).—§P. C. Sands, M.A.
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‡POPLAR (George Green's).—§J. K. King, M.A.
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,, (Council Southern Sec. Sch.).—§G. J. Parks, D.Sc.
POULTON-LE-FYLDE, Lancs. (Baines's).—§F. J. Stafford, M.A.
PRESCOT.—§C. W. H. Richardson, M.A.
PRESTON.—§Rev. Norman Trewby, M.A.
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‡PUDSEY (Secondary School).—§S. Sawyer, B.A.
‡PURBROOK PARK, Cosham.—§E. Stedman, M.Sc.
PURLEY, Surrey (County S. Sch.).—§B. E. Mitchell, M.A.
‡QUORN (Gr. School).—§G. Keith Thomson, M.A.
RADLEY COLLEGE, Abingdon (1847).—*Rev. W. H. Ferguson, M.A.
RAINE'S (Arbour Sq., Stepney, E.).—§W. A. W. Dagger, B.Sc.
‡RAMSEY (Hunts).—§F. T. Allen, M.A.
RAMSGATE (Chatham House, County).—§H. C. Norman, B.A.
,, (St. Augustine's, *R.C.*).—Rev. A. Taylor, M.C., M.A., O.S.B.
RATCLIFFE (Leicester, *R.C.*).—Rev. C. J. Emery, B.A.
READING SCHOOL.—*G. H. Keeton, M.A.
‡REDDITCH (Sec. School).—§A. E. Scothern.
REDRUTH (County School).—§T. Shopland, B.A., J.P.
REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, Secondary School.—§P. Abbott, B.A.
REIGATE.—§Francis S. Orme, M.A.
REPTON SCHOOL, Derbyshire (1557).—*§Rev. G. F. Fisher, M.A.
RETFORD.—§C. R. Skrimshire, M.A.
RICHMOND, Surrey (County).—§T. W. Beasley, M.A.
RICHMOND, Yorks (1567).—§T. C. Martin, B.Sc.
RIPON (Grammar School).—§J. W. Dyson, M.A.
RISHWORTH, Yorks. (Endowed).—§Rev. C. E. Beechey Kingsford, M.A.
‡RIVINGTON AND BLACKROD, Lancs.—§E. J. Bonnor, M.A.
‡ROCHDALE (Sec. Sch.).—§J. H. Brittain, B.A., B.Sc.
ROCHESTER (King's).—*§Rev. W. Parker, B.D.
,, (Mathematical Sch.).—Edwin D. Clark, M.A.
ROMFORD (Royal Liberty Sch.).—§S. B. Hartley, M.A.
‡ROSS (Gram. Sch.).—§F. Leeds, M.A.
ROSSALL SCHOOL, Fleetwood (1844).—*Rev. E. J. W. Houghton, D.D.
‡ROTHBURY (Sharp's).—§E. H. Stevens, B.A.
ROTHERHAM.—§F. W. Field, M.A.
RUGBY (1567).—*§W. W. Vaughan, M.V.O., M.A.
,, (Lower School).—§C. Wheeler, D.S.O., M.A.
RUGELEY.—§Capt. H. H. Hutchinson, M.C., M.Sc.
‡RUNCORN (County Sch.).—§L. Gledhill, B.Sc.
‡RYE (Sussex).—§H. H. Wallis, M.A.
‡RYHOPE (Sec. Sch.).—§R. P. Williams, B.Sc., J.P.
SAFFRON WALDEN (1423).—Capt. R. A. G. Cane, B.Sc.
,, ‡(Friends').—§C. B. Rowntree.
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‡ST. AUSTELL (County Sch.).—§W. V. Barritt, M.A.
ST. BEES SCHOOL (Cumb.).—*Edward A. Bell, M.A.
ST. HELENS (Cowley Sch.).—§Gerald Dowse, M.A.
ST. HELENS (*R.C.* Gr. Sch.).—Rev. Brother Xavier, M.A.
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ST. OLAVE'S (Tower Bridge, S.E. 1, 1572).—*§H. G. Abel, M.A.
ST. PANCRAS (William Ellis).—§W. H. Davis, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, Hammersmith Road, W. 14 (1509).—*Rev. A. E. Hillard, D.D.
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‡SALISBURY (Bishop Wordsworth's).—§R. Bracher.
SANDBACH.—H. L. Crockett, M.A.
‡SANDOWN, I. of W.—§W. E. Page, M.A.
SANDWICH, Kent (1563).—§Rev. W. Burton, M.A.
SCARBOROUGH (High Sch.).—(Vacant).
SCORTON, Yorks.—M. V. Steggall, M.A.
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SEDGEBROOK, Lincs.—§F. Upton, M.A.
SEVENOAKS (1432).—J. A. Higgs-Walker.
SHAFTESBURY.—§C. H. Tovey, LL.D.
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,, (Pitsmoor).—§Ll. S. Best, D.Litt.
,, ‡(Woodhouse Sec.).—§J. Buckley, B.Sc.
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SHERBORNE (Foster's).—§T. L. Hutchins, M.A., B.Sc.
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SLEAFORD (Carre's).—§E. C. Watson, B.A.
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SOHAM (Cambs).—§J. C. Platt, M.Sc.
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‡SOUTHGATE (County Sch.).—§A. T. Warren, M.A.
SOUTHPORT (University S.).—H. Watson; V. Ottaway, B.A.
SOUTH SHIELDS (High).—§W. T. Lucas, M.A.
,, ‡(Westoe S. Sch.).—§T. A. Lawrenson, M.A.

SOUTHWELL.—§R. Matthews, B.A.
‡SOWERBY BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—§H. E. Long, M.A.
SPALDING (Lincs).—§L. J. Driver, M.A.
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‡STOWMARKET (County Sch.).—§F. L. Eldridge, B.Sc.
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‡WAINFLEET (Magdalen).—K. G. Spendlove, B.A.
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,, (Forest School).—Rev. Ralph C. Guy, M.A.
WANDSWORTH (Secondary). —§H. Waite, D.Sc.
WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W. (Emanuel School, 1594).—§Shirley Goodwin, M.A.
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WELLINGTON, Salop (High Sc.).—§H. W. Male, M.A.
WELLINGTON, Somerset.—§G. Corner, M.A., D.D.
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PWLLHELI (County Sch.).—D. H. Williams, M.A.
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RHYL (County Sch.).—◊W. A. Lewis, M.A.
RUABON (Gram. Sch., 1632).—◊Rev. D. J. Bowen,
RUTHIN.—E. W. Lovegrove, M.A., F.S.A. [M.Sc.
‡ST. ASAPH (County).—E. Mainer, M.A.
‡ST. DAVID'S (County Sch.).—T. Thomas, B.A.
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,, (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—◊W. Arthur Beanland, B.A.
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‡TONYPANDY (Sec.).—D. Hawkins, B.Sc.
TOWYN (County School).—◊T. Jones, B.Sc., J.P.
‡TREDEGAR (County School).—J. Morgan, B.Sc.
TREGARON (County School).—G. T. Lewis, M.A.
WELSHPOOL (County Sch.).—◊R. E. Owen, M.A.
‡WHITLAND (County Sch.).—D. S. Richards, B.Sc.
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‡YSTALYFERA (County School).—◊Hy. Rees, B.A.
‡YSTRADGYNLAIS (Sec. Sch.).—W. E. Rees, B.Sc.
YSTRAD MEURIG.—Rev. G. D. Jones, M.A.

SCOTLAND.

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‡DOLLAR (Academy).—Hugh F. Martin, M.A.
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EDINBURGH (Royal High Sch).—W. King Gillies, M.A., F.R.S.E.
,, (Institution).—Walter Hardie, M.A.
,, (Geo. Heriot's Sch.).—W. Gentle, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
EDINBURGH MERCHANT COMPANY SCHOOLS.—George Watson's Coll.—G. Robertson, M.A.
Daniel Stewart's Coll.—C. H. Milne, D.Litt.
FETTES COLLEGE, Edinburgh (1870). —*Alec Hutchinson Ashcroft, D.S.O., M.A.
GLASGOW (Academy).—Edwin Temple, LL.D.
,, (High Sch.).—P. Pinkerton, M.A., D.Sc.
,, (Allan Glen's).—James H. Steel, M.A., D.Litt.
,, (Kelvinside Acad.).—D. M. Low, M.A.
GLENALMOND (Trinity Coll.) Perthshire (1841).—_Warden_, *Rev. Canon F. W. Matheson, M.B.E., T.D., M.A.
‡KIRKCALDY, Fife (High Sch.).—John D. Rose, M.A.
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MERCHISTON CASTLE (Edinb.).—*Cecil Stagg, M.A.
PERTH ACADEMY.—E. Smart, B.A., F.R.S.Ed., J.P.

ISLE OF MAN.

CASTLETOWN (King William's Coll.).—*Rev. Canon E. C. Owen, M.A.
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,, (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—James Fanning.
BELFAST (Campbell Coll.). —*W. D. Gibbon, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
,, ‡(Royal Academy).—A. R. Foster, B.A.
,, (Roy. Acad. Institn.).—*◊G. Garrod, M.A.
,, (Methodist Coll.).—J. W. Henderson, M.A.
COLERAINE.—Thomas J. Beare, M.A.
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LARNE.—◊J. McQuillan, M.A.
‡LISBURN (Friends').—C. F. Spencer-Smith, B.A.
LONDONDERRY (Foyle Coll.).—R. F. Dill, M.A.
LURGAN COLL. (Co. Armagh).—J. M. Harper, B.A.

IRISH FREE STATE.

ATHLONE (Ranelagh School).—Robert Baile, M.A.
BANDON.—Henry G. Johnston, B.A.
CAVAN (Royal School).—Chas. Bain, B.A.
CLONGOWES WOOD (Sallins, Co. Kildare, _R.C._).—Very Rev. J. C. Joy, M.A.
CLONMEL.—W. J. McClelland, M.A.
CORK (Gr. Sch.).—H. L. Doak, M.A.
DROGHEDA.—S. Ferguson, M.A.
DUBLIN (St. Columba).—*Rev. C. B. Armstrong, B.D.
,, (The High School).—J. Thompson, M.A.
,, (St. Andrew's).—A. S. M. Imrie, M.A.
,, (Mountjoy Sch.).—Rev. W. Anderson, M.A.
,, ‡(Wesley Coll.).—Rev. T. J. Irwin, D.Litt.
,, (The King's Hospital, Blackhall Place).—Rev. Canon J. M. Harden, D.D.
,, (Belvedere, _R.C._).—Very Rev. M. Quinlan, S.J.
,, (Blackrock, _R.C._).—Very Rev. M. J. Downey.
GALWAY.—Alexander Eraut, M.A.
MIDLETON.—Arthur E. Layng, LL.D.
‡NAVAN (Preston Sch.).—W. M. Kirk, B.A.
NENAGH.—Rev. Bro. J. G. Ennis.
SLIGO (Gr. Sch.).—John Bennett, M.A.
WATERFORD (Foy's).—F. W. Seymour, M.A.

CENTENARIANS.

IN 1921 the deaths were recorded of 59 persons (21 males and 38 females) aged 100 years and upwards, in England and Wales. The ages recorded were :—

Age	Males	Females	Total
100	9	16	25
101	6	8	14
102	2	6	8
103	2	3	5
104	1	3	4
105	–	2	2
106	1	–	1
Total	21	38	59

LUNACY.

ON Jan. 1, 1923, the number of notified insane persons under care in England and Wales was 136,279, an increase of 2,565 since Jan. 1, 1922. The relative percentage distribution of the sexes (males 43·8; females 56·2) shows a slight reversion towards the proportions which obtained immediately prior to the Great War (males 46·2; females 53·8). The average weekly cost of maintenance was :—

	s.	d.
In County Mental Hospitals	26	1
In Borough ,, ,,	29	6⅓

Mental Deficiency.—On Jan. 1, 1923, the mentally defective patients under care numbered 15,786 (males 7,283; females 8,503).

All the Universities in the British Isles (see pp. 299–307) admit women to membership and degrees.

*** *For List of Schools and Climates, see Advertisement pages.*

‡ Coeducational Schools.

§ Member of the Association of Head Mistresses.

ENGLAND.

ABBOTS BROMLEY, Stafford (St. Mary & St. Anne).—§Miss Marcia Rice, M.A.

ACKWORTH (Friends').—§Miss Hartley, B.A.

ACTON (Haberdashers' Aske's, West Acton).—§Miss D. W. Sprules, M.A.

ALNWICK (Duchess's).—§Miss Silburn, M.A.

ALTRINCHAM (County High School).—§Miss M. Howes Smith, M.A.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (Girls' Grammar School).—§Miss C. M. Hopkirk.

ASHFORD, Middx. (Welsh Girls' School).—§Miss A. H. Jones.

,, Kent (County).—§Miss B. A. Leary, M.A.

ASHSTEAD PARK, Surrey (Freemen's Sch.).—W. W. Parkinson, M.A.

BARNET (Qu. Eliz. Girls Gram.).—§Miss Clement, B.A.

BARNSLEY (High).—§Miss A. R. Nuttall, M.A.

BARNSTAPLE (Gram.).—§Miss A. Jenkin, M.A.

BARROW (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§Miss M. Auld, M.A.

BASINGSTOKE (High).—§Miss H. Costello, M.A.

BATH (Royal School for the daughters of Officers of the Army).—§Miss E. Steel, M.A.

,, (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss R. M. Fletcher, M.A.

BATLEY (Gr. Sch.).—§Miss D. M. Hibgame, M.A.

BECKENHAM (County).—§Miss E. M. Fox.

BEDFORD (High).—§Miss K. M. Westaway, D.Lit.

,, (Modern).—§Miss Tonkin, M.A.

BENENDEN SCHOOL (Cranbrook, Kent).—§Miss C. M. Sheldon.

BERKHAMSTED.—§Miss Sowels, M.A.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED (High).—§Miss D.L. Tasker.

BEVERLEY (High).—§Miss G. M. Rossiter, B.A.

BIDEFORD (Edgehill Coll.).—§Miss E. Cuthbertson Hill, B.A.

BILSTON (High).—§Miss A. B. Dawson, M.Litt.

BINGLEY (Girls' Gr. Sch.).—§Miss A. Townley Scott, B.A.

BIRKENHEAD (High School, G.P.D.S.T.; Devonshire Place).—§Miss J. M. H. McCaig, M.A.

,, (Sec. Sch.).—§Miss A. F. Edwards.

,, (Higher Tranmere).—§Miss M. L. Hall, M.A.

,, (Convent, F. C. J., *R.C.*).—§Mother Beatrice Robinson.

BIRMINGHAM (Edgbaston High).—§Miss E. Collier.

,, (Edgbaston, Ch. of Eng. Coll.).—§Miss F. Godfrey.

,, (Erdington).—§Miss S. M. Hooker, M.A.

,, (Handsworth, King Edward's).—§Miss L. C. Brew, M.A.

,, (Camp Hill, King Edward's).—§Miss E. M. Keen, M.A.

,, (High Sch., New St.).—§Miss L. K. Barrie.

,, (George Dixon).—§Miss E. L. Ritchie, M.A.

,, (King's Norton).—Miss C. M. Sant.

,, (Waverley Rd.).—F. P. Whiteley, M.A.

,, (Yardley).—§Miss M. G. Rattray, M.A.

BISHOP AUCKLAND (County).—§Miss Fisher, D.Lit.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Herts. & Essex High School).—Miss M. A. F. Hammill, M.A.

BLACKBURN (High).—§Miss M. E. Gardner, M.A.

,, (Notre Dame, *R.C.*).—§Miss M. Swift.

BLYTH (Northumb.).—§Miss M. H. Murdoch, M.A.

BOGNOR (St. Michael's, 1844).—§Miss B. A. Ward, B.Sc.

BOLTON (Park Road).—§Miss M. H. Meade, M.A.

BOOTLE (Secondary Sch.).—Miss E. M. Steuart, D.Litt.

BOSTON, Lincs. (High).—§Miss E. M. Ridley.

BOURNEMOUTH (High Sch.).—§Miss C. F. Stocks, M.A.

,, (Collegiate Sch.).—§Miss M. Davie, B.A.

,, (School for Girls).—§Miss E. Burras.

BRACKLEY (St. Edith's).—Miss E. R. Pearson, M.A.

,, (County High).—§Miss K. Whitehead, B.A.

BRADFORD (Gr.).—§Miss M. E. Roberts.

,, (Hanson).—§Miss E. E. Hart, B.Sc.

,, (Belle Vue).—§Miss C. E. Morgan, M.Sc.

,, (Carlton Street).—§Miss E. Greene.

,, (Grange Road).—§Miss E. E. Richardson, B.A.

,, (St. Joseph's Coll.).—Miss M. B. Duffey.

BRAMLEY, Guildford (S. Catherine's).—§Miss Agatha Symes, B.A.

BRENTWOOD (County).—§Miss J. M. Rackham, B.A.

BRIDGNORTH (Gram. Sch.).—§Miss Windsor, M.A.

BRIDGWATER (County).—§Miss G. Nicholls, B.A.

BRIDLINGTON (High).—§Miss E. Drummond.

BRIGG (High School).—§Miss M. L. Lardelli.

BRIGHOUSE.—§Miss E. M. Scott, M.A.

BRIGHTON (St. Mary's Hall).—§Miss F. L. Ghey, M.A.

,, (Munic.).—§Miss E. V. Ellis, M.A.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE (High School, G.P.D.S.T.; Montpelier Road).—§Miss A. K. Lewis.

BRISTOL (Clergy Daughters' School, St. Brandon's).—§Miss E. M. Almond, M.A.

,, (Colston's).—§Miss Helen Drew, M.A.

,, (Redland, High Sch.).—§Miss C. M. Taylor, M.A.

,, (Red Maids).—§Miss Webb, LL.A.

‡BROCKENHURST (County).—§Miss E. C. Ward, B.A.

BROMLEY (High, G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss K. D. B. Littlewood, M.A.

,, (County Sch.).—§Miss L. Godwin Salt, M.A.

BRUTON (Sunny Hill).—§Miss E. J. Radford.

BURLEY IN WHARFEDALE (Arnold Foster).—Miss C. Barber.

BURNLEY (High).—§Miss L. J. Wood, M.B.E., M.A.

BURTON-ON-TRENT (High School).—§Miss E. H. Linnell, M.A.

BURY (Girls' Gram. School). —§Miss Neild, M.A.

BUSHEY (St. Margaret's).—§Miss J. M. Boys, M.A.

BUXTON (Cavendish High).—§Miss Evans, B.A.

CALNE (St. Mary's).—§Miss E. M. Matthews.

CAMBORNE (County School).—§Miss M. Pratt, M.A.

CAMBRIDGE (County).—§Miss A. Dovey, B.A.

,, (Perse High Sch.).—§Miss M. H. Cattley, M.A.

CANTERBURY (Simon Langton).—§Miss D. Menzies, B.Sc.

CARLISLE (Carlisle and County High School, Lismore Place).—§Miss F. E. Bevan.

CATERHAM VALLEY (Eothen).—§Miss C. Pye.

CAVERSHAM (Qu. Anne's).—§Miss K. E. Moore, B.A.

CHATHAM (County).—§Miss C. Wakeman, B.A.

CHELMSFORD (County High).—§Miss E. M. Bancroft, B.A.

CHELTENHAM, 1854 (Ladies' College).—§Miss B. M. Sparks, M.A.

,, (Pate's Gr. Sch.).—§Miss A. N. Miles, M.A.

CHERTSEY (Sir Wm. Perkins's).—§Miss Eastaugh, B.Sc.

CHESTER (The Queen's).—§Miss M. T. Nedham, B.Sc.
,, (City & County).—§Miss H.M. Footman.
,, (Dee House, *R.C.*).—§Mother St. Joseph, B.A.
CHESTERFIELD (High).—§Miss E. D. Hyslop, M.A.
CHICHESTER (High School).—§Miss Barton, M.A.
CHIPPENHAM.—Miss A. K. Morgan, B.A.
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CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Hertford (1552).—§Miss N. C. Craig.
CIRENCESTER.—Miss E. M. Peach, B.A.
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,, (Munic.).—§Miss D. Moore, B.Sc.
DEWSBURY (Wheelwright).—§Miss I. Thwaites.
DONCASTER (Munic.).—§Miss Hilda G. Brown.
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HARROW (County).—§Miss M. Huskisson, M.A.
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HAYWARD'S HEATH (County Sec.). — §Miss Stevens.
HEADINGTON, Oxon.—§Miss K. L. Porcher.
HEREFORD (High). — §Miss Medwin, MATH. TRIPOS.
HEXHAM (Qu. Eliz.).—Miss A. M. Ellis, M.A.
HIGH WYCOMBE (Godstowe).—§Mrs. B. Turner.
,, (The High Sch.).—§Miss Eva E. E. Dessin
HITCHIN (Grammar).—§Miss Chambers, F.R.H.S.
HORSHAM (High).—§Miss E. M. Marchant, B.A.
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HUDDERSFIELD (Greenhead High).—§Miss A. Hill M.A.
HULL (Newland High).—§Miss G. H. Rowland, B.Sc.
,, (High).—§Miss E. M. L. Elliott, M.A.
HUYTON (Liverp'l Coll.).—§Miss S. G. Anthony, B.A.
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ILMINSTER (Grammar). §Miss S. E. Pollard, B.A.
IPSWICH (High, G. P. D. S. T.).—§Miss C. S. Williams.
,, (Munic. Sec.).—§Miss M. Jarrett.
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KENDAL (Kent Terrace).—§Miss M. Horner.
KETTERING (County High).—§Miss Whyte, M.A.
KIDDERMINSTER (High). —§Miss Y. Raymond, M.A.
KING'S LYNN (W. Norfolk & King's Lynn High Sch.).—§Miss Williamson, B.A.
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES (Tiffin).—§Miss F. Watson B.Sc.
KIRKBY LONSDALE (Casterton Sch.).—§Miss I. de B. Dobson, M.A.
KIRKBY STEPHEN.—§Miss Amy Whitley, B.A.
LANCASTER (Gr. Sch.).—§Miss M. Phillimore, B.A.
LAUNCESTON (Horwell).—§Miss L. C. Tind Atkinson, B.A.
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,, (Roundhay).—§Miss M. C. Vyvyan, B.A.
,, (Thoresby High School).—§Miss A. Fleming, M.A.
,, (W. Leeds High School).—§Miss J. A. Anderson, B.A.
LEEK (Westwood Hall High School).—§Miss E. F. De Sausmarez.

LEICESTER (Wyggeston).—§Miss Heron.
,, (Newarke).—§Miss Caulkin, B.Sc.
,, (Ald. Newton's).—§Miss E. G. Davies, B.A.
,, (Collegiate).—§Miss A. L. Jackson.
LEIGH (Girls' Gr.).—§Miss N. Caress, B.Sc.
LEWES (County).—§Miss L. E. Vobes, B.A.
LEYTONSTONE (County High).—§Miss S. L. Edwards.
LICHFIELD (Friary).—§Miss Hodge, M.A.
LINCOLN (High).—§Miss Lucie Savill, M.A.
,, (South Park).—§Miss D. M. Young, M.A.
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LIVERPOOL (Aigburth Vale High Sch.).—§Miss Coates.
,, (Anfield Road, Queen Mary High Sch.).—§Miss M. J. Griffith, M.A.
,, (Belvedere School, G.P.D.S.T.; Prince's Park).—§Miss M. C. Fraser, M.A.
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,, (Liverpool Institute High Sch., Blackburne House).—§Miss Ashwell, B.A.
,, (St. Edmund's).—Mrs. I. H. Colenso.
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,, (Royal Masonic School for Girls, Clap. Junc.).—§Miss Dean, B.A.
,, Bermondsey(County Sec.Sch., Southwark Park Road, S.E. 16.).—§ Miss B. Callender, M.A.
,, Blackheath, S.E. 3 (High School, G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss M. Gale.
,, Burlington School, Old Burlington Street, W.—§Miss Burgess, M.A.
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,, (Coborn School, Bow).—§Miss Kerly, B.A.
,, (County Sec. Sch., Clapton, Lanra Place, E. 5).—§Mrs. O'Brien Harris, D.Sc.
,, (Lewisham. Gr. Sch., Catford).—§Miss J. Franklin, M.A.
,, (Central Foundation School, Spital Square, E. 1).—§Miss Hanbidge, M.A.
,, (15 Charing Cross Rd., St. Martin's Endowed High School, W.C.2).—§Miss C. H. Bannister.
,, (City of Lond. Sch., E.C. 4).—§Miss E. Strudwick, M.A.
,, Chiswick, W. 4 (County).—§Miss Hedley.
,, Clapham (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Clapham Common).—§Miss Barratt.
,, Clapham Com. (Broomwood Rd., County Secondary).—§Miss E. A. Jones, M.A.
,, (Convent, F. C. J., Clarendon Sq., N.W. 1, *R.C.*).—Mother Catherine Moffat, B.A.
,, (Convent, F. C. J., Howrah House, Poplar, E. 14, *R.C.*).—§Mother M. Scarisbrick.
LONDON (Convent of Sacred Heart, Hammersmith, *R.C.*).—§Mother E. Hutchinson, B.A.
,, (County Sec. School, Old Mill Road, Plumstead).—§Miss Bartram, M.A.
,, (County Sec. School, Dalston, Colvestone Crescent).—(Vacant).
,, Crouch End (High Sch.).—Miss Charlotte Cowdroy, M.B.E.
,, (James Allen's, E. Dulwich).—§Miss E. M. Belcher, M.A.
,, Dulwich(High Sch.).—§Miss M. Williams, M.Sc.
,, Fulham (County Sec. Sch., Munster Road, S.W. 6.).—§Miss Tucker, M.A.
,, Greenwich (Roan School).—§Miss M. K. Higgs, M.A.
,, (Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham).—§Miss M. S. Young, B.A.
,, Hackney (Lady Eleanor Holles').—§Miss N. Nickalls.
,, Hammersmith (Godolphin & Latymer). —§Miss Zachary, B.A.
,, Hampstead, South (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.: 3, Maresfield Gdns.).—§Miss Dorothy L. Walker, M.A.
,, Hampstead Garden Suburb (Henrietta Barnett).—§Miss Ethel Hutchings, B.A.
,, Highbury Hill (High Sch.).—§Miss Kyle, B.A.
,, Hornsey (High School, Weston Park, N.).—§Miss M. H. Cole.
,, Islington (Dame Alice Owen's).—§Miss Wilson, B.A.
,, Kensington (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; St. Alban's Road, W.8).—§Miss Home.
,, Notting Hill (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Norland Square, W. 11).—§Miss I. M. Oakden, M.A.
,, Paddington and Maida Vale High Sch. (Elgin Av.).—Miss F. M. Purdie, M.A.
,, Parliament Hill County Sec. School.—§Miss Morant.
,, Parson's Green, S.W. 6 (Lady Margaret). —§Miss Moberly Bell.
,, (Peckham Rd.).—§Miss M. Knight, M.A.
,, Putney (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; 35 Putney Hill).—§Miss Beard.
,, Putney (West Hill).—§Miss Fahner, M.A.
,, Queen's College School (Harley Street, W. 1).—Miss G. Holloway.
,, (St. Aidan's, Stroud Green, Albany Rd., N. 4).—§Miss F. L. Lunn, B.Sc.
,, (St. Mary's College, 34 Lancaster Gate, W.).—§Miss D. Apperson, M.A.
,, (St. Paul's, Brook Green, W. 6).—§Miss F. R. Gray, O.B.E., M.A., J.P.
,, (St. Saviour's & St. Olave's, New Kent Rd., S.E. 1).—§Miss M. G. Frodsham, B.A.
,, Sion Convent (Eden Grove, N. 7, *R.C.*).
,, Stamford Hill (Skinners').—§Miss Emily Newton, B.A.
,, Stepney (Raine's Foundation). —§Miss Maude Grier.
,, Streatham (County Sec.).—Miss M. Davies, M.A.
,, Streatham (College).—§Miss A. G. Lefroy.
LONDON, Streatham Hill and Brixton High Sch. (G.P.D.S.T.; Wavertree Road).—§Miss E. R. Gwatkin, M.A.
,, Sydenham High Sch. (G.P.D.S.T.; West Hill).—§Miss A. F. E. Sanders, M.A.

LONDON, Sydenham High St., S.E. 26 (County).—§Miss E. Turner, M.A.
,, Westminster (Grey Coat Hospital).—§Miss D. F. Chetham-Strode, B.A.
LOUGHBOROUGH (High).—§Miss E. A. Bristol, B.A.
LOUGHTON (Essex, High).—§Miss M. E. Hall, M.A.
LOUTH (King Edward VI.).—§Miss Nalder, B.Sc.
LUDLOW (High Sch.).—§Miss M. R. Baldwin, M.A.
LUTON (Modern).—§Miss H. K. Sheldon.
MACCLESFIELD (High).—§Miss K. Parr.
MAIDENHEAD (County).—§Miss M. Burn, M.A.
MAIDSTONE (Endowed Gr.).—§Miss W. M. Kidd, M.A.
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,, (Central High).—§Miss M. A. Johnstone, B.Sc.
,, (Fairfield High School).—§Miss Edwards, M.A.
,, (Fallowfield).—§Miss M. A. Grant.
,, (Harpurhey).—§Miss A. E. Bell.
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,, (Whalley Range High Sch.).—§Miss F. A. Field, M.A.
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,, (Kirby Sec. Sch.).—§Miss M. McCombie, M.A.
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,, Salop (County).—§Miss J. Macwean, B.A.
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NORTHAMPTON (High).—§Miss E. M. Wallace.
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SALTBURN (High).—§Miss M. G. E. Bailey.
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SCARBOROUGH (Queen Margaret's).—§Miss R. Fowler.
,, (Girls' High Sch.).—§Miss E. Glauert, M.A.
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SELBY (High).—§Miss G. F. Merson, B.A.
SEVENOAKS (Walthamstow Hall).—§Miss E. L. Ramsay, B.A.
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,, (Abbeydale Sec.).—§Miss A. E. Bamber, M.Sc.
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TROWBRIDGE (High).—§Miss E. M. Moore, M.A.
TRURO (High).—§Miss Coate, B.A.
,, (County).—§Miss Foreman, B.A.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss E. K. East.
,, (County).—§Miss E. M. Hughes, M.A.
TWICKENHAM (Royal Sch. for Daughters of Naval and Marine Officers).—§Miss A. E. Chaplin.
,, (County).—§Mrs. Turnadge, Ph.D.
UTTOXETER (High).—§Miss H. Woodhead, M.A.
‡UXBRIDGE (County).—Rev. W. W. Sawtell, B.A.
WAKEFIELD (High).—§Miss Martin.
WALLASEY (High).—§Miss Catnach, B.A.
,, (Oldershaw).—§Miss Blyth, M.A.
WALLINGTON (County).—§Miss K. I. Wallace, B.A.
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WALSALL (Queen Mary's).—§Miss M. V. Stafford, M.A.
WALTHAMSTOW (County High).—§Miss M. Norris, M.A.
WARE (Gr. Sch.).—§Miss M. E. Brough, M.A.
WARWICK (King's High).—§Miss E. Doorly, M.A.
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WATFORD (Gr.).—§Miss Grace Fergie, M.A.
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YEOVIL (High School).—§Miss M. M. Bone, B.A.
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BALA (County).—Miss E. J. Owens, M.A.
BANGOR (County).—§Miss Mason, B.A.
,, (Collegiate Sch., Pickle Rock House).—Miss Weir.
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HAVERFORDWEST (Tasker's High).—§Miss James, B.Sc.
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MONMOUTH (High).—§Miss B. L. P. Lindsay.
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1915 Brown, J. A. Arnesby.
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1908 Clausen, George.
1925 Connard, Philip.
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1891 Dicksee, Sir Frank.
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1910 Forbes, Stanhope A.
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1922 Greiffenhagen, Maurice.
1926 Harcourt, George.
1924 Hartwell, Chas. L.
1920 Henry, George.
1920 Jack, Richard.
1909 John, Sir Wm. Goscombe.
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1920 Lutyens, Sir E. L.
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1923 Priestman, Bertram.
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Engineering Union, Amalgamated, 110 Peckham Road, S.E. 15.—*Sec.*, A. H. Smethurst.

Engineers' Association, British, 32 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Pres.*, H. J. Ward, M.A.

Engineers and Shipbuilders, North-East Coast Institution of, Bolbec Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—*Sec.*, E. W. Fraser-Smith, M.A., A.M.Inst.C.E.

Fabian Society, 25 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. W. Galton.

Farriers and Blacksmiths, Amalgamated Society of, Cathedral House, 40 Fennel Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, J. Hewitt.

Firemen, Examiners and Deputies Associations, General Federation of, of Great Britain, 8 Ashfield Road, Bryntegg, Abertillery, Mon.—*Sec.*, W. Frowen, J.P.

Food Manufacturers' Federation (Incorp.), 22 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. M. Leonard.

Foreign Bondholders, Council of, 17 Moorgate E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, James P. Cooper.

Foundry Workers, National Union of, 164 Chorlton Road, Brook's Bar, Manchester.

Free Trade Union, 69 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. G. Brunker, B.A.

Furnishing Trades Association, National Amalgamated, Bedford Row House, 58 Theobalds Road, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. Gossip.

Gas Council, National, 28 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, W. J. Smith.

Gas Employers, Federation of, 28 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, W. J. Smith.

General Federation of Trade Unions, Hamilton House, Bidborough Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, W. A. Appleton, C.B.E.

General and Municipal Workers, National Union of, 64 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P.; *Sec.*, J. Davenport.

Glass Bottle Manufacturers Ltd., United, 40–43 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

Grocers' Associations, Federation of, 49 and 51 Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Arthur J. Giles.

Grocers', Provision Dealers', and Oilmen's Association, Metropolitan, 49 and 51 Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Arthur J. Giles.

Hatters, Amalgamated Society of Journeymen Felt, also Felt Hat Trimmers & Wool Formers Association, 113 Manchester Road, Denton.—*Sec.*, T. Mallalieu.

Herald League, 2 Carmelite Street, E.C. 4.—*Hon. Sec.*, George Belt, L.C.C.

Hosiery Union, 15 Midland Road, Heanor.—*Sec.*, H. Bassford.

Hotel and Apartment Associations, Federation of, 31 Westminster Road, Blackpool—*Sec.*, Henry E. Evans, B.A.

Independent Labour Party, 14 Great George Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. Fenner Brockway.

Insurance Agents, Corporation of, Lombard Ho., Little Britain, E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss C. E. Williams.

Insurance Officials, Guild of, 79 Queen St., Cheapside, E.C. 4.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. Bernard Grieve.

Insurance Officials' Society, 6 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, E. W. Humphry.

Irish Democratic League, 2 Great Smith St., S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. L. Crilly. *Org. Sec.*, John Brady.

Irish Linen Merchants Association (1871), 7 Donegal Sq. West, Belfast —*Sec.*, W. J. P. Wilson.

Irish Unionist Alliance, 109 Grafton Street, Dublin.—*Hon. Secs.*, John E. Walsh; H. Franks; G. A. McGusty, K.C.

Iron and Steel Manufacturers, National Federation of, Caxton House, Tothill St., S.W. 1.

Iron Fitters' Association, General, 30 New Market Street, Falkirk.—*Sec.*, J. Fraser.

Iron, Steel and Kindred Trades' Association, British, 76–78 Swinton Street, Gray's-Inn-Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Arthur Pugh.

Ironfounding Workers' Association, 11 Grahams Road, Falkirk.—*Sec.*, H. Murdoch.

Jewish Socialist Labour Party, "*Poake Zion*," 27 Sandys Road, Bishopsgate, E. 1.—*Sec.*, I. Olsham.

Journalists, Institute of, Tudor Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, R. V. Walling.

Journalists, National Union of, 5 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.—*General Sec.*, H. M. Richardson.

Junior Imperial League, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, H. H. Cannell, O.B.E.

Labour and Socialist International, Stockerstrasse 42, Zurich, Switzerland.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P.; *Treas.*, J. van Roosbroock, Brussels; *Sec.*, Dr. Friedrich Adler.

Labour Co-partnership Association, 6 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Cuthbert Plaistowe; *Hon. Treas.*, F. W. Raffety, *Sec.*, Ernest W. Mundy, B.A.

Labour Party, 33 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P.

Lacemakers, Amalgamated Society of Operative, 16 Pembridge Place, Mount Street, Nottingham.—*Sec.*, C. Wardle, M.B.E.

Land Union, 15 Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. B. Yardley.

Landowners' Association, Central, 7 Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Strachan Gardiner F.S.I.

Lands Valuation Assessors of Scotland, Association of Local.—*Sec.*, David Elder, O.B.E., City Chambers, 40 Cochrane St., Glasgow.

Launderers, Ltd., National Federation of, 17 Lancaster Gate, W. 2.

Law Clerks, National Federation of, 4 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec. and Treas.*, Henry H. Walton.

Leather and Grindery Merchants' Associations, National Federation of, Basma House, 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. A. Craig.

Liberal Central Association, 21 Abingdon St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Richard Humphrey Davies, C.B.

Liberal Publication Department, 42 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Harold Storey.

Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society of London, Ltd., 27 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Alfred Lugg.

Licensed Victuallers Defence League of England and Wales, 181 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—*Manager*, H. G. Robinson.

Light Refreshments, Incorp. Assoc. of Purveyors of, Bond Street House, 14 Clifford Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. W. Wightman.

Lithographic Artists and Process Workers Society of, 54 Doughty Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Kneale.

Lithographic Printers & Auxiliaries, Amalgamated Society of, 70 Cecil Street, Whitworth Park.—*Sec.*, T. Sproat.

Local Government Officers, National Association of, 24 Abingdon St., Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, L. Hill.

Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Associated Society of, 9 Arkwright Rd., Hampstead, London. —*Sec.*, J. Bromley, M.P.

London Flour Millers' Association, 61 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, E. Chatterton.

London Labour Party, 258 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Sec.*, Herbert Morrison, *L.C.C.*

London Liberal Federation, 41 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Manus.

London Trades Council, 7 Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, D. Carmichael.

Machinery Users' Association, 7A Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 4.

Marine Workers' Union, Amalgamated, 41 Gower Street, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Arthur Cannon; *Gen. Sec.*, J. McKinlay.

Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Protection Society, London, 57-60 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1. —*Sec.*, A. Noyes.

Master Glass-Painters, British Society of, 6 Queen Square, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. G. Bacon.

Master Printers, Federation of, 7-10 Old Bailey, E.C. 4.—*Pres.*, J. A. Stembridge; *Sec.*, A. E. Goodwin.

Medical Defence Union, Ltd., 49 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, James Neal, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officers of Health, Society of, 1 Upper Montague Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, G. S. Elliston, M.C., M.A.

Medico-Legal Society, 11 Chandos St., W. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, E. Goddard, M.A.; Sir F. H. Spilsbury, M.B.

Mercantile Marine Service Association (Masters and Officers), established 1857, Tower Building, 22 Water St., Liverpool.—*Sec.*, Thos. Scott.—*London Branch:* 90 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.—Capt. Colin Nicholson, R.D., R.N.R.

Merchant Service Guild, Imperial (Captains and Officers), The Arcade, Lord Street, Liverpool.—*Sec.*, Lieut. T. W. Moore, C.B.E., R.N.R.

Merchant Tailors, National Federation of, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.

Millers, National Association of British and Irish Ltd. (Incorp.), 40 Trinity Square, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, G. H. Ball, LL.B.

Miners' Association, Cumberland Iron Ore. Miners' Hall, Cleator Moor, Cumberland.—*Sec.*, T. Gavan-Duffy.

Miners' Federation of Great Britain, 55 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Herbert Smith; *Sec.*, A. J. Cook.

Mining Association of Great Britain, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. A. Lee, C.B.E.

Motor Manufacturers', Association of British, 83 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, B. H. Gladstone.

Motor Cab Owner-Drivers' Association, 26 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Manager*, L. B. Butler.

Musicians' Union, 8 Golden Square, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. S. Teale.

National Farmers' Union, 45 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Secs.*, Cleveland Fyfe; J. B. Guild, M.A., M.B.E.

National Federation of Professional Workers, 95 Belgrave Road, Victoria, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Wm. C. Keay.

National Gas Council of Great Britain, 30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, W. J. Smith.

National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers), 18 Austin Friars, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Gerald B. Cottier.

National League of Young Liberals, 154 Abbey House, 2 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, N. M. Snowball.

National Liberal Publicity Dept., 18 Abingdon St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. J. G. Dimbleby.

National League, Bank Buildings, 16 St. James' St., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Margaret Farquharson.

National Reform Union, 5 Cross Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, Houghton Diggle.

National Road Transport Employers' Federation, 17 Water Lane, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, R. P. Bailey.

National Trade Defence Association, 5 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. 1. —*Manager*, J. H. Barron.

National Traders' Defence League, 50 Corn Exchange Buildings, Manchester.—*Gen. Sec.*, Robert Walker.

National Transport Workers' Federation, 24 Chandos House, Palmer St., S.W. 1.—*Secretary*, F. J. Maynard.

National Turf Protection Society, 23 Pembridge Sq., W. 2.—*Sec.* A. Harrison Ford.

National Union of Manufacturers (Incorp.), Terminus Chambers, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1. —*Director*, Sir John Corcoran, K.B.E., C.B.

National Union of Railwaymen, Unity House, Euston Road, N.W. 1.—*Gen. Secs.*, Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P. (*Parliamentary*); C. T. Cramp, (*Industrial*). *Assist. Sec.*, J. Marchbank.

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, 25 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1. —*Parliamentary Sec.*, Mrs. Hubback.

National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, George Godwin.

Newspaper Proprietors' Association, 6 Bouverie Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, T. W. McAra.

Newspaper Society, 85 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. —*Pres.*, Robert J. Webber; *Gen. Sec.*, Edward W. Davies.

1912 *Club,* 36 Bucklersbury, E.C. 4.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. W. Roberts.

1917 *Club, Ltd.,* 4 Gerrard Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. B. Mangloe.

1920 Club, 2 Whitehall Court, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, W. A. Martin.

Organ Builders, Federation of Master, 372 York Road, N. 7.—*Sec.*, G. A. Wales Beard.

Ostrich and Fancy Feather Trade Association, 75 Golden Lane, E.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. E. H. Baker.

Painters' Society, Scottish, 6 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, D. McLean.

Paper Makers, Amalgamated Society of, 1 Oddfellow's Inst., Chestergate, Stockport.—*Sec.*, Arthur Fowler.

Paper Makers' Association, 26 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.

Parliamentary Labour Party, Leader, Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.; *Deputy Leader*, Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P.; *Chief Whip*, Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, M.P. — *Sec.*, H. S. Lindsay.

Patternmakers' Association, United, 58 Theobald's Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. A. H. Findlay.

Periodical, Trade Press, and Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association, 6 Bouverie Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, E. O. Norton.

Philip Stott College, Overstone Park, Northampton (Training School for Anti-Socialist Workers).

Plasterers, Granolithic and Cement Workers, National Association of, 37 Albert St., Mornington Crescent, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. H. Telling.

Plumbers, Associated Master, 16 Devonshire Square, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, A. A. Adams.

Port Labour Employers, National Council of, P. L. A. Building, Savage Gdns., E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Charles Cullen.

Post Office Engineering Union, 14 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, C. H. Smith.

Post Office Workers, Union of, 43 Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.—*Sec.*, J. W. Bowen.

Postal and Telegraph Clerks, National Federation of, 17 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Chairman*, C. B. Smith; *Gen. Sec.*, J. Shesgreen.

Press Association, Byron House, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Chairman* (1926–7), Sir Charles Hyde, Bt. (*Birmingham Daily Post*). *Gen. Manager*, H. C. Robbins; *Sec.*, P. A. Shaw.

Primrose League, 64 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Chancellor*, W. Greaves-Lord, K.C., M.P. *Sec.*, Reginald Bennett.

Printers & Assistants, National Society of Operative, 26 Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—*Sec.*, G. A. Isaacs.

Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of U.K.; 60 Doughty St., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Holmes.

Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, Natl. Union of, 88 Nightingale Lane, S.W. 12.—*Gen. Sec.*, T. G. Newland.

Property Owners Protection Association, Ltd., Spencer House, South Place, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, E. M. Goldring.

Proportional Representation Society, 82 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, John H. Humphreys.

Publishers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, Stationers' Hall Court, E.C. 4.—*Pres.*, H. Scheurmier. *Sec.*, W. Poulten.

Railway Clerks' Association, 25 Euston Road, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. G. Walkden.

Railway Companies' Association, 35 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.—*Chairman*, Sir Guy Granet.

Railway Nationalization Society, 25 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. W. Galton.

Retail Distributors, Incorporated Association of, 125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, T. E. Jackson.

Royal Warrant Holders Association, 8 Hanover Square, W. 1.—*Sec.*, H. Brookhouse.

Sale Managers Association (Incorp.), General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Stanley F. Talbot.

Schoolmasters, Society of, College of Preceptors, Bloomsbury Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, H. J. C. Marshall, O.B.E., A.R.L.B.A.

Scottish Liberal Federation, 7 West George Street, Glasgow, and 95 Princes Street, Edinburgh.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. Webster, C.B.E.; *Asst. Secs.*, R. L. Peace; Miss Jacobsen.

Scottish Mine Workers' Association.—*Sec.*, Robert Smith, Garnock View, Kilwinning.

Scottish Miners' Federation Friendly Society.—*Sec.*, James Gold, 62 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

Scottish National Liberal Council, Eastern Division.—*Sec.*, D. McNicol, 10 St. Colme St., Edinburgh; *Western Division*—*Sec.*, W. T. Gibb, O.B.E., 104 West Campbell Street Glasgow.

Scottish Unionist Association, 53 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.—*Secs.*, Alexr. Nesbit, (*Eastern Council*); Lewis Shedden (*Western Council*), 134 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Secretaries Association, Ltd. (*Incorp.*), Grosvenor Mans., 82 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, W. C. Steven.

Sheet Metal Workers' Society, National Amalgamated, 41 Clapham Rd., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. C. Gordon.

Shipbrokers, Institute of Chartered, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, J. A. Findlay.

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, 9 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association, 8 Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—*Sec.*, Alex. Wilkie, C.B.E., J.P.

Shipping, Chamber of, of the U.K., 28 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.—*Gen. Manager*, H. M. Cleminson. *Sec.*, H. J. Spratt.

Shipping Federation, International, 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Michael Brett.

Shipowners' Association, Barclay's Bank Building, 1 Rumford Street, Liverpool.—*Secs.*, Weightman, Pedder & Co., 18 Water Street, Liverpool.

Shoe and Leather Fair Society, Basma Ho., 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. A. Craig.

Shoe Distributors' Association, Basma Ho., 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. A. Craig.

Shoe Retailers, National Association of, 95 New Street, Birmingham.—*Sec.*, G. H. Wright.

Shop Assistants, Warehousemen & Clerks, National Amalgamated Union of, Dilke House, Malet Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. R. Leslie.

Socialist Labour Party of Great Britain, 50 Renfrew Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, John Henderson.

Socialist Sunday School Unions, 9 Kirkburn Avenue, Cambuslang, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, Mrs. C. McNab Shaw.

Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, 7 Red Lion Square, W.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, M. Christian de Parrel.

Sports and Games, Association of British Manufacturers of, Central Ho., 45 Kingsway, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, L. D. Kidson.

Steam Engine Makers Society, 17 Thomas St., Shudehill, Manchester.—*Sec.*, W. F. Dawtry.

Stove, Grate, and General Metal Workers, National Union of, Effingham Street, Rotherham.—*Sec.*, A. Hutchison.

Tailors, Amalgamated Society of, 415 Oxford Road, Manchester.—*Sec.*, G. Rowlerson.

Tailors and Garment Workers Trade Union, 20 Park Place, Leeds.—*Sec.*, A. Conley.

Teachers, National Union of, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, F. W. Goldstone, M.A.

Textile Factory Workers' Association, United, Weavers' Office, Bartlam Place, Oldham.—*Sec.*, J. Bell, J.P.

Textile Workers, National Union of, 84 Godwin Street, Bradford.—*Gen. Sec.*, Arthur Shaw.

Textile Workers and Kindred Trades, Amalgamated Society of, Foxlowe Market Place, Leek, Staffs.—*Sec.*, W. Bromfield, M.P.

Theatrical Employees, National Association of, King's Chambers, Portugal Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Hugh Roberts, *L.C.C.*

Theatrical Managers' Association (The Society of West End Theatre Managers), 52 Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Horace Collins.

Tin and Sheet Millmen's Association, 16 Bryn Road, Swansea.—*Sec.*, Ivor H. Gwynne, J.P.

Tithe Owners' Union and Church Property Defence Association, Church House, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. W. I. Peterson.

Tobacco Trade Alliance, 105 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

Toolmakers, Amalgamated Society of, 38 John Bright Street, Birmingham.—*Sec.*, G. Wilkinson.

Trade Protection Societies, National Association of, 3 Berners Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, C. C. Worters.

Trades Union Congress General Council, 32 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Chairman* (1926–27), G. Hicks; *Sec.*, Walter M. Citrine.

Transport and General Workers' Union, Transport House, Smith Square, Westminster, S.W. 1. —*President*, Harry Gosling, C.H., M.P.; *Gen. Sec.*, Ernest Bevin.

Triple Alliance.—See "National Union of Railwaymen," "National Transport Workers' Federation," and "Miners' Federation of Great Britain."

Typographical Association, "Beechwood," Oak Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester.—*Sec.*, H. Skinner.

Ulster Unionist Council. Headquarters, 3 Glengall Street, Belfast. — *Sec.*, A. Wilson Hungerford.

United Club.—*Chairman*, Sir John Ganzoni, M.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, J. F. Vesey-Fitzgerald, c/o Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.

United Commercial Travellers' Association of Gt. Britain and Ireland (U.K.C.T.A.), (Incorp.), 13 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, F. Coysh.

U.K. Alliance for Total Suppression of Liquor Traffic, 1 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Cecil Heath, B.A.

Variety Artistes' Federation, 18 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—*Chairman*, Albert Voyce. *Sec.*, Fred. Herbert.

Vehicle Builders, National Union of, 44 High Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.—*Sec.*, James Nicholson.

Waterworks Employees, National Union of, 10 Tatam Road, Stonebridge Park, Willesden, N.W. 10.—*Sec.*, A. E. Harwood.

Weavers' Association Amalgamated, Ewbank Chambers, Accrington.—*Sec.*, J. C. Parker.

Weights & Measures, Incorporated Society of Inspectors of, Coventry.—*Sec.*, J. E. Sloan.

Welsh National Liberal Association, 46 Charles Street, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, D. T. Salathiel.

Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, National Association of, 11 King's Bench Walk, E.C. 4.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. J. Thorne.

Wholesale Textile Association (Incorp.), 1 Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, W. T. Caves.

Wine Merchants' Union, 35 Great Tower Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, J. L. Harper, F.C.A.

Wireless and Cable Telegraphists, Association of, 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. R. Tuck.

Women Clerks and Secretaries, Association of, 116 Belgrave Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss D. Evans, M.A.

Women Workers, National Federation of, Dilke House, Malet Street, W.C. 1.

Women's Co-operative Guild, 29 Winchester Rd., N.W. 3.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. Eleanor Barton.

Women's Freedom League, 144 High Holborn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss F. A. Underwood.

Women Journalists, Society of, Writers' Club, 10, Norfolk Street, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. A. Binstead.

Women's National Liberal Federation, 72 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Margaret Harvey.

Women's Unionist Organisation, 1 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.—*Chairman*, Viscountess Elveden, C.B.E. *Administrator*, Miss Maxse.

Wood-cutting Machinists, Amalgamated Society of, 32 Milton Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, W. J. Wentworth.

Woodworkers, Amalgamated Society of, 131 Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester.

Wool, Yarn and Warehouse Workers' Union, 11–12 Eldon Place, Bradford.—*Sec.*, F. Egan.

Workers, National Union of General and Municipal, 28 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, W. Thorne, M.P.

Workers' Union, "Highfield," Golders Green Road, N.W. 11.—*Sec.*, C. Duncan, M.P.

Young Socialist League, 28 Brick Lane, Bethnal Green, E. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Bloomfield.

THE SALVATION ARMY was founded by General William Booth (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1912). In Dec., 1924, the number of *Officers*, *Cadets* and *Employés* was 28,203, of *Corps* and *Outposts*, 14,107, *Local Officers*, 92,007. The number of countries occupied was 81, and of languages used 58. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 200 Industrial Homes, 59 Maternity Homes and 56 Children's Homes, 173 Slum Posts, 15 Prison-Gate Homes, 290 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts for the Homeless, 188 Workshops and Factories, 145 Labour Bureaux, 13 Farms, &c. The total raised in the British Isles during "Self-Denial Week" in 1925 amounted to £172,944. Balance-sheets and statements of account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—GENERAL, Bramwell Booth (1912), Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

THE BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT, "to lead men and women into the Kingdom of God, to unite in Brotherhood of mutual help, to win the masses of the people for Jesus Christ, and to encourage the study of social service," may be said to have been founded in 1875 as the outcome of the *Pleasant Sunday Afternoon* movement initiated by John Blackham of West Bromwich. The movement is non-political and unsectarian, and connected with it are other societies—Sisterhoods, P.S.A., Bible Classes, etc. *President*, A. G. Barker, Bristol; *General Secretary*, Rev. J. W. Tuffley; *Headquarters*, 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

, *For further particulars of Hospitals* see *Advertisement pages.*

GENERAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, West Smithfield. Ordinary cases admitted from 9 to 10 daily; accidents at all times. Out-patients daily, surgical 10, medical 10; ear, M. and F. at 1.30, Tu. and Th. at 9; throat, M. and F. at 1.30, Tu. and Th. at 9; women, M. and S. at 9, W. at 1.30; dental, daily, at 9; orthopædic, M. and Th. at 1.30; eye, M., Tu., Th. and F. at 1.30; electrical, M., Tu., Th., and F. at 1.30; operations daily, at 1.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 3; Wed., 3 to 4 p.m. *Clerk*, Thos. Hayes. *Steward*, C. J. Powditch. *Matron*, Miss A. McIntosh, C.B.E., R.R.C.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. Out-patients daily at 9.30 a.m.; accidents and urgent cases at all times; ear, M. and Th.; throat, W.; skin, Tu., W. and F.; women, M., Tues. and F.; children under 12, M., Tu., Th., F. and Sat., 9.30; eye, daily, except Sat., 1.30; dental, M. and Th., 9; mental, Tu., 10; vaccination, Tu., 10.30; X-rays, M., 2; physical exercise, Tu. and Th., 1.30; neurological, S., at 10; urological, daily at 10 a.m. Visiting-days: Sundays, 3 to 4.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 3.30 to 4.30. Paying patients are admitted to "St. Thomas's Home." *Secretary*, G. Q. Roberts, C.B.E., M.A. *Matron*, Miss Lloyd Still, C.B.E., R.R.C. The Nightingale Nursing School is attached.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand. Urgent cases at all times; others at 1 daily. Out-patients, daily at 1.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas Street, Borough, S.E. 1. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 3 to 4. *Treas.*, F. P. Whitbread. *Supt.*, H. L. Eason, C.B., C.M.G., M.S. *Clerk*, W. J. Curry. *Matron*, Miss Margaret Hogg, C.B.E.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. Urgent cases at all times. Out-patients, Medical—M., Tu., Wed., Th. and Fri., 1.30 p.m.; Surgical—M., Tu., Th. and Fri., 1.30 p.m. Diseases of women, Tu. and Fri., 1.30 p.m. Urological, male, Wed., 1.30 p.m.; female, Fri., 9.30 a.m. Orthopædic, Tu. and Wed., 1.30 p.m.; Sat., 9.30 a.m. Throat and nose, Tu. and Fri., 1.30 p.m. Aural, M. and Th., 1.30 p.m. Ophthalmic, M. and Th., 1.30 p.m. Skin, Tu. and Fri., 1.30 p.m. Neurology, Tu. and Fri., 1.30 p.m. Electrical, daily 10 a.m.; children, M. and Th., 9.30 a.m. Maternity, Tu. and Fri., 9 a.m. Dental, daily 9 a.m. *House Governor and Sec.*, C. E. A. Bedwell. *Sister-Matron*, Miss M. A. Willcox.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road, E.1. Urgent cases and accidents at all hours; out-patients daily at 1.30 (except Sunday); ear, throat and nose, M., Tu., Th. and F., 9; skin, Tu. and Th., 9.30; ophthalmic, M., W., Th. and Sat., 9; electrical, daily, except W., 9.30, children, Tu. and Fri., 9; orthopædic, F., 9; phototherapy, M. 2, Wed. 11, Fri. 2; diseases of women, W., 1.30 and Sat., 9.30; venereal, Sat., 1.30; M., 5; Tu. and Th., 9.30 a.m.; W., 10 and 1.30. Visiting-days: General wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 5. Hebrew wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sat., 3 to 5. Children's wards, Sun., 3 to 5. *House Gov.*, E. W. Morris, C.B.E. *Matron*, Miss Beatrice Monk, R.R.C.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer St., W.1. Accident and emergency cases at all hours, other cases, with or without a Governor's or subscriber's letter, daily from 10 to 2. *House Governor*, Walter Kewley.

NORTH LONDON, or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C.1. In-patients daily; out-patients, medical and surgical, daily, at 1; diseases of women, Mon. and Th., 1.30; dental cases, daily at 8.45 to 11 a.m. at the National Dental Hospital (Dental depart. of U.C.H.), Gt. Portland Street, W.; skin, M., 9.30; Th., 9.30; eye, Mon., Tu., Th. and F., at 1.30; ear, nose and throat, Tu. and Th. 5.30; Tu., F. and S., at 9. Tuberculosis Dispensary, M. and W. 2 p.m., Th. 7 p.m.; Psychological Medicine, W. at 2; Neurology, Sat. at 10. Inoculation Dept., W. at 9.30. Electrical and radiographic daily. Visiting-days: Tu. and F., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 4. Children's ward, Sun., 3 to 4, parents or guardians only. *Sec.*, T. Gerald J. Buckle, B.A.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. For relief without letters of recommendation. Accidents and urgent cases received at all hours. Out-patients daily, at 12.30 p.m.; diseases of women, W. and Sat. at 9.30; diseases of the eye, Tu. and F. at 9; throat, nose, and ear, M. and Th. at 9; skin, Tu. and F. at 9.30 a.m. Visiting-days: Sun., 3 to 4; Thur., 3.30 to 4.30. *Sec.*, Reginald R. Garratt.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1. Open at all times for accidents and urgent cases. In-patients, daily at 12.45 p.m. Out-patients, general medical and surgical, daily at 11.30; throat, nose and ear, M. and F. at 1.30; eye, W. and Sat. at 1.30; skin, W. at 1.30; dental, M., W. and Fri. at 11.30; genito-urinary, Th. at 1.30; venereal diseases, in medical, surgical, obstetrical, skin, and genito-urinary departments, and on M., W. and F. at 6 p.m.; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1.30; children, Th., 3 p.m.; vaccination, Th. at 1.30. Maternity Ward and Special Departments for electro-therapeutic and massage treatment. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 3 to 4. The Atkinson Morley's Convalescent Hospital, Wimbledon, is attached. *Secretary-Superintendent*, James M. Churchfield. *Matron*, Miss J. M. T. Babtie.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, W.2. In-patients at 1. Accidents and urgent cases free at all times. Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily (except Sat.) at 1 p.m.; Sat., 9.15; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 2 p.m.; eye, Tu. and F. at 9.15; ear, nose and throat, M. and Th. at 9.15; dental, W. and Sat. at 9.15; skin, M. and Th. at 9.15; nervous diseases, Tu. at 9.15; mental diseases, Tu. at 9.15; Maternity dept., W. and Th. 9.15 p.m.; Children's dept. medical, Tu. and F. 9.15; inoculation, Tu. and F. 2. Visiting-days: Sun. and Pub. Hol., 3 to 4; W. and Sat., 4 to 5. *Sec.*, W. Parkes, D.S.O., M.C.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, GREENWICH, FOR SEAMEN OF ALL NATIONS. Formerly maintained on board the Hospital Ship "Dreadnought," for seamen suffering from disease or accident, who are admitted without any recommendation. *Establishments:* Dreadnought Hosp., Greenwich, to which is attached the *London School of Clinical Medicine (q.v.)*; *Albert Dock Hospital, E.*; *The Hospital for Tropical Diseases*, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W.; *King George's Sanatorium for Sailors*, Bramshott, Hants, *Tilbury Hosp.*, Tilbury. Dispensary for out-patients, East India Dock Road, E., The

Angas Convalescent Home, at Cudham. *Sec.*, Sir James Michelli, C.M.G.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, near Westminster Abbey. (Paying wards attached.) In-patients. Urgent cases admitted on any day at any hour. Visiting-days: Sun., between 2 and 3; W., 4 to 5. *Matron*, Miss Edith Smith.

[*All the preceding have Medical Schools attached.*]

ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL: BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Battersea Park, S.W. 11. Out-patients, M., F., 5; Tu., 2; surgical, F., 2.45; ear, throat, nose, F., 1.30; eye, M., 1.30; dental, Tu., 4; cancer, W., 2; elect., ther. and X-ray, daily, 11 to 1; massage, M., W., Th. and Sat., 2; dressings, daily, 9.30. Accidents free at all hours. Five public wards, one private ward. Special department for cancer treatment. Visiting-days: Th. and Sun. Board of Management (18): *Sec.*, Harry W. Woolven. *Matron*, Miss A. Mossman.

BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL Wandsworth Common, S.W. 11. 60 (extending to 115) beds; accommodation for 12 paying patients. In-patients, 1,165; out-patients, attendances, 33,076. *Sec.-Superintendent*, W. S. Randolph Biss.

FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY (74 beds, open to all French-speaking patients), 172 Shaftesbury Av., W.C. 2. Out-patients daily at 10. The Convalescent Home at Brighton has 62 beds. *Pres. of Committee*, C. Pierret. *Hon. Treas.*, John Holman. *Sec.*, J. Knecht.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston. In-patients daily, 9 a.m. to 12 noon, except Sundays. Out-patients, males, Tu.; females, M. and F., at 2 p.m. Oculist, M. and F., 2. Ear, nose and throat, Tu., 9.30 a.m. Visiting-days: W. and Sun., 3 to 4 p.m. *Sec.*, A. R. Charles.

HAMPSTEAD GENERAL AND N.W. LONDON HOSPITAL, Haverstock Hill, N.W. 3. 110 beds free to the poor of N.W. London. Out-patients Dept., Bayham St., Camden Town. Pay wing for local cases with 20 beds up to 6 *gs.* weekly. *Sec.*, Harold Wigg.

ITALIAN HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W.C. 1. *Sec.*, Hugo Antona-Traversi.

KENSINGTON, FULHAM AND CHELSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL, Richmond Rd., Earl's Court, S.W. 5. Free to necessitous poor. *Sec.*, F. J. Jones.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL (founded 1849), 172 beds, Great Ormond St. and Queen Square, W.C. 1. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours. Visitors daily, 2 to 4. Accommodation for 10 paying patients. *Sec.*, Edward A. Attwood.

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL, Stepney Green, E. 1. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Out-patients, medical, daily, 1 p.m. (except Sat. and Sun.); surgical, F., 9 a.m. Women, Tu., 9 a.m. Eye, F., 1 p.m.; ear, nose and throat, W., 8.30 a.m.; skin, Th., 1 p.m.—*Sec.*, G. E. Pitt. *Matron*, Miss M. Y. Van Rompsey.

LONDON RADIUM INSTITUTE, Riding House St., Portland Place, W. 1. *Med. Supt.*, A. E. Hayward Pinch, F.R.C.S. *Sec.*, Thomas A. Garner.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W. 1. (For treatment of patients without the ordinary administration of alcohol.) Casualty dept. open always. Med. Out-Patients, M., Tu., W., and Th. at 1; surgical, daily Sat. 9) at 1; eye, M., and Th., 1; ear, throat and nose, F., 1; skin, W., 1; dental, Tu. at 9; In-Patients, daily. *Sec.*, Alfred C. Adams.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Rd., E. 8. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times, 137 beds. Out-Patients, M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30; Sat., 9. Dental, Tu., Th., 9; women, M., 1.30; throat and ear, Th., 2; eye, W., 1.30; electrical, M., W., F., 1.30. Visiting-days, Th., 3 to 4; Sun., 3 to 4.30. *Sec. and House Gov.*, H. F. Rutherford. *Matron*, Miss G. Farquhar.

MILLER GENERAL HOSPITAL for South-East London, Greenwich Road, S.E. 10. *Sec.*, Harry A. Bone.

POPLAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS, Poplar, E. 14. Open free at all hours. Visiting-days, Tu. and Fri. 3 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4. *Sec. and House Gov.*, D. H. Lindsay.

PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, N. 15. 198 beds, and 20 at Convalescent Home, all free. Visiting days, Sun. and W., 2 to 3.30. *Director*, F. W. Drewett.

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, Stratford, E. 15. 160 beds. In-patients, 1925, 3,041; out-patients, 138,413. Visiting-days, Sun. 3 to 4.30; W. 3 to 4. Open day and night for urgent cases. *Sec.*, Maj. Raphael Jackson.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N. 7. In-patients every day between 10 and 4 p.m.; accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. Out-patients, medical, M., 9, Tu., W., Th., and F., 1; children's clinic, M., 1; surgical, M., Tu., Th., and F., 1; W., 9; dental, Tu., F., Sat., 9, Wed., 1; ear, nose and throat, Tu. and F., 1; skin, W. and Th., 1; eye, M. and Th., 1, W. and F., 9; diseases of women, T., Th., 9; Visiting-days: *Gen. Wards*, Sun., 2.30 to 4. W., 1 to 2.30. *Contributory Wards*, Sun., 1.30 to 3; Tu., F., 5 to 6. *Private Wards*, Sun., 1.30 to 3; Weekdays, 4 to 6.30. Royal Chest Hospital, City Road; Hospital of Recovery, Southgate; Reckitt Convales. Home, Clacton. *Secretary*, Gilbert G. Panter. *Matron*, Miss E. Willis.

ST. JOHN AND ST. ELIZABETH, HOSPITAL OF, 40 Grove End Road, N.W. 8. For medical and surgical cases. 134 beds. *Sec.*, F. Dudley Hobbs, B.A.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, Lewisham, S.E. 102 beds. *Sec.*, J. C. Gilbert.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W. 6. 212 beds. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients daily at 8.30 and 12.30; dental cases, Tu. and F. at 9.30; throat, nose, and ear, Tu. and F. at 1.30; eyes, M., W., and Th. at 1.30. Women's cases, M. at 1.30. Skin diseases, M. 9.30, and F. 9.30 at Med. dis. of children, W. and Sat. at 9.30. Electric cases, Tu. and F., 9.30. Neurological cases, Th. 9.30. *Sec.*, H. A. Madge.

CANCER.

CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Fulham Road, S.W. 3. Poor persons admitted free without letter of recommendation. Out-patients seen each week day, except Saturday, at 2 p.m. Also W. at 10 and Sat. at 11. Visiting-days, Tu. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, J. Courtney Buchanan, C.B.E. *Matron*, Miss B. Sherratt.

CANCER CHARITY of the Middlesex Hospital, Nassau Street, W. 1. For cancer patients who are treated "until relieved by art, or released by death." Admission without subscriber's letter in order of application. *House Governor* Walter Kewley.

CHILDREN.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISEASE (in connexion with St. Bartholomew's Hospital). *Offices*, 1 Upper Woburn Place, W.C. 1. *Sec.*, Stanley Smith.

AUSTRALASIAN HOSPITAL, Girls' Village Home, Barkingside, Essex. (Dr. Barnardo's Homes.)

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, THE

(Incorporated), 1 Clapham Rd, S.W.9. Surgical and medical, M., Tu., Th., and Fri. at 9 a.m.; skin, W., at 2 p.m.; dental, W., 9 a.m.; eye, Tu. & F., 2 p.m. *Matron*, Miss F. E. Barwell. *Sec.*, Thomas Clapham.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, Woolwich, S.E. *Matron*, Mrs. Parnell. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Alice Gregory.

CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. 3. For cases ineligible at General Hospitals. No out-patients. Weekly payment, 7*s.*; a few free and half-payment cots. Branch Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, near Birchington, Kent. *Sec.*, R. W. A. Elliston.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE, Eardley Road, Sevenoaks. Admission by weekly payment. *Lady Supt.*, Miss M. Rose.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN, Shadwell, E. 1. Open daily. *Lady Supt.*, Agnes Coulton. *Treasurer*, Robert J. Mumm. *Sec.*, W. M. Wilcox, B.A.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. For the poor only. (Unless parents are unable to afford it, they are expected to pay 10*s.* per week towards maintenance). 76 cots, and large out-patients' dept. New cases daily, 9.30 to noon. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Open to visitors any day, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, H. C. Staniland Smith.

HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR SICK CHILDREN, Northcourt, College Crescent, Hampstead, N.W. 3. Visiting hours, 3 to 5 daily (64 beds). *Matron*, Miss Mackenzie-Rose. *Hon. Secs.*, E. Brown; A. R. Dewing.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Gt. Ormond St., W.C. 1 (244 beds). *Matron*, Miss Caroline Tisdale, R.R.C. *Sec.*, James McKay.

INFANTS HOSPITAL (INCORPORATED), Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W. 1. Infants up to 5 years. 50 cots. Out-patients, 1.30 daily. Parents are expected to contribute according to means. *Matron*, Miss M. F. Hughes. *Sec.*, A. J. Small.

JOHN CAPEL HANBURY HOSPITAL, Boys' Garden City, Woodford Bridge, Essex (Dr. Barnardo's Homes).

KENSINGTON DISPENSARY AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, 49 Church Street. Free on subscriber's recommendation. *Hon. Sec.*, E. A. Lewes.

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Alton, and Hayling Is., Hants (Communications to *London Office*, 25 Ely Place, E.C. 1.).—*Hon. Treas.*, Sir Wm. H. Dunn, Bart. *Sec.*, H. B. Harper.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD. The following hospitals and homes are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board:—

For Sick Children—Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Surrey. The Downs Hospital for Children, Sutton, Surrey.

For Convalescent Children—St. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent. White Oak (part), Swanley Junction, Kent.

For Ophthalmia—White Oak, Swanley Junction, Kent.

For Ophthalmia Neonatorum—St. Margaret's Hospital, Leighton Road, N.W. 5.

For Ringworm, and Other Diseases of the Skin and Scalp—Goldie Leigh Homes, Abbey Wood, S.E. 2.

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL (Incorp.), London, W. 2. 45 cots. Free to all necessitous patients without letters. *Sec.*, James A. Hamlin. *Matron*, Miss J. T. Archibald. Convalescent Home for 16 children, "Fair View," Slough. *Matron*, Miss J. T. McDonald.

QUEEN'S (LATE NORTH-EASTERN) HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Rd., Bethnal Green, E. 2, and at Bexhill-on-Sea (170 beds). In- and out-patients daily, except Sat., at 12.30. Surgical cases, Thurs. 12.30 m., Tu. and Fri. 9.15; medical, W. 9.30 and 12.30, other week-days, 12.30; eye, W. 12.30; skin, F. 12.30; ear, nose, and throat, M., Tu. and Th. 9.30; whooping cough, Sat. 9.15 a.m.; dental, twice a week. *Sec.*, T. Glenton-Kerr. *Lady Supt.*, Miss A. M. Bushby.

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Rd., S.E. 1. *Hon. Treas.*, J. Topham Richardson.—*Sec.*, J. H. Teasdale.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING HOSPITAL FOR SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS, Margate. 300 beds (121 for children and 68 for discharged sailors and soldiers). Admission with a Governor's recommendation on payment of 10*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.*, without letter 50*s.* per week. *Sec.*, A. Nash, 15 York Buildings, W.C. 2.

SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Sydenham, S.E. 26.—*Matron*, Miss Raymond. *Hon. Sec.*, W. Mason, M.B.E. *Hon. Treas.*, P. W. Killby.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W. 3; Victoria Home, Broadstairs, Out-patients, Med., Surg., 9 and 11.30; Eye, Th., 1.30; Skin, M. at 1.30; Dental, Tu., 1.30; Whooping Cough, F., 2 p.m. *Sec.*, D. St. J. Bamford.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 73 Welbeck St., W. 1., and Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. *Sec.*, J. P. Wetenhall, B.A.

CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in the United Kingdom and the rate per 100,000 of the population for each year since 1915 were as follows:—

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.
1915	54,295	151·5
1916	53,858	152·9
1917	55,934	162·4
1918	58,073	169·4
1919	46,312	125·8
1920	42,545	112·8

The fall in the rate of 56·6 per 100,000 between 1918 and 1920 is attributable partly to the cessation of the War and consequent better living conditions, and partly to the valuable work done by Local Government Authorities. The increase of facilities for the treatment since 1912 is as follows:—

Year.	No. of beds in public institutions.	Dispensaries.
1912	1,500	8
1918	6,749	375
1921	9,879	470

At the same time the beds in voluntary institutions increased from 2,800 in 1912 to 7,568 in 1921, a total increase of beds from 4,300 in 1912 to 17,447 in 1921.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Fulham Road, S.W. 3. Visiting-days: Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3; Sunday, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, Frederick Wood. *Res. Medical Officer*, C. de W. Kitcat, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART AND LUNGS, Victoria Park, E. 2. Out-patients daily at 2. *Secretary*, George Watts.

MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Out-patients, 26 Margaret St., W.; and Fairlight Sanatorium, Hastings. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. C. Hawthorne.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD. The following sanatoria and hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board:—

The King George V. Sanatorium, near Godalming, Surrey. (*Men.*)
Pinewood, Wokingham, Berks. (*Women.*)
Colindale Hospital, Hendon, N.W. 9. (*Men.*)
St. George's Home, Milman's Street, Chelsea, S.W. (*Women.*)
St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft. (*Men and Women.*)
Princess Mary's Hospital for Children, Margate.
High Wood Hospital for Children, Brentwood, Essex.
Millfield, Rustington, Littlehampton. (*Childn.*)
Northern Hospital, Winchmore Hill, N. 21. (*Women and Girls.*)
Grove Park Hospital, Lee, S.E. 12. (*Men and Women.*)

MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER DISEASES (Incorp.). Hospital at Northwood, Midx. Out-patients daily at 1.30, at 7 Fitzroy Square, W. 1. Visiting-day: Sun., 3 to 4. *Sec.*, W. J. Morton.

ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1 (branch of the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, N. 7). Open daily for admission of patients. Mondays to Fridays at 1; Saturdays, 9 a.m. *Secretary*, G. G. Panter.

ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Ventnor, *London Office*, 28 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. 2. *Sec.*, Charles W. Cox.

CONVALESCENCE.

CATHERINE GLADSTONE CONVALESCENT HOME (Mitcham, Surrey). Transferred in 1923 to London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E. 1., for use as an annexe for reception of women and children from the wards of that Hospital.

SEASIDE CONVALESCENT HOSP., Seaford. *Office*, 2 Mitre Court, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, G. D. Richards.

DENTAL.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, Dental department, Univ. Coll. Hosp., Gt. Portland St. and Devonshire St., W., daily, 9 to 11 a.m. *Clerk*, E. Brise.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. For extraction under gas or stopping, a subscriber's or Governor's letter required. Daily, 9 till 10.30 a.m., and 1 to 2.30 p.m.; Sats., 9 to 10.30. *Sec.*, W. J. Wadham.

FEVER.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington, N. 1. *Sec.*, Herbert J. Say.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD. The following fever and smallpox hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board:—

Eastern, Homerton Grove, Homerton, E. 9.
North-Eastern, St. Ann's Rd., S. Tottenham, N. 15.
North-Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.
South-Western, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9.
Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W. 17.
South-Eastern, Avonley Rd., New Cross, S.E. 14.
Park, Hither Green, Lewisham, S.E. 13.
Brook, Shooters Hill, S.E. 18.

The following are designated the River Hospitals:—
Joyce Green (*Fever or Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.
Orchard (*Fever or Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.
Long Reach (*Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.

For Convalescing Fever Cases:—
Northern, Winchmore Hill, N. 21.
Southern, Dartford, Kent.

FISTULA, PILES, &c.

GORDON HOSPITAL, Vauxhall Bridge Road S.W. 1. (1884). For Rectal Diseases. Out-patients, M., Tu., W., Th. and F., at 2, and Tu. 8 p.m. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. C. J. F. Cobbold.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1. Out-Patients, Tu., Th. and F., 4.30 p.m., Sat. at 1.30 p.m. Operations, M., W. and Th. at 2.30. *Matron*, Miss E. Hall. *Sec.*, Raymond Bull.

HEART DISEASE.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, INCORPORATED, Westmoreland St., St. Marylebone (from Soho Square), 46 beds. Out-patients, M., Tu. and F., 9.30 and 2; W., 2 and 6.30; Th., 2. *Sec.*, Capt. R. G. Whitney.

INCURABLES.

BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Streatham, S.W. *Office*, 72 Cheapside, E.C. *Sec.*, Edgar Penman.

MIDLAND COUNTIES HOME FOR INCURABLES, Leamington.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. H. W. Southey, O.B.E.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, Putney. *Offices*, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, Charles Cutting.

ST. COLUMBA'S HOSPITAL, 98 Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W. *Sec.*, Vincent J. Cooper.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR ADVANCED CASES, Hereford Road, Pembridge Square, W. 2. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Helen E. Don.

THE HOSTEL OF GOD (Free Home for the Dying), 29 North Side, Clapham Common.

LOCK HOSPITALS.

LOCK HOSPITAL. Female Hospital for In-patients and Home, Harrow Road, W. 9. Admission daily. Male Hospital and Out-patient department, 91 Dean St., Soho, W. 1. Admission for In-patients daily. Out-patients, Males, M., Tu., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8; W., 6 to 8; Th., 1 to 2. Fr., 5 to 7; Sat., 2 to 4; Females, W., 1 to 2; Th., 5 to 7. There are facilities for daily irrigations for *men, women and children* at both Hospitals. The new Out-patient department at Harrow Road for females, is open from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. There are private wards for both sexes. *Sec.*, Hy. J. Eason, 283 Harrow Road, W. 9.

HOSPITALS FOR VENEREAL DISEASES (M. & B.), Sheffield Street Hospital, Kingsway, W.C. 2 (women). Thavies Inn Infirmary (women), Robin Hood Court, Holborn, E.C. 1.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1. For the reception and treatment of mental and nervous diseases. Patients of the educated classes suffering from presumably curable condition are alone eligible for admission. (In connexion with the above, a department for the treatment of Nervous Diseases has been instituted, in a separate building, at 52 Lambeth Road, where early cases can be dealt with as out-patients.) Visiting days: Males, 1st and 3rd M.; females, 2nd and 4th M. *Physician Supt.*, J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D., F.R.C.P. The present building is the third of the Charity. The first occupied the site where Liverpool Street Station now stands. The Charity was founded in 1247.

ROYAL EARLSWOOD INSTITUTION, for Mental Defectives, Redhill. *Office*, 14–16 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, H. Stephens.

ST. LUKE'S, Old Street. Rebuilding at Gerrards Cross, Bucks. *Offices*, 19 Nottingham Pl., W. 1. *Sec.*, W. H. Baird.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

The following mental hospitals for *Mental Defectives, Imbeciles and Feeble-minded* cases from the Poor Law Unions in the Metropolis, and (by agreement) from County Councils throughout England and Wales :—

Leavesden, Abbot's Langley, Watford Herts.—*Med. Sup.*, R. M, Stewart, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Caterham, Surrey.—*Med. Sup.*, J. L. Gordon, M.D.

Tooting Bec, Tooting, S.W. 17.—*Med. Sup.*, Edwyn H. Beresford, M.R.C.S.

Fountain, Tooting Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W. 17.—*Med. Sup.*, James Nicoll, M.D.

Darenth Training Colony, Dartford, Kent.—*Med. Sup.*, E. B. Sherlock, M.D.

HOME COUNTY POOR LAW UNIONS.

The following are for *rate-aided* persons of unsound mind from the Poor Law Unions :—

CITY OF LONDON.

Dartford.—*Med. Sup.*, W. Robinson, M.D., D.P.M. (*Private patients and Voluntary Boarders received at 2 gs. weekly.*)

COUNTY OF LONDON.

(Mental Hospitals Dept., County Hall, S.E.1.)

Banstead.—*Med. Sup.*, A. A. W. Petrie, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

Bexley.—*Med. Sup.*, Lt.-Col. Geoffrey Clarke, M.D.

Cane Hill.—*Med. Sup.*, Lt.-Col. S. C. Elgee, O.B.E., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

Claybury.—*Med. Sup.*; G. F. Barham, M.D. (*Male private patients received at* Claybury Hall).

Colney Hatch.—*Med. Sup.*, S. J. Gilfillan, O.B.E., M.B.

Ewell Neurological Hosp., Epsom. (*temp. used for Min. of Pensions Cases*). — *Med. Sup.* Maj. L. H. Wootton, M.C., M.B., B.Sc.

Hanwell.—*Med. Sup.*, A. W. Daniel, M.D.

Horton, Epsom. (Accommodation for 131 private patients—ladies.)—*Med. Sup.*, Lt.-Col. J. R. Lord, C.B.E., M.B.

Long Grove, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, D. Ogilvy, M.D.

West Park, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, Norcliffe Roberts, O.B.E., M.D.

For Mentally Defective :—

Brunswick House, Mistley.—*Supt.*, S. E. Dudley.

Farmfield, Horley.—*Supt.* A. J. Oldfield.

Manor, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, E. S. Littlejohn, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

South Side Home, Streatham.—*Supt.*, Miss H. G. Hollyer.

MIDDLESEX.

Wandsworth Common (Springfield Mental Hosp.).—*Med. Sup.*, R. Worth, O.B.E., M.B.

SURREY.

Brookwood.—*Med. Sup.*, J. A. Lowry, M.D.

Netherne, Coulsdon.—*Med. Sup.*, P. C. Coombes, L.R.C.P.

KENT.

Barming Heath.—*Med. Sup.*, H. Wolseley-Lewis, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Chartham.—*Med. Sup.*, M. A. Collins, O.B.E., M.D.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, Samuel Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18. *Hon Sec.*, Miss Alice Gregory.

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Jeffreys Road, S.W. (1889). Under Medical women. *Hon. Sec.*, M. Ritchie.

CITY OF LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. (with training school for medical students, midwives, and monthly nurses). In-patients and out-patients, W. and F., at 9. *Secretary*, Ralph B. Cannings.

EAST END MOTHERS' LYING-IN HOME (late Mothers' Lying-in Home, Shadwell), 384 to 398 Commercial Rd., E. 1. *Rev. Lady Supt.*, Miss Anderson. *Sec.*, H. A. Page.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York Road, Lambeth. Patients requiring letters can see Lady Almoner on any day at 9.30 a.m. except Sat. Training school for midwives and nurses. *Matron*, Miss E. Tunbridge.

PLAISTOW MATERNITY CHARITY AND DISTRICT NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E. 13. Branches at Victoria Docks, Stratford, N. Woolwich, Forest Gate, East Ham and Barking. Midwives and Nurses trained. *Lady Supt.*, Miss Davies. *Sec.*, C. H. Andrews.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road, N.W. For married women, and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child ; married women are also attended at their own homes. Medical pupils, nurses, and midwives are trained. Maternity nurses supplied for private cases. *Secretary*, Arthur Watts.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757). To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes. *Secretary*, Edith Elliott, 46 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 72 Camden Road, N.W. 1. *Sec.*, D. Irving.

CASSEL HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS, Swaylands, Penshurst, Kent.

EDMONTON EPILEPTIC COLONY, Silver Street, Edmonton, N. 18 (M.A.B.). Sane male epileptics.

HACKNEY BRANCH INSTITUTION, Brentwood, Essex (M.A.B.). Sane female epileptics.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Maida Vale, near the end of St. John's Wood Road. Free and paying in- and out-patients are received. 85 beds, including 25 private wards. Out-patients daily, 2 p.m., except Sat. *Sec.*, H. W. Burleigh.

MAUDSLEY HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5. (L.C.C.). For the treatment, entirely on a voluntary basis, of incipient psychoses, neuroses and organic disease. Out patients : Daily at 2, Males M. and Th. Females Tu. and F. 157 beds for In-patients including 13 private rooms for ladies only.—*Med. Supt.*, Edward Mapother, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL, Queen Sq., W.C. 1. For the relief and cure of diseases of the nervous system, including paralysis and epilepsy. 195 beds. Country Branch, East Finchley, 40 beds. Branch at Clapham Park (managed for Ministry of Pensions), 60 beds. Special wards for middle-class patients at £3 3s. per week. Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F., at 1. Visiting-days : W. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, G. H. Hamilton.

TAVISTOCK CLINIC (FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVE CASES), 51 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1. *Hon. Director*, H. Crichton-Miller, M.D. ; *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. Newbery, M.A.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, In-patient Dept. with special wards for children, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. Out-patient Dept., 73 Welbeck St., W. 1, M., W., Th., and F., 1.30 ; Tu. and F., 5.30. Visiting-days : Sun., 2 to 4 ; Wed., 3.30 to 4.30. *Secretary*, J. P. Wetenhall, B.A.

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Judd Street, W.C. 1. (40 beds). Attendance daily, at 1 p.m. and Fri. 5.30 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours. *Sec.*, Harry R. S. Druce.

ROYAL EYE OR ROYAL SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. 1. Out-patients daily at 1.30 p.m. Sat. 9.30 a.m.—*Sec.*, Charles H. Warren.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd., E.C. 1. Open daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the poor, from 8.30 a.m. until the limit is reached. Visiting-days: Su. and W., 3 to 4. *Sec.* A. J. M. Tarrant.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, King William St., Strand, W.C. 2. Attendance daily, 12 to 1 p.m. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1. (1856). Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F. 1.30; W. and S. 9 a.m.

ORTHOPÆDIC.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 234 Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W., Bolsover St., and Euston Rd., Surgeons attend daily except Sat., at 1.30.

HEATHERWOOD ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, 150 beds, Ascot, Berks. (*London Office*), United Services Fund, 29 Cromwell Road, S.W.7. *Med. Supt.*, J. G. Johnstone, O.B.E., M.B., CH.B.

PAY HOSPITALS.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL, 19 Lisson Grove, N.W. 1.—For educated women with small incomes. Medical and surgical cases received. *Matron*, Miss F. K. Houghton.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, Dollis Hill, N.W. 2 (for the Professional and Middle Classes irrespective of nationality or creed). Resident and visiting medical staff. Medical and surgical cases are received, but those of a mental, contagious, consumptive or chronic nature are not admitted. 52 beds. Apply Matron.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for ladies of limited means), 10 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. From 2 to 5 guineas weekly.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. The Res. Med. Officer can be seen daily at noon. For particulars apply to the *Steward*.

ST. MARYLEBONE HOME (for Incurables), 61 Weymouth St., W.

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, 36 Aubert Park and Highbury Terrace, N. For invalid ladies of limited incomes.

SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Blackfriars, S.E. (1841). Out-patients, daily at 1. Radium, Finsen Light, Ultra Violet Light and X-Ray treatment daily, 1: also Fri., 6. Free and paying patients received. Frederick Hayter, *Sec.*

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W. 1. Out-patients treated daily at 1 to 2.30 and 5 to 6.30 p.m.; Sat. 1 to 2.30 p.m. only. Application for admission to be made to the *Asst. Secretary*.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp.), Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. (1863). In-patient Dept., 262, Uxbridge Road, W. 12 (34 beds). Out-patients daily at Leicester Square, 2 to 3, and, except Sat., 6 to 7 p.m. Free and paying in-patients are received.

ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL FOR SKIN AND GENITO-URINARY DISEASES, Endell St., W.C. 2. (28 beds). Out-patients (free): men, women and children, Week-days, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sundays and Bank Holidays, 10 to 12 noon, 6 to 8 p.m. *Sec.*, R. T. Lawler.

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 44-46 Hampstead Road, N.W. 1. M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30 p.m.; Tu. and Th., 5 p.m.; F., 5 p.m.

STONE AND URINARY DISEASES.

ALL SAINTS' HOSPITAL FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES (Incorp.). *Out-patients*, 49-57 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. 1. *In-patients*, 92, Finchley Road, N.W. 8.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 32 beds, with 6 beds in Private Ward. Out-patients, M., Tu. and S. at 2; M. W. and F. at 5; Th. 3; F. (women and children only) at 2.

THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT, NOSE AND EAR HOSP., 330 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. *Sec.*, Richard Kershaw.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, EAR, AND NOSE, Golden Sq., W. 1. Open daily (Sat. excepted), 1.30; Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 6.30; Sat., 9 a.m.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838), INCORPORATED, 2 Fitzroy Sq., W.

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL (In-patients only), Huntley Street, W.C. 1. Ear, Nose and Throat Dept. of University Coll. Hosp.

TROPICAL DISEASES.

HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Road, W.C. 1., attached to the Seamen's Hosp., Greenwich.

ROSS INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, Putney Heath, S.W. 15. *Director-in-Chief*, Sir Ronald Ross, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S.—*Sec.*, F. Hornyik.

WOMEN.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Arthur St., Chelsea, S.W. 3. (Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, *not limited to Hospital patients*). In-patients admitted free with subscriber's letter, or by weekly payments of from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 63*s.* 18 beds available for patients paying 5 *gns.* a week. Visiting-days: Wednesdays and Sundays, 3 to 4.30. Out-patients admitted by subscriber's letter, or upon payment of 1*s.* per weekly attendance, seen daily at 2 p.m. (except Sat.).

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL, 144 Euston Road, N.W. 1. The physicians and surgeons are all women. Out-patients seen daily at 1 o'clock. A charge of 1*s.* is made on attendance, and 6*d.* a week for medicine.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Sq., S.W. Out-patients daily, 1.30, except Sat.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Square, W. 1. 80 beds. Open daily to out-patients Sat., 9 to 9.30; all other days, 12.30 to 1. Out-patients present a Governor's letter or pay 2*s.* at each visit. Paying patients received.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W. (for diseases peculiar to women). Free without letter. Out-dept. daily, 12 to 2, Sats. and B. Hols. excepted.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Plaistow, E. 13.

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp.), South Side, Clapham Common, S.W. 4. 133 beds (22 in private wards). Out-patients' Department, 86-90 Newington Causeway, S.E.

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C. 2.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers (*adelphoi* = brothers), James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. James, John, Robert, and William Streets (the last named is now Durham Street) commemorate the brothers, who were the founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens, *q.v.*), the commemorative streets being *Charles* Street, *Villiers* Street, *Duke* Street, *Of* Lane, *Buckingham* Street (Of Lane is now "York Place").

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W.C. 2.—A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911–4 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. The Agents-General for NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and TASMANIA are accommodated in Australia House. QUEENSLAND and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2. (Not open to sightseers).—The Bank of England was founded in 1694, and although a joint stock bank has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building (now being enlarged) was erected from the designs of Sampson (1734) and Sir John Soane (1788). A "Bank Guard" is furnished every evening by the Battalion of Foot Guards on duty.

BEDLAM (BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL), St. George's Circus, Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—The oldest institution in the world for treatment of persons of unsound mind (originally founded in Bishopsgate in first half of 13th century) was removed to St. George's Circus in 1815, and transferred to the country in 1926. The grounds were purchased by Lord Rothermere in 1926 and presented to the nation as a park of 14 acres in memory of his mother. Cibber's figures of Madness from the intermediate (17th century) buildings in Moorfields are now in the Guildhall Museum.

BELGRAVIA.—A fashionable district of London west of Buckingham Palace and south of Hyde Park, extends from Grosvenor Place on the east to Sloane Street on the west, and includes Belgrave, Chester, Lowndes, and Eaton Squares and Cadogan Place.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis; *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the Monument (*q.v.*) and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1921); *St. Paul's Bridge* (proposed to be built by the Corporation of London); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908); width, 105ft.; *Waterloo Bridge* (Rennie), width, 42ft. 6ins. (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London (to be re-constructed or re-built by L.C.C.); *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and then presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet; rebuilt and reopened in 1862; width, 84ft.) with Thornycroft's *Boudicca* at the north-western end; this bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (*q.v.*) and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (opened in 1862) leading to Lambeth Palace and Bethlem Hospital (now open for foot-passengers only); *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval; *Victoria Bridge* (1858) and *Albert Bridge* (1873), *Chelsea*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park; *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1891); *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873); *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammersmith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887); *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only); and *King Edward VII. Bridge, Kew* (rebuilt in 1902), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St. James's Park, S.W. 1. (Not open to the public).—Was purchased by King George III. in 1762 from the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Refronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Occupied by Royal Academy of Arts (for annual exhibitions, *see* "Picture Galleries"); British Academy; Royal, Antiquarian, Astronomical, Linnean, Chemical and Geological Societies.

CANONBURY TOWER, Canonbury, N. 1.—A social club for tenants of the Marquess of Northampton's estates in the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th century house of the Priors of St. Bartholomew). Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen in the vicinity.

CEMETERIES.—For *Bunhill Fields*, *see* p. 297. In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W. 10 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Matthews (Actors), Robert Owen (Social Reformer). In *Highgate Cemetery*, N. 6, are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, and G. J. Holyoake. In *Abney Park Cemetery*, Stoke Newington, N. 16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S.E. 27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir A. Manns, and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (*Whitaker's Almanack*). CREMATORIA. — *Ilford* (City of London); *Norwood*; and *Golder's Green* (22 acres), adjoining Hampstead Heath. Since cremation was first instituted in 1885 there have been 34,503 cremations in Great Britain. Of these, 14,581 have been carried out at Golder's Green, 5,724 at Woking, 4,430 at Manchester, and the remainder at 13 different centres in Great Britain.

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S. W. 1.—(Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the Great War. Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure

in 1920. Unveiled by the King-Emperor on Armistice Day, 1920.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E.C. 4.—Built by Corporation of London, 1902–1907. Fine mural paintings by Sir W. B. Richmond and Professor Gerald Moira in Great Hall. To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays (from 10 to 4) when sittings of the Court so permit. Application to be made to the Keeper.

CHARTERHOUSE, in Charterhouse Square, E.C. 1, a Carthusian monastery, purchased in 1611 by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for aged gentlemen (60), "Brothers of Charterhouse," for particulars *see Times*, p. 11, Feb. 5, 1921. The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. Chapel, great hall, and staircase. Mon., and Fridays, admission 1s., at 3 p.m. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m., and on week-days at 9.30 a.m. and 6, 7 or 8 p.m. Buildings not shown on Sundays. Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A., was on June 25, 1621, elected a scholar of Sutton's Hospital.

CHELSEA, S.W. 3.—A western metropolitan borough (*see* p. 539), with a fine embankment between Victoria and Battersea bridges over the Thames (*see* p. 368). "Chelsea Old Church" (All Saints) contains memorials of Sir Thomas More, Sir Hans Sloane, Shadwell (poet laureate), Woodfall (printer of "Junius"), and many others. Steele, Smollett, Turner, Rossetti, Whistler, Leigh Hunt and Carlyle (*see* p. 205) lived there. The borough was formerly famous for buns and porcelain.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II. in 1682, and built by Wren; opened in 1692), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Flags and other War Trophies in the Great Hall. Accommodation for 558 In-Pensioners. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. Open daily 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, and on Sunday afternoons. *Governor*, General Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G. Lyttelton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. *Lieut.-Governor and Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. H. C. Sutton, C.B., C.M.G.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE (*see also* p. 181), Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—The Royal "Officers of Arms" ("Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms") were incorporated by Richard III., and acquired "Derby House" on the site of the present College building from Queen Mary I. The building now in use was rebuilt after the Fire of London. The Powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to all State ceremonial, and the granting and use of Armorial Bearings, are exercised by this College. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge S.E. 1.—The Headquarters of the London County Council (*see* pp. 545–548) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river façade of 700 ft. Cost £3,239,293. The building contains a council chamber, reception hall, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Built early in 19th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The *Long Room* is 190 ft. long.

DEAN WACE HOUSE, 7 Wine Office Court, E.C. 4.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Built in late 16th century, and since 1667 the headquarters of the Society of Friends, where many documents relating to William Penn, &c., may be seen.

DOWNING STREET, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Named after a politician of Charles II.'s reign. No. 10 is the official town residence of the Prime Minister, No. 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whips.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E.C. 1.—The site of the London house of former Bishops of Ely. The 14th century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily until dusk; a charge of 3*d.* is made for admission to the crypt.

EMPIRE MEMORIAL HOSTEL (British and Foreign Sailors Society), 747 Commercial Road Poplar, E. 14.—A memorial erected by the women of the Empire to men of both sea services who lost their lives in the service of their country. The hostel contains 220 beds, a restaurant and recreation-rooms. Open daily, incl. Sunday, free; night porter in attendance.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, Guilford Street, Russell Square, W.C. 1.—Founded in 1739 by Capt. Coram, of the Merchant Marine, for exposed and deserted young illegitimate children. Coram also bequeathed funds for the benefit of King's Chapel, Boston, Mass. The chapel services are largely attended by the public. The hall contains many fine pictures by Hogarth, Gainsborough, &c.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S.W. 6.—The courtyard is 15th century, remainder 18th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of 37 acres, surrounded by ancient moat. Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E.C. 2 (dating from early 15th century).—Grand Civic Hall, where Sovereigns and Princes are entertained, Freedoms conferred, and the great City functions take place; Offices and Council Chamber of the Corporation of the City of London (*see* p. 540). Admission free to Library (containing Plan of London in 1570; Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature; first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays; William I.'s Charter to the City, &c.), and Newspaper Room, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. *Librarian*, J. L. Douthwaite.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas's Street, S.E. 1.—Founded by Thomas Guy (a bookseller), in 1721: the main entrance and quadrangle (with statue of founder) are early 18th century. 650 beds.

HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C. 1, was constructed in 1867–1869 by order of the Corporation of the City of London from the designs of William Haywood, to carry the roadway over the valley of the Fleet river (the "Hole-bourne"). The Holborn Valley Viaduct is 1,400 ft. long, and is mainly of iron construction. The cost (£1,571,000) was borne by the City of London, the loan raised for the purposes of the improvement being secured on the Coal and Corn dues; these dues were abolished in 1889 and 1902, and the loan is otherwise discharged.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEADQUARTERS, City Road, E.C. 1.—The H.A.C. (*Sec.*, Maj. G. G. Walker, D.S.O, M.C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1642. Four of its members—Duncan, Keayne, Sedgwick, and Spencer—who emigrated in the seventeenth century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, U.S.A. American soldiers and sailors may view the armoury, on request.

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Archway and offices built about 1750. The headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief until 1904. The mounting of the guard (1st or 2nd Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m. (10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into Horse Guards' Parade. *Horse Guards' Parade*, where the Colour is "trooped" on the King's Birthday, has been enlarged to 300,000 sq. ft. (Trafalgar Square is 168,850 sq. ft.; Parliament Square, 136,900 sq. ft.; Leicester Square, 100,000 sq. ft.).

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W. 1.—The "Palace of Westminster" was rebuilt in 1840–1850 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, at a cost of £2,198,000.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays, if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is 336 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is 320 ft. high and contains "Big Ben" (15½ tons), named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when it was hung in 1856. A light is displayed from this tower when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT.—The *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C. 4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, occupy (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars, the *Temple Church* (*q.v.*) surviving. Middle Temple Hall is Elizabethan, and in Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI., Pt. I.) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455–1485). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hall is modern, the Library is 15th century, and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (7 acres); the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1, was founded in late 14th century. The Hall is 16th century (the "Comedy of Errors" was performed there in 1594); the Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other "Inns" are active, but *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; it has a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road), and the Hall, with hammer beam roof, is intact; in rear of the hall is a picturesque Dutch garden, restored by the present owners of Staple Inn (the Prudential Assurance Company). *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Dane's Church); *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus. *Serjeants' Inn*, Fleet Street, and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants-at-Law, the last of whom died in 1899.

KENSINGTON PALACE, W. 8.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1691), and continued as a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. Open on Sundays, 2 to 6; winter 2 to 4. *Kensington Gardens* (*q.v.*) adjoin.

LAMBETH PALACE, S.E. 1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LAW COURTS, Strand, W.C. 2.—The Royal Courts of Justice were erected from the designs of G. E. Street (completed by Sir A. Blomfield and A. E. Street) in 1874–1882 at a cost of £1,000,000 (the site cost £1,500,000 in addition). Until they were occupied by the Supreme Court of Judicature (established in 1873 by the fusion of High Court, Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty) the Courts met in Westminster Hall (*q.v.*). The Central Hall is 238 ft. long.

LITTLE BRITAIN, Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Benjamin Franklin lived in Little Britain on his first coming to London. It was then a centre of the bookselling and printing trade, and Franklin is reputed to have set type in the works which extended into the Lady Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church (*q.v.*).

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS.—The "Twelve Great Companies" (*see* p. 543) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel High Street and Road, E. 1.—Founded 1759. Hospital contains 930 beds.

LONDON MONUMENT (commonly called "The Monument"), Pudding Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Built from designs of Wren, 1671–1677, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 202 feet high (the flames of fire 42 feet in addition), and is based on a square plinth, with fine carvings on W. face. Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column. Admission 3d., 9 to 6 (Oct.–April to 4).

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W. 8.—The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket. Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton and Harrow matches in July. Lord's is also the Middlesex County Cricket Club headquarters, and the scene of some of the principal matches of the season. Admission to ordinary matches 2s., to special matches 3s. or 5s. (including tax). Tennis Court in building behind members' pavilion, where interesting games are played. The public can obtain reserved seats on payment.

MANSION HOUSE, City, E.C. 4.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Spitalfields*, E. 1 (Vegetables, Fruit, &c.); *Cattle Market* (Mon. and Th.; and Fri. for Horses) *and Abat-*

toirs, Caledonian Road, N. 1; *Foreign Cattle Market*, Deptford (temporarily closed). Other markets are—*Covent Garden*, W.C. 2. (established under a charter of Charles II. in 1661) and *Borough Market*, S.E. 1, for Vegetables, Fruit, Flowers, &c.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, S.W. 1. (Not open to the public).—Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710, and purchased as a London residence for the Prince of Wales in 1863. To become the London house of the present Prince of Wales in 1927.

MAYFAIR.—A fashionable district of London, north of Buckingham Palace and east of Hyde Park, extends from Oxford Street (N.) to Piccadilly (S.), and from Bond Street (E.) to Park Lane (W.), includes Curzon Street and Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares. The most fashionable shopping centres of London are included in Mayfair in Old and New *Bond Street* and *Oxford Street*. *Regent Street* almost adjoins Mayfair.

MONUMENTS.—VICTORIA MEMORIAL in front of Buckingham Palace; ALBERT MEMORIAL, South Kensington; AIR, Victoria Embankment; BEACONSFIELD, Parliament Square; BELGIAN, Victoria Embankment: BOADICEA (more correctly "Boudicca"), Queen of the Iceni, E. Anglia, Westminster Bridge; BURNS, Embankment Gardens; BURGHERS OF CALAIS (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; CAVALRY, Hyde Park; CAVELL, St. Martin's Place; CENOTAPH, Whitehall; CHARLES I. (erected Jan. 29, 1675), Trafalgar Square; CHARLES II. (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange; CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE (68½ ft. high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W. of pedestal, and the surrounding stonework, bear scars from an Air Raid); CAPTAIN COOK (Brock), the Mall; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary; OLIVER CROMWELL (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall; DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Whitehall; DUKE OF YORK (124 ft.), St. James's Park; EDWARD VII., Waterloo Place (Mackenal); GEORGE III., Cockspur Street; GEORGE IV. (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square; GLADSTONE, facing Australia House, Strand; GUARDS', (Crimea) Waterloo Place, (Great War) Horse Guards' Parade; IRVING (Brock), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; JAMES II. (Grinling Gibbons), The Mall; KITCHENER, Horse Guards' Parade; ABRAHAM LINCOLN (St. Gaudens), facing Westminster Abbey; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MILTON, St. Giles's, Cripplegate; MONUMENT, THE (*see* above); NELSON (142 ft.), Trafalgar Square, with Landseer's lions (cast from guns recovered from the wreck of the *Royal George*); FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Waterloo Place; "PETER PAN" (Frampton), Kensington Gardens; RICHARD CŒUR DE LION (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard; ROBERTS, Horse Guards Parade; ROYAL ARTILLERY, (South Africa) The Mall, (Great War) Hyde Park Corner; ROYAL MARINES, The Mall; SCOTT (Antarctic), Waterloo Place; SHAKESPEARE (Fontana), Leicester Square; GEORGE WASHINGTON (Houdon), Trafalgar Square; WELLINGTON, Hyde Park Corner; WELLINGTON (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; JOHN WESLEY, City Road; WOLSELEY, Horse Guards Parade.

PATENT OFFICE AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL LIBRARY, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2.—The library (209,972 volumes) is open to the public daily, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. (In 1925 the Patent Office sealed 17,199 patents, registered 7,464 trade marks and 22,308 designs, and made a profit of £88,540.)

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E. 1.—Recreation Room and Winter Gardens, Concerts, Swimming and Private Baths, Billiard Tables, &c. Concerts every Sunday, 3.30 p.m. (free). Evening, 6.30 p.m. (small charge for admission).

PORT OF LONDON.—The administration of the Port of London is under the "Port of London Authority" (*see* p. 210) whose offices adjoin Trinity House, Tower Hill, and extend to Crutched Friars. The offices were designed "on a really grand scale" by Sir Edwin Cooper; the square building of Portland stone has a façade facing the estuary and is surmounted by a "temple of Neptune." The *River Thames* has a total length of 210 miles from its source in Gloucestershire to its mouth at the Nore. The *tidal portion* below Teddington Lock (70 miles) forms the *Port of London*, where one-third of the commerce of the United Kingdom is carried on. The value of the trade of the port was stated at £564,333,772 for 1922, and at £579,095,502 for 1923. The Port is served by the following Docks:—*St. Katherine's Dock*, E. 1 (23 acres), handling marine shells, spices, tea, marble, &c.; *London Docks* with Eastern Dock and Shadwell Basin, Wapping, E. 1 (100 acres), ivory, spices, rubber, wine, wool, tinned goods, &c.; *Surrey Commercial Docks*, Rotherhithe, S.E. 16 (380 acres), timber, grain and Canadian produce; *West India Docks*, E. 14 (241 acres), rum, sugar, grain, timber and frozen meat; *Millwall Docks*, Poplar, E. 14 (231 acres), the principal centre of the grain trade of London; *East India Docks*, Poplar, E. 14 (68 acres), Cape and American traffic; *Royal Victoria and Albert Docks*, E. 16 (1,100 acres), frozen meat, grain and tobacco; *King George V.*, North Woolwich, E. 16, opened in 1921 (68 acres), provides accommodation for the largest steamers afloat. *Tilbury Docks* (596 acres), about 26 miles below London Bridge, for Australasian and Eastern routes.

POST OFFICE.—The "General Post Office" is in King Edward Street, E.C. 1, a handsomely-fronted, ferro-concrete building (Tanner), with marble inlaid hall, opened in 1910. The public Hall is open for usual postal business from 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Sat. 8 p.m.). In the neighbourhood are G.P.O. North and G.P.O. West (the Central Telegraph Office).

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17, Fleet Street, E.C. 4 (bought by the L.C.C. in 1900, and open free 10 to 4 or 5) is in a timbered 17th century house, and contains a Jacobean plaster ceiling and Jacobean and Georgian panelling. (Available for lettings—Apply Architect, County Hall, S.E. 1.)

ROMAN LONDON.—Traces of the Roman occupation of London from the 1st century B.C. to the 5th century A.D. may still be seen *in situ*. There are remains of Roman baths at No. 5 Strand Lane, Strand, W.C. 2, and at the Coal Exchange, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3. Portions of the Roman Wall which encircled London are still visible, including a bastion below the pavement of the yard of the General Post Office (fronting Giltspur Street). Other pieces of the wall may be seen in the disused churchyard of St. Alphage, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2; in the churchyard of All Hallows on the Wall, London Wall, E.C. 2; in Roman Wall House, Jewry Street and Crutched Friars, Aldgate, E.C. 3; below Leadenhall Market; and near the S.E. corner of the White Tower of the Tower of London; a small portion of Roman brickwork was uncovered in March, 1922, on a

site adjoining St. Peter's, Cornhill, E.C. 3. Many relics of Roman London may be seen in the Guildhall, British and London Museums (*q.v.*).

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill, E.C. 3, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened by Queen Elizabeth 1571, rebuilt 1667–9 and 1842–1844).—Admission free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth, Charles II., Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, Wellington (Chantrey), riding without stirrups, Peabody, and others; frescoes in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie, and others. Change, the busy time from 3 to 4 p.m. The chimes of the Royal Exchange (re-cast 1921) play English, Scottish and Irish melodies at 9 a.m., 12 noon, and 3 and 6 p.m.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W. 7.—Map Room open to public, *free*.

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C. 1 (building erected 1810), where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 10 to 3 Mon. to Fri., 10 to 11 Sat.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Founded A.D. 1123 by Rahere (*see* St. Bartholomew's Priory, p. 295). Present buildings mainly 18th and 19th centuries; main entrance 1702. The Great Hall contains a series of portraits including Henry VIII., Harvey, Abernethy, Pott, Radcliffe, &c. Hospital for 760 beds. The Church of St. Bartholomew the Less (rebuilt 1823) is within the hospital precincts; Inigo Jones was baptised in former church.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, W. 1.—Founded in 1733. Hospital for 340 beds. Present buildings date from 1829.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—(Not open to the public). Built by Henry VIII. (according to tradition, from designs by Holbein); the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal. A royal residence from 1698 to 1837. *Royal Levées* held here during the season. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's," and (by the King's permission) the Conference of the Allies was held there in February, 1921.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Prioryof that Order, of which the gate house (early 16th century) and choir of Church (crypt 12th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected by written permission of the Secretary of the Chancery.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. 1.—Founded 1213. Present buildings (7 red brick houses) by Currey, 1868–71. 1,000 beds.

SMITHFIELD, E.C. 1.—Sir William Wallace was executed there (1305) in the reign of Edward I., and Wat Tyler was "despatched" by Lord Mayor* Walworth (1381) in the reign of Richard II. Anne Askew, a Protestant martyr (1546), was burned there in the reign of Henry VIII.; and under Mary I. (1553–1558) many suffered there for the Protestant faith. (A memorial is affixed to the W. wall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.) The last to suffer for religion at Smithfield was Bartholomew Leggatt, Unitarian (1612), in the reign of James I. At the corner of Cock Lane (W. side of West Smithfield) is a small gilt figure commemorating the spot where the Fire of London was finally checked by the demolition of houses, Sept. 6, 1666. Smithfield Market occupies the W. side of West Smithfield.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W.C. 2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.—The beautiful river façade (600 feet long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the remainder of the building is early 19th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the *Board of Inland Revenue* and by the *Principal Probate Registry* and the office of the Registrar-General of *Births, Marriages and Deaths*. In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills (*inter alia*) of Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr. Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke.

STOCK EXCHANGE, E.C. 2. (Strangers not admitted).—Known in the City as the "House," was founded in 1773 and now consists of about 3,900 members. A "jobber" does business only with other members; a "broker" is the intermediary with the public. Speculators for a rise in prices are "bulls"; those for a fall are "bears." *Chairman of the Committee for General Purposes*, Archibald H. Campbell; *Secretary, General Purposes Committee*, Edward Satterthwaite, C.B.; *Secretary, Trustees and Managers*, R. M. Brydone; *Office*, 23, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1860–1870 (the seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Westminster to Vauxhall section, on the S. (Surrey) side, 1860–1869; the Chelsea Embankment, 1871–1874. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir Joseph William Bazalgette (1819–1891) also constructed the London main drainage system, 1858–1865, at a cost of £4,600,000. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Flumini vincula posuit"). The County Hall of the L.C.C. includes an embankment on the Surrey side.

THAMES TUNNELS.—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road East, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe; the total length is 1 mile 440 yards, of which 510 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,560,041. The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles) was constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connects East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is nearly 1¼ miles, of which 407 yds. are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,406,000. *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only) constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was about £180,000. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry

* The "Sword of St. Paul" appears in the 1st quarter of the City Arms, not "Walworth's dagger" as once commonly believed.

from North Woolwich Station, E. 16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18. The length of the subway is about 500 yards, and its cost was £85,862. The *Thames Tunnel* (1300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed.

TOWER HILL, E.C. 1 and E.C. 3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square.

TOWER OF LONDON, E.C. 3 (built by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066–1087).—Admission to Jewel House, on all week days, 6*d.*; White Tower and Armouries, including Vaults, 6*d.*; to Bloody Tower, on all week days, 6*d.* Free on Saturdays (except Jewel House and Bloody Tower) by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Open from 1 May to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; 1 Oct. to 30 April, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Not open on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or Sunday. *Constable*, Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Lieutenant*, Lt.-Gen. Sir Cameron D. Shute, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; *Major and Resident Governor*, Lt.-Col. Dan Burges, T.D., D.S.O.; *Keeper of the Jewel House*, Major-Gen. Sir George J. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.; *Curator of the Armouries*, Charles Houlkes, F.S.A. The Yeoman Warders retain their picturesque Tudor uniforms. During the Great War the use of the Tower as a prison was revived. Sir William Wallace, King David II. and King James I. of Scotland, the "Little Princes" (Edward V. and his brother), Anne Boleyn, Katherine Howard, Lady Jane Grey, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, William Penn, Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer and many others were imprisoned in the Tower.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, S.W. 1.—This space was laid out in the second quarter of the 19th century. In the Square are the *Nelson Monument* 142 feet high, with Landseer's lions round the base, and statues of *Havelock*, *Napier*, and *Gordon*. The plinth of the Nelson Monument was badly damaged by fire during the (unofficial) celebrations on Armistice Day (Nov. 11, 1918). In the façade of the N. Wall of Trafalgar Square are metal standard measures.

WESTMINSTER HALL, S.W. 1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1087–1100 and altered by Richard II., 1377–1399), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament.—Westminster Hall is part of the Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834). The Hall is 220 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 90 feet high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I. was tried in the Hall. For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards, S.W. 1.—Erected by Inigo Jones as a banqueting-house for the projected Whitehall Palace. King Charles I. was beheaded here.

PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS.

The principal Parks and Open Spaces in the Metropolitan area are maintained as under:—

By the Crown.

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres), *see* p. 553.

GREEN PARK (53 acres) W. 1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner.

GREENWICH PARK (188 acres), S.E. 10, *see* p. 572.

HAMPTON COURT GARDENS (54 acres).

HAMPTON COURT GREEN (17 acres).

HAMPTON COURT PARK (700 acres).

HYDE PARK (364 acres)—From Park Lane, W. 1., to Kensington Gardens, W. 2, containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1850.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (275 acres) W. 2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace containing the Albert Memorial.

KEW ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (288 acres), *see* p. 390.

REGENT'S PARK and PRIMROSE HILL (472 acres), N.W. 1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* leading to Zoological Gardens.

RICHMOND GREEN (10 acres).

RICHMOND PARK (2358 acres).

ST. JAMES'S PARK (93 acres), S.W. 1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. An ornamental lake of 5 acres is spanned by a suspension bridge built in 1857, from which a magnificent view is obtainable towards Westminster eastwards and westwards to Buckingham Palace. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace. *Master Gunner of St. James's Park*, Gen. Lord Horne, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.

By the Corporation of London.

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD (439 acres), *see* p. 374.

EPPING FOREST (5,560 acres), *see* p. 374.

HIGHGATE WOOD (69 acres). Highgate Hill is the scene of the Dick Whittington legends.

SPRING PARK, West Wickham (36 acres).

WEST HAM PARK (77 acres).

WEST WICKHAM COMMON (25 acres).

By the London County Council.

BATTERSEA PARK, (200 acres) S.W. 8 to S.W. 11, with *Sub-tropical Garden* (4 acres) and large artificial lake.

BLACKHEATH, (267 acres) S.E. 3.—*Morden College*, founded in 1695 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is situated near the S.E. corner of the heath.

BOSTALL HEATH AND WOODS (134 acres), S.E. 2.

BROCKWELL PARK (127 acres), with Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, S.E. 5.

CLAPHAM COMMON (220 acres), S.W. 4.

DULWICH PARK (72 acres), with lake, S.E. 22.

FINSBURY PARK (115 acres), N. 4.

GOLDER'S HILL (36 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead.

HACKNEY DOWNS (42 acres), E. 5.

HACKNEY MARSH (340 acres), E. 8.

HAINAULT FOREST (805 acres), Hainault, Essex.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH, (240 acres), N.W. 3.—Hampstead Church contains a bust of Keats, who lived for a time at Lawn Bank (formerly called Wentworth Place).

KEN WOOD, adjoining Parliament Hill Fields, and including Nightingale Valley. Purchased in 1922 by public subscription; opened and dedicated by the King, July 28, 1925.

MARBLE HILL (66 acres).—Twickenham, Middlesex (opposite Richmond, Surrey).—A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the

left bank of the Thames; includes a mansion, formerly the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert, morganatic wife of George IV. Twickenham contains Pope's Villa (rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church, near which is York House, where Queen Anne was born. At *Strawberry Hill* is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden.

PARLIAMENT HILL (207 acres),—adjoining Hampstead Heath. A tumulus, popularly known as *Boudicca's Tomb*, is believed to be a Roman boundary mark.

PECKHAM RYE (64 acres), S.E. 15, and S.E. 22.

PECKHAM RYE PARK (49 acres), S.E. 15, and S.E. 22.

PLUMSTEAD COMMON (103 acres), S.E. 18.

RAVENSCOURT PARK (33 acres), Hammersmith, W. 9.

SOUTHWARK PARK (63 acres), near Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S.E. 16.

STREATHAM COMMON (66 acres,) S.W. 16.

TOOTING COMMON (217 acres), S.W. 17.

VICTORIA PARK (217 acres), E. 2. The *Bethnal Green Museum* (a branch of the Victoria and Albert, Museum) is close by.

WANDSWORTH COMMON (183 acres), S.W. 18.

WANDSWORTH PARK (20 acres), on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the ground of Hurlingham Club.

WATERLOW PARK (26 acres), on the southern slopes of Highgate Hill, N. 6, containing *Lauderdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

WORMWOOD SCRUBS (215 acres), Hammersmith.

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

Three different Issues of National Savings Certificates or War Savings Certificates have been made. They are:—

First Issue Certificates (cost price 15*s.* 6*d.* and ten-year maturity value 20*s.*) issued from Feb. 1916 to March 31, 1922.

Second Issue Certificates (cost price 16*s.* and ten-year maturity value 20*s.*), on sale from April 1, 1922, to Sept. 31, 1923.

Third Issue Certificates (cost price 16*s.* and ten-year maturity value 24*s.*) on sale from Oct. 1, 1923. Certificates of the First Issue have now begun to reach ten-year maturity. Holders of Certificates of that Issue may, instead of encashing the Certificates at the end of ten years, adopt any of the following courses:—

1. Retain Certificates until March 31, 1932, with interest after the tenth year at one penny per month per Certificate originally costing 15*s.* 6*d.*

2. Exchange them for Certificates of the current Third Issue.

3. Transfer into 4 per cent. National Savings Bonds.

4. Transfer into 4½ per cent. Conversion Loan (1940–44).

In all cases the operation is possible without the necessity for encashment and reinvestment. Full details may be obtained at a Post Office.

The total number of Savings Certificates sold from their first issue in Feb. 1916 to Sept. 30, 1926, was 783,907,921, their cash value being £612,736,087. The amount withdrawn on that date was approximately 39 per cent. of that total. On April 1, 1922, the price of the Savings Certificate was raised from 15*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.*, the maturity value remaining 20*s.* On Oct. 1, 1923, the maturity value was reduced to 24*s.*

ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle, A.D. 1471. Memorial Pillar to Earl of Warwick. Hadley Woods.

BROOKLANDS, Weybridge.—Motor and motor-cycle races.

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD, Bucks.—Magnificent sylvan scenery (374 acres), purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879; Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1922. During summer omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station, G.W.R., passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy" Church, *see* "Stoke Poges."

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 1st to 15th May. A herd of tame deer is maintained in the Park.

CHEQUERS, a country residence for Prime Ministers (from Jan. 1, 1921), was accepted by Mr. Lloyd George in 1917 (with an endowment to maintain the estate, &c.) from Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham. In 1921 the Chequers Estate of 700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS (Stoke, Burnham and Desborough, in Buckinghamshire). — No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poynings, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1742, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker.

CROYDON, Surrey.—London Terminal (Customs) Aerodrome.

CUFFLEY, Herts.—Memorial to Capt. W. L. Robinson, V.C., on spot above which the first German Zeppelin (L 21) was destroyed on British soil, Sept. 3, 1916.

DULWICH, S.E. 21 (5 miles from London) contains *Dulwich College* (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1619), *Dulwich Picture Gallery*, built by Sir John Sloane (open free daily, 10 to 4, 5, or 6, and on Sunday afternoons during the Summer), the *Horniman Museum* (*see* p. 205), and *Dulwich Park* (72 acres). In *Dulwich Village* the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

ELTHAM, Kent (10 miles from London by S.E. & C.R.). Remains of 13th–15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Watermen's championship.

ENFIELD, Middlesex (10 miles from London by G.E. or G.N.R.). Opposite Market Place is part

of Princess Elizabeth's Palace, with fine carvings; the Parish Church contains well-preserved brasses and monuments.

ENFIELD LOCK, Middlesex (11 miles from London by G.E.R.). Royal Small Arms Factory may be visited by appointment (intending visitors must be British subjects and should apply beforehand by letter).

EPPING FOREST (5,560 acres, purchased by the Corporation of London for £250,000 and thrown open to the public in 1882; the present forest is 11 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area; in 1920 the deer in the forest numbered 87), LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH, on Great Eastern Railway. Beautiful forest scenery.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,131 in May 1923. Buildings date from 1523.

GRAVESEND, a borough and river port, 22 miles from London (S.E. & C.R.). A favourite resort for Londoners. St. George's Church (1727) contains a pulpit of Virginian wood, erected in 1904, and a stained glass window (the gift of ladies of Virginia) in memory of Princess Pocahontas, who was buried in the former church in 1617. Gravesend was formerly considered to be the entrance to London (Tilbury fort and docks are on the opposite bank), and King Edward VII. received Queen Alexandra there, March 7, 1863 (three days before their wedding).

GREENWICH, S.E. 10.—A south-eastern metropolitan borough (*see p. 539*) with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames. *Greenwich Hospital* (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II., from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III., from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Placentia*, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391-1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII., Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the Crown in 1447) and King Edward VI. died there. The Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital (Thornhill), Nelson Relics, &c., free on weekdays (except Friday) from 10 (and on Sundays from 2) till 4 or 6, according to time of year. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II., by Rysbraeck. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 6. *Chapel* open daily except Sundays and Fridays, and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. *Greenwich Park* (188 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II., from the designs of Le Notre. On a hill in Greenwich Park is *Greenwich Observatory* (founded 1675) the zero meridian of longitude and of "Greenwich Time." Admission to the Observatory only by permission of the Astronomer Royal. The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1718, and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII. was christened in the former church. The Ministerial *Whitebait Dinner*, held for many years at the "Ship" Hotel, was last held in 1894.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, and added to by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1768). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII. in 1530. Open every week-day (except Friday) and on Sundays. Hours: Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec., 10 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4; Mar., Apr., Oct., 10 to 5, Sun. 2 to 5; May, June, July, Aug. and Sept., 10 to 6, Sun. 2 to 6. Admission, Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., 1*s.* (children half price), Sat., 6*d.*; Sun. and Bank Holidays, free. *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (620 scholars in Sept. 1922), founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn in the farm ground is believed to have been built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665-1666).

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about 12 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings in the market place.

RICHMOND, Surrey, contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VII., 1485-1509) and buildings of the Jacobean, Queen Anne, and early Georgian periods, including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the residence of the Duke and Duchess of York, and the home of Queen Mary's mother (the Prince of Wales was born there June 23, 1894). The *Star and Garter* Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen (the Women's Memorial of the Great War) was opened by Queen Mary in 1924. *Richmond Park* (2,250 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames.

RUNNIMEDE.—A meadow of about 100 acres, on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15-23, 1215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in a charter, since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is the privately owned *Magna Carta Island*, which is claimed as the actual site of the sealing.

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lee. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels; Queen Elizabeth's bed; the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night").

ST. ALBANS.—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1115. Parts still remain of the Norman structure. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI. in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed. Ruins of ancient City

of Verulam; St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

STOKE POGES (2 miles from Slough station on G.W. Ry.) contains the 14th century Church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1771. There is an eccentric "Bicycle" Window (1643) in an external cloister.

WALTHAM ABBEY (or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS), 13 miles from London (G.E.Ry.).—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England, and the traditional burial place of King Harold II., 1066) and a Lady Chapel of Edward II., with crypt below. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I. to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I. at Whitehall.)

WINDSOR CASTLE (begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066–1087).—22 miles from London, by Great Western and South Western Railways. When the Court is not in residence, the State Apartments of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public, during His Majesty's pleasure, on every week-day except Friday. The charges for admission are: Adults, 2s.; children, 6d. On Bank Holidays half the usual fees are charged; by the King's command, the proceeds to go to local charities. An authorised guide book can be obtained at the office, price 6d. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from 1 April to 30 June, and 1 to 31 Oct. between 11 and 4; 1 July to 30 Sept., 11 to 5; and from 1 Nov. to 31 March, between 11 and 3. The Albert Memorial Chapel is open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments; the Round Tower or Keep is open from 1 April–30 Sept. from 11 to 4. The royal stables and riding school may be viewed daily between the hours of 1 and 3. St. George's Chapel may be viewed on week-days (Fridays excepted), between 12.30 and 4.

WOOLWICH.—9 miles from London; Southern Railway, Dockyard and Arsenal Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c. *Old Dockyard; Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Royal Army Service Corps, &c.* Common for military evolutions. *Rotunda Museum* daily, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 4; Sundays, April to Sept., 2 to 5; Oct. to March, 2 to 4 p.m.

METROPOLITAN SPORT.

AQUATICS (*Hon. Sec., Amateur Rowing Association*). — The *Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race*, rowed almost continuously since 1856 (first race 1829) takes place about last Saturday in March. The course is 4¼ miles from Putney to Mortlake. *Henley Regatta* occupies four days towards the close of the London season, and some of its principal races are now of an International character. *Doggett's Coat and Badge* (*see* Eltham, p. 374) are competed for annually by Thames watermen on Aug. 1, from London Bridge to Chelsea. The *Wingfield Sculls*, marking the amateur championship of the Thames, are competed for, between Putney and Mortlake, in July.

ATHLETICS.—The Amateur Championships are generally held on the first Saturday in July at Stamford Bridge Grounds, Fulham Road, the headquarters of the London Athletic Club, under the auspices of the *Amateur Athletic Association* (*A.A.A.*), 10, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2. The *Women's Amateur Athletic Association* (*Sec.*, Major Marchant, Polytechnic, Regent Street, W. 1) is affiliated to the *A.A.A.* The *Oxford and Cambridge Sports* are held at Queen's Club, Hammersmith, usually on the Friday before the Boat Race. *Bowling* is managed by the English Bowling Association, C. E. Woodruffe, *General Sec.*, 9–10, Pancras Lane, Queen Street, E.C. 4. Amateur *Boxing* is managed by the Amateur Boxing Association, 4, Aldgate High Street, E. 1, and Professional Boxing by the National Sporting Club, 43, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. *Cricket* is governed by the M.C.C. at Lord's (*see* p. 380). The grounds of Surrey County Cricket Club at Kennington Oval and of Essex County at Leyton are also easily accessible. The *Croquet* Association offices (*Sec.*, Charles Crawley) are at 4, Southampton Row, W.C. 1. Rugby *Football* in the Metropolitan area is played by amateurs only, the International home matches between England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland and France taking place at Twickenham. The Oxford and Cambridge match is also played at Twickenham. The principal Metropolitan Clubs are Blackheath (Rectory Field), the Harlequins (Twickenham), Richmond (Athletic Ground), London Scottish and Rosslyn Park (Old Deer Park, Richmond). *Sec. of the Rugby Union*, Commdr. S. F. Cooper, R.N. *Offices*, Twickenham. Association Football is principally professional, the leading Metropolitan clubs being Arsenal (Highbury, N.), Chelsea (Stamford Bridge), Clapton Orient (Millfields Road, Homerton, E. 9), Fulham (Craven Cottage, S.W. 6), Millwall (New Cross, S.E. 14), Queen's Park Rangers (Shepherd's Bush, W.), Tottenham Hotspur (Tottenham, N.), and West Ham United (Upton Park, E.). *Secretary of the Football Association*, F. J. Wall; *Office*, 42, Russell Square, W.C. The governing body for Amateur *Gymnastics* is the Amateur Gymnastic Association of Great Britain and Ireland (*Hon. Sec.*, C. J. West, Grassmead, Lingfield, Surrey). *Lawn Tennis* Headquarters are at the All England Lawn Tennis Club at Wimbledon, S.W., where the Championship of the world is decided early in July (or late in June). The controlling body is the *Lawn Tennis Association*, 49, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. *Polo* is played at Hurlingham Club (Fulham, S.W. 6), and at Ranelagh Club (Barnes, S.W. 13). *Tennis* is played at Queen's Club, Prince's Club, and Lord's, and there is a Tennis Court at Hampton Court Palace (built by King Henry VIII. in 1530).

RACE MEETINGS.—The *Derby* is run at Epsom (14 miles from London) last Wednesday in May or first Wednesday in June. *Ascot Week* at Ascot Heath, near Windsor, about a fortnight after the Derby. The principal meetings are on *Newmarket Heath*; meetings near London are Sandown Park (Esher), Kempton Park (Sunbury), Hurst Park (W. Molesey), Gatwick (Reigate), Lingfield (E. Grinstead); *Goodwood Races*, which mark the close of the London Season, are held in the Duke of Richmond's Park, near Chichester, Sussex in July. The *Grand Military Steeplechase* is at Sandown Park. The *Grand National Steeplechase* (the principal race of the steeplechasing season) is held at Aintree, near Liverpool, about the last Friday in March.

MOTOR CABS.

FARE payable for the hiring of a *Motor Cab fitted with a Taximeter.*

	s.	d.
(*a*) Not exceeding one mile, or for a period of time not exceeding ten minutes...	1	0
(*b*) Exceeding one mile or ten minutes :—		
(1) For each quarter of a mile, or for a period of time not exceeding two and a half minutes	0	3
(2) For any less period or distance.....	0	3

In addition to the above the driver is entitled to charge the following extra payments :—

	s.	d.
(1) Luggage:—Whether hired by distance or by time—for each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6*d.* ; for each package carried outside	0	3
(2) Extra persons :—When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, the whole journey.....	0	9

Provided that one child or two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person.

HORSE VEHICLES.

Exclusive of the extra 6d. authorised by Home Secretary.

FARES BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder, but without a Taximeter): If hired and discharged *within* the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles ..... s. 1, d. 0

The driver may notify, by means to be approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of 6*d.* for any journey not exceeding a mile.

	s.	d.
For every additional mile or part of a mile	0	6

If hired *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile 1 0

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, 1*s.* ; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, 6*d.* ; and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside 1 0

FARES BY TIME : *Inside* the Four-Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, 2*s.* ; two-wheeled Cabs.. ..... 2 6

If above one hour, for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period, four-wheeled Cab, 6*d.* ; if two-wheeled Cab 0 8

If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less whether a four-wheel or a hansom..... 2 6

If above one hour, then for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period 0 8

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four-Mile Circle, the same.

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—*Hirers of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

Whether hired by DISTANCE OR BY TIME, or whether within or without the radius.

LUGGAGE.—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6*d.* ; for each package carried outside the carriage ..... s. 0, d. 2

NOTE.—Luggage carried on the footboard of a hansom-pattern cab so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause.

EXTRA PERSONS.—For each above two (one child or two children under 10 years of age count as one person)	s.	d.
	0	6

WAITING.—When hired by distance, and at the request of the hirer made to wait: for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four-Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 6*d.* ; 2 wheels ..... s. 0, d. 8

If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels ... 0 8

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The fares by Taximeter Motor Cabs are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour, then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares for horse-drawn cabs are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring*; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance ; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time ; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour ; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40*s.*

The driver of every cab shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any cab shall, if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing cab number, name and address of Proprietor, &c.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40*s.*, if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation ; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare ; or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare ; or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40*s.*

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage.

All property left in any cab shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner ; such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, New Scotland Yard ; but inquiries as to property

left in a cab or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard. Office hours, 10 to 4.

LAMPS TO BE LIGHTED.

Motor Cars.—A white light placed on the extreme off-side, and visible within a reasonable distance toward which the car is proceeding or intended to proceed. This lamp should show a red light to the rear unless a red light is fixed on the rear of the vehicle. To be lighted one hour after sunset and kept till one hour before sunrise.

A lamp for the illumination of the rear number plate to be lighted *half an hour* after sunset to *half an hour* before sunrise.

Motor Cycles.—A white light to the front, but if it has a side-car attached, a red light to the rear must also be shown during the period between *one hour* after sunset and *one hour* before sunrise.

The lamps need not be placed on the extreme off-side unless the side-car is attached or projects beyond the off-side of the motor bicycle.

The front or rear plate must be illuminated *half an hour* after sunset to *half an hour* before sunrise.

Horse Drawn.—If only one lamp is carried it must be on the extreme off-side to show a white light to the front visible for a reasonable distance during the period between *one hour* after sunset and *one hour* before sunrise. If a light is shown to the rear it must be red.

N.B.—In certain localities a red light or red reflex light is requisite.

If a load projects more than 6 ft. to the rear a red light must be shown to the rear.

Traction Engines must show two efficient lights to the front and a red light at the rear between the hours of one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise from April 1 to Sept. 30, and between sunset and sunrise the remaining six months.

The lamps must be provided with shutters to enable them to be temporarily screened.

HARVESTING.—County Councils have power to make orders exempting vehicles used for the purpose of harvesting from carrying lights.

STAGE CARRIAGES licensed in the Metropolitan Police District must carry a lamp inside, properly lighted, between sunset and sunrise when plying for hire.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STATISTICS.

During 1923 there were licensed public carriages:—Hansoms, 15; clarences—animal 332, mechanical 7,674; omnibuses—animal 8, mechanical 5,117; char-a-bancs, 316; tramway cars—mechanical 3,214; total, 16,676. Drivers and conductors:—Cab drivers—animal 460, mechanical 9,471; stage drivers—animal 2, mechanical 14,168; composite licences (stage driver and conductor)—animal 9; mechanical 2,354; conductors, 15,784; total, 42,248.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and hackney carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1923, of 618 men examined, 301 were successful. The proportion of drivers to mechanical hackney carriages is approximately 12·3 drivers to 10 carriages.

LOST PROPERTY.

Of lost property, 163,314 articles were deposited, of which 64,279 were claimed by the owners. The number of awards paid to drivers, &c., was 57,467.

LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICES.

London County Council. *Ambulance Stations.*

A. 239 North End Road, Fulham.
B. 15 Herbrand Street, Tavistock Place, W.C.
C. 5 Mountclare Street, Bethnal Green, E.
D. 142 High Road, Lee, S.E.
E. 5 Buckner Road, Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.
F. St. George's Market, Elephant and Castle, S.E.
G. Woolmore Street, Poplar, E.
H. Corsica Street, Highbury, N.
K. Lyons Place, St. John's Wood, N.W. 8
L. Battersea Rise, S.W.
M. High Street, Woolwich.
O. 93 Regency Street, S.W. 1.
P. Canterbury Road, Old Kent Road, S.E.

Number of Ambulance calls in 1915, 2,405; 1916, 9,244; 1917, 12,632; 1918, 15,911; 1919, 18,182; 1920. 19,414; 1921, 20,879; 1922, 23,966; 1923, 27,469; 1924, 31,100; 1925, 35,269.

Officer-in-Charge, London Ambulance Service, A. R. Dyer, A.M.I.C.E., *Chief Officer L.F.B.*

Headquarters, 94 Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E. 1.

The Service is established for the conveyance to hospital of persons suffering from accident or sudden illness in the streets or public places, or from accident in private houses. It is not, in ordinary circumstances, intended for the removal of persons suffering from illness in private houses. Urgent parturition cases are removed to hospitals on the application of a duly qualified medical practitioner or a certified midwife, provided that either a certified midwife or doctor accompanies the case.

In addition to the above service and to that of the St. John Ambulance and Brigade, an Electric Ambulance is maintained by the City of London.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Eastern Ambulance Station, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton, E. 9 (near Homerton Railway Station). Tel. City 7200.

North-Western Ambulance Station, Lawn Road, Fleet Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3 (near Hampstead Heath and Belsize Park Railway Station). Tel. City 7203.

Western Ambulance Station, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6 (near West Brompton Railway Station). Tel. City 7204.

South-Western Ambulance Station, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9 (near Clapham Road Railway Station). Tel. City 7205.

South-Eastern Ambulance Station, New Cross Road, S.E. 14 (near Old Kent Road Railway Station). Tel. City 7202.

Brook Ambulance Station, Shooters Hill, Woolwich, S.E. 18 (nearest Railway Station, Blackheath). Tel. City 7201.

A fleet of 150 motor vehicles is maintained in connexion with the service.

The Board's ambulances are available for hire for private maternity, mental, medical and surgical cases, at any time of the day and night. Full particulars from the Office of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C. 4, or from any of the Ambulance Stations.

Applications for ambulances may be made by telephone or by messenger between 9 a.m. and 10 p.m., to the Office, Tel. No., City 7200, and at any hour to one of the Stations.

Principal London Clubs.

Name of Club	Estab-lish-ed.	Club-House.	Secretary.	Subscription Entr.	Subscription Ann.	Remarks.
				£.	£.	
Albemarle	1874	37 Dover Street, W.1	Miss Alice M. Smith	12	12	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Aldwych	1911	18 Exeter St., W.C. 2	Edwin J. Nind	6	6 & 3	Connect'd with adv't'g ng.
Alexandra	1884	12 Grosvenor St., W.1	Miss A. M. Commins	5	4 & 5	Ladies of position.
Almack's	1908	54 Grosvenor St., W.1	Brig.-Gen. Sir Hugh H. Stewart, Bt.	4	5 & 6	Social and Bridge.
Amateur Players'	1921	23 Buckingham Pal. Rd. S.W.	..	..	..	Opera and Drama.
Alpine	1857	23 Savile Row, W.1	Sydney Spencer (*Hon.*)	4	3	Mountaineering.
American	1919	95 Piccadilly, W.1	M. E. Bruce	£5 to £25	£5 to £25	Americans in London.
American Women's	1899	46 Grosvenor St., W.1	H. H. Heldon	3	7	Social.
Anglo-Belgian	1909	9 Montague St., W.C. 2	..	..	..	Anglo-Belgian interests.
Argentine	1910	1 Hamilton Place, W.1	Capt. H. T. Wright	10	10 & 5	Argentine interests.
Army and Navy	1838	36 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Maj. T. L. Cunningham	40	14	Officers of H.M. Services.
Arthur's	1765	69 St. James's St., S.W.1	D. Beavis	30	15	Social: Non-political.
Arts	1863	40 Dover Street, W.1	Lt.-Col. H. Raymond	£16	10	Art, Literature, Science
Athenæum	1824	107 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Capt. C. T. A. Hankey	30	12	Lit. & Science, Pub. Services.
Australasian	1838	24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3	..	5	7, 3, 1	Australian interests.
Authors	1891	2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1	Algernon Rose	38	5, 4 & 3	Literature.
Bachelors	1881	12 Hamilton Place, W.1	Maj. P. S. Long-Innes	30	25	Social: Ladies as visitors.
Badminton	1876	100 Piccadilly, W.1	A. Troughton	25	12	Sporting and Coaching.
Baldwin	1887	10 Bolton Street, W.1	Austin Moody	5	5	Social: Bridge.
Bath	1894	34 Dover Street, W.1	T. Wieson Taylor	30	12	Naval, Military and Social
Beaufort	1865	34 Soho Square, W.1	H. Webster	6	4	Sporting and Social.
Beefsteak	1876	9 Green Street, W.C.2	James Canfield	25	10	Social.
Boodle's	1762	28 St. James's St., S.W.1	Lt.-Col. L. Cotterill	30	15	Social: Non-political.
British Empire	1910	12 St. James's Sq., S.W.1	Capt. R. W. Leckie	10	12 & 8	Social: Non-political.
Brooks's	1764	St. James's Street, S.W.1	Col. C. Rawnsley, C.M.G.	30	15	Social.
Buck's	1919	28 Clifford Street, W.1	E. A. Brock	30	10	Social.
Burlington Fine Arts	1866	17 Savile Row, W.1	R. R. Bailey	5	7	Artists and Collectors.
Caledonian	1898	32 Sackville St., W.1	Thomas A. Mackie	25	12 9.8.	Strictly Scottish.
Canera	1885	John St., Adelphi, W.C.2	H. Philp	£1	1, 2, 3, 4	Photographic and Social.
Carlton	1832	Pall Mall, S.W.1	Jenkin Lloyd	£40	15, 13, 12	Conservative.
Carlyle	1914	22a Piccadilly, W.1	..	2	3 & 2	Social and business.
Cavalry	1890	127 Piccadilly, W.1	Maj. H. Read Darley	30	13	Officers Mounted Services.
Cavendish	1912	119 Piccadilly, W.1	Lt.-Col. A. L. Y. Willis	5	8 & 5	Social and Residential.
Church Imperial	1911	75 Victoria Street, S.W.1	Miss A. M. Halligey	1 & 2	1, 2 & 3	Gentlemen: C. of E.
City Alpine	1924	Chapter House, E.C.4	A. E. Jenkins	3	10 & 3	Social.
City Carlton	1868	St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4	Maj. H. C. Johnstone	20	12	Conservative and Unionist
City of London	1832	19 Old Broad Street, E.C.2	D. H. Hall	75	15	Merchants, Bankers, &c.
City University	1895	50 Cornhill, E.C.3	..	5	5	Oxf. and Camb. Graduates
Cobden	1866	Broadway Court, S.W.1	F. J. Shaw	*Nil*	2	Free Trade: Peace, &c.
Cocoa Tree	1746	64 St. James's St., S.W.1	Walter Keen	10	10 & 5	Social.
Commaucht	1921	75 Seymour St., W.2	F. H. Turner	..	1 & 3	Pub. School, Service & Prof.
Conservative	1840	74 St. James's St., S.W.1	Lt.-Col. T. E. Robins	30	15 & 3	Conservative.
Constitutional	1883	Northumberland Ave.	F. M. Rennant	10	12 & 6	Political: Conservative.
Covered Courts	..	Dulwich Common, S.E.21	R. W. Rootham	5	1	Social and Tennis.
Cowdray	1922	20 Cavendish Square, W.1	Miss E. M. Litten	3 & 12	£5 & £2 10s.	Nurses and Prof. Women.
Cruising Association	1908	126 Albemarle St., W.1	H. J. Hanson, O.B.E.	2	2	Yachting, Pilotage, &c.
Devonshire	1874	50 St. James's St., S.W.1	Mrs. L. M. Perry	15	15	Social: Non-political.
E. India United Serv.	1849	16 St. James's Sq., S.W.1	F. White	30	15 & 10	Indian Offrs. & Civil Servts
Eaton Gate	1925	67, Eaton Square, S.W.1	Miss P. L. Lees	1	2 & 21	Ladies' residential.
Eccentric	1892	21 Dover Street, W.1	A. E. Harrison (*Hon.*)	5	5 & 3	Social.
Empress	1897	35 Dover Street, W.1	W. H. Stone	20	7 & 5	Ladies of position.
Engineers	1921	39 Coventry Street, W.1	Edmond L. Hill	..	10, 5 & 2	Engineering interests.
Farmers'	1842	2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1	C. Bertram Rolfe	1	3 & 2	Agricultural interests.
Fly Fishers'	1884	36 Piccadilly, W.1	Maj. W. H. Saffery	5	5	Flyfishers only.
Forum	1919	6 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1	Miss Dora Parr	10 & 10	7, 5 & 3	Women: Social and Prof.
Garrick	1831	13 Garrick Street, W.2	J. W. Wharton	20	25	Dramatic and Literary.
Golfers	1893	Whitehall Court, S.W.1	G. Hazlerigg	..	6 4, 2½	Social: for Golfers.
Green Room	1877	46 Leicester Sq., W.C.2	Miss B. K. Huggins	10	8	Dramatic Profession.
Gresham	1843	15 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4	H. S. Cole	25	13	Bankers and Merchants.
Guards'	1813	43 Brook Street, W.1	Capt. R. J. H. Fletcher	30	15	Guards' Officers only.
Halcyon	1911	13 Cork Street, W.1	Miss E. A. Greig	5	5 & 4	Professional Women.
Hurlingham	1868	Ranelagh, S.W.6	H. C. Brooke Johnson	..	12 & 8	Polo, tennis and Social.
Hurst Park	1889	83 Piccadilly, W.1	..	5	10	Racing: and at W. Molesey.
Indian Empire	1912	27 Knightsbridge, S.W.1	Lt.-Col. W. L. Warren	1	4, 2 & 1	Social Ladies & Gentlemen.
Junior Army & Navy	1911	Horse Guards' Avenue, S.W.1	Col. W. E. L. Balfour	5	7, 5 & 1½	Officers past and present.
Junior Athenæum	1864	116 Piccadilly, W.1	Maj. H. R. Crailsham	..	15, 10, 7½	Social: Non-political.
Junior Carlton	1864	30 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Lt. Col. F. J. Langdon	37	15 & 12	Strictly Conservative.
Jun. Constitutional	1887	101 Piccadilly, W.1	Col. W. D. Sanderson	5	10 & 6	Conservative and Unionist.
Jun. Naval & Military	1899	96 Piccadilly, W.1	..	10	10, 8, 5, 3	Commissioned Officers.
Jun. United Service	1827	Charles St., St. James's	Capt. Hubert F. Rew	20	10	Officers of Army and Navy.
Kempton Park	1877	23a St. James's St., S.W.1	A. J. Davidson	5	10	Racing: and at Sunbury.
Kennar	1919	Gt. Stanhope Street, W.1	Mrs. Lloyd	5	5	Ladies: Bridge and Social.
Kennel	1873	34 Piccadilly, W.1	H. T. W. Bowell	*Nil*	5	For impr'ving breed of dogs
Knights of R'nd Table	1720	100 Strand, W.C.2	Capt. E. Nicks (*Hon.*)	2	2	Social: Non-political.
Ladies' Alpine	1907	Gt. Central Hotel, N.W.1	..	1	2 & 20s.	Mountaineering.
„ Army & Navy	1902	5 Burlington Gdns., W.1	Miss F. L. Bond	3	7, 5 & 2	Connected with Forces.
„ Athenæum	1919	37 Stratford Place, W.1	F. B. Willmott	3	5 & 2	Literary and Social.
„ Automobile	1903	76 South Audley St., W.1	Miss M. D. Cresswell	25	12 & 10	Social: Motor Locomotion
„ Carlton	1906	8 Chesterfield Gdns., W.1	Miss Evelyn L. Hogg	7	7	Social and Political.
„ Empire	1903	69 Grosvenor Street, W.1	Miss B. Bowman	8 & 5	10 & 5	Social.
„ Haymarket	..	29 Haymarket, S.W.1	Miss Ella Green	..	..	Social: Non-residential.
„ Imperial	1923	29 Dover St., S.W.1	Mrs. Peter	5	6	Social and Conservative.
„ Internation'l	1900	74 Princes Square, W.2	Miss R. M. Stanton	2 6	10 6	Students and Workers.
„ New County	..	21 Hanover Square, W.1	..	..	3	Social.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	Secretary.	Subscriptn. Entr.	Subscriptn. Ann.	Remarks.
				G.	G.	
Ladies' Park	1904	32 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1	Lady Wolseley (*Hon.*)	3	5	Social.
,, Park Lane ..	1922	Park Lane, W. 1	..	..	..	Social.
,, United Serv. ..		6 Curzon St., Mayfair, W. 1	..	..	..	Connected with Forces.
Leander Boat	1820	Riverside, Putney, S.W.	..	2	2	And at Henley-on-Thames.
London Fencing	1848	7 Cleveland Row, S.W. 1	E. H. Platt	3	£10	Fencing, &c.
London Rowing	1856	Embankm't, Putney, S.W.	..	£2	‖	Amateur Rowing.
Lyceum	1904	138 Piccadilly, W. 1	M. L. Guy	2	5	Ladies: Arts and Lit.
M.C.C. (Lord's)	1787	St. John's Wood Rd., N.W. 8	W. Findlay	£5	£3	Headquarters of Cricket.
Marlborough	1869	52 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	J. L. Hobson, M.V.O.	40	18	Social.
National	1845	12 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1	Maj.G.Gardiner (*Hon.*)	..	6 & 10	Protestant and Social.
National Liberal	1882	Whitehall Place, S.W. 1	..	..	8 to 1	Liberal.
National Maritime	1910	4 Rangoon St., E.C. 3	..	1 & 2	1 & 2	Mercantile Marine.
National Sporting	1891	43 King Street, W.C. 2	L. W. Penn	10	7 & 5	Sporting and Social.
Naval and Military	1862	94 Piccadilly, W. 1	..	20	15 & 13	Navy, Army, Marines, Air.
New Century	1899	Hay Hill, W. 1	Mrs. Rice	2	2	Ladies: Social.
New City	1916	Walbrook, E.C. 4	..	*Nil*	8, 4, 2	Business and Professional.
New Oxf'd & Camb.	1883	25 Stratton Street, W. 1	Basil A. Hinde	*Nil*	8 & 6	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
New University	1864	87 St. James' St., S.W. 1	..	30	12	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
New Victoria	1906	8 St. Sackville St., W. 1	..	2	5 & 6	Ladies: Social.
Newfoundland	1921	*Dining Club only*	Victor Gordon, C.M.G.	..	2 & 1	Interested in Newfoundld.
Nihon-Jin-Kwai	1882	3 Cavendish Sq., W. 1	A. Kudzutani	2	6	Japanese nationality.
Nimrod	1853	40 Albemarle St., W. 1	..	3	3	Social.
1900	1900	College Mews, S.W. 1	Denis Capel Dunn	1	1	Conservative.
Northern Counties	1892	2a Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	..	*Nil*	4, 2, 1	Social, Northumbrians.
Nurses	1921	194 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7	Miss S. Yorath	..	..	Royal British Nurses Assoc.
Old Colony	1916	Aldwych House, W.C. 2	..	5	10	Business Organization.
O.P.	1900	Hotel Cecil, W.C. 2	John Evans	1	2	Playgoers.
Oriental	1824	18 Hanover Sq., W. 1	Lt.-Col. H.W.C. Wicks	52	25 & 3	Social.
Orleans	1877	29 King St., St. Jas.'s, S.W. 1	A. F. Evans	20	12 & 1	Social: Lady guests.
Oxford Camb.	1824	70 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Edgar D. Goddard	40	14	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
Oxf. & Camb. Musical	1899	6 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1	..	2	4 & 2½	Chamber Music.
Phyllis Court	1895	Henley-on-Thames	Capt. Roy Finlay	20	20	River headq'rs: Social.
Pioneer	1892	12a Cavendish Place, W. 1	Miss Ruby Logan	3	4 & 5	Ladies.
Playgoers'	1884	20 Cranbourn St., W.C. 2	Arthur Walcott	2	3	Social: Drama.
Portland	1816	9 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1	..	30	20	Social: Non-political.
Pratt's	1841	14 Park Place, S.W. 1	..	..	5	Social.
Press	1882	Salisbury Square E.C. 4	F. D. Bone	2	5 & 1	Strictly Journalistic.
Prince's	1853	137 Knightsbridge, S.W. 7	A. R. Hamilton	10	10	Real Tennis. Racquets.
Public Schools	1920	61 Curzon Street, W. 1	William R. Williams.	4 & 2	6, 4, 2. 1	Social: Public schools.
Queen's	1886	West Kensington, W. 14	C. B. Noel	Var.	3, 7, 10	Sports and Athletics.
Railway	1894	25 Chilthill Mans., S.W. 1	W. J. Mitchelhill	10/6	2	Study of Railway matters
Ranelagh	1894	Barnes, S.W. 13	S. H. Berry	40	21	Polo, Golf, Croquet, Tennis
Reform	1837	104 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Lt.-Col. Hope Johnstone, O.B.E.	£40	25	Strictly Liberal.
Roehampton	1901	Roehampton Lane, S.W. 15	H. G. Arnold	10	10	Polo, Golf, Croquet, Tennis
Royal Aero	1901	119 Piccadilly, W. 1	Com. H. E. Perrin	..	6	Aviation.
Royal Air Force	1918	128 Piccadilly, W. 1	Capt. A. T. Wynyard-Wright.	10	10, 7 & 2	Officers of R.A.F., R.F.C. R.N.A.S.
Royal Automobile	1897	Pall Mall, S.W. 1	F. O. Armstrong	10	10 & 6	Motor Locomotion.
Royal Cruising	1880	60 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1	Donald C. L. Cree	5	2	Yachting and Social.
Royal Societies	1894	63 St. James's St., S.W. 1	R. H. Humphreys	..	10, 5 & 1	Learned Societies.
Royal Thames Yacht	1775	60 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1	Capt. J. E. H. Orr	*Nil*	13 & 11	Yachting and Social.
Ryl Toxophilite Soc.	1834	9c Albion Mews East, W. 2	E. H. Platt	1	3 & 2	Archery.
R.W.S. Art	1884	5a Pall Mall East, S.W. 1	H. Philp	1	1	Social and Art.
St. James's	1857	106 Piccadilly, W. 1	D. R. Murdoch	25	18	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's	1870	1 Bridge St., West., S.W. 1	Thomas A. Ross	25	18	Conservative.
Sandown Park	1875	Esher Road St., Esher.	A. E. Hunt	5	8, 12 & 12	Racing and at Esher.
Savage	1857	6 Adelphi Terr., W.C. 2	C. E. Lawrence (*Hon.*)	7	7 & 4	Literature and Art.
Savile	1868	107, Piccadilly, W. 1	Maj. Strange Butson.	10	10	Social.
Sesame	1895	49 Grosvenor St., W. 1	Mrs. Turnbull	5	7	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Smithfield	1798	12 Hanover Square, W. 1	Leonard Bull	*Nil*	1	Fat cattle, &c.
Spanish (Centro Español)	1917	5 Cavendish Square, W. 1	R. Nadal	..	5	Spanish nationality (Men
Sports	1893	St. James's Sq., S.W. 1	L.-Col. M. A. Caldwell	15	12, 7 & 2	Social and Sports.
Stadium	1922	85 High Holborn, W.C. 1	Maj. Valentine Dicks	..	5, 3 & 2	Luncheon and Sports Club
Thames Rowing	1859	Riverside, Putney, S.W.	E. E. Hughes (*Hon.*)	£2	4	Amateur Rowing.
Thatched House	1865	86 St. James's St., S.W. 1	L.-Cl.W.A. Jupp, O.B.E.	20	12, 6, 3	Social: Non-political.
Three Arts	1907	14a Mary bone Rd., N.W. 1	..	1	4, 3 & 2	Ladies: Music, Art, Drama
Travellers'	1819	106 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Maj. W. E. S. Tyler	15	16	Travellers.
Turf	1868	85 Piccadilly, W. 1	William Lovelace	30	15	Racing and Social.
Union	1805	Carlton House Ter., S.W. 1	Norman F. Wells	30	15, 10, 5, 2	Social: Non-political.
Untd. Nursing Servs.	1921	34 Cavendish Sq., W. 1	Miss M. F. Steele, R.R.C.	1	1, 2 & 3	Ladies of Crown Services.
United Service	1815	116 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Pym. Cpt. R.R. Hoare, R.N.R.	£40	12	Combatant Officers.
United Sports	1903	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	Col. W. E. L. Balfour	..	1 to 5	Social and Sporting.
United University	1822	1 Suffolk Street, S.W. 1	E. O. Pope	40	15	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
Univer. of London	1914	21 Gower Street, W.C. 1	L. F. Wintle	..	3 & 2	Graduates and Teachers.
University Women's	1907	2a Audley Square, W. 1	Miss A. M. Barrett	1 & 2	3 & 4	University and Medical.
Veterans	1907	2 Hand Court, W.C. 2	W. A. Stone	*Nil*	5s.	Ex Army and Navy.
Victoria	1860	18 Wellington St., W.C. 2	Frank H. Holmes	10	6	Sporting and Social
Victoria (Ladies')	1894	36 Grosvenor Pl., S.W. 1	Miss L. Bennett	5	7	Town house for Ladies.
Welsh	1905	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	..	2 & 1	10, 2 & 1	Strictly Welsh.
Wellington	1885	2 Grosvenor Pl., S.W. 1	Stanley H. Lee	..	15	Social: Lady visitors.
West Indian	1893	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	F. F. C. Mesum	3	4 & 3	Social: West Indian.
White's	1698	St. James's Street, S.W. 1	R. H. G. Wright	30	20	Social: Non-political.
Windham	1828	13 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1	Col. W. F. Bannerman	31	15	Social: Non-political.
Writers'	1891	10 Norfolk St., W.C. 2	Miss L. R. Mitchell	1	3 & 2	Ladies (Literary, &c.).
Yorick	1889	38 King St., W.C. 2	Eric Teesdale	..	4, 2 & 1	Literature, Drama, Arts.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Town.	Established.	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				£.	£.	
Abergavenny (County)	1878	Lower Monk Street	60	2	5	C. G. A. Brooks.
Alderney, C. I. (Gronez)	1922	Victoria Street	40	£1	£3	*J. J. Bowman.
Aldershot (Officers)	1905	Farnborough Road	..	..	..	Lt.-Col. G. F. Paske, D.S.O.
Barmouth (Merioneth County)	1904	Barmouth Street	50	2	2	Hon. T. W. Best.
Bath (Bath and County)	1858	Queen Square	350	5 & 2	7	B. W. D. Young.
(Ladies)	1902	Milsom Street	400	1	1½	*Mrs. J. Richardson.
Beaumaris (Royal Anglesey Yacht)	1802	6 Green Edge	135	2	1	*Lt.-Col. B. C. Dwyer-Hampton.
Bedford (The Club)	1884	9 De Parys Avenue	110	..	4	*Clifford Whitworth.
(Town and County)	1884	Embankment	180	4	4 & 6	Capt. C. S. Hickman, D.S.O
Bembridge, I. of W. (Sailing)	1886	Isle of Wight	400	6	3	Capt. A. Stuart Little
Bexhill-on Sea (New)	1910	2 Marina Court Ave.	220	2 & 1	4 & 2½	George W. Lloyd.
Birkdale (Royce)	1922	Palace Hotel	..	5	4	*J. Bertram Brook.
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey Y.C.)	1844	Rockferry	404	3	2	*W. P. Davison.
Birmingham (Clef)	1882	Paradise Street	350	5	6 & 1	*Sidney C. Taunton, B.A.
(Chamber of Commerce)	1921	95 New Street	400	..	1½	G. Henry Wright.
(Conservative)	1872	53 Temple Row	375	5 & 3	12, 6 & 3	*G. A. C. Pettitt.
(Cosmopolitan)	1899	Corporation Street	420	2	4 & 2	*H. R. Bettinson.
(Liberal)	1880	Corporation Street	200	..	5	*A. E. Allen.
(Midland)	1868	New Street	183	..	8, 5 & 4	*E. Marston Rudland, F.C.A.
(Midland Conservative)	....	Martineau Street	273	..	5 & 2	*T. Harold Platts.
(Press)	1876	Martineau Street	190	1	£1 10s.	Edgar C. Keey, M.A.
(Three Counties: Ladies)	1915	67a New Street	580	4	4	Miss B. O'Leary.
(Union)	1858	Colmore Row	351	10	12	*F. H. Deakin.
Bishop Auckland (The Club)	1868	Victoria Street	110	..	2	*John T. Read.
Blackburn (Conservative)	1862	Church Street	500	1	£1 17s. 6d.	W. Ernest Balme.
(District)	1876	Library Street	60	..	3	*H. Backhouse, jun.
(Union)	1850	45 Preston New Rd.	98	7	7	*Herbert A. Smitton.
Bognor (The Club)	1877	Sudley Road	200	2	4	*A. H. Goodall.
Bolton (Conservative)	1870	Maudsley Street	290	.	3 & 4	*T. B. Hawkins.
Bournemouth (Boscombe Club)	1880	29 The Crescent	55	3	5	*Maj. H. V. Firth
(The Club)	1871	Pier Approach	300	5	5	R. B. Badeley. [boss
Bradford (Conservative)	1878	28 Richmond Street	426	5	5 & 3	†A. Holmes & A. D. Maguin
(The Club)	1864	Manor Row	176	..	10	*A. B. Gordon.
(Liberal)	1870	Bank Street	550	..	5 & 3	Sam. Midgley, M.B.E.
Brecon (County)	1881	Lion Street	80	3 & 2	£3, £1½	W. M. Best, M.A.
Bridgnorth (The Club)	1887	Bridgnorth	100	..	2	*E. J. R. Haslewood.
Bridlington (Roy. Yorks. Yt.)	1847	Waterloo Street	176	1	1	*Kenneth Harker.
Bridport (Dorset)	1872	12 South Street	140	1	3 & 1	*Maj. G. D. Nantes.
Brighton (County)	1920	7 Middle Street	550	1	2	James Wainwright.
(New)	1874	133 King's Road	350	..	8 & 6	Lt.-Col. H. V. Bailey
(Union)	1863	138 King's Road	350	..	9 & 6	H. J. Allcard.
Bristol (Clifton)	1855	22 The Mall	370	5	6	S. B. Sleeman.
(Constitutional)	1885	32 Stephen Street	550	2	4 & 2	R. Herbert Fortune.
(Liberal)	1888	Corn Street	550	..	3	A. J. Gardner.
(University and Literary)	1890	20 Berkeley Square	230	3 & 1	3 & 1	H. W. Gibbs.
Burnham-on-Crouch (Royal Corinthian Yacht)	1872	Burnh'm-on-Crouch	538	3	2	Capt. F. W. Watson, M.B.E.
Burton-on-Trent (The Abbey)	1884	Burton-on-Trent	150	5	6	J. S. Moorby.
Buxton (Union)	1880	St. John's Road	160	3	4, 2 & 1	W. H. Tomlinson.
Cambridge (Amat. Dramatic)	1855	Park Street	50	15s.	45s.	*A. M. S. Mackenzie.
(Footlights)	1884	Corn Exchange St.	150	1	3	*J. D. Houison-Craufurd.
(Hawks)	1871	All Saints' Passage	180	£1½	£6	*E. W. Dawson.
(Pitt)	1870	Jesus Lane	200	3	2 per term	*Hon. J. S. Maclay.
(Union)	1815	Bridge Street	1,400	1	1	*Stanley S. Brown.
Canterbury (The Club)	1875	33 St. George's Street	400	2	2½ & 1½	F. P. Carroll.
(East Kent)	1870	26 St. George's Place	130	3	£5 10s. £3	*N. H. Wightwick.
Cardiff (County)	1865	Westgate Street	318	20	10	Thomas Duncan.
(Exchange Club)	1886	Exchange Buildings	533	15	3 & 1½	J. Pearson Griffiths.
Carlisle (Border)	1862	8 Victoria Place	110	2	2	*Thos. Holmes.
(County)	1870	24 Lowther Street	260	5 & 3	5 & 2	*Col. Hubert W Sewell.
Carnarvon (Royal Welch Yacht)	1847	Porth-y-aur	120	3	2 & 1	*W. S. Jones.
Cheltenham (New)	1874	Promenade	400	7	9	*Lt.-Col. P. T. Cooper.
(Union)	1891	Cambray Street	100	2	2 & 1	J. H. Boulter.
Chester (City)	1807	St. Peter's Churchyd.	150	1	4, 3 & 2	J. Henshall.
(Grosvenor)	1866	Eastgate Street	150	5	5 & 4	*Capt. R. Hilton Gardner.
Chesterfield (East Derbyshire)	1874	Saltergate	80	.	3 & 2	H. C. Watson, A.C.A.
Chichester (West Sussex)	1874	East Street	130	.	3 & 2	Bartel G. Martin.
Colchester (The Club)	1889	Bank Passage	160	.	3 & 2	G. C. Bensusan-Butt, F.C.A.
(St. Runwald's)	1887	Head Street	121	.	5 & 3	G. C. Bensusan-Butt, F.C.A.
Coventry (Banner House)	1909	Little Park Street	115	.	2	S. Read.
(County)	1899	Stoneleigh Terrace	266	..	..	W. Foster.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron)	1815	R. Y. S. Castle, Cowes	..	100	£16	T. H. S. Pasley, M.V.O.
(Royal London Yacht)	1838	The Parade	230	*Nil*	4	G. H. L. Watson.
Cromer (The Club)	1900	Cliff Avenue	100	*Nil*	4, 3, & 2	E. J. Waller.
Deal (Deal & Walmer Union)	1871	Marine Rd., Walmer	250	3	4	*S. J. Coast.
Derby (County)	1878	103 Friar Gate	185	5	5 & 2	Gerard H. Smith.
Devizes (North Wilts)	1882	27 St. John's Street	38	..	2	*Maj. C. H. Hopkins, R.C.M.G.
Dorchester (Dorset County)	1882	High West Street	200	3	4 & 3	*Maj. Gen. Sir Wm. Onslow.
Dover (The Club)	1868	Waterloo Crescent	150	*Nil*	5 & 4	*Col. W. T. Mould, C.M.G.
(Royal Cinque Ports Yacht)	1872	Marine Parade	500	*Nil*	3	*Maj. P. Lynch, M.B.E.
Durham (County)	1830	Old Elvet	200	7	6	(Vacant.)
Eastbourne (Devonshire)	1872	Burlington Place	300	2 & 1	4 & 2	W. T. James.
(Sussex)	1886	20 Grand Parade	350	2	5 & 2	Col. L. C. H. Stainforth.
Essex Yacht Club	1890	Leigh-on-Sea	222	2	2	*J. H. Marriott.

Town.	Established.	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	°Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				G.	*G.*	
Eton (Etonian Country)	1924	Clewer Mead, Eton	1,050	5	5 & 4	°W. Bullivant.
Exeter (Devon and Exeter) (Exeter and County)	1855	Northernhay Place	318	10 & 7	6 & 5	°Maurice A. Mathew.
Exeter (Devon and Exeter) (Northernhay)	1876	High Street	130	..	3 2, & 1	A. N. Pitts.
Exmouth (The Club)	1870	Northernhay Place	80	..	3	R. P. Holmes.
Falmouth (The Club)	1838	Bath Road	158	3	2 & 4	Col. H. C. Adams, V.D.
(Royal Cornwall Yacht)	1826	Western Terrace	230	1	2 & 3	W. Kinnaird-Jenkins.
Feliastowe (The Club)	1872	Greenbank	242	1	3 & 1	Hereward H. Tresidder.
Folkestone (Radnor)	1926	Cliff House	120	*Nil*	3, 2½ & 2	°Maj. J. A. Storey.
Fowey (Royal Fowey Yacht)	1874	136 Sandgate Road	200	3	5 & 3	°R. S. Jewison.
Gloucester (City and County)	1894	Fowey	225	1	3 & 1	°Fredk. A. Allchin.
Guildford (County)	1874	Westgate Street	216	5	5 & £3 10s.	E. G. Matthews.
Halifax (The Club)	1868	High Street	180	5	5 & 4	Major W. R. Harris, O.B.E.
Harrogate (The Club)	1856	Victoria Avenue	250	5 & 3	7	°C. S. Walker
Harwich (Royal Harwich Yacht)	1843	Pier Hotel	120	5	5	°C. A. Rhodes.
Hereford (Herefordshire)	1870	Broad Street	157	1	1	A. G. Corder.
Hove (The Club)	1886	Fourth Avenue	250	5	5	°Dr. E. W. Maples.
(The Drive, B.C.)	1907	The Drive	200	*Nil*	6 & 3½	°Dr. D. G. J. Frith.
Huddersfield (The Club)	1870	John William St.	60	1907	2½	°A. H. Saulez.
Hull (Hull and E. Riding)	1874	Anlaby Road	210	20	£10	°Frank Sykes; *R. V. Rigby.
Hythe (Cinque Ports)	1100	High Street	220	..	8 & 3	C. D. Bethell.
Hythe, Hants. (Royal Motor Yacht)	1905	Hythe Pier, Southampton	350	..	5	°Dr. A. Randall-Davis. T. D. Wynn Weston.
Ipswich (County Club)	1869	Brook Street	170	..	5 & 4	° Cooper South.
(Ipswich and Suffolk)	1806	Northgate	138	5	5 & 3	J. Pearce Harvey, A.C.A.
Jersey (R.C.I. Yacht)	1853	Gd. Hotel, St. Helier	151	1	1	°MajorNewmanTaylor, O.B.E.
(Victoria)	1853	Beresford Street, St. Helier	204	£6	5	°Maj. H. T. Amy, M.C.
Kendal (Westmorland County)	1893	Highgate	120	5	5	°H. B. Greenwood.
Kingswear (Royal Dart Yacht)	1806	Kingswear	100	1	3	°Lt.-Col. W. C. Macfie, D.S.O.
Leamington (Tennis court)	1847	Bedford Street	260	..	6 & 2	H. R. Heatley.
(The Club)	1887	3 The Parade	55	1	3	°A. A. B. Wilson. [Gillespie.
Leeds (The Leeds Club)	1849	Albion Place	350	25	12	°H. St. Middleton; °F. W.
(West Riding)	1910	City Square	60	..	5	°Paul Pulleyne.
Leicester (County)	1873	Bishop Street	200	8	5	°W. L. Everard, M.P.; °V. R.
Lewes (Lewes and County)	1878	St. Anne's	200	..	5	°Rowland Gorringe. [Pochin.
Lincoln (Lincoln and County)	1873	St. Mary's Street	200	2	3	°W. S. White.
Liverpool (Athenæum)	1798	Church Street	500	..	8	°Frederick G. Blair.
(Conservative)	1880	68 Dale Street	500	5	12 & 5	Capt. George Nickson.
(Exchange)	1840	11 Fenwick Street	380	7	10	°"Hon. Secretary."
(Lyceum)	1802	Bold Street	500	20	5	G. C. James.
(Palatine)	1836	Bold Street	120	10	10	°R. D. Holt.
(Racquet)	1877	Up. Parliament St.	400	7	10	°J. J. Verdin-Cooke.
(Reform)	1879	31 Dale Street	450	8	8	W. Wilkinson.
(Royal Dee Yacht)	1824	6 Rumford Place	60	*Nil*	1	°C. A. Robinson.
(Royal Mersey Yacht)	1844	Bedford, RockFerry	404	3	2	°W. P. Davidson.
(University)	1896	Mount Pleasant	400	5	4	Prof. F. Raleigh Batt.
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht)	1859	Lowestoft	400	6, 4 & 3	6, 4 & 3	Paym. Capt. W. H. Campion, R.N.
Maidstone (Kent County)	1867	Week Street	200	*Nil*	6 & 4	C. H. B. Marshall.
Manchester (Arts)	1879	South St.	420	..	6	°O. C. Adamson.
(Brasenose)	1869	94 Mosley Street	230	..	11	°W. S. Simpson.
(Clarendon)	1869	102 Mosley Street	320	10	15 & 7	°H. F. Simpson; A. M. Brown (*Joint*).
(Constitutional)	1868	36 St. Anne's Street	900	..	11 & 3	W. B. Snook.
(The Ladies')	1885	90 Deansgate	242	£1 10s.	2½	Miss E. Moorhouse.
(Reform)	1867	King Street	1,100	8	8	F. Milnes.
(Union)	1825	75 Mosley Street	450	25	15	L. H. Walker.
Middlesbrough (Cleveland)	1869	Marton Road	340	15 & 12	8 & 6	J. R. Winpenny.
Minehead (West Somerset)	1901	The Avenue	120	2	4	°Lt.-Col. R. G. Merriman.
Monmouth (County)	1873	Agincourt Square	60	*Nil*	2	°J. T. Vizard. [D.S.O.
New Brighton (Liverp'l Yacht)	1913	Wallasey	175	4	2	°F. M. Lee.
Newbury (South Berks)	1888	The Bridge	100	3	4	°Hubert A. Fellowes.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Northern Counties)	1829	13 Eldon Square	220	15	10	(Vacant.)
(Union)	1862	Westgate Road	390	20	15	George Ledlard.
Newport, Mon. (County)	1875	High Street	150	2	5	°B. T. Rees; °C. G. Martyn.
Northampton (The Club)	1873	George Row	500	5	4 & 3	John Woods.
Norwich (Norfolk)	1864	Upper King Street	400	10	7 & 5	Lt.-Col. Hon. H. W. Mansfield
Nottingham (Borough)	1893	King Street	330	8 & 4	6 & 3	A. L. Morell.
(Nottinghamshire)	1863	Victoria Street	200	10	7	°D'Oyley S. Ransom.
Oxford (Clarendon)	1863	54 Corn Market St.	256	2	4½	F. G. G. Blackler.
(Oxford and County)	1905	33 Holywell Street	250	3	4 & 3	°F. G. Proudfoot, M.D.
(O.U.D.S.)	1885	21 George Street	150	£2 10s.	£1 10s.	°John Fernold.
(Union Society)	1823	Frewin Court	28,000	£5	£4 10s.	H. Bird.
(Vincent's)	1863	High Street	200	£5 3s.	£4 10s.	C. A. Gladstone.
Penarth (Yacht)	1881	The Beach	233	5	£2 10s.	F. P. Adey.
Peterborough (City and Counties)	1885	Priestgate	250	5	4	Frank O. Swallow.
Plymouth (The Club)	1875	Lockyer Street	256	2	3 & 1	°F. R. Watson.
(Royal Western Yacht)	1827	The Hoe	341	7	£7 2s.	Lt.-Col. E. Lascelles, O.B.E.
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian Yacht)	1877	Madeira Road	150	10, 6	2	°Edgar R. Williams.
(Royal South Western Yacht)	1890	West Hoe	103	2	3	°Lt.-Col. W. E. Norris.
Portsmouth (Royal Naval)	1867	Pembroke Road	671	£4	£6, 2, & 1	Instr.-Capt. G. H. Andrew R.N., Ret.
(Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht)	1830	Southsea	130	..	4 & 2	Paym. Lt.-Comr. L. M. Poe R.N.

Town.	Established	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	Hon. Sec. or Secretary
				G.	G.	
Ramsgate (Royal Temple Yacht)	1857	West Cliff Terrace	420	..	4 & 3	Capt. P. Irven, R.N. *F. C. Llewellyn (Ramsgate)
Reading (Athenæum) (Berkshire)	1842 1875	Friar Street Blagrave Street	230 225	*Nil* 5	3 & 2 4	*E. J. Ventris. *B. A. Collins; *A. G. West
Reading (Wellington)	1881	Station Road	320	2	4 & 3	J. H. Jones.
Ripon (The Club)	1906	Market Place	74	3	3	P. Bruce Elliott.
Rochester (Castle)	1865	Gundulph Square	120	..	4	*Robert H. Cooper.
(Medway Yacht)	1880	Willis Avenue	120	10s. 6d.	2	*H. J. Calland.
(Rochester County)	1881	Castle Hill	80	..	4	*S. L. Pritchard, M.D.
Rugby (The Club)	1904	North Street	125	*Nil*	5	*E. R. Marshall.
Ryde (Royal Victoria Yacht	1845	St. Thomas Street	nothn.	..	6	*Maj. J. N. Meares *also at 80 Piccadilly, W.1.
(Royal Thames Yacht)	1823	Ryde Pier Head	..	20 & 10	13 & 11	
Scarborough (The Club)	1867	St. Nicholas Cliff	105	5	7 & 3½	C. W. Codlington.
(South Cliff)	1898	West Street	55	2	4	*G. H. Hemsley.
Sheffield (The Club)	1843	Norfolk Street	400	15	12 & 6	Lt.-Col. M. J. Duggan, O.B.E.
(Athenæum)	1847	George Street	500	5	5/6 10s.	R. H. Reed.
(Reform)	1885	St. James's Row	420	1	4	Alan Brewer.
Shrewsbury (The Club)	1888	Oak House, Dogpole	150	4	5, 4 & 2	H. Beaman.
(Shropshire County)	1872	The Square	230	10	3	Lt.-Col. J. H. Westley, C.M.G.
Southampton (Royal Southern Yacht)	1827	By the Pier	220	4	5	*John Escombe. [D.S.O.
(Royal Southampton Yacht)	1875	Above Bar	350	3	4 & 3	A. I. Robinson.
(Castle Yacht Club)	1887	..	45	..	£3	W. Campbell, Hedge End.
Southend (Alexandra Yacht)	1873	The Cliffs	275	2 & 1	3 & 2	*James Castle.
(Nore Yacht Club)	1902	Southend-on-Sea	220	1	2	*Henry Ives.
Southport (Savage)	1883	351, Lord Street	100	3	5	*J. H. Hargreaves.
(Union)	1869	Bath Street	100	5	6	*Thos. Fernihough.
Southsea (Royal Albert Yacht)	1854	Clifton Road	200	..	7	Paym.-Capt. F. P. E. Hamilton.
Stafford (County)	1863	Salter Street	60	2	3 & 2	Thomas Dale.
Stamford (Stamford and County)	1871	St. Mary's Street	100	1	3 & 2	Walter Goodley.
Stroud (The Club)	1880	George Street	165	1	3 & 1½	*T. E. Sanders.
Swansea (Swansea and Counties)	1872	Castle Square	234	5	4	E. M. Bradford.
(Bristol Channel Yacht)	1875	Mumbles	220	2	3	T. Carey Griffiths.
Taunton (Somerset County)	1880	Fore Street	200	..	6 & 4	A. F. Davey.
Tavistock (West Devon)	1850	Bedford Square	75	4	£3 10s	*Capt. C. De F. Messervy, R.N.
Teddington (Royal Canoe)	1866	Trowlock Island	180	2	2	*Alfred R. Evans.
Teignmouth (East Devon)	1869	Belvedere	146	2	4	R. D. Watson.
Tenby (Tenby and County)	1877	The Croft	84	*Nil*	5	*Brig.-Gen. C. P. Trisc[illegible], C.B.
Tonbridge (The Club)	1894	145, High Street	84	3	4	*Patrick Brydone
Torquay (Royal Torbay Yacht)	1863	Beacon Terrace	130	5	5 & 4	*C. E. Rotherham.
Tunbridge Wells (Counties)	1872	40, London Road	190	5	4 & 2	*P. A. Spencer (Resident
(Kent and Sussex)	1909	The Great Hall	270	1	2 & 1	*T. H. Bridgall; *P. W.
Wakefield (County)	1903	Drury Lane	170	3	5	Capt. H. G. Stickley.
Walsall (The Club)	1831	Bridge Street	100	..	6	*J. S. Ridsdale.
Warwick (County)	1895	Church Street	100	..	4 & 3	*H. Malins; J. Tibbits.
Westcliff-on-Sea (Welcome)	1910	The Cliffs	300	1	2	H. L. Davis
(Westcliff Yacht)	1900	Westcliff-on-Sea	390	1	1	*F. Sparrow.
Westward Ho! (Union)	1877	..	150	2	4	*Lt.-Col. G. P. Luard.
Weymouth (Royal Dorset Yacht)	1875	Charlotte Row	230	6	6	Maj. W. L. Newcombe.
Whitehaven (West Cumberland)	1908	47, Lowther Street	80	3	3	A. M. Allinson.
Winchester (Hampshire)	1875	Winchester	300	6	5 & 2	L. B. Keyser.
(City)	1893	13, Southgate Street	90	2	3 & 2	*A. L. Body.
Windermere (Royal Windermere Yacht)	1860	Windermere	120	2 & 1	3, 2, & 1	F. Croft.
Wisbech (The Club)	1920	13 The Crescent	25	3	3	*G. English.
Wolverhampton (Conservative)	1877	Lichfield Street	154	5 & 3	6 & 3	*W. Vincent Vale.
Worcester (Worcestershire)	1860	Foregate Street	150	£10	£5	*Major H. Berkeley-Hill.
(Ladies)	1863	Foregate Street	90	2	2	Mrs. Whinfield.
(Union)	1878	The Cross	140	10	5	*G. Wyndham Crowe, M.D.
Worthing (County)	1892	25 Marine Parade	200	..	4 & 1½	H. N. Collet.
Yarmouth, I. of W. (Solent Yacht)	1878	Yarmouth, Is. of W	150	2 & 1	5, 3, & 1	*P. Brailsford.
York (City)	1877	Davygate	128	1	1½	*H. H. Dryland; J. M. Thomas.
(Yorkshire)	1837	Museum Street	350	10	9	Major F. Burch.

CLUBS.

According to the latest return there are 11,780 Clubs of all kinds upon the register in England and Wales, with a total membership of 3,767,000. An examination of the return shows the following results:—

Objects, &c.	No. of Clubs.	Membership.
Trade Union, &c.	2,827	1,096,700
Athletic	1,696	726,800
General	1,670	501,600
Ex-Service, &c.	1,391	320,900
Conservative	1,321	363,000
Golf	736	237,600
Liberal	546	147,500
Masonic	525	74,800
Not Specified	1,068	303,100
Total	11,780	3,767,000

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	°Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
Aberdeen (Royal Northern) ..	1854	204, Union St.	220	£30	8 Gs.	Frederick W. Kay.
Ayr (County)	1872	Sandgate Street	220	5 Gs.	£4	Charles Young.
Dundee (Eastern)	1866	3, Albert Square	292	£10	8 Gs.	W. L. Pattullo.
Edinburgh (Australasian)....	1857	12, Archibald Pl.....	120	None	2 Gs.	H. F. Kavanagh.
,, (Caledonian U.S.).....	1825	4, Shandwick Pl.....	450	15 Gs.	7 Gs.	Capt. E. J. Buttery.
,, (New)	1787	85, Princes St.	1,000	35 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. E. St. Clair Gray, M.C
,, (Northern)	1839	91, George St.	300	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	J. Hamilton Craig, C.A.
,, (Queen's)	1897	7, Frederick St.	700	6 Gs.	6 & 5 Gs.	Miss L. Meiklejohn.
,, (Royal Eastern Yacht) ..	1836	37, Queen Street	100	2 Gs.	None	°A. N. G. Aitken.
,, (Royal Forth Yacht)	1868	Granton	200	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	R. G. Angus.
,, (Scottish Conservative) ..	1877	112, Princes St.....	2,400	12 & 5 G.	3,4,5,6, 7&9Gs.	J. M. M. Hulliday.
,, (Scottish Liberal)	1880	109, Princes St.....	750	Susp.	6 & 3 Gs.	John A. E. Gunn.
,, (University).....	1864	127, Princes St.....	700	35 Gs.	21 & 7 Gs.	A. W. Sansome.
,, (University Union)	1885	Park Place	1,500	5s.	2½ & 3Gs.	°J. S. Jeffrey.
Glasgow (Art)	1857	185, Bath St.	430	7 & 5 G. / 25 G	4 Gs.	Lawrence Scobie.
,, (Conservative)	1880	33, Bothwell St.	1,400	10 & 5 G.	10, 5 & 3 Gs.	George H. Rose.
,, (Junior)	1883	111, Douglas St.	120	None	5 Gs.	°W. Beckett, junr.
,, (Kelvin)	1897	19 Royal Exchange Sq	550	8 Gs.	8 & 4 Gs.	Miss M. Logie.
,, (Liberal)	1886	St. George's Pl.....	650	None	8 & 4 Gs.	Matthew W. White.
,, (New)	1869	144, W. George St.. ..	500	30 Gs.	16 & 8 Gs.	William G. France, C.A.
,, (Royal Clyde Yacht)	1856	Hunter's Quay	800	4 Gs.	2 & 1 Gs.	D. Findlayson.
,, (R. W.st'rn of Scot. Y'cht.)	1875	156, St. Vincent St...	123	1 G.	1 G.	°F. A. Downes.
,, (Scottish Constitutional)	1891	46, Renfield St.....	654	4 Gs.	6 Gs.	A. J. Fergusson.
,, (Western)	1825	147, Buchanan St. ...	620	40 Gs.	26, & 8 Gs.	Lt.-Col. G. V. Watson.
Inverness (Highland)	1869	37, High Street.....	250	12 Gs.	4 Gs.	Frank W. Fraser.
Oban (Royal Highland Yacht)	1881	Corran Esplanade ..	134	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	Alex. MacLennan
Paisley	1883	20, High Street	257	15 Gs.	7 Gs.	°Col. James Cook.
Rothesay (R. Northern Yacht)	1824	43 Argyle Street	300	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	A. H. Aspin.

PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	°Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
Bangor (Royal Ulster Yacht)..	1866	Bangor, Co. Down ..	600	6 Gs.	3 Gs.	°Richard A. Barbour.
Belfast (Royal North of Ireland Yacht)	1892	Cultra, co. Down....	705	2 Gs.	2 & 1 G.	°Robt. E. Workman.
,, (Ulster).....	1868	Castle Place	350	24 Gs.	10 & 7 Gs.	°Harold V. Coates.
,, (Ulster Reform).....	1885	4, Royal Avenue	470	15&8 Gs.	10 & 5 Gs.	James Macartney.
,, (Union)	1837	Donegall Place	250	20 Gs.	7 Gs.	°William McMullen.
Cavan (County)	1890	Church Street.....	50	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	°Charles Bain, B.A.
Cork (County)	1828	South Mall.....	200	£10	£8	W. C. G. Sullivan.
Dublin (Alexandra)	1892	133-5, St. Stephen's Gn.	120	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Miss Ewing Kennedy.
,, (Royal Irish Automobile)	1901	34, Dawson Street ...	1,500	5 Gs.	5 & 3 Gs.	Capt. R. D. Greer.
,, (Catholic Commercial) ..	—	42, Upper Sackville St.	600	3 Gs.	2 Gs.	James P. Murphy. J. Corcoran.
,, (Dawson Street).....	—	42, Dawson Street...	200	1 G.	2 Gs.	Standish E. Mason.
,, (Dublin University)	1850	17, St. Stephen's Gn.	495	—	10 & 6 Gs.	W. Vaughan.
,, (Friendly Brothers)	—	22, St. Stephen's Gn.	—	—	—	Albert R. Foot.
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New Leader (*Ind. Lab.*)—24-27 High Holborn, W.C.1 2*d.*
New Magazine—La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4. 1s.
New Statesman (*Ind.*)—10 Gt. Queen Street, W.C.2. 6*d.*
News of the World (*Ind.*)—30 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Nineteenth Century—10 Orange Street, W.C.2. 3s.
Notes and Queries—22 Essex Street, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Novel Magazine—16 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 9*d.*
Observer (*Un.*)—22 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Occult Review—36 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 1s.
Outlook (*Ind.*)—Castle Court, Poppin's Court, 69 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Passing Show (*Ind.*)—94 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Pearson's Magazine—16-18 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 1s.
Pearson's Weekly—16-18 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Pelican (*Ind.*)—Perse School, Cambridge. 1s.
People (*Un.*)—222 Strand, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Plain English (*Ind.*)—38 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1. 6*d.*
Poetry—Abbey House, Westminster, S.W.1. 1s.
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Popular Science Siftings—96 Gt. Portland St., W.1. 1*d.*
Premier Magazine—22 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 1s.
Progress (*Braille Type*)—224-8 Gt. Portland St., W.1. 6*d*
Psyche—68 Carter Lane, E.C.4. 5s.
Public Opinion (*Ind.*)—44 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2. 7*d.*
Punch (*Ind.*)—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Quarterly Review—50a Albemarle Street, W.1. 7s. 6*d*
Queen (*Ind.*)—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 1s.
Quiver—La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4. 1s.
Railway Magazine—33 Tothill Street, S.W.1. 1s.
Referee (*Un.*)—265 Strand, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Review of Reviews—1-10 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 1s.
Reynolds's (*Democratic*)—3 Temple Avenue, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Round Table—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. 5s.
Royal Magazine—16 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 1s.
Saturday Review (*Ind.*)—9 King Street, W.C.2. 6*d.*
School Science Review—50a Albemarle Street, W.1. 2s
Science Progress—50a Albemarle Street, W.1. 7s. 6*d.*
Scout—16-18 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 2*d.*
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Smallholder—16-18 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 2*d.*

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South Africa (*Ind.*)—20-12 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 1s.
South American Journal (*Ind.*)—309-12 Dashwood House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2. 9d.
Sovereign Magazine—34 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 1s.
Spectator (*Lib.Un.*)—York Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. 6d.
Sphere (*Ind.*)—6 Great New Street, E.C.4. 1s.
Sporting Times (*Ind.*)—20 Bury Street, S.W.1. 3d.
Statist (*Ind.*)—51 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Story Teller—La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4. 1s.
Strand Magazine—8-12 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1s.
Sunday Express (*Ind.*)—23 St. Bride Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Sunday Illustrated News (*Lib.*)—3-5 Salisbury Sq., E.C.4. 2d.
Sunday Pictorial (*Ind.*)—23-29 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 2d.
Sunday Times (*Ind.*)—106 Strand, W.C.2. 2d.
Tatler (*Ind.*)—6 Great New Street, E.C.4. 1s.
Times Educational Suppl't—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 3d.
Times' Literary Suppl't.—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 3d.
Times Weekly Edition (*Ind.*)—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 4d.
Tit-Bits—8-12 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2d.
T.P.'s & Cassell's Weekly—La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4. 2d.
True Story Magazine—34 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 1s.
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Windsor Magazine—Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 1s.
Woman—2 Pleydell Court, 55 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 1s.
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Woman's Weekly—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Woman's World—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Worker's Weekly—42 King Street, W.C.2. 1d.
World's Pictorial News—Tallis House, E.C.4. 2d.
World To-day (*Ind.*)—20 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
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Catholic Times—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Christian—12 Paternoster Buildings, E.C.4. 2d.
Christian Endeavour Times—26 Pilgrim Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Christian Herald—6 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Christian World—7 Arundel Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Church of England Newspaper—17 Tavistock St., W.C.2. 2d.
Church Times—7 Portugal Street, W.C.2. 2d.
English Churchman—74 Strand, W.C.2. 2d.
Friend—12 Cursitor Street, E.C.4. 3d.
Guardian—14 Burleigh Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Methodist Recorder—161 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Methodist Times — Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.4. 2d.
Primitive Methodist Leader—17 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Record—2-3 Red Lion Court, E.C.4. 2d.
Sunday School Chronicle and Christian Outlook—57 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 2d.
Tablet—19 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 6d.
United Methodist—12 Farringdon Avenue, E.C.4. 2d.
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Amateur Gardening—148 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1. 2d.
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Amateur Wireless—La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 3d.
American Machinist—6-8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 9d.
Anglers' News—188 Rhus Road, Clapham, S.W.4. 3d.
Architect and Building News—Imperial Bldgs., Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 6d.
Architects and Builders' Journal—9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. 6d.
Architectural Review—9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette—22 Essex Street, W.C.2. 1s.
Autocar—20 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 4d.
Automotor Journal—36 Great Queen Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Baker & Confectioner, 9-12, Cursitor Street, E.C.4. 3d.
Bakers' Record—184 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Bookman—Warwick Square, E.C.4. 1s.
Bookseller & Stationery Trades Journal—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. 1s.
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British Australasian — 414 Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. 6d.
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British and Colonial Printer and Stationer—58 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
British Export Gazette 76 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2. 1s.
British Journal of Photography—24 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 3d.
British Medical Journal—Tavistock Sq., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
British Trade Journal—24 Mark Lane, E.C.3. 1s.
Builder—4 Catherine Street, W.C.2. 9d.
Builders' Merchants' Journal—204 High Holborn, W.C.1. Subscription.
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Commercial Motor—7 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 3d.
Commercial World—57 & 58 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 3d.
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Contract Journal—127-130 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 9d.
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Croquet Association Gazette — 4 Southampton Row, W.C.1. 4d.
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Dairy World—98-9 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
Dancing Times—25 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
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Draper—46 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1. 2d.
Drapers' Organiser—Regent House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 20s. p.a.
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Financial Standard—Broad Street House, E.C.2. 2d.
Financial World—7 Union Court, E.C.2. 3d.
Fish Trades Gazette—Monument Street, E.C.3. 4d.
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Fruit Grower, &c —8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 3d.
Furniture Record—14 City Road, E.C.1. 3d.
Garage & Motor Agent—7-11 Theobald's Road, W.C.1. 6d.
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Garden Life—7-11 Theobald's Road, W.C.1. 2d.
Garden Work—7-11 Theobald's Road, W.C.1. 2d.
Gardeners' Chronicle—3 Tavistock Street, W.C.2. 6d.

Gardening Illustrated—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. *2d.*
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Hairdressers' Weekly—51-54 Frith Street, W.1. *3d.*
Hardwareman & Ironmongers' Chronicle—265 Strand, W.C. *6d.*
Hardware Trade Journal—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. *1s.*
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Hospital Gazette—26 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. *6d.*
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Money—325 Mansion House Chambers, E.C.4. *6d.*
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Municipal Journal—Sardinia House, Sardinia Street, Kingsway, W.C.2. *3d.*
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Musical Times—160 Wardour Street, W.1. *6d.*

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Petroleum Times—4 Broad Street Place, E.C.2. *9d.*
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Rubber Age—43 Essex Street, W.C.2. *1s.*
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School Government Chronicle—2 & 4 Tudor Street, E.C.4. *6d.*
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Sound Wave—2-3 Whitfield Street, W.C.2. *4d.*
Sporting Goods Review—Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.4. *6d.*
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Watchmaker & Jeweller—24 Holborn, E.C.1. *9d.*
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Adelaide Observer—8 Salisbury Court, E.C.4
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Argus South African Newspapers—82-85 Fleet St., E.C.4
Auckland Star—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Auckland Weekly News—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Australasian, Melbourne—8 Salisbury Court, E.C.4.
Bloemfontein Friend—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bulawayo Chronicle—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Boston Herald—138 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Cape Argus—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Cape Times—24 Holborn, E.C.1.
Ceylon Observer—42 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ceylon Times—Blackfriars House, New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Chicago Daily News—Trafalgar Buildings, W.C.2
Chicago Tribune—138 Fleet Street, E.C.4
Christchurch Press—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4
Christchurch Star—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4
Christian Science Monitor—2 Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2.

Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)—12 Arundel Street, W.C.2.
Detroit Free Press—14 Regent Street, S.W.1.
Dunedin Evening Star—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
East London Dispatch—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Eastern Province Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Egyptian Gazette—37 Gracechurch Street, E.C.2.
Englishman (Calcutta)—199 Temple Chambers, E.C.4.
Hong Kong Daily Press—132 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Indian Daily News (Calcutta)—129 Temple Chambers, E.C.4.
Indian Daily Telegraph (Lucknow)—36 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4.
Johannesburg Star—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
La Journal—176 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Le Matin—135 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Petit Parisien—160 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.
Lyttelton Times (Christchurch)—134 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Madras Mail—36 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4.
Malay Mail—24 Devonshire Street, Queen Square W.C.
Mail and Empire (Canada)—29 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Melbourne Age—47 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Melbourne Argus—8 Salisbury Court, E.C.4.
Melbourne Herald—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Montreal Gazette—20 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.
Montreal Star—17-19 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
Natal Mercury—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Natal Witness—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New York Herald—Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
New York Times—162a Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.
New York Tribune—16 Regent Street, S.W.1.
New Zealand Evening Post—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New Zealand Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New Zealand Times (Wellington)—134 Fleet Street,E.C.4.
Oamaru Mail—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Otago Daily Times and Witness—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Ottawa Journal—20 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.
Penang Gazette—33 Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
Philadelphia Evening Bulletin—125 Pall Mall, S.W.1.
Pioneer (Allahabad)—12 Arundel Street, W.C.2.
Rangoon Gazette—24 Old Jewry E.C.4.
Rhodesia Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
St. Louis Globe Democrat—138 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Southland Daily News (Invercargill)—134 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Southlander (Invercargill)—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Statesman (Calcutta)—32-36 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Mail—58 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Morning Herald—58 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Telegraph—173 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Times of India—187 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Toronto Globe—20 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.
Washington Star—138 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

EXHIBITIONS, &c., IN LONDON DURING 1927.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Wood Green, N.—Concerts, Organ recitals, Exhibitions, &c.

CRYSTAL PALACE, S.E. 19.—The Great Pleasure Resort, originally designed for the International Exhibition in Hyde Park (1851), removed and re-erected on the crest of Norwood Hill. Open daily from 10 a.m. Festivals, Shows, Musical and other entertainments. The famous Fine Art Courts and collection of Statuary have been recently restored. 28 acres of recreation under cover and 200 acres of parkland.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. Temporarily closed on account of fire.

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W. 14. Various Exhibitions in 1927 (Furniture Trades, Feb. ; Ideal Homes, Mar. ; Terrier Club, May 5 ; Ladies' Kennel, May 6) ; Royal Tournament, May 18 to June 4 ; International Horse Show, June 16 to 25 ; Shipping and Engineering, Sept. 8 to 24, followed by Cycle and Motor Cycle Show in October.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper Street, Islington, N. 1.—Cattle Show in December; World's Fair in Dec. and Jan. ; Dog Show in Feb. ; Horse Shows in Feb. and March ; Drapery Exhibition in March ; Stationery Exhibition in May ; Oil and Colour Exhibition in June ; Confectionery and Grocers in Sept. ; Shoe and Leather and Dairy in Oct. ; Brewers' Exhibition in Nov.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, "tube" and electric tram. Open daily, M., W., Th., Sat., Sun. and Good Fri. 1d. ; Tu. and Fri. (Students' days), 6d. 10 to sunset or 9 p.m (summer time). (Houses 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. or sunset.) Closed on Christmas Day.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.—Daily from 9 a.m. (Sundays 9.30 a.m.) to sunset. On Thursdays and Saturdays, 6d. ; other days 1s. or by orders from Fellows.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Vincent Square, S.W.1, holds fortnightly exhibitions at Vincent Square, S.W. 1, a Spring show at the Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea (May) and an Autumn show at Holland Park Hall (September).

WHITE CITY, Shepherd's Bush.—British Industries Fair. *Sec. of British Industries Fair*, 35 Old Queen Street, S.W.1; Various Exhibitions, May to Nov.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W. 8 (opened A.D. 1828 ; the King's menagerie transferred from the Tower of London, 1834).—Admission on weekdays from 9 a.m. till sunset or 8 during "Summer Time" (warning bell is rung 15 minutes before closing time); Mondays 6d. (except Bank Holidays, when ordinary rates) ; other weekdays, 1s. ; children under twelve, 6d. Special prices for parties and schools, on application to the Secretary. On Sundays admission to the gardens can only be obtained by an order from a Fellow of the Zoological Society. A military band plays on Saturday and Sunday afternoons in summer from 4 p.m. An aquarium (admission on Monday, except Bank Holidays, 6d., other days 1s., children under 12, 6d.) was opened in 1924.

In 1925 visitors to the "Zoo" numbered 1,823,613.

MUSIC.

ROYAL OPERA, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Grand Opera during London Season. The (third) Covent Garden Theatre was opened May 15, 1858 (the first was opened Dec. 7, 1732). *Secretary of London Opera Syndicate*, F. C. Eales, Royal Opera, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

BACH CHOIR (Founded 1876).—Fixtures for 1926-27 season. Choral and Orchestral Concert at Queen's Hall, Friday, Dec. 17, 1926, at 8 p.m. ; Bach's *St. Matthew Passion* at Central Hall, Westminster, on Saturday, March 5, 1927, at 2.30 p.m. ; Choral and Orchestral Concert at Queen's Hall, Tuesday, May 24, 1927, at 8 p.m. *Musical Director*, Dr. R. Vaughan Williams ; *Secretary*, Francis J. Belton, 2 Wontuer Road, London, S.W. 17.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington, S.W. 7.—Royal Choral Society, London Ballad, and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Exhibitions, &c. Concert every Sunday, Oct. to June, at 3. *Manager*, Charles B. Cochran.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, 19 Berners Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Mewburn Levien. Series of orchestral concerts commenced 1813 and continued without break to present time. Season, Oct.–Mar. at Queen's Hall.

KNELLER HALL, Twickenham.—Royal Military School of Music. Wednesday concerts are held from second Wed. in May to last Wed. in Sept. ; first Wed. at 3.30 p.m., all other Wed. at 8 p.m.

Banks and Banking.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1926.

Governor, The Rt. Hon. Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O.
Deputy Governor, Henry Alexander Trotter.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Charles Stewart Addis, K.C.M.G.
Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, K.B.E.
Charles George Arbuthnot.
Sir Henry Cosmo Orme Bonsor, Bart.
George Macaulay Booth.
Lord Cullen of Ashbourne, K.B.E.
Albert Charles Gladstone.
Kenneth Goschen.
Edward Charles Grenfell, M.P.
Col. Lionel Hy. Hanbury, C.M.G.
George William Henderson.
William Douro Hoare, C.B.E.
Sir Robt. Molesworth Kindersley, G.B.E. [D.S.O., M.C.
Hon. Ronald Dudley Kitson.
Cecil Lubbock.
Sir John Gordon Nairne, Bt.
Robert Lydston Newman.
The Right Hon. Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O.
Hon. Alexander Shaw.
Michael Seymour Spencer-Smith, D.S.O., M.C.
Frank Cyril Tiarks.
Robert Wallace.
Walter Kennedy Whigham.
Arthur Whitworth.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 13, 1926.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	£	£	BANKING DEPARTMENT.	£	£
Notes issued	172,328,020	Govt. Debt		Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Govt. Securities	35,810,307
		Other Securities	11,015,100	Rest	3,121,275	Other Securities	70,858,938
		Gold Coin and Bullion	8,734,900	Public Deposits	19,607,296	Notes	32,983,840
			152 578,020	Other Deposits	103,963,569	Gold and Silver Coin	1,595,906
				Seven-day and other Bills	3,851		
	£172,328,020		£172,328,020		£141,248,991		£141,248,991

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Comptroller, Sir Ernest M. Harvey K.B.E.

Chief Accountants, F. S. Arnold, A. M. Walker.
Deputy Chief Accountant, W. M. Rowe. [M.C.
Asst. do., C. W. Wise, O.B.E.,
Western Branch, Burlington Gardens.
Agent, T. E. Boscawen.
Chief Cashier, C. P. Mahon.
Deputy Cashier, B. G. Catterns.
Assistant do., J. A. C. Osborne; R. G. Harradence.
Branch Banks Off., E. N. Travers.
Discount Office, Catesby Paget.
Secretary, H. Tilden.
Deputy do., R. C. G. Dale.
Assistant do., A. V. Alexander.
Law Courts Branch.
Agent, M. J. Hardcastle.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, H. K. N. Thurston, M.B.E.
Bristol, Lewis T. Mosse.
Hull, A. C. Turner.
Leeds, Osborn Symonds.
Liverpool, F. G. Ager, D.S.O.
Manchester, E. H. Everett-Heath.
Newcastle, E. W. Lidderdale.
Plymouth, A. B. H. Jackson.

THE "BIG FIVE."

Name.	Capital.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Dividend.	Branches and Sub-Branches.	Current, Deposit and Other Accounts.	Net Profit, 1925.	Contingency Accts. 1925.
		£	£			£	£	£
						30/6/26		
Barclays Bank, Ltd.	Issued £15,592,372 "A" Shares, £4 each, fully paid. "B" Shares, £1 each, fully paid. "C" Shares, £1 each, fully paid.	13,502,372	9,250,000	"A" Shares 10% "B" Shares 14% "C" Shares 14%	1,860	304,247,460	2,279,837	700,000
						30/6/26		
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.	Subscribed £73,302,076	15,810,2 2	10,000,000	16½%	1,650	336,631,359	2,468,934	
						30/6/26		
Midland Bank, Ltd.	Subscribed £39,922,048	12,665,798	12,665,798	18%	1,900	349,460,874	2,424,992	250,000
						30/6/26		
National Provincial Bank Ltd.	Subscribed £43,617,080	9,479,416	9,479,416	16%	1,150	255,260,104	1,974,042	700,000
						30/6/26		
Westminster Bank, Ltd.	Subscribed £33,000,000	9,051,718	9,320,157	20% on £20 Shares 12½% on £1 Shares	937	270,286,855	2,205,392	100,000

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collecting from other Bankers. The amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31, 1925, was £40,437,119,000, an increase of £904,255,000 as compared with the year 1924. The Town Clearing in 1925 amounted to £35,801,264,000, an increase as compared with 1924 of £762,659,000; the Metropolitan Clearing to £1,678,347,000, an increase of £84,233,000; and the Country Clearing to £2,957,508,000, an increase of £57,363,000. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers—*Chairman*, Laurence Currie, Esq.; *Deputy Chairman*, R. Holland-Martin, Esq., C.B.; *Hon. Sec.*, R. Holland-Martin, Esq., C.B.; *Acting Managers*, A. E. Salt (*Chief Inspector*); Herbert J. Woodcock (*Deputy Inspector*).

Principal Banks in the British Empire.

* *Clearing Bankers,* ‡ *Army Agents.*

London Banking Hours are 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. (Saturdays 12 noon.)

1B AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT (1902), *Cairo* (57½, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £3,740,000 (Ordinary and Deferred Shares £5. Preferred Shares £10 each, fully paid); Authorised Debenture Capital, £6,570,000; Outstanding, £4,175,000; Reserve Funds, £1,012,352.

3 ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1810), 24, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, authorised, £1,250,000; subscribed, £1,100,000; paid up, £600,000 (£10 Preference Shares, fully paid, £10 Ordinary, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £460,000; Deposits, etc., £17,525,655; Dividend, 1922-23-24-25, 15 p.c. less Tax; Bonus 5s. per Share, Tax free.

3A ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD. (1865), *Calcutta*, India (*London Agents* 175, 178B).—Paid up Capital, Rs 35,50,000; Shares Rs 100 fully paid; Reserve Fund, Rs 44,50,000; Dividend, 1925-26, 28 p.c.

4 ALLAN (T. H.) & CO., 17, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3

ALLOWAY AND CHAMPION (1879), Main Office, 362, Main Street, *Winnipeg*, Manitoba (*London Agents*, 30).—Capital, $1,025,000; Deposits, $874,000, *add* Reserve, $167,000.

5 AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. Inc. The Subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1841), 65, Broadway, *New York*, U.S.A.; 62A Lombard-St., E.C. 3. Capital, $18,000,000 (Shares fully paid).

ANGLO-BALTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK, LTD., 92, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.—Capital, £1,002,500 in 200,500 Ordinary Shares of £5 (4,100 fully paid and 196,400 with £2 11s. paid).

ANGLO-CZECHOSLOVAKIAN BANK, *Prague*. London Office, 31, Lombard Street, E.C. 3. —Capital, 120,000,000 Cz. Crowns.

ANGLO-EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1910), 11, Peter St., *Manchester*.

9 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LTD. (1864), 37-39, King William Street, E.C. 4. Affiliated to Barclay's Bank, Ltd. — Capital, £1,800,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £720,000.

ANGLO-INTERNATIONAL BANK LTD., 24-28, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

ANGLO-MALTESE BANK (1809), Exchange Buildings, *Malta* (*London Agents*, 164, 197B; 221). — Capital, £100,000 (£500 Shares, £400 paid).

10 ANGLO-PALESTINE CO., LTD. (1902), 10-12, Walbrook, E.C. 4 (*London Agents*, 122A). — Capital authorised, £1,000,000. Subscribed, £300,414 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £20,000; Deposits, etc., 1925, £1,693,536. (7 Branches.)

ANGLO-POLISH BANK, LTD., 31, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, P. M. 100.000.000.00; Reserve, P. M. 41.445.561; Current and Deposit Accounts, P. M. 1.713.063.439. Dividend, 1922, 30 p.c.

11C ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD. (1888), 117, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.—Subscribed Capital, £8,734,660; Paid-up, £4,367,330 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £4,000,000; Deposits, etc., £34,824,312; Dividend, 1925-26, 10 p.c. *Affiliated Bank* —BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, Ltd.

12 AUSTRALIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, LTD., George and King Streets, *Sydney*, N.S.W. (37, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,840,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £790,000; Deposits, etc., £13,829,724; Dividend, 1925-26, 8 p.c. (18 Branches in Australia.)

BALLARAT BANKING CO., LTD. (1865), Lydiard St., *Ballarat*, Victoria (*London Agents*, 70).—Capital, paid up, £127,500; Reserve Fund, £60,000; Deposits, etc., £241,701. Dividend, 8 p.c. p.a. plus bonus 1 p.c. p.a.

BALMER, LAWRIE & Co. Ltd. (1867), 103, Clive Street, *Calcutta* (14, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.)

12B BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA (1894), *Milan*, Italy (30A Threadneedle St., E.C. 2). —Capital: *Lire* 400,000,000; Reserve, *Lire* 200,000,000; Deposits, *Lire* 6,071,000,000. Dividend, 1922-23, 12 p.c.

BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), *Bilbao* (Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Pesetas* 100,000,000; Paid-up Capital, *Pesetas* 60,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 63,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Pesetas* 592,846,935; Dividend, 1925, 20 p.c. (19 Branches in Spain.)

12C BANCO DE CHILE (1894), *Santiago* and *Valparaiso*, Chile (94, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, paid up, $100,000,000; Reserve Fund, $58,000,000; Reserve Fund in Gold, £1,000,000. Deposits, etc., Currency $290,977,098; Gold $18,387,981; Dividend, 1923-24, 28 p.c.

BANCO DI ROMA (1880), *Rome*. (28, Throgmorton St., London, E.C. 2). — Capital, *Lire* 200,000,000. (93 Branches in Italy, also Egypt, Palestine, and Malta.)

13 BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA (1886), *Buenos Aires*, Argentine (7, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3). — Capital, $100,000,000; Reserve Fund, $49,937,871.15. Dividend, 1919, £6 p.c.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO (1864), *Lisbon* (9, Bishopsgate E.C. 2).—Capital, *Escudos* 24,000,000; Reserve Funds, *Escudos* 34,000,000.

BANGALORE BANK, LTD., *Bangalore*, India. —Capital, Authorised Rs. 10.00.000, Subscribed Rs. 6.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Rs. 1.28.793; Deposits, etc., Rs. 9.30.586.

BANK FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN WARSAW, LTD., *Warsaw* (31 & 33 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2). Capital, Zl. 2,133.33; Reserves, Zl. 1.807.81; Deposits and Current Account, Zl. 6.452.211.71.

BANK OF ABYSSINIA (1905), *Adis Ababa*, Abyssinia (Registered Office, *Cairo*, Egypt). —Capital, £500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 5s. paid). Dividend, 1925, 4 p.c.

12A BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865), *Adelaide*, South Australia (11, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3).— Capital, £875,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £780,000; Deposits, etc., £6,317,889; Dividend, 1924-25, £10 p.c. (104 Branches and Sub-branches.)

14 BANK OF ATHENS (1894), *Athens*, Greece (22, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, Dr. 72,000,000 (Dr. 100 Shares, fully paid).

15 BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (1835) (4, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2). — Paid up Capital, £4,000,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,760,000; Deposits, etc., £40,993,315; Dividend, 1924-25, £13 p.c. (214 Branches in Australia and N.Z.).

BANK OF BARODA, LTD. (1908), *Mandvi-Baroda*, India (*London Agents*, 90).—Issued and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 60.00.000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 30.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 21.50.000; Deposits, Rs. 482.04.878; Dividend, 1924, 15 p.c. (11 Branches in India.)

BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD. (1889), *Hamilton*, Bermuda (*London Agents*, 164).—Capital, £15,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £50,000. (Branches at Somerset and St. George's.)

17 BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, LTD. (1894), 37 Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, authorised £4,000,000. Subscribed £3,000.000; paid up £1,200,000. Reserve Fund, £400.000; Deposits, £6,068,803. (51 Branches.)

18 BANK OF ENGLAND (1694), Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £14,553,000 (Fully paid Stock); Reserve Fund, £3,121,275; Deposits, etc., Oct. 13, 1926, £123,570,865; Dividend, 1925-26, 12 p.c. (10 Branches in London and England.) *See also* p. 392.

20 BANK OF HAMILTON (1872), *Hamilton*, Ont., Canada (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, $5,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $4,850,000; Total Assets, $74,471,630; Dividend, 1922-23, 12 p.c. (147 Branches in Canada.)

20A BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1906), *Bombay*, India (*London Agents*, 221). — Capital, Rs. 2.01.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 78.00.000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 10.10.92.704; Dividend, 1925-26, 10 p.c.

21A BANK OF IRELAND (1783), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 21, 75).—Capital, £2,769,230 Stock; Reserve Fund, £2,562,000; Deposits, etc., £32,167,662; Dividend, 1925, £14 p.c. free of tax.

21B* BANK OF LIVERPOOL AND MARTINS, LTD. (1831), 7, Water St., *Liverpool* (68 Lombard St., E.C. 3. — Capital, £18,791,120 (£20 Shares, £2 10s. paid up); Reserve Fund, £1,850,000; Deposits, etc., 30 June, 1926, £59,328,980; Dividend, 1925-26, £16 p.c.

21C BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA LTD. (1862) (6, 7 and 8, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2). —Authorised Capital, £4,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £3,540,000. £5 Shares, fully paid. Reserve Fund, £3,600,000.

BANK OF MALTA (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 30, 132, 164, 221).

22 BANK OF MONTREAL (1817), *Montreal*, Canada (47, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, and 9, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1).—Capital, $29,916,700 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $29,916,700; Deposits, etc., $674,148,024.24; Dividend, 1920-21-22-23-24-25, 12 p.c. and bonus 2 p.c. (Over 600 Branches in North America.)

22A BANK OF MOROCCO, LTD. (1884), Suffolk House, E.C. 3. — Capital, £500,000 (£4 Shares, fully paid).

23 BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (1817), *Sydney*, N.S.W. (29, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.)—Capital, £6,000,000 (£20 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,400,000; Deposits, etc., £57,070,095; Dividend, 1923-25, £10 p.c. and bonus 2½ p.c. (428 Branches and Agencies in Australia, N.Z., Fiji and Papua).

24 BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (1861), *Wellington*, N.Z. (1, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4). —Capital, £6,154,988 (£529,988 4 p.c. Guaranteed Stock) Preference A £500,000 fully paid £1 shares; Preference B £1,375,000 fully paid £1 shares; and £3,750,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 fully paid; Reserve Fund, £3,390,378; Deposits, £31,121,288; Dividend, Ordinary Shares, 1925-26, £13½ p.c. (Over 220 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand, also branches in Melbourne and Sydney.)

24B BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1832), *Halifax*, N.S., and *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (108, Old Broad St., London, E.C. 2).—Capital, $20,000,000 ($200 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, $19,500.000; Deposits, etc., $189,456,838; Dividend, 1925, 16 p.c. (309 Branches.)

25 BANK OF RUMANIA, LTD. (1903) (Bucharest), 16, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.—Capital, £300,000 (£6 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £80,000.

26 BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695), Bank St., *Edinburgh* (30, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £2,250,000 (Stock, £1,500,000 paid up); Reserve Fund, £1,507,500; Deposits, etc., £29,903,512; Dividend, 1925-26, £26 p.c. (225 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

27 BANK OF SPAIN (1856), *Madrid*, Spain, (37, New Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Pesetas* 150,000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 30,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Pesetas* 550,000,000; Dividend, 1918-19, *Pesetas* 105 per share.

27A BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (1899), *Taipeh*, Formosa (25, Old Broad Street., E.C. 2.)—Capital, *Yen* 45,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Yen* 1,626,404; Dividend, 1925, 5 p.c.

28 BANK OF TORONTO (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 164).—Capital, $5,000,000 (Shares of $100, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,428,490; Deposits, etc., $89,260,236; Dividend, 1925-26, 12 p.c. (170 Branches in Canada.)

29 BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD. (1852), Collins St., *Melbourne*, Australia (69, King William St., E.C. 4). — Capital, £2,816,760 (£10 Preference, fully paid; £10 Ordinary, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £850,000; Deposits, etc., £12,718,328; Dividend, 1925-26, 10 p.c. (123 Branches and Agencies.)

29C BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, LTD. (1902), *Brussels* (4, Bishopsgate St., E.C. 2) —Capital, *Francs* 100,000,000 (Shares *Fr.* 500); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 32,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Fr.* 771,901,986; Dividend, 1924-25, 8 p.c. free of tax.

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE, *Montreal*, Canada (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated). — Paid up Capital and Reserve, $11,000,000; Assets over $130,000,000. (254 Branches and 327 Sub-Agencies.)

BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE (1909), *Brussels* and *Antwerp* (20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2).

BANQUE NATIONALE DE CRÉDIT (1913) *Paris* (7, Lothbury, E.C. 2.)—Capital, *Fr.* 500,000,000 (Paid up *Fr.* 213,007,500). Reserve Funds *Fr.* 90,460,729; Current Account, *Fr.* 2,103,135,526.

BANQUE FRANCO-SERBE (1910), *Paris*, *London* and *Belgrade* (30, Coleman St., E.C. 2). —Capital, *Fr.* 20,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 500, fully paid).

BANQUE FRANÇAISE D'EGYPTE (1907), 7, Rue

Auber, *Paris*; *Khartoum, Cairo* and *Obock*, Sudan.

LANQUE RUSSO-ASIATIQUE (1910), *Paris* (119, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).

LIONEL BARBER (1921) LTD., (1899). 411, Tower Building, *Liverpool*, and 38, Gresham St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £50,000.

26* BARCLAYS BANK, LTD. (1896), *Head Office*, 54, Lombard St., E.C. 3; *Chief Foreign Branch*, 168 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; *City Office*, 170 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3 (branches throughout London)—Capital, £15,502,372 paid; (A Shares £4 fully paid; B Shares £1 fully paid. C Shares £1 fully paid); Reserve Fund, £9,250,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/26, £304,247,460; Dividend, 1925-26: A Shares 10 p.c., B Shares 14 p.c., C Shares 14 p.c. (1,860 Branches.) *Affiliated Banks*—BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS); The BRITISH LINEN BANK; The UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD., *q.v.*

26A BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD., *Chief Office*, 33, Rue du IV Septembre, *Paris*.

26B BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS), *formerly* Colonial Bank (1835), 54, Lombard St., E.C.—Capital, £10,000,000; Subscribed Capital, £6,975,500; Paid-up Capital, £4,975,500; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

31 BARING BROTHERS & Co., LTD. (1890), 8, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, and Liverpool.—Capital, £1,025,000 (fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £26,406,295.

32 BELFAST BANKING Co., LTD. (1827), *Belfast* (*Affiliated to* No. 164).—Capital, £2,500,000 (£12 10*s.* Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £600,000; Total Assets, £17,722,466; Dividend, 1924-25, 11 p.c. less tax.

BENSON & Co., FREDERICK J. (1896), Dorland House, 14, Regent St., S.W. 1.

BENSON, ROBERT, & Co., LTD., 24, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

BEVAN, CHURCHILL & Co., LTD., Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., LTD. (1815), Madeira; Blandy Bros. & Co. (London), Ltd. (106, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co. (1886) (Grand Canary), LTD., *Las Palmas*; Blandy Bros. & Co. (London), Ltd. (106, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).

B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & Co. (1858), 54, 55 & 56, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £625,000; Loans, Deposits, etc., £12,899,571.

BONBRIGHT, WILLIAM P., & Co. (1895), 24, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3.

36 BOYLE, LOW, MURRAY & Co. (1833), 35, College Green, *Dublin*. (*London Agents*, 223.)

BRANDT'S (WILLIAM) SONS & Co. (1805), 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.

BRIGHTWEN & Co. (1869), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCANTILE BANK, LTD. (1917), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

BRITISH AND NORTH EUROPEAN BANK LTD. (1920) 31-33, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. Authorised Capital, £1,000,000 Shares of £1 each. Issued and Paid-up Capital, £500,300.

38 BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD. (1911), 11, Angel Court, E.C. 2.—Subscribed Capital, £240,000; 240,000 Shares of £1 each fully paid; Deposits and Current Accounts, £231,276.

39 BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD. (1863), 4, Moorgate, E.C. 2, and Manchester.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £18,212,640; Dividend, 1925, 10 p.c.

39A BRITISH, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORPORATION, LTD. (1910), B. F. C. House, Gresham Street, E.C. 2, and 8, Charlotte Square, *Edinburgh*.—Capital, issued, £385,000; Reserve and undivided Profits, £155,913; Dividend, 1925, 10 p.c.

BRITISH ITALIAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD. (1916), 12, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.—Capital, authorised and fully paid, £1,000,000; Reserve(31/12/1925), £175,000; (31/12/1925) Investment Reserve, £75,000.

40 BRITISH LINEN BANK (1746), 38, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (38, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2). *Affiliated to* Barclays Bank, Ltd.—Capital, £1,250,000 fully paid; Reserve Funds, £1,800,000; Deposits, etc., £27,078,221; Dividend, 1925-26, 16 p.c. (192 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

41 BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING Co., LTD. (1857), Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4.—Capital, £200,000 (£5 Shares, £1 10*s.* paid); Reserve Fund, £40,000; Reserve against contingencies, £25,000; Deposits, etc., £630,237; Dividend, 1924-25, 12 p.c.

42 BRITISH ORIENTAL BANK, LTD. (1909), *Smyrna* (1, Walbrook, E.C. 4).—Capital, £26,994 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Credit to P/L account £3,114; Deposits, etc., £2,281. (Figures of Dec., 1920.)

BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, LTD. (1919), 33, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3. Capital, £5,000,000; authorised, £2,000,000; paid in full, 200,000 A Shares of £5; 200,000 B Shares of £5; Deposits, £2,138,867; Dividend 6 p.c. p.a. on A Shares, 3 p.c. p.a. on B Shares.

BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION (1917), 13 & 14, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.—Capital Subscribed, £1,000,000 (200,000 Shares of £2 10*s.*, fully paid, and 500,000 "A" Shares of £1 each); Deposits, etc., £1,019,550.

45 BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. (1810), Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C. 2, & 123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

46 BUITENLANDSCHE BANKVEREENIGING (1897), *Amsterdam* (20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2).—Capital, *Florins*, 1,500,000. (Shares, *Fl.* 150, fully paid.)

BUNGE & COMPANY, LIMITED, Bunge House, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.

46A CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 164).—Capital, $7,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,500,000; Deposits, $8,575,231.95; Dividend, 1925, 12 p.c. (8 Branches in Canada.)

47 CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE (1867), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (2, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £4,109,589 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,109,589; Total Assets, 30/11/1925, £107,940,913; Dividend, 1925, 12 p.c. + 1 p.c. (548 Branches in North America.)

CATER & COY., LTD. (1912), Royal Bank Buildings, 5, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1911), *Bom-*

bay.—Capital, Rs.1,68,00,000 ; (Shares of Rs. 50, Rs. 25 paid) ; Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,00,00,000 ; Deposits, etc., Rs. 15,69,00,000; Dividend, 1923, 12 p.c. (16 Branches.)

CHALMERS, GUTHRIE & CO., LTD. (1793), 9, Idol Lane, E.C. 3.

53 CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (1853), 38, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. —Capital, £3,000,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid) : Reserve Fund, £4,000,000 ; Deposits, etc., £51,134,281 ; Dividend, 1925, 20¼ p.c. (44 Branches and Agencies.)

CHILD & CO. (1599), *Amalgamated with* GLYNN, MILLS & CO.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. (1912). *Singapore*, Straits Settlements.—Capital, Issued and Subscribed, $1,000,000.00 ; Reserve, $1,100,000.00 ; Deposits, etc., $3,726,954.09 ; Dividend, 12 p.c. and Bonus 3 p.c.

60 CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD. (1838), St. Vincent Place, *Glasgow* (30, Lombard St., E.C. 3). *Affiliated to* No. 164.—Capital, £5,250,000 (100,000 Shares of £50, £10 paid) ; 25,000 Shares of £10, fully paid) ; Reserve Fund, £1,350,000 ; Deposits, etc., £30,181,161 ; Dividend, 1924-25, 18 p.c.

COATES & Co. (1919), 21, Old Change, E.C. 4.

66 COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1893), Collins St., *Melbourne* (17, Moorgate, E.C. 2).—Subscribed Capital, £3,065,721 (£10 Preference, fully paid ; 10s. Ordinary, fully paid) ; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000 ; Deposits, etc., £20,615,561 ; Dividend, 1925-26, 4 p.c. on Pref. shares, 15 p.c. on Ordinary shares. (490 Branches and Agencies.)

68 COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1810), George St., *Edinburgh* (62, Lombard St., E.C. 3). —Capital, £5,500,000 (250,000 A shares of £20, each £5 paid) ; 500,000 B shares of £1 each fully paid) ; Reserve Fund, £1,800,000 ; Deposits, etc., £34,150,000 ; Dividend, 1925-26, 16 p.c. on A shares : 10 p.c. on B shares.

68A COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, LTD. (1904). *See* ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD.

69 COMMERCIAL BANKING CO. OF SYDNEY, LTD. (1834), George St., *Sydney*, N.S.W. (28, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3).—Capital, £7,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid) ; Reserve Fund, £3,000,000 ; Deposits, etc., £38,539,204 ; Dividend, 1925-26, 10 p.c. (243 Branches in N.S.W. and Queensland.)

70 COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA (1912).—*Sydney*, N.S.W. (36-41, New Broad St., E.C. 2 ; Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2). —Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Authorised Capital, £20,000,000 ; Capital in hand, £4,000,000. Deposits (General Bank), June '26, £36,673,548, (Savings Bank) £45,537,605 ; Reserve Fund, £927,257. (88 Branches in Commonwealth.) Note Issue Dept., £53,930,226.

72 COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS (1889), 14, Rue Bergère, *Paris* (8-13, King William St., E.C. 4 ; West End Office, 8, Princes St., W. 1).—Capital, *Francs* 250,000,000 (Shares, *Francs* 500, fully paid) ; Reserve Fund, *Francs* 77,056,663.93 ; Deposits, etc., *Francs* 5,479,791,841.25 ; Dividend, 1925, 12 p.c.

73 THOMAS COOK & SON (BANKERS), LTD., 1841. Berkeley St., W. 1.—Capital, Authorised and issued, £200,000 ; called up, £100,000 in 200,000 shares of £1 with 10s. paid ; Reserve Fund, £70,000 ; Deposits, etc., £2,793,109.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD. (1872), 1, Balloon St., *Manchester* (and 99, Leman St., E. 1).—Capital paid up, £6,061,830 ; Deposits, etc., £41,755,539 ; Reserve, £1,036,669 ; Dividend, 1924-25, 5 p.c. (4 Branches.)

COPLEYS BANK, LTD. (1916), 36-7, Old Jewry, E.C. 2, *Perth*, W. A., and *Melbourne*.

COSSART, GORDON & Co., LTD. (1745), 75, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.

75* COUTTS & CO. (1802), 440, Strand, W.C. 2 ; 15, Lombard St., E.C. 2 ; and 1, Park Lane, W. 1.—Capital, £800,000 ; Reserve Fund, £800,000 ; Deposits, etc., £16,669,435.

CRÉDIT FONCIER D'ALGÉRIE ET DE TUNISIE (1880), 43, Rue Cambon, *Paris*, (18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, *Francs* 125,000,000 ; Reserves, *Francs* 22,009,875.47 ; Deposits, *Francs* 617,593,859.28.

76A CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL (1859), 66, Rue de la Victoire. *Paris* (126, Cannon St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £4,000,000. Issued 200,000 Shares of £20 (*Fr.* 500), 179,230 Registered Shares, *Fr.* 125 paid up, and 20,770 Shares fully paid to 31 Dec., 1921) ; Reserve Fund, £1,200,000 ; Deposits etc., £21,069,155.

77 CRÉDIT LYONNAIS (1863), Palais du Commerce, *Lyons*, France (40, Lombard St., E.C. 3) ; West End Office, 25-27, Charles St., Haymarket, S.W. 1).—Capital, *Francs* 250,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 500, fully paid) ; Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 225,000,000 ; Deposits, 31/12/1925, *Fr.* 6,673,787,884.

77A CREDITO ITALIANO (1870), *Genoa* and *Milan*, Italy (22, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, *Lire* 300,000,000 (Shares, *Lire* 500, fully paid) ; Reserve Fund, *Lire* 100,000,000 ; Deposits, etc., *Lire* 4,429,768,340 ; Dividend, 1922, 9 p.c.

81 ROGER CUNLIFFE, SONS & CO. (1830), 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. 4.

DANIELL, CAZENOVE & Co., 50, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

DE PURY, GAUTSCHI & Co. (1902), 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3.

82 DISTRICT BANK, LTD. (1829), Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (75, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital £9,480,000 (£15 shares, £3 paid) ; Reserve Fund, £1,850,000 ; Deposits, etc., 30/6/26, £51,601,093 ; Dividends, 1924-25, 18½ per cent.

SAMUEL DOBREE & SONS (1770), 7, Moorgate, E.C. 2.

82A DOMINION BANK (1871), King and Yonge Streets, *Toronto*, Canada (3, King William Street, E.C. 4).—Capital, $6,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid) ; Reserve Fund, $7,000,000 ; Deposits, etc., $96,227,163 ; Dividends, 12 p.c. plus 1 p.c. bonus. (116 Branches in Canada).

MESSRS. DRUMMOND (1717), 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1. (Now Drummonds Branch Royal Bank of Scotland.)

89 WILLIAM DUFF & SON, LTD., 115-117, Cannon St., E.C. 4.

90 EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1909), Crosby Square, E.C. 3.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid) ; Reserve Fund

£380,000; Deposits, etc., £5,693,139; Dividend, 1924-25, 9 p.c. (11 Branches in India and East.)

3 ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD. (1893), 5, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, Paid up, £2,250,000 (£5 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,950,000; Deposits, etc., £25,729,310; Dividend, 1924-25, 12½ p.c., free of Income Tax. (384 Branches in Australia and Tasmania.)

93A EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK (1871), 37, Wall St., *New York*, U.S.A. (10, Moorgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, $30,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Surplus and Undivided Profits, $21,468,392; Deposits, $408,479,024.

93B EQUITABLE BANK, LTD. (1900), *Halifax*, Yorks (*London Agents*, 22I).—Capital paid up £100,000; Reserve Fund, £150,000; Deposits, etc., £1,426,096; Dividend, 1922-25, 16 p.c. (22 Branches.)

94 ERLANGERS (1859), 8, Crosby Square, E.C. 3.

94A FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., LTD. (1911). *Head Office*, 22, William St., *New York* (15, Cockspur St., S.W. 1).—Capital, £100,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid).

99B GILLETT BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1867), 27, Clements Lane, Lombard St., E.C. 4.

100*† GLYN, MILLS & Co. (1753), 67, Lombard St., E.C. 3; *Child's Branch*, 1, Fleet St., E.C. 4; *Holt's Branch*, 3 & 4, Whitehall Place, S.W. 1.—Capital, £1,060,000 (Stock, all fully paid); Reserve Fund, £530,000; Deposits, etc., £26,810,718.

GORDON, GRANT & CO., LTD. (1911), Port of Spain, *Trinidad*, West Indies (*London Agents*, 75).

GOSCHENS & CUNLIFFE, 12, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.

105† GRINDLAY & Co., LTD. (1828), 54, Parliament St., S.W. 1.—Capital, £250,000; Deposits, etc., £2,402,598. (6 Branches in India.)

105A GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK (1864), 140, Broadway, *New York*, U.S.A. (32, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, $25,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $20,000,000; Undivided Profits Account, $3,250,452.15. Deposits, $519,987,524.96.

105D GUINNESS, MAHON & Co. (1836). 20, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 17, College Green, Dublin.

106 GUNNER & Co. (1809), Bishop's Waltham, Hants (*London Agents*, 30).

HAES & SONS (1790), 24, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2 and Stock Exchange.

HALIFAX COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1810), *Amalgamated with* the BANK OF LIVERPOOL and MARTINS.

HAMBROS BANK, LTD., *Head Office*, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; *West End Office*, Norway House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.—Capital, £4,000,000 (£10 shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve, 1,050,000; Deposits, etc., £16,147,432; Dividend, 1925-26, 18 p.c.

114 HARRODS LTD. (1889), Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, S.W. 1.—Authorised Capital, £6,500,000; Issued Capital, £5,915,000; Reserve Fund, £745,710.

HELBERT, WAGG & Co., LTD. (1919), 41, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £420,000; Shares, £10.

114A E. VON DER HEYDT & Co. (1911), 6, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.

105 HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD. (1825), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £600,000; Deposits, etc., £12,242,359; Dividend half year ending June 30, 1926, 12½ p.c.

HIGGINSON & Co. (1907), 80, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

115A CHARLES HOARE & Co. (1673), 37, Fleet St., E.C. 4.—Capital and Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, etc., £3,236,728.

HOHLER & Co. (1820), 33, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

115D HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1865), *Hongkong* (9, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3). — Capital, $20,000,000 ($125 Shares, fully paid); Sterling Reserve Fund, £4,500,000; Silver Reserve Fund, $26,500,000; Deposits, etc., $523,077,090; Dividend, 1925-26, £8 per share.

115B FREDK. HUTH & Co. (1809), 12, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2.

115F IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, $7,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,500,000; Deposits, $95,934,168; Dividend, 1920-25, 12 p.c., Bonus, 1 p.c. (181 Branches.)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA (1921), *Calcutta*, *Bombay*, *Madras*. (*London Office*, 22, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, Subscribed, Rs. 11,25,00,000; Paid up, Rs. 5,62,50,000; Reserve, Rs. 4,92,50,000. (184 Branches.)

116 IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA (1889), *Teheran* Persia (33-36, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £650,000 (£6 10s. Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £470,000; Deposits, £4,842,728; Dividend, 10s. per share, 1925-26. (26 Branches in India, Iraq and Persia.)

118 INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION (1901), 60, Wall St., *New York*, U.S.A. (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital and Reserves, $10,000,000; Undivided Profits, $4,504,000; Deposits, etc., $84,700,000; Dividend, 1925, 20 p.c.

119 IONIAN BANK, LTD. (1839), Basildon House, Moorgate St., E.C. 2.—Capital, Authorised, £1,000,000; Paid up, £600,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £220,000; Deposits, etc., £6,111,763; Dividend, 1925, 8 p.c. (23 Branches in Greece, Egypt and Turkey.)

120 IRONMONGER & Co., 5, Angel Court, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.

121 ISLE OF MAN BANK, LTD. (1865), *Douglas*, I. of M. (*London Agents*, 221).—Capital, £150,000 (£10 Shares, £3 6s. 8d. paid); Reserve Fund, £108,000; Deposits, etc., £2,216,732; Dividend, 1925, 25 p.c.

ITALO-BELGIAN BANK, *Antwerp* (50, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2).—Capital, *Fr.* 50,000,000 (*Fr.* 500 Shares), Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 26,000,000.

J. JACKSON & SONS (1866), 16, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and 7 and 8, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

S. JAPHET & Co., LTD., 60, London Wall, E.C. 2; 1 Shorter's Court, E.C. 2.

122A JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST, LTD. (1899). Brook House, Walbrook, E.C. 4; 90, High St., Whitechapel.—Capital, £395,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,528; Deposits, etc. £1,269,362. (7 Branches.)

122B N. KEIZER & Co., 9, Drapers Gdns., E.C. 2.

122C A. KEYSER & Co. (1853), 31, Throgmorton St., E.C., 2.

126 KLEINWORT, SONS & Co. (1830), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; and at *Liverpool*.

129 LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE BANK, LTD.

(1872), 43, Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 221).—Capital, £2,013,120 (£20 Shares, £12 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,006,560; Deposits, £24,048,968; Dividend, 1925, 20 p.c.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD. (1864), 374, Little Collins St., *Melbourne*.—Capital paid up, £76,529 5*s*. (£1 18*s*. Shares, 10*s*. 6*d*. paid).

¶31 LAZARD BROTHERS & Co., LTD., 21, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

LEITH (GORDON) & Co., 7 Lothbury, E.C. 2.

LLOYDS BANK LTD. (1865), *Head Office*, 42, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3; *Registered Office*, 71, Lombard St., E.C. 3; *Eastern Department*, 14, King William St., E.C. 4; *Branches Stock Office*, 21 Austin Friars, E.C. 2; *Colonial & Foreign Department*, 20, King William St., E.C. 4; *City Offices*, 72, Lombard St., E.C. 3, 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; *Country Clearing Department*, 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; *Trustee Department*, 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; 16, St. James's St., S.W. 1; Law Courts, 222, Strand, W.C. 2; *Cox's & King's Branch*, 6, Pall Mall, S.W. 1. — Subscribed Capital, £73,302,076 (A Shares £5, £1 paid; B Shares, £1. fully paid); Reserve Fund, £10,000,000; Current Deposit, and Other Accounts (30/6/1926), £336,631,359; Dividend, 1925, 16⅔ p.c. Over 1,650 Offices in England and Wales. *Associated Banks* —THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD.; THE BANK OF LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICA, LTD. (*q.v.*).—LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LIMITED; THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND LTD.; BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, LTD.; THE BRITISH ITALIAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.

13aB LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LTD. (1911), 43, Boulevard des Capucines, *Paris* 2e, 31, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; 71, Haymarket, S. W. 1.—Capital, £1,200,000 (£50 Shares, £20 paid). (19 Branches.)

LONDON AND EASTERN TRADE BANK LTD., 61, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3. — Capital, Paid up, £600,000.

137 LONDON MERCHANT BANK, LTD. (1873), 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,500,000 on B Shares 5 p.c. for 1924, and 2 p.c. (Actual) July, 1925. On Preference Shares 7 p.c.

LYON & TUCKER (1866), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

152a MANCHESTER AND COUNTY BANK, LTD. (1862), 55, King St., *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £5,460,200 (£20 Shares, £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,045,000; Dividend, 16⅛ p.c., 1923. (171 Branches.)

M. W. MARSHALL & Co. (1860), 33, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1892), 15, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.— Capital, £1,050,000 (60,000 A and B Shares, £25 £12 10*s*. paid, 60,000 C Shares, £5—fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,350,000; Deposits, etc., £14,717,981; Dividend, 1925, 16 p.c.; First 6 months, 1926, 8 p.c. (22 Branches and Agencies.)

MIDDLESEX BANKING CO. LTD. (1885), 89 & 90, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.— Authorised Capital, £100,000; paid up, £29,480.

164* MIDLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2. *Principal City Offices*, 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.; 5, Princes St., E.C. 2; 52, Cornhill, E.C. 3; 6, Lothbury, E.C. 2. *Overseas Branch*, 122 Old Broad St., E.C. 2. *Shipping Branch*, 5, Princes Street, E.C. 2. — Subscribed Capital, £39,922,048, Paid up Capital, £12,665,798 (2,869,079 Shares of £12 each, £2 10*s*. paid; 1,921,677 Shares of £2 10*s*. each, fully paid) and 688,908 Shares of £1 each, fully paid; Reserve Fund, £12,665,908; Deposits, etc. (June 30, 1926), £349,460,874; Dividend, 22 years to 1925, 18 p.c. per ann. (1,900 offices in England and Wales.) *Affiliations:* BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, LTD., THE CLYDESDALE BANK, Ltd., and NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD. (*q.v.*), MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD.

SAMUEL MONTAGU & Co. (1853), 114, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), *Montreal*, Canada (*London Agents*, 22). — Capital, $12,498,570 ($100 Shares, $75 paid); Reserve Fund, $12,800,000; Deposits, etc., $53,695,127. (16 Branches in Montreal.)

MORGAN GRENFELL & Co. (1838), 23, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2; Private unlimited Coy. (1917)—Capital, £1,000,000 fully paid.

THOMAS MOSLEY & Co. (1839), *Gibraltar* (*London Agents*, 221) and 132.

165 MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD. (1885), South Mall, *Cork*, Ireland (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, £2 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, £24,541,240; Dividend, June, 1926, 18 p.c. free of Income Tax. (186 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

MURRIETA & Co., LTD. (1915), 19, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2.

THE MUSLIM BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1912), *Lahore*. (*London Office*, 82, Cornhill, E.C. 3. (*London Agents*, 221.)

168* NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1835). 13 17, Old Broad St., E.C. 2. — Capital, £7,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,285,000; Deposits, etc., £36,962,819; Dividend, 14*s*. per share June, 1926. (256 Branches and Sub-Branches in England and Ireland.)

169 NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD. (1858), Collins St., *Melbourne* (7, Lothbury, E.C. 2).—Capital, £4,000,000 (£10 fully paid Shares; £8 Ordinary Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £2,410,000; Deposits, etc., 31/3/1926, £32,284,253; Dividend, 1925-26, 10 p.c. (300 Branches in Australasia.)

170A NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT (1898), *Cairo*, Egypt (6 & 7, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,550,000; Deposits, £40,356,536; Dividend, 1925, 17 p.c. plus bonus 10*s*.

171 NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1863), 26, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £4,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10*s*. paid); Reserve Fund, £2,850,000; Deposits, etc., £33,168,283; Dividend, 1925, 20 p.c.

172 NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. (1872), 8, Moorgate, E.C. 2. — Capital, £6,000,000 (£7 10*s*. Shares, £2 10*s*. paid);

Reserve Fund, £2,000,000; Deposits, £10,438,000; Div. 1925–26, 12 and B. 2 p.c.

173 NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1825), 42, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (37, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4). Affiliated to Lloyds Bank, Ltd.—Capital, £5,000,000; Paid up, £1,100,000 (£500 Stock, £110 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,350,000; Deposits, etc., 1/11/1925, £30,659,608; Dividend, 1925–26, 16 p.c. (158 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

173A NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD., (1891), *Pretoria* (Circus Place, London Wall, E.C. 2; 111, St. Martin's Lane, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.2).—Capital, £2,075,500 (£7 Shares, fully paid); Deposits, etc., £33,967,278. (352 Branches and Agencies.)

173C NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY (1909), *Head Office, Galata, Constantinople*,—Capital £1,000,000 (£10 Shares, £2 10s. paid).

173D NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, 55, Wall St., *New York, U.S.A.* (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, and 11, Waterloo Place, S.W. 7).—Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $113,149,175; Deposits, $824,201,190; Dividend, 1920, 20 p.c., first half 1921, 10 p.c.

174 NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1856), 35, Cornhill, E.C. 3. — Authorised Capital, £2,700,000—Issued £2,153,335. Paid up Capital £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, etc., £28,681,948; Dividend and Bonus, 1925, "A" shares, 10 p.c.; "B" shares, 23 p.c.

174A NATIONAL METAL AND CHEMICAL BANK, LTD., Adelaide House, King William St., E.C. 4.

175 NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD. (1833), *Head Office*, 15, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2—Capital, £43,617,080 (£25 Shares, £3 10s. paid; £20 Shares, £4 paid and £5 fully paid); Reserve Fund, £9,479,416; Deposits, etc., £254,921,144; Dividend, 1925, 16 p.c. (1,150 Branches and Agencies.)

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELSBANK (1863), *Amsterdam* (*London Agents*, 164, 221A, 189C).—Paid up Cap., *Fls.* 55,000,000; Reserve, *Fls.* 24,180,703·33; Deposits, etc., *Fls.* 185,106,382.82; Dividend 1925, 10 p.c.; and at *Hong Kong*, *Singapore*, *Bombay* and *Calcutta*.

175A NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA (1888), *Amsterdam* (Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2).—Capital, £468,542 (£60 and Fl. 500 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £146,833; Deposits, etc., £1,712,839; Dividend, 1924, 5 p.c. (17 Branches in South Africa.)

NEUMANN, LUEBECK & CO. 286-294, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2.

NORTH BORNEO, STATE BANK OF (1921), *Sandakan*. Branch Office, Tesselton. (*London Agents*, 53).

176 NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), *Aberdeen* (*London Office*, 25-31, Moorgate, E.C. 2.). Affiliated to No. 164.—Capital, £3,260,000 (£20 Shares, £6 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £915,000; Deposits, etc., £20,538,811; Dividend, 1922-23, 18 p.c. (157 Branches.)

178 NORTHERN BANKING CO., LTD. (1824), *Belfast* (*London Agents*, 100, 30).—Capital, £3,500,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Capital, paid up, £700,000; Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, etc., £15,394,361; Dividend, 1925–26, 17½ p.c. A shares, 8¼ p.c. B shares.

OTTOMAN BANK (1863), *Constantinople*, Turkey (26-27, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2).—Capital £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid; Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., Dec. 31, 1925, £13,493,067; Dividend, 1921, 5 p.c. (paid August, 1922).. (40 Branches in Turkey.)

178B THE P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD. (1920), 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. *West End Branch*, 16, Cockspur St., S.W.—Authorised Capital, £5,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid). Issued Capital, £2,594,160; Reserve, £180,000; Deposits, £8,245,071. (9 Branches.)

179 PARRY, MURRAY & CO. (1908), 107, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

180 PEDDIE, HARKER & MARTIN, LTD. (1917), 156 & 157, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.

181 PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900), Place d'Armes, *Montreal* (*London Agents* 132).—Capital, $3,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $1,500,000; Deposits, etc., $26,064,765.24 Dividend, 1923 24, 9 p.c.

183 PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1825), 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. 2. (*London Agents* 30.)—Capital, £4,080,000 (£100 Old Shares, £12 10s. paid; £20 New Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £570,000; Deposits, etc., £16,000,000; Dividend, 1925–26, 14½ p.c. (132 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

184 QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1872), *Brisbane* (8, Princes St., E.C. 2).—Capital subscribed £1,500,000 paid up, £1,500,000; Reserve Fund, £710,000; Deposits, etc., £8,566,481; Dividend, 1925-26, 10 p.c. (107 Branches, etc., in Queensland)

185 GERALD QUIN, COPE & CO. (1892), 29, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.

186 REEVES, WHITBURN & COMPANY, LTD., 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4.

186A REID, CASTRO & CO. (1850), *Funchal*, Madeira (119, Cheapside, E.C. 2).

187A RELIANCE BANK, LTD. (1900), 103, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.—Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, March 31, 1926, £20,000.

188 RICHARDSON & CO. (18th century), 26, King St., St. James's, S.W. 1.

RODOCANACHI, SONS & CO. (1830), Palmerston House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

G. ROSS & CO. (1860), 80, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

189C N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (1805), New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4.

189D ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1888), *Melbourne* (18, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Paid up Capital £750,000; 270,000 Shares paid up to £1; 120,000 Shares paid up to £4; Reserve Fund, £650,000; Deposits, etc., £5,045,447; Dividend, 1924-26, 10 p.c. (8 Branches).

190 ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869), *Montreal* (2, Bank Buildings, Princes St., E.C. 2).—Capital, $24,400,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $24,400,000; Deposits, $590,000,000; Dividend, 1925-26, 12 p.c. and 2 p.c. Bonus. (884 Branches in Canada, British West Indies, Central and South America.)

191 ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1836), Foster Place *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 221). — Capital, £1,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £210,000; De-

posits, etc., £6,792,982; Div., 1925–26, 10 p.c. (74 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

193 ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1727), St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £2,500,000 (£100 Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,464,704; Deposits, Oct. 25, £40,790,229. Dividend, 1925–26, 16 p.c. (113 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

194 A. RUFFER & SONS, LTD (1872), 39, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH BANK, (1911), *Petrograd* (4, Moorgate, E.C. 2).

195 RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, 61 & 62, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.

197 RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK (1910). *Paris* (119, Old Broad St., E.C. 2). — Capital, *Roubles* 55,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Rs.*26,961,432 and Kouping Taels, 3,500,000.
J. HENRY SCHRÖDER & CO. (1804), 145, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
A. SCOTT & Co. (1855), *Rangoon*, Burma.
SELIGMAN BROTHERS (1864), 18, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.
SEYD & CO., LTD. (1858), 9–13, Clements Lane, E.C. 4.

202B SOCIÉTÉ BELGE DE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL (1903), *Brussels* (124, Cannon St., E.C. 4).

202 SOCIETÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864), 29, Boulevard Haussmann, *Paris* (105, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 65, Regent St., W. 1).
STANDARD BANK, LTD. (1912), *Bombay*, India.

202A STANDARD BANK OF CANADA (1873), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 173).—Paid up Capital, $4,823,400; Reserve Fund, $2,900,000; Deposits, etc., $63,432,377; Dividend, 1924–25, 12 p.c. (225 Branches in Canada.)

203 THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. (1862), 10, Clements Lane, E.C. 4, 77, King William St., E.C. 4, 63, London Wall, E.C. 2, and 9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—Authorised Capital, £10,000,000; Subscribed Capital, £8,916,660: Paid up Capital, £2,229,165; Reserve Fund, £2,893,335; Deposits, etc., £49,416,227; Dividend, 1925–26, 16½ p.c.
GEORGE STEUART & CO. (1843), *Colombo*, Ceylon (*London Agents*, 30).

204A JOHN STUART & Co., LTD. (1834), *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £40,000: Issued, £32,700 Preference; 2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares, fully paid).
SUMITOMO BANK, LTD. (1895), *Osaka*, Japan (67, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2). Subscribed Capital, *Yen* 70,000,000; Paid-up Capital, *Yen* 50,000,000; Reserve, *Yen* 21,500,000; Deposits, &c., *Yen* 415,909,887; Dividend, 10 p.c. to 31/12/1925.

204B SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), *Basle* (99, Gresham St., E.C. 2; 11C, Regent St., S.W. 1).
B. TAGLIAFERRO & SONS (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 221).
LUKE THOMAS & Co., LTD., 138, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and at Aden.
J. C. IM THURN & SONS, LTD. (1844), 37, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.
TURNBULL AND SOMERVILLE (1871), *Valetta*, Malta (*London Agents*, 123).

206 ULSTER BANK, LTD. (1836), Waring Street, *Belfast* (*Affiliated to* No. 221).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £20,720,741; Dividend, 1924–25, 21¼ p.c.

208 THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1837), 71, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital Authorised and Subscribed, £10,500,000; (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £4,200,000; Deposits, etc., £32,038,236; Div., 1925–26, 15 p.c., free of U.K. Income Tax.

210 UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD. (1836), York St., *Manchester* (*London Agents* 30). *Affiliated to* Barclays Bank, Ltd. — Capital, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Funds, £675,000; Deposits, etc., £18,283,110; Dividend, 1925, 20 p.c.

211 UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1830), 191, Ingram St., *Glasgow*, C. 2; 64, George St., *Edinburgh* (62, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, £5,000,000 (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,350,000; Deposits, etc., £27,098,455; Dividend, 1924–25, 18 p.c.
UNION BANK OF WARSAW, 11–12 Blomfield Street, E.C.

213 UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD. (1885), 39, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital Issued, £2,250,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £1,475,000.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BANK (1841), *Perth*, W.A. (11, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3).—Authorised Capital, £1,000,000 (£1—Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £989,015; Deposits, £2,974,209; Dividends, 1924–25, 17½ p.c.

227 WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD. (1836). *Head Office*, 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2; *Inscribed Stock Transfer Office*, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; *Trustee Department*, 51, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; *Lombard Street Office*, 21, Lombard Street, E.C. 3; *Bartholomew Lane Office*, 4, Bartholomew Lane, E.C. 2; *West End Office*, 1, St. James's Sq., S.W. 1; *Foreign Branch Office*, 82, Cornhill, E.C. 3. —Capital, £33,000,000 (1,500,000 Shares of £20 each (£5 paid), and 3,000,000 Shares of £1 each); Reserve Fund, £9,320,157; Deposits, etc., June 30, 1926, £270,286,855; Dividend, 1925, 20 p.c. £20 Shares, 12½ p.c. £1 Shares. (937 Branches, Sub-branches and Agencies.) *Affiliated Banks*, WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD.; ULSTER BANK, LTD. (*q.v.*).

221A WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD., 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2.

222 WILLIAM WHITELEY, LTD. (1899), Queen's Rd., Bayswater, W. 2.

223* WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD. (1836). Head Office, Mosley St., *Manchester* (20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3.—Issued Capital, £8,125,000; Paid up Capital, £1,875,000; Reserve Fund, £1,300,000; Deposits, 31/12/1925, £32,787,663; Dividend, 1925, A Shares 13¾ p.c., B Shares 12½ p.c.
WOGAU & CO. (1839), 4, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.

225 YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. (1880), *Yokohama*, Japan (7, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2). —Capital, *Yen* 100,000,000 (*Yen* 100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Yen* 89,500,000; Dividend, 1925–26, 12 p.c.

227 YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK, LTD. (1911), 2, Infirmary St., *Leeds* (27, King St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £750,000; Deposits, etc., £27,951,792. (140 Town and 711 Village Branches.)

Country Banks, England and Wales.

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 337-345. (H.O.) signifies the Head Office; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

Abbey Town—164 (*W. & F.*).
Abbots Bromley—30 (*M.*).
Abbots Langley—30 (*Th*), 132 (*Th.*).
Aberaman—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*)
Aberarth—164 (*F.*).
Aberavon—30, 132, 164.
Abercarn—30, 164, 175.
Aberdargoed—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 132 (*M. & Th.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Aberdesey—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Aberdeen—30, 132, 164.
Aberdare—30 (*Th.*), 164 (*F.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Aberdovey—30, 164, 175.
Aberfan—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aberford—164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Abergavenny—30, 132, 164, 175.
Abergele—30, 164, 175.
Abergwesiwyn—164 (*alt. S.*), 175 (*alt. S.*).
Abergwynfi—132 (*Tu. & W.*), 164 (*M., Tu. & F.*).
Aberkenfig—30 (*Tu.*) 132 (*W.*), 175 (*M.*), 164 (*Tu.*).
Aberporth—132 (*Th.*), 164, 175 (*Th.*).
Abersoch—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 164, 175 (*M & F.*).
Abersychan—30, 132, 164.
Abertillery—30, 132, 164, 175 (*M.*).
Abertysswg—30 (*Tu.*).
Abertridwr—30 (*M., W., F. & S.*), 132 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & S.*).
Aberyscir—30, 132, 164, 175.
Abingdon—30, 164, 221.
Accrington—82, 129, 132, 152a, 164, 210, 227.
Ackworth—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ackworth Moor Top—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Acle—30 (*M. & Th.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Acock's Green—132, 164.
Acomb—30, 164 (*Tu. & S.*).
Adlescombe—30, 221.
Adlingfleet—211, 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Adlestone—30, 221.
Adlington—82, 152a, 223.
Adwick-le-Street—164 (*M. & Th.*).
Aigburth—211, 164, 221.
Ainsdale—164, 223.
Ainsworth—223 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aintree—211, 164.
Albrighton—132 (*F.*).
Alcester—132, 164.
Aldborough (*Yorks.*)—164 (*F.*).
Aldborough (*Norfolk*)—30 (*Th.*).
Aldeburgh (*Suffolk*)—30, 132.
Alderley Edge—82, 210, 223.
Alderney—132, 175, 221.
Aldershot—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Aldred (*Lincs.*)—30, 132, 164.
Alfreton—30, 164, 221.
Alfriston—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Allendale—132, 164.
Alnwheads—132 (*W.*), 164 (*W.*).
Alnwick—30 (*Tu.*).
Alston—30 (*M. & Th.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Altrincham—82, 132, 152a, 164, 210, 221, 223.
Alverstoke—132 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Amble—211, 164.
Ambleside—30.
Ambleside—211, 82, 164.
Amersham—132, 175.
Amersham-on-the-Hill—30, 132, 175.
Amesbury—132, 164.
Ampleforth—164 (*Tu.*).
Ampthill—30, 221.
Ancoats—82.
Andover—30, 132, 164, 221.
Andoversford—132, 175 (*alt. F.*).
Angmering—30 (*S.*), 132 (*Th.*), 221 (*Th.*).
Annfield Plain—211, 132.
Ansdell—82, 129, 152a, 164, 210.
Anston—175 (*F.*).
Anstey—221, 175 (*F.*).
Appleby—211, 164.
Appledore—132 (*F.*).
Apsley—175.
Apsley End—175, 221.
Ardrick—152a, 164, 223.
Ardwick Green—210.
Argoed—30 (*W.*), 132 (*M.*).
Arlesey—30 (*Th.*).
Armley—132, 164.
Arnold—164.
Arnside—211 (*M., W. & F.*), 82 (*M., W. & F.*).
Arundel—132, 221.
Ascot—30, 132.
Ash—132 (*F.*), 221 (*T. & F.*).
Ashbourne—30, 132, 221, 223.
Ashburton—132, 164, 175.
Ashby (*Line.*)—175 (*M.*).
Ashby-de-la-Zouch—132, 164, 221.
Ashford—30, 132, 175, 221.
Ashford—30, 132, 164, 221 (*Tu.*).
Ashford (*Middlesex*)—30.
Ashington—30, 211, 132, 164.
Ashover—221 (*F.*).
Ashtead—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 221 (*M., W. & F.*).
Ashton-in-Makerfield—210, 221.
Ashton-on-Mersey—82.
Ashton-under-Lyne—82, 129, 152a, 210, 221, 223.
Ashwell—30 (*Th.*).
Askam-in-Furness—211B (*M. & F.*), 82 (*Tu. & F.*).
Askern—164 (*Tu. & W.*).
Askrigg—164 (*Th.*).
Aspatria—211 (*W.*), 82, 164.
Astbury—210 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Astley Bridge—152a, 223
Aston—164.
Aston Clinton—175 (*F.*).
Aston Cross—30, 164.
Aston Manor—211, 175.
Aston Road—132.
Astwood Bank—132.
Atherstone—132, 164.
Atherton—82, 152a, 210, 221, 223.
Attercliffe—164, 175, 223, 227.
Attleborough—30, 132.
Audenshaw—164.
Audlem—30, 82 (*M. & Th.*).
Audley—175 (*Tu., F. & S.*).
Aughton, Town Green—82 (*Tu.*).
Aveley—175.
Avonmouth—132, 164, 175, 221.
Axbridge—132, 221.
Axminster—132, 164, 175.
Aylesbury—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Aylesford Park—30, 164.
Aylsham—30.
Babbacombe—132, 164, 175
Bacup—129, 152a, 210.
Backwell (*Glos.*)—132 (*F.*).
Badminton—175 (*Th. & S.*).
Bagillt—164 (*Tu.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Baghhot—30.
Baildon—30.
Bakewell—221, 223.
Bala—30, 164, 175.
Balcombe—30 (*W.*).
Baldock—30, 132.
Balsall Heath—164.
Bamber Bridge—82 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Bamford—221 (*Th.*), 223 (*M.*).
Banbury—30 (*Daiton*)—132 (*Fair Days*, 221 (*F.*), 175 (*F.**).
Bampton (*Oxon*)—30 (*F.*), 164 (*M., Tu., Th. & F.*).
Banbury—30, 132, 164, 221.
Bangor—30, 132, 164, 175.
Bankfoot—164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Banks (*Southport*), 82 (*M., W., F. & S.*), 164 (*M., W., F. & S.*).
Banstead—30.
Bantwell—132 (*Tu. & S.*), 221 (*Tu. & S.*).
Barcombe—30 (*Th.*).
Bardfield—30 (*Fr.*).
Bardney—132 (*Th.*).
Barton Mill—164 (*F.*).
Barw—211 (*M., W. & F.*), 82 (*M., W. & F.*).
Basford—164 (*M. & F.*).
Basingstoke—30, 132, 164, 175.
Bassenthwaite—211, 82, 164.
Bassett—164, 221.
Baschurch—132 (*M. & Th.*).
Basford—175.
Basingstoke—30, 132, 164, 221.
Baslow—223 (*Tu. & F.*).
Bastwell—164.
Bath—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Bath, Moreland Rd.—30.
Batley—129, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Battle—30, 221.
Batley Carr—211, 164.
Bawtry—164 (*Th.*), 221 (*Th.*).
Beaconsfield—30, 132, 221.
Beccles Hill—164.
Beaminster—132, 164
Bearwood—132, 164.
Beaufort—30 (*M. & Th.*).
Beaulieu—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Beaumaris—132, 164, 175.
Beccles—30, 132, 164.
Beckenham—30, 164, 221.
Beckermet—82 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 & 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Beckley—221 (*F.*).
Bedale—30, 164, 175.
Beddgelert—164 (*Th.*).
Bedford—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Bedlington—211, 132, 164.
Bedlington Station—211 (*Daily ex. W.*), 164.
Bedlinog—132 (*M. & F.*).
Bedminster (*Glos.*)—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Bedwas—30, 132 (*Tu. & S.*), 175.
Bedworth—30, 132, 164.
Beer—132 (*M., W. & F.*).

Beeston—30, 164, 221.
Beeston Castle—30 (M. & Special Sale Days); 84 (M. & Fair Days), 264 (M. & S., 275 (M. & Special Sale Days).
Brighton—275 (M. & F.).
Belford—218, 232.
Bellingham—211, 232.
Belmont—30 (M., W. & F.).
Belper—164, 221, 223.
Belsay—232 (F.).
Belton, Doncaster—264 (M.).
Belvedere—30, 232.
Bembridge—232 (Daily ex. S.; M., W. & F. only during Winter).
Benenden—232, 221.
Benfleet—32 (Tu. & F.).
Benllech—264 (Tu.).
Ben Rhydding—164 (Tu., Th. & S.).
Bentham—211, 82, 164.
Benwell—211, 232.
Berwick—30 (Th.).
Bere Alston—232 (W.).
Berkeley—275.
Berkhamstead, Great—30, 232, 275, 221.
Berwick-on-Tweed—218, 26, 30, 40, 68, 273.
Bethesda—30 (M. & S.), 132, 164, 175 (Daily).
Betley—82 (W. & F.).
Bettws-y-Coed—30 (M., F.), 264.
Beverley—30, 264, 275, 221, 227.
Bewdley—30, 274.
Bexhill—30, 232, 264, 275, 221.
Bexley Heath, Bexley Heath—211, 30, 221.
Bicester—30, 232, 264.
Biddenden—132 (Th.).
Biddulph—82, 221.
Bideford—30, 232, 264, 275.
Bidford—82 (M., W. F. & S.).
Bigyin Hill—221 (Th.).
Biggleswade—30, 232, 221.
Bildeston—30 (F.).
Billericay—30.
Billingborough—30 (F.), 232 (F.).
Billingham—211, 232 (M. & Th.).
Billinghay—132 (Th.), 264 (Th.).
Billingshurst—30, 221 (Daily ex. S.).
Bilston—30, 232, 264.
Binfield—264 (Tu. F.).
Bingham—275 (M., Tu., Th. & F.).
Bingley—211, 30, 264, 275, 227.
Birchington-on-Sea—232, 221.
Birkdale—218, 82, 152a, 264, 221, 223.
Birkenhead—211, 30, 82, 219, 232, 264, 268, 275, 210, 221.
Birkenshaw—264 (M., W. & F.).
Birmingham—19-73, 30, 132, 264, 275, 221.
Birstall—129, 264.
Birtley—211, 30, 132.
Bishop Auckland—218, 30, 132, 264, 275, 227.
Bishops Castle—30, 264, 275.
Bishopston—132, 221.
Bishopsworthy, Glos.—232 (M.).
Bishop Stortford—30, 232, 264, 221.
Bishops Sutton—30 (F.).
Bishops Waltham—30, 232.
Bispham—82 (Tu. & Th.), 264.
Bitterne—132 (Tu. & F.).
Blackburn—218, 82, 129, 232, 152a, 264, 275, 210, 221, 223, 227.
Blackdown Camp—221 (F.).
Blackfield and Deep Cut—264 (F.).
Blackhall Colliery—30 (M. & F.), 132 (Tu. & Th.).
Blackheath (Staffs)—30, 232, 264.
Blackhill—218, 232, 264.
Blackley—82, 210.
Blackpool—218, 82, 93n, 129, 152a, 264, 210, 223, 227.
Blackrod—223 (Tu. & Th.).
Blackwood—30, 132, 264, 275.
Blaenau-Festiniog—30, 264, 275.
Blaenavon—30, 264, 275.
Blaenclydach—264 (Tu. & F.).
Blaenyaw—30 (M. & F.), 132 (M. & F.), 264 (M. & F.).
Blaenrhondda—232 (M. & F.).
Blagdon—232 (Th.), 221 (Th.).
Blandford—232.
Blakeney (Norfolk)—30 (Tu.).
Blakeney (Glos.)—132 (M. & F.).
Blakeley—275 (F.), 221 (F.).
Blandford—232, 264, 275.
Blaydon-on-Tyne—232.
Bletchampley—30 (Th. & F.).
Bletchley—30, 232.
Blidworth—30 (M. & F.).
Blockley—232 (M. & F.), 264 (M. & F.).
Bloxwich—232, 264.
Blundellsands—218, 82, 221.
Blyth—218, 30, 232, 264, 275.
Blythe Bridge—82 (M. & F.).
Bodmin—30, 232, 264.
Bognor—30, 232, 264, 221.
Boldmere—264 (M., W. & F.).
Bollington—82, 223.
Bolsover—264 (Tu. & F.), 221 (M. & F.).
Bolton—218, 82, 129, 232, 152a, 264, 275, 210, 221, 223.
Bolton Chorley Old Rd.—152a, 223.
Bolton-on-Dearne—275 (Tu. & S.).
Bonsall—221 (W.).
Boosbeck—264 (M.), 275 (W.).
Bootham—264.
Boothstown—210 (M., W. & F.).
Bootle (Cumb.)—218, 82 (Tu. & S.), 264 (S.).
Bootle Station (Cumb.)—218, 82 (Tu. & Th.).
Bootle (Lancs)—218, 30, 82, 129, 264, 221.
Borden—264.
Bordon Camp—232 (Daily), 221 (M., Tu. & F.).
Boro' Green (Kent)—275 (Tu. & F.).
Boroughbridge—264, 275.
Borrowash—264 (M., W. & S.), 275 (M. & W.).
Borth—30 (Tu.), 264 (Th.), 275 (Th.).
Boscastle—30 (Tu.), 275 (M.).
Boscombe—30, 232, 264, 275, 221.
Boston—30, 132, 264, 275.
Boston Spa (Yks.)—264, 275.
Botesdale—30 (W.).
Botley—30 (Tu. & F.), 132 (Tu. & F.).
Boughton—264.
Bourne—30, 132, 264, 275.
Bourne End—232.
Bournemouth—211, 30, 132, 264, 275, 221
Bournville—232.
Bourton-on-the-Water—30, 232.
Bovey Tracey—132, 275.
Bow—132 (M.), 275 (M.).
Bowdon—129, 210.
Bowness—211, 30, 82, 264.
Bow Station—275 (2nd M. in Month).
Box—132 (M.), 275 (F.).
Boxmoor—275 (M., W. & F.), 221 (M., W. & F.).
Boxted—264 (F.).
Brackley—30, 232.
Bracknell—30, 232, 264.
Bradford—211, 30, 73, 93n, 132, 264, 275, 210, 221, 227.
Bradford (Manchester Rd.)—164, 227.
Bradford-on-Avon—132, 264.
Brading—138 (Th.).
Bradninch—132 (Th.)
Bradshaw—82.
Bradwell (Derby)—30, 223 (W.).
Bradwell-by—132 (1st & 3rd M. in month).
Brailes—264.
Braintree—30, 232, 221.
Bramhall—82, 129, 223.
Bramham—264 (F.).
Bramley (Leeds)—264, 275, 227.
Bramley (Surrey)—132 (W. & S.).
Brampton (Cumb.)—211, 264.
Brandon—30 (Daily ex. M.).
Branksome—232.
Brassed—30 (Th.), 221 (Tu. & F.).
Braunton—132, 275.
Bream—132 (M. & F.).
Brecon—30, 132, 264, 275.
Bredbury—82, 152a.
Brentford—30, 221.
Brentwood—30, 264, 221.
Bretherton—82 (W.), 223 (W.).
Brewood—132 (Tu. & F.).
Bridestowe—132 (M.), 275 (M. & Fair Days).
Bridgend—30, 132, 264, 275.
Bridgnorth—30, 132, 264, 275.
Bridgwater—30, 132, 264, 275, 221.
Bridlington—30, 264, 275, 221, 227.
Bridlington Quay—30, 232.
Bridport—132, 264, 221.
Brierfield—218, 152a, 210.
Brierley Hill—30, 132, 264.
Brigg—30, 132, 264, 275.
Brighouse—218, 93n, 132, 264, 275, 210, 227.
Brightlingsea—30, 275.
Brighton—30, 73, 132, 264, 275, 221.
Brimington—221 (Tu.).
Brinscall-in-Withnell—82 (Tu. & F.), 223 (M., W. & F.).
Bristington—132, 275.
Bristol—19, 30, 73, 132, 164, 168, 175, 221.
Briston—30 (W.).
Briton Ferry—30, 232, 264.
Britton—132, 264, 275.
Broadbottom—82a (Tu., Th. & S.).
Broadheath—129, 132, 210, 223.
Broadstairs—30, 232, 275, 221.
Broadstone—132, 275 (M., W. & F.).
Broadway (Worc.)—132, 264.
Brockenhurst—132, 264.
Bromborough—164, 221.
Bromley (Kent)—218, 30, 132, 264, 275, 221.
Bromley Cross—152a.
Bromsgrove—30, 132, 264.
Bromyard—132, 264, 275.
Brooklands—210.
Broomedge—82 (M. & Th.).
Broomhill—164, 227.
Broseley—132.
Brotton—218 (Tu. & F.), 264 (Tu.)
Brough (Westmorland)—218 (F.), 264 (F.)
Brough (Yorks)—264 (M. & Th.).
Broughton Bridge—82, 210.
Broughton-in-Furness—218, 82 (M., Tu., Th. & F.), 264.
Brownhills—30 (M. & F.), 264 (Tu., W. & F.)
Bruton—232.
Brynamman—30 (Tu. & F.), 232 (daily), 264.
Brynmawr—30, 132, 264.
Brynsiencyn—264 (W.).
Bubwith—264 (Th.).
Buckden—30 (F.).
Buckfastleigh—232, 275.
Buckhurst Hill—30, 264.
Buckingham—132, 221.
Buckland—132, 275.
Buckley—132, 264, 275.
Bucklow Hill—82 (M. & Th.).
Bucknell—30 (F.), 264 (Tu.).
Budle—30, 132, 275.
Budleigh Salterton—132, 264, 275.
Bugbaston—82.
Bugle—30 (M., W. & F.), 132 (W.), 164 (F.).
Bugworth—152a (M. & F.).
Builth Wells—132, 264, 275.
Bulford Camp—232 (M. & Th.), 264 (M. & Th.).
Bulkington—30, 264 (Th.).
Bulwell—264, 275, 221.
Bunbury—30 (F.), 264 (F.).
Bungay—30, 264, 275.
Buntingford—30 (daily), 221 (M. & F.).
Burbage—264 (Tu. & F.).
Burcs—30 (F.).
Burford (Oxford)—30, 232.
Burgess Hill—232.
Burgh—30 (Th.*), 232 (Th.*), 264 (Th.*).
Burgh Heath—30 (Tu. & F.).
Burley—132, 275 (Th.).
Burley-in-Wharfedale—218 (M., W. & F.), 30 (Daily ex. S.).
Burnage—82, 232.
Burnham (Somerset)—232, 275, 221.
Burnham (Bucks)—232 (W. & F.), 221 (W. & F.).
Burnham-on-Crouch—30 (M., W. & F.).
Burnham Market—30 (M. & F.)
Burnham-on-Sea (Somerset)—132, 275, 221.
Burnley—218, 129, 152a, 264, 210, 227.
Burnopfield—264 (M. & F.).
Burrypoort—30, 232, 264, 275.
Burscough Bridge—82, 264, 221, 223.
Burseledon—232 (W.).
Bursiem—30, 82, 232, 264, 275.
Burton—218 (Tu.), 82 (Th.).

Barton Latimer—30, 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Barton-on-Trent—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Barwash—30 (*Daily*), 221 (*F.*).
Burwell—30 (*Th.*).
Bury (Lancs.)—221, 82, 129, 152a, 164, 210, 221, 223.
Bury St. Edmunds—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Bushey and Oxhey—30, 164, 221.
Bushey Heath—30.
Bush Hill Park—30.
Bute Docks—164, 175.
Buxted—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Buxton—82, 129, 152a, 164, 210, 221, 223.
Byfield—30, 132 (*Tu.*).
Ifleet West—30, 132.
Bykey—221, 30, 132, 175.
Cadishead—82, 129, 210, 221.
Cadoxton—30, 164, 175.
Caerau—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Daily ex. S.*), 164 (*Daily ex. S.*), 175 (*M., Tu. & F.*).
Caergwrle—164 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*W.*).
Caerleon—221, 132 (*W. & F.*).
Caerphilly—30, 132, 164, 175.
Caersws—30 (*o*), 164 (*s*). 175 (*F. before last Tu.*).
Cairngs—164 (*last Tu. in month.*), 175 (*F.*).
Caistor—164 (*S.*), 175.
Caldbeck—211 (*W.*), 164 (*W.*).
Calderbridge (Mon.)—221 (*M.*).
Caldicot—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M.*), 164 (*M. & F.*).
Callington—30, 132, 175.
Calne—132, 164.
Calstock—175 (*M.*), 132 (*M. & Th.*).
Calverley—164.
Camberley—30, 132, 221.
Cambridge—132 (*W.*).
Camborne—30, 132, 164.
Cambridge—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Cambridge Cattle Market—30 (*M.*), 132 (*M.*), 164 (*M.*).
Camelford—30, 132, 175.
Camelon—164.
Canford Cliffs (Daily ex. Sat.)—132, 175, 221.
Cannock—132, 175.
Canterbury—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Canvey Island—164, 175.
Capel (Surrey)—221 (*F.*).
Cardiff—30, 73, 132, 164, 168, 175, 221.
Cardiff Docks—30, 132, 164, 168, 175, 221.
Carmarthen—30, 132, 164, 175.
Carnarvon—30, 132, 164, 175.
Carnforth—211, 82.
Carrington (Nottingham)—221
Carshalton—30, 132.
Carterton—164 (*Th.*).
Carmel—211 (*M.*), 82 (*Tu. & F.*).
Castle Cary—30, 221.
Castle Donington—164.
Castle Hedingham—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Castle Rising—221, 164, 227.
Castleton (Derbysh.)—221 (*M.*), 223 (*M.*).
Castleton (Lancs.)—82, 164, 210.
Castleton (Yorks.)—30 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Castletown—121, 129, 221
Caterham—221.
Caterham Valley—132.
Catterick—30 (*Th.*), 164.
Catterick Camp—132, 164.
Caversham—30 (*daily exc. W.*), 132 (*daily exc. W.*).
Cawood—164 (*F.*).
Cefn Mawr—164, 175.
Cemaes—175 (*F.*).
Cemaes Bay—132 (*F.*), 164 (*M.*).
Cemmaes Road—30 (*o*), 164 (*o*), 175 (*s*).
Cerrig-y-drudion—30, 164.
Chadderton—82, 152a, 164, 227.
Chaddesley-Corbet—164 (*W.*).
Chadwell Heath—30, 221.
Chagford—132, 175.
Chalfont St. Giles—175 (*Daily exc. S.*).
Chalfont St. Peter—30 (*M. Tu. Th. & F.*), 221 (*M.*).
Chalford—132 (*Th.*).
Chandler's Ford—132 (*Tu. & Th.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Chapel Allerton—164.
Chapel End—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Chapel-en-le-Frith—152a, 221, 223.
Chapeltown (Pudsey)—164.
Chapeltown (Sheffield)—164, 227.
Chard—132, 175, 221.
Charlbury—30, 164.
Charminster Road—132.
Charmouth—132 (*Oct.-May, Tu. & F.; June Sept., M., W. & F.*).
Chasetterrace—164 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Chasetown—164 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Chatburn—211, 152a, 164 (*M., Th. & F.*).
Chatham—30, 132, 164, 221.
Chatteris—30 (*daily*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*daily*).
Cheadle (Cheshire)—82, 152a, 164, 223.
Cheadle (Staff.)—30, 82.
Cheadle (Hulme)—82, 223.
Cheadle Heath—82, 152a.
Cheam—30, 132, 221.
Cheddar—132, 221.
Cheetham Hill—164.
Chelford—82 (*M.*), 221 (*M., W. & F.*)
Chelmsford—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Cheltenham—30, 132, 164, 175, 221-73.
Chepstow—30, 132, 164, 175.
Cheriton (Kent)—132, 164, 175.
Cheriton Fitzpaine—132 (*W.*).
Cherry Tree—164.
Chertsey—30, 221.
Chesham—132, 175, 221.
Chesham—30, 164, 221.
Chester—211, 30, 82, 132, 164, 175, 210, 221.
Chester Road—164.
Chesterfield—164, 30, 175, 221, 223 132-227.
Chester-le-Street—211, 30, 132.
Chesterton—132 (*Tu. & S.*), 175 (*Tu. & S.*).
Chew Magna—221.
Chichester—30, 132, 164, 221.
Chiddingfold—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Chigwell—164 (*F.*).
Chingford—30, 221.
Chingford (South)—130 (*M. & Th.*).
Chinley—152a, 223.
Chippenham—30, 132, 164, 175.
Chipping—82 (*F.*).
Chipping Norton—30, 164.
Chipping Ongar—30.
Chipping Sodbury—175, 221.
Chirk—164.
Chislehurst—211.
Chislehurst, West—211, 221.
Chobham—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Choppington Guide Post—30 (*Tu. & F.*)
Chopwell—211, 132.
Chorley—82, 152a, 164, 210, 223.
Chorley Old Road—223.
Chorley Wood—30, 175.
Chorlton-cum-Hardy—82, 129, 152a, 164, 210, 223.
Chorlton-upon-Medlock—223.
Christchurch—30, 132, 164, 175.
Chudleigh—132 (*M., Tu. & Th.*), 175 (*M., W. & F.*).
Chulmleigh—132, 175 (*F., last W. in July*).
Church—152a, 164.
Church Fenton—164 (*Th.*).
Church Minshull—82 (*Th.*).
Church Stretton—30, 132, 164.
Churchtown—152a, 164.
Church Village—30 (*M.*), 132 (*W.*).
Chwilog—132 (*F.*), 175 (*Tu.*).
Cinderford—132, 164.
Cirencester—30, 132, 164.
Clacton-on-Sea—30, 132, 221.
Clare—30, 132.
Clayeross—175 (*M., Th. & S.*), 221 (*M., Th. & S.*).
Claygate—30, 221.
Clayton (Bradford)—175 (*M., W. & F.*).
Clayton (Manchester)—82.
Clayton-le-Moors—82, 152a.
Clayton West—30 (*M. & Th.*), 129 (*M. & F.*).
Cleator Moor—82, 164, 223.
Cleckheaton—129, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Clee Hill—164 (*F.*), 132 (*Tu.*).
Cleethorpes—30, 164, 175.
Cleobury Mortimer—132, 164.
Clevedon—132, 164, 175, 221.
Cleveleys—82, 129, 152a, 164.
Clay-next-Sea—30 (*Tu.*).
Clyden—168.
Clyfe (Yorks)—164 (*F.*).
Clyffon—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Clydonville (Margate)—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Clitheroe—211, 152a, 164.
Clovelly—175 (*F.*).
Clown—30 (*daily*), 164 (*Tu. & S.*), 175 (*M. & F.*), 221 (*M. & F.*).
Clows Top—164 (*F.*).
Clun—30 (*Tu. & o*), 164
Clydach—132, 164.
Clydach-on-Tawe—30.
Clynach Vale—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Clynderwen—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Th.*), 164, 175 (*Tu.*).
Clynnog—164 (*Tu.*), 175 (*F.*).
Coalville—132, 164, 221.
Cobham—30, 221.
Cockermouth—211, 82, 164, 175, 221.
Cockerton—164.
Cockfield—211 (*F.*), 30, 132 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Cockington—132.
Codford—132 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Codford Camp—132 (*F.*).
Codnor—164 (*Th.*), 221 (*M.*).
Coggeshall—30, 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Colchester—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Coleford—132, 164.
Coleshill—132, 164.
Collingham—175 (*M.*), 221 (*M.*), 164 (*Tu.*).
Collyhurst—129.
Colnbrook—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Colne (Lancs)—211, 129, 152a, 164, 210, 223.
Colsterdale—164 (*Tu.*). [287.
Colwall—132, 164.
Colwyn Bay—30, 82, 132, 164, 175, 221, 223.
Colyton—132.
Combe Down—175.
Comrie Mayfield—132 (*daily*), 164 (*Tu. & Th.*), 175 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Common Edge (Marton)—164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Congleton—82, 210, 221, 223.
Congresbury, 132 (*W.*), 221 (*W.*).
Conisbro—164, 175.
Coniston—211, 82 (*M., W. & F.*).
Connah's Quay—132, 164, 175.
Cononley—211 (*F.*).
Consett—211, 132, 164.
Constantine—132 (*Th.*), 139 (*Th.*).
Conway—30, 164, 175, 223.
Cooden—164 (*F.*).
Cookham—132 (*M. & Th.*), 221 (*M. & F.*).
Copnor—132 (*M., W., & S.*).
Copthorne—132 (*last M.*), 175 (*M.*).
Coppull—210, 223.
Corbridge—211, 30, 132.
Corby—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*)
Cornbrook—129, 175.
Cornholme—132.
Cornwall—164 (*M.*), 30 (*Tu.*).
Corsham—132, 175.
Corwen—30, 164, 175.
Coseley—30, 132, 164 (*M., Tu. & F.*).
Cosham—132, 175.
Cotherstone—164 (*F.*), 175 (*M.*).
Cottenham—132 (*F.*).
Cotteridge 132.
Cottingham—164.
Cottingley—211 (*F.*).
Cottontree—211 (*F.*).
Coulsdon—30, 132, 175, 221.
Coundon—164 (*M.*).
Coventry—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Coverack—30, 132 (*Tu.*).
Cowbridge—30, 164, 175.
Cowes—132, 164, 175, 221.
Cowfold—132 (*F.*), 221.
Cowling—164 (*Th.*), 227 (*W. & F.*).
Coxhoe—211.
Cradley—30 (*Tu. & Fri.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Cradley Heath—30, 132, 164.

Cragheed—132 (Tu. & F.).
Craig-y-Don—132, 164, 275.
Crawbrook—132, 222.
Cranleigh—232, 322.
Craven Arms—30 (daily exc. S.), 132 (daily exc. S.), 164 (daily exc. S.)
Crawcrook—132 (Tu., Th. & S.).
Crawley—132, 222.
Crawshawbooth—152a.
Crayford—211, 30.
Crediton—132, 164, 175.
Cressington—221.
Creswell—30, 221 (M. & F.).
Crewe—30, 82, 164, 221.
Crewkerne—132, 221.
Cricceth—30, 164, 175.
Crich—221 (Tu. & F.).
Crickhowell—30, 132, 175.
Cricklade—30, 132.
Croeswoch—30 (1st M. each month), 132 (every M.).
Cromer—30, 132.
Cromford—132 (M., W. & F.).
Crook—211, 30, 175.
Crookes—164 (M. & W.).
Crossens—82 (Tu. & Th.), 164 (Tu. & Th.).
Crossgates (Leeds)—175.
Cross Hands—132 (M. & F.), 164.
Cross Hills—211, 164 (Tu. & F.), 175, 227 (Tu., Th. & F.).
Cross Keys—30 (daily exc. Sat.), 132, 164.
Croston—82a (M. & Th.), 223 (Tu. & F.).
Crowborough—30, 221.
Crowland—30.
Crowle—164 (Tu. & F.), 175 (Tu. & F.), 221 (F.).
Crown Hill—164 (Tu. & F.).
Crowthorne—30 (daily except W.).
Croxley Green—30 (W. & F.).
Croydon—30, 132 164, 175, 221.
Crumlin—30, 175.
Crummych—30, 132 (Tu.*), 164 (Tu.*), 175 (Tu.).
Crynant—(F.).
Cuckfield—30 (M. & F.).
Cullworth—30 (Th. & F.), 164 (M. & Th.).
Culcheth—82 (M., W. & F.).
Cullercoats, 132.
Cullingworth—30 (Tu. & F.).
Cullompton—132, 164, 175, 221.
Culmstock—132 (F.).
Cum (Mon.)—30 (M.), 132 (M. & F.)
Cumaman—30 (Tu.), 132 (Tu.).
Cum Avon—132 (Tu. & S.).
Cumbran—30 (Tu.), 132 (Tu., Th. & S.), 164 (M., W. & F.).
Cumcarn—30, 164 (M., Th. & S.).
Cumfelinfach—30 (Tu. & F.), 132 (Tu. & F.), 164 (Tu. & F.).
Cumgorse—132 (Tu.).
Cumllynfell—30, 132 (M. & F.), 164 (Tu.).
Cwmnantyr—132 (M. & F.), 164 (M.).
Cwmpengraig—164 (S.).
Cymmer—30 (Tu.), 132 (F.), 164.
Dagenham—30.
Dalston—82 (W.), 164 (Tu. & F.).
Dalton-in-Furness—211, 82, 164.
Darlaston—132, 164.
Darley Dale—222, 223.
Darlington—211, 30, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Darnall—164, 175, 227.
Dartford—211, 30, 221, 164.
Dartmouth—132, 164, 175.
Darton—175 (M. & F.)
Darwen—82, 129, 132, 152a, 164.
Datchet—30.
Daubhill—210.
Dawsholm—82a (Tu. & F.), 210 (Tu. & F.).
Davenport—82, 223.
Daventry—132, 175.
Dawley—30 (Tu. & F.), 132 (M. & Th.).
Dawlish—132, 164, 175.
Daybrook—164.
Deal—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Deane—223.
Debenham—30 (F.).
Detham—30 (Th.).
Debbington—30 (F.), 164 (F.).
Deep Cut Camp—221 (F.), 164 (F.).
Degarwy—82, 164, 175.
Delabole—30 (Th.), 132 (S.), 164 (Th.), 175 (3rd Th. in month).
Delph—152a.
Denbigh—30, 164, 175.
Denby Dale—164 (W. & F.).
Denholme—218 (Tu. & Th.).
Dent—132 (Tu.), 164 (Tu.).
Denton—82, 152a, 223.
Denton Holme—164.
Derby—30, 132, 164, 175, 221, 223.
Deri—30, 132 (Tu.).
Devizes—132.
Devonport—30, 132, 164, 175.
Dewsbury—211, 30, 129, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Dewsot—30, 132 (F.), 221.
Didcot—152a, 210.
Dinas Cross—30(F.), 164 (Tu. & F.), 132.
Dinas Mawddwy—30 (F.*), 164 (F.*), 175 (F.*).
Dinas Powis—175 (M. & F.), 30 (M. & F.).
Dingle—221.
Dinnington—164 (M. & F.), 175 (M. & F.).
Dipton—218, 132 (M. & F.).
Disley—152a, 223.
Diss—30, 132, 164, 175.
Distington—82a (M. & W.), 164 (Tu.).
Ditchling—30 (Tu. & F.), 132 (Tu. & F.).
Dobcross—152a.
Docking—30 (Th.).
Doddington—30 (F.), 175 (F.).
Dolgarrog—164 (M., & F.), 175 (M. & Th.).
Dolgelly—30, 164, 175.
Dolton—132 (M.), 175 (*).
Dolwyddelen—164.
Doncaster—30, 93a, 132, 164, 175, 221, 223.
Donnington—132 (Th.*), 164 (Th.*).
Dorchester—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Dorking—30, 132, 164, 221.
Dorridge—164.
Douglas (Isle of Man)—30, 121 (H.O.), 130, 132, 164.
Dowlehole—152a, 223 (Tu. & Th.).
Dover—30, 132, 164, 175 221.
Dovercourt—30, 132
Dowlais—30, 132, 164.
Downham Market—30, 132, 164, 175.
Downhill—223 (F.).
Downton—132 (M., W. & F.).
Draycott—30 (M., W. & F.).
Drayton (Portsmouth)—152.
Dreftich—132 (S.), 164 (S.), 175 (S.).
Driffield—30, 164, 175, 221.
Drighlington—164, 175.
Droitwich—132, 164, 175.
Dronfield—164 (Tu. & F.), 223.
Droxford—175 (Tu. & Th.).
Droylsden—82, 152a.
Dudley—30, 132, 164, 175.
Dudley Hill—164.
Dudley Port—164 (Tu., Th. & S.).
Duffield—164, 221 (M. & Th.).
Dukinfield—82, 152a, 221.
Dulverton—132, 175.
Dunchurch—132.
Dunkirk—30 (M., W. & F.).
Dunmow—30.
Dunsfold—132 (Th.).
Dunstable—30, 132, 222.
Dunster—221 (F.).
Dunston—211, 132.
Durdham Down—132, 221.
Durham—211, 30, 132, 164, 175.
Durrington (Wilts.)—132 (M., W. & F.), 164 (M. & F.).
Dursley—132, 164, 175.
Duffryn—164 (Tu. & F.), 175 (F.).
Dymchurch—132 (Tu. & F.), 164 (Tu. & F.).
Dyserth—132 (Tu. & F.), 164 (Tu. & F.), 175 (Tu. & F.).
Eaglescliff—175 (Th.).
Ealing—30, 164, 221.
Eanam—129.
Earby—211, 164, 227 (M., Th. & F.).
Eardisley—30 (F.).
Earlestown—82, 221.
Earl Shilton—164, 221.
Earls Barton—30 (F.), 132 (S.), 164 (S.), 175 (F.).
Earls Colne—30 (M. W. F. & S.).
Earlsdon—132, 164.
Earlsheaton—164 (M., W. & F.).
Easington—164 (M. & Th.).
Easington Colliery—211, 30 (S.), 132 (Daily).
Easingwold—30, 164.
East Ardsley—30 (M & F.), 164 (M.& F.)
East Bergholt—30 (F.).
East Boldon—211, 30, 132.
East Cowes—132 (Th.), 221 (Th.).
East Dereham—30, 132, 164, 175.
East Grinstead—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
East Harling—30 (Tu. & F.).
East Hoathley—30 (Th.).
East Molesey—30, 132, 221.
East Sheen—30, 221.
East Twickenham—30, 164, 221.
Eastbourne—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Eastleigh—132, 164, 175.
Eastney (Portsmouth)—132.
Euston—132 (M., W. & F.), 164 (M., W. & F.).
Eastry—164 (F.).
Eastville—132, 221.
Eastwood (Notts.)—30, 164, 221.
Eastwood (Yorks.)—82 (Tu. & Th.).
Ebbw Vale—30, 132, 164, 175.
Ebenezer—132 (M.).
Eccles—82, 152a, 175, 221, 223.
Ecclesfield—164 (S.).
Eccleshall—82, 175.
Eccleshill—175 (M., W. & F.).
Eccleston—82 (M.).
Eckington—30, 175.
Edale—223 (F.).
Edenbridge—132, 175.
Edenfield—152a.
Edeyrn—164 (Tu.).
Edgbaston—132, 164.
Edgeley—82, 210, 223.
Edgware—30, 132, 175, 221.
Edwinstowe—221 (F.).
Eggesford—132 (and W. in month), *, 175 (and W. in month).
Egham—30, 175, 221.
Eglwysbach—164 (M.).
Egremont (Cumberland)—82, 164, 221.
Egremont (Cheshire)—30, 211, 82, 164.
Eldon Lane—164 (S.).
Elland—93a, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Ellesmere—132, 164, 175.
Ellesmere Port—211, 30, 82, 164, 221, 223.
Elmswell—30 (F.), 132 (F.), 164 (F.).
Elsecar—30, 175.
Elstree—30 (M., W. & F.).
Elswick—211, 132.
Eltham—211, 30, 221.
Elton—129.
Elworth—30 (Tu., Th., F. & S.), 82, (Tu. & F.), 221 (Tu. & F.).
Ely—30, 132.
Emsworth—132, 221.
Enfield—30, 132, 164, 221.
Enfield Highway—164.
Englefield Green—30.
Epping—30, 221.
Epsom—30, 132, 221.
Emworth—164 (M. & Th.), 175 (M. & Th.).
Erdington—30, 132, 164, 221.
Erith—30, 164, 221.
Esher—30 221.
Eskdale—82 (Tu.).
Eston—30 (Th.), 164 (M. & F.).
Etchingham—30 (Th.).
Eton—30, 132, 221.
Evenwood—164 (M.).
Evesham—30, 132, 164, 175.
Ewell—30, 221 (Tu. Th. & F.).
Ewhurst—132 (F.).
Exbourne—175 (Tu.).
Exeter—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Exford—132 (T. & F.), *, 175 (Tu., May 26-Sept. 27).
Exmouth—30, 132, 164, 175.
Eynn—221 (Tu. & F.), 223 (Tu. & F.).
Eye—30, 164.
Eynsham—30 (F).
Fiecla—152a.
Fillworth—164, 152a.
Fairbourne—164 (W.).
Fairfield—221. [132.
Fairford—30 (F., *, 2nd Th. in month),

Fakenham—30, 132, 164, 175
Fallowfield—82.
Falmouth—30, 132, 164, 175
Fareham—30, 138, 175.
Faringdon—30, 132.
Farnborough (Hants)—132, 164, 221.
Farnborough (Kent)—215.
Farnham (Surrey)—132, 164, 221.
Farnham Common—221 (*M. & Th.*).
Farningham—218 (*M. & F.*).
Farnley (Yorks)—164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Farnsfield—221.
Farnworth (Lancs)—82, 152A, 164, 210, 223.
Farnworth (Nr. Widnes)—129 (*M., W. & F.*).
Farrington Gurney—221 (*M.*)
Farsley—175.
Faversham—30, 132, 175, 221.
Featherstone—30, 164, 227.
Felixstowe—30, 132, 175.
Felling—218, 132.
Feltham—30, 221.
Felton—218.
Feltwell—30 (*F.*), 132 (*M.*).
Fence Houses—30, 132.
Fenton—82, 132.
Ferndale—30, 132, 164.
Ferndown—132 (*Tu., W. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ferrybridge.—30 (*Tu. & S.*).
Ferryhill—218, 132.
Ferry Hill Village—175.
Ferry Hill Station—218 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*M. & F.*).
Ferryside—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*F.*), 164 (*Tu.*), 175 (*M., also F June-Sept.*).
Festiniog—164.
Fiunon Groes—164 (*Tu.*), 175 (*Tu.*)
Filey—30, 164, 227 (*M., Th. & S.*).
Fillongley—164 (*F.*).
Finchley—30, 164, 221.
Findon—30 (*F.*).
Findon—132 (*M., Tu., Th. & F.*), 175 (*M., Tu., Th. & F.*).
Fishguard—30, 132, 164.
Fishponds—132, 221, 164.
Fitzwilliam—164 (*Tu.*).
Five Ways (Birmingham)—164.
Flamborough—164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Fleet (Hants)—30, 132.
Fleetville—30 (*Tu. & F.*
Fleetwood—82, 129, 152A, 164, 175, 210, 221, 223.
Fleetwood Dock—154.
Flimby—164 (*Tu. & W.*).
Flint—30, 164, 175.
Flitwick—30 (*F.*).
Flixton—129, 223.
Fochriw—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Tu.*).
Foel—164 (*W.*).
Folkshill—132, 164.
Folkestone—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Fordham—30 (*F.*).
Fordingbridge—132, 164.
Forest Pach—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 164.
Forest Hall—218, 132.
Forest Row—30, 138 (*M., W. & F.*).
Formby—215, 223.
Fosbridge—218 & *M.*).
Foulshiam—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Four Crosses—164 (*F.*).
Four Oaks—132, 164.
Fowmt—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 175.
Fowey—30, 132, 164.
Frampton—30 (*Th.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Framlingham—30, 132.
Fratton Bridge, 132.
Freckleton—82 (*M., W. & Th.*), 164 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Freshfield—215, 82, 152A.
Freshwater—132, 175.
Freshwater Bay—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Frimley Green—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Frinton-on-Sea—30, 221
Frizinghall—30, 164.
Frizington—82, 164 (*M., W., & F.*).
Frodingham—175.
Frodsham—82, 221.
Frophall—221 (*Th.*).
Frome—132, 164, 175, 221
Fulford Vale—152A (*Tu. & F.*).
Gabalfa—30, 132, 164.
Gainford—30 (*Th.*).
Gainsborough—30, 132, 164, 175.
Gamlingay—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Garforth—164.
Gargrave—218 (*Th.*), 164 (*Th.*).
Garnant—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 138 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Garndiffaith—164 (*Tu.*).
Garstang—215, 82, 152A, 164.
Garston—215, 30, 164, 210, 215.
Gateacre—221 (*M., W. & F.*).
Gateshead-on-Tyne—218, 30, 132, 164, 175.
Gatley—82, 129.
Gerrard's Cross—30, 164, 221.
Gildersome—164 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Gilfach Goch—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Gillingham (Dorset)—132, 175, 221.
Gillingham (Kent)—30, 132, 221.
Gilsland—215, 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Girlington—30, 164.
Gisburn—215 (*M. & W.*), 152A (*M., W. & S*).
Glanamman, 138 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu., & F.*).
Glan Conway—164 (*Th.*).
Glanton—138 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Glasbury—164 (*M.*).
Glandonbury—132, 164, 221.
Glemsford—30 (*Th.*).
Glenridding—215 (*M. & Th.*).
Glodwick—82 (*M., W. & F.*).
Glossop—30, 82, 152A.
Gloucester—30, 73, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Glyn Ceiriog—164.
Glynceiriog—30 (*W.*), 132 (*Tu.*), 164 (*W.*).
Glyndyfrdwy—164 (*F.*).
Glyn-Neath—30 (*M. & Th.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*M. & W.*).
Gnosall—30 (*F.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Godalming—132, 164, 221.
Godalming—30 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Golborne—210 (*Tu. F & S.*), 221 (*Tu., Th., F. & S.*), 223 (*Tu., Th., F. & S.*).
Golcar—132 (*M. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*), 227 (*M.*).
Goldenhill (Staffs.)—30 (*W.*)
Goldthorpe—164 (*M., W. & F.*), 175 (*M., W. & F.*).
Gomersal—129 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu.& F.*).
Goodmayes—30, 221.
Goodwick—30, 132, 164.
Goole—30, 132, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Goostrey—82 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Gorey (Jersey)—164 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Goring-on-Thames—164.
Gorleston—30, 132, 164, 175.
Gorse Hill—132, 223.
Gorseinon—30, 132, 164, 168.
Gorton—152A, 223.
Gosberton—30 (*Th.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Gosforth—218, 30, 132, 164.
Gosport—30, 132, 164, 175.
Goudhurst—221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Gowerton—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132, 164.
Gozhill—164 (*W.*).
Grange Lands—218, 82 164.
Grangetown (Cardiff)—30, 175.
Grangetown (Yorks)—30, 164 (*M. & F.*).
Grantham—30, 132, 164, 175.
Grasmere—218 (*M., W. & F.*), 82, (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Grassington—218 (*Tu. & F.*), 30 (*Tu.*) 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Gravesend—30, 132, 164, 221.
Grayshott—132.
Grays (Essex)—30, 132, 164.
Great Altcar—82 (*M. & F.*).
Great Ayton—164 (*F.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Great Bookham—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 138 (*M., W. & Th.*).
Great Bridge—132.
Great Crosby—218, 82, 221.
Great Eccleston—82 (*W.*).
Great Harwood—129, 152A, 210.
Great Horton—30, 227.
Great Marlow—132, 175, 221.
Great Missenden—132, 175.
Great Shelford—132 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Great Wigston—See *Wigston Magna.*
Great Witley—164 (*W.*).
Great Yarmouth—See *Yarmouth.*
Greeford—164 (*Tu.*).
Greenacres—164.
Greenfield—82, 152A.
Greengates—175 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Greenhill—221.
Greenold 218 (*F.*), 82 (*W.*)
Greenside—132 (*M. & F.*).
Greetland—218, 129, 132.
Griffithstown—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*).
Grimethorpe—164 (*M. & Th.*).
Grimsby—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Grindleford—221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Groumbridge—30 (*Lu. & Th.*).
Grosmont—164 (*F.*).
Guernsey—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Guide Bridge—82.
Guildford—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Guisborough—218, 164, 175.
Guiseley—218, 164.
Gunnislake—138 (*Th.*), 175 (*M. & Th.*).
Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen—30, 132.
Gwys—164 (*F.*).
Haddenham (Bucks.)—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Haddenham (Cambs.)—30, 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Hadfield—82 (*M., W., F. & S.*), 152A (*M., W., F. & S.*).
Hadleigh (Essex)—30 (*M. & Th.*), 132 (*M. & Th.*), 221 (*M. & Th.*).
Hadleigh (Suffolk)—30, 132.
Hadley Salop—30 (*M.*).
Hadlow—175 (*F.*), 221 (*F.*).
Hailsham—30, 221.
Hale—82, 129, 164, 221, 210.
Halesowen—132, 164.
Halesworth—30, 132, 164.
Halifax—215, 93B (*H.O.*), 129, 132, 164, 175, 210, 227.
Hallen—175.
Hall Green—30, 132, 164.
Haltcrthy—30 (*2nd F. in month*).
Halsall—82 (*Tu.*), 223 (*M. & F.*).
Halstead—30, 132, 221.
Halton (Camp)—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Haltwhistle—218, 132, 164, 175.
Halwill—132 (*1st Th. in month*) 175 (*2nd Th. in month*), 164 (*F.*).
Hambledon—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Hampden Park (Eastbourne)—164.
Hampton—30.
Hampton Hill—30.
Hampton-in-Arden—164.
Handforth—82 (*M. W. & F.*).
Handsworth—30, 132, 164.
Hanley—30, 82, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Hanwell—30.
Harborne—30, 132, 164.
Harbury—164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Harlech—30, 164, 175.
Harleston—30, 132, 164.
Harle Syke—210.
Harling—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Harlington—221.
Harlow—30, 175, 221.
Harpenden—30, 221.
Harrington—164.
Harrogate—30, 129, 132, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Harrold—175 (*F.*).
Harrow—30, 132, 175, 221
Hartfield—164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Hartington—221.
Hartland—30 (*S.*), 132 (*M. & Th. & Monthly Auction and Sat.*)
Hartley Wintney—221.
Hartlebury—164 (*F.*).
Hartlepool—30, 132, 164, 175.
Hartshill—82.
Harwich—30, 132.
Haslemere—30, 132, 164, 221.
Haslingden—82, 129, 152A, 164, 210.
Haslington—82 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Hastings—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Haswell—164 (*M. & F.*).
Hatch End—30.
Hatfield—30, 221.
Hatfield (Yorks)—164 (*F.*).
Hatherleigh—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132, 164 (*Tu.*), 175.
Hatherage—221.
Hathersbaw—164.
Havant—30, 132, 175.

Haverfordwest—30, 132, 164, 175.
Haverhill—30, 132, 221
Haverthwaite—82 (*W.*).
Haweton Hill—211, 132, 164, 175.
Hawarden—132, 164.
Hawes—30, 164.
Hawkhurst—132, 221.
Hawkshead—211, 82.
Haworth—211 (*M., W. & F.*) 175 (*Tu. & F.*), 227 (*W. & S.*), 264.
Haxby—30 (*F.*).
Haxey—164 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*M.*).
Hay (Brecon)—175.
Hay (Hereford)—30, 132, 164.
Haydock—221 (*M. & Th.*).
Haydon Bridge—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 264.
Hayes—30, 264.,
Hayes (Kent)—175 (*F.*).
Hayfield—152A.
Hayle—30, 132.
Hayling Island—30, 132.
Haywards Heath—30, 132.
Hazel Grove—82, 210, 223.
Heacham—30 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*M. & F.*).
Headington, 30.
Headingley—30, 264.
Headley—175 (*M. & Th.*).
Heanor—30, 164, 221.
Heashurn—175.
Heathfield—30, 221.
Heath Town—132.
Heatley—210.
Heaton (Newcastle)—164.
Heaton Chapel—82, 129.
Heaton Mersey—129.
Heaton Park—82, 223.
Heavitley—82, 152A, 210.
Hebden—175.
Hebburn—211, 132.
Hebden Bridge—82, 120, 132, 227.
Heckington—132 (*W. & F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Heckmondwike—129, 164, 175.
Hedge End—175 (*Tu., & F.*).
Hednesford—30, 132, 164.
Hedon—164 (*W. & F.*).
Heeley—164, 175, 227.
Hellifield—211 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 164 (*Tu.* & *Th.*).
Helmore—82 (*M., W. & F.*), 152A (*M., W. & F.*).
Helmsley—30, 164, 221.
Helmsby—175.
Helsby—211, 212
Helston—30, 132, 164, 175.
Hemel Hempstead—30, 132, 221,
Hemsworth—30, 164.
Henyock—132 (*M. & F.*).
Henbury—221.
Hendon—30, 164, 175.
Hendon Aerodrome—30.
Henfield—30.
Hengoed—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Henleaze—30.
Henley-in-Arden—132, 264.
Henley-on-Thames—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Henllan—30(*M.*), 132(*S.*), 164(*S.*), 175(*S.*).
Heptonstall—227 (*S.*).
Hereford—30, 132, 164, 175.
Herne Bay—30, 132, 175, 221.
Herrington Burn—132 (*M. & F.*).
Hersham—30 (*M. to F.*).
Hertford—30, 132, 164, 221.
Hesketh Bank—82, 164.
Hesket (Newmarket)—211 (*W.*), 164 (*W.*).
Hesleden—30 (*M. & S.*).
Hessle—30 (*Tu., F. & S.*), 175.
Heswall—211, 82, 132.
Hetton-le-Hole—211, 30, 132.
Hexham—211, 30, 132, 164, 175.
Heybridge—82 (*Tu. & F.*).
Heywood—211, 82, 129, 210, 221.
High Lane—152A (*Tu. & F.*).
High Shields—132.
High Spen—132 (*M., Th. & S.*).
High Wycombe—30, 132, 164, 221.
Higham Ferrers—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 & 175 (*M. W. & F.*).
Highbridge—30, 132, 175, 221.
Highcliffe—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 132 (*M., W. & F., Oct.-April—Daily exc. S., May-Sept.*).
Higher Broughton—210, 223.
Higher Buxton—223.
Higher Openshaw—82, 223.
Highfield (Sheffield)—164.
Highley—132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Hightown—82.
Highworth—30 (*W. & S.*), 132 (*ex. S.*).
Hilderstone—82 (*M.*).
Hillfields—164.
Hillsborough—30, 164, 175, 227.
Hinckley—30, 164, 175, 221.
Hinderwell—164 (*Th.*).
Hindhead—132, 164, 221.
Hindley—221, 223.
Hindley Green—223 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Hingham—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Hipperholme—211B.
Hirwain—30, 132 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M. & F.*).
Hitchin—30, 132, 164, 221.
Hockley Heath—164 (*M. & F.*).
Hockley Hill—164.
Hoddesdon—30, 221.
Hoddlesden—152A (*M. & F.*).
Hodnet—82 (*F. & Auction Days*).
Holbeach—30, 132, 164, 175.
Holingworth—152A.
Hollinwood—82, 152A (*M., W. & F.*), 164, 210.
Holloway—221 (*Th.*).
Holme-on-Spalding Moor—30 (*Th.*), 164 (*Th.*).
Holmes Chapel—82, 210.
Holmfirth—129, 132, 164, 227 (*W. & S.*).
Holmrook—82, 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Holmwood—132 (*Th.*).
Holsworthy—30, 132, 164, 175.
Holt (Norfolk)—30.
Holt (Wilts.)—132 (*Tu., Th. & F.*).
Holyhead—30, 132, 164, 175.
Holywell—30, 164, 175.
Honiton—30, 132, 164, 175.
Hooley—129 (*F.*), 132, 164.
Hooley—132 (*F.*).
Hoole—164.
Hope—221 (*W.*), 223 (*W.*).
Horbury—30, 164.
Horden Colliery—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*daily except S.*), 164 (*daily except S.*).
Horeham Road—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Horfield—132, 175.
Horley—30, 132.
Hornby—82, 211B (*M. & F.*).
Horncastle—30, 132, 164.
Hornchurch—30, 221.
Horndean—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*M. & Th.*).
Hornsea—164.
Horrabridge—132 (*Tu.*).
Horsforth—164.
Horsham—30, 132, 164, 221.
Horwich—152A, 210, 223.
Hoss Side—164.
Holwells—132.
Houghton-le-Spring—211B, 30, 132.
Hounslow—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
House—132, 164, 175, 221.
Hovingham—164 (*W.*).
Howden—164.
Hoylake—211B, 82, 132, 164, 221.
Hoyland Common—175 (*Tu. & S.*).
Hoyland, Nether—30, 175.
Huckwall—175.
Huddersfield—211B, 93B, 129, 132, 164, 175, 210, 227.
Hull—211, 211B, 30, 132, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Hulme—82, 129, 223.
Hunslet—132 (*W.*).
Huncoat—152A (*M., W. & F.*).
Hungerford—132, 221.
Hunmanby—30 (*W.*), 164 (*F.*).
Hunslet—132, 164, 175, 227.
Hunstanton—30, 175.
Huntingdon—30, 132, 221.
Hursley—175 (*F.*).
Hurst Green—30 (*Th.*).
Hurstpierpoint—30, 132.
Huthwaite—221 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Hutton—30.
Hutton Rudby—211B (*F.*), 164 (*W.*).
Huyton—82, 221.
Hyde—82, 129, 164, 210, 223.
Hylton—30.
Hythe—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Hythe (Hants)—132 (*W. & F.*), (*Tu. & Th.*).
Ibstock—164.
Idle—30, 132, 175, 227.
Ilford—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Ilfracombe—30, 132, 164, 175.
Ilkeston—30, 164, 175, 221
Ilkley—211, 30, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Imlwaster—221.
Immingham Docks—30, 164, 175.
Ince—223.
Ingatestone—30 (*Tu. & S.*).
Ingleton—211B (*F.*[1], 82 (*Tu. & F.*), (*F.*).
Instow—132 (*Th.*).
Intake—164 (*M.*).
Ipswich—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Irlam—129, 210.
Irlams o' th' Height—152A, 210
Ironbridge—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132.
Irthlingborough—30 (*W.*), 132 (*M. & 164, 175.*
Isleworth—30, 221.
Iver (Bucks)—30.
Ivybridge—132.
Ivychurch—132 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Ixworth—30 (*F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Jackadale and Codnor Park—30 & *F.*).
Jarrow—211B, 30, 132, 175.
Jersey—30, 132, 164, 221.
Jesmond (Newcastle-on-Tyne)—132.
Keadby—164 (*F.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Kegworth—164 (*M., W. & F.*), 221 *W. & F.*).
Keighley—211B, 30, 93B, 132, 164, 175.
Keinton—132 (*M. & Th.*).
Kelvedon—30 (*Tu., F. & S.*).
Kendal—211B, 30, 82, 132, 164, 227.
Kenfig Hill—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & 164 (M. & F.*).
Kentworth—132, 164.
Kenley—132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Kenton—132.
Kessingland—30 (*M.*).
Keswick—211B, 30, 82, 132, 164, 175.
Kettering—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Kettlewell—30 (*F.*).
Kew—30.
Kew Bridge—30.
Kew Gardens—30.
Kew Green—30, 221.
Keynsham—132, 175, 221.
Kidsworth—30 (*M. & F.*), 164 (*M. & Kidderminster*—30, 132, 164.
Kidsgrove—30, 175 (*Tu.*).
Kidwelly—30 (*W. & S.*), 132 (*M. & T 164 (M. & F.*), 175 (*M., F. & S.*).
Kilgetty—30, 164 (*M.*).
Kilkhampton—30 (*S.*), 132 (*F. & 3rd* 175 (*1st, 2nd & 4th F. & 3rd S.*).
Killamarsh—175 (*Tu. & S.*).
Kilnhurst—164 (*W.*).
Kimberley—30, 164.
Kimbolton—30 (*F.*).
Kineton—132, 164.
King Cross (Halifax)—211B, 132.
Kingsley (Cheshire)—221 (*W.*).
Kingsley (Staffs.)—82 (*Tu.*).
King's Norton—30, 132.
King's Sutton—132, 164.
Kingston (Portsmouth)—132.
Kingston (Surrey)—30, 132, 164, 175.
Kingston Hill—30, 221.
Kingswinford—164.
Kingswood (Bristol)—132, 164, 221.
Kinnerley—132 (*F.*).
Kingsgate—132 (*Tu. & Th.*).
King's Heath—30, 132, 164.
King's Langley, 30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*).
King's Lynn,—30, 132, 164, 175.
Kington—30, 164.
Kinver—164 (*Tu.*).
Kippax—30, 164.
Kirby Moorside—30, 164, 221.
Kirkbride—164 (*Th.*).
Kirkburton—132 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Kirkby-in-Ashfield—30, 221.
Kirkby-in-Furness—211B (*W.*), 82 (*W. & F.*).
Kirkby Lonsdale—211B, 82, 164.

Kirkby Stephen—221, 164.
Kirkby Thore—211 (*Th.*).
Kirkham—82, 164.
Kirkley—275.
Kirkoswald—164 (*Tu., W., Th. & S.*).
Kirkstall—164.
Kirton-in-Lindsey—164 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Kiveton Park—30 (*M.&F.*), 175 (*M.& F.*).
Knaphill—30 (*M., W. & F.*).
Knaresborough—30, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Knebworth—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Knighton—164, 204.
Knott End—82 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*M. & Th.*).
Knott Mill—221.
Knottingley—30 (*ex. S.*), 164.
Knowle—164.
Knutsford—82, 210, 221, 223.
Lacock—132 (*Th.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Lady's Bridge—223.
Lainton (Essex)—30 (*M., W. & F.*).
Laisterdyke—164, 204.
Lakenheath—30 (*M. & Th.*), 132 (*M. & Th.*).
Lamberhurst—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Lampeter—30, 132, 164, 175.
Lancaster—211, 82, 152A, 164, 210, 221, 227.
Lanchester—211, 132 (*Tu. & Th.*), 164 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Lancing—30 (*Tu. & S.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Landport—132, 175.
Laneshawbridge—211 (*W.*).
Langley (Birm.)—132.
Langley (Bucks.)—30, 221 (*Tu.*).
Langley Mill—30, 164.
Langley Moor—30, 132.
Langley Park—211 (*M., W. & F.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Langport—132, 221.
Langton—221.
Langwathby—211 (*W.*).
Lanteglos-by-Camel—132.
Lapford—175 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Larkhill Camp—132 (*Tu., Th. & F.*)
Latchford—164.
Laugharne—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Launceston—30, 132, 164, 175.
Lavenham—30 (*S.*), 132 (*F.*).
Laxey—122.
Layfield—30 (*Th.*).
Layton—82, 152A.
Lazonby—211 (*M. & F.*), 164 (*M., W., Th., & F.*).
Ledgate—211, 132.
Leamington—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Leamside & Rainton—132 (*M.*).
Leatherhead—30, 132, 221.
Lechlade—30, 132.
Ledbury—132, 164, 175.
Lee-on-the-Solent—175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Leeds—29, 211, 30, 73, 93H, 129, 132, 164, 175, 221, 227 (*H.O.*).
Leek—82, 129, 221, 223.
Lees—82, 164, 210.
Lees and Cross Roads—227 (*M. & F.*).
Leicester—30, 73, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Leigh—82, 152A, 210, 221, 223.
Leigh (Bedford)—221.
Leigh-on-Sea—30, 132, 175, 221.
Leighton Buzzard—30, 164, 221.
Lenbrardine—164 (*M., W. & F.*),
Leiston—30, 132 (*Th.*), 164.
Lelant—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132.
Lemington—132, 164.
Lenham—132 (*F.*), 175, 221 (*F.*).
Leominster—30, 132, 164, 175.
Letchworth—30, 164, 175.
Letterston—30 (*F.*), 132, 164 (*F.*).
Leven (Yorks)—164 (*Th.*).
Levenshulme—82, 129.
Lewes—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Leyburn—30, 164.
Leyland—82, 152A, 164.
Leyland (Chapel Brow)—164.
Leyland (Towngate)—82, 164.
Lichfield—132, 164, 175.
Lifton—132 (*W.*).
Linacre—211, 164.
Lincoln—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Lindfield—30 (*Th.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Lindley—227 (*M. & Th.*).
Lingfield—30 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 132 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Liphook—132, 164.
Liscard (Cheshire)—211, 30, 164.
Liskeard—30, 132, 164, 175.
Liss—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Listerhills—164.
Litchurch—211, 221.
Litherland—82, 221.
Littleborough—82, 129, 210, 223, 227.
Little Common, Cooden—132, 221 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Littleham—132 (*M., W., F. & 2nd Tu. in the month*), 175 (*M., W., F. & *.*).
Littlehampton—30, 132, 164, 221.
Littleport—30, 132.
Little Haywood—82 (*Th.*)
Little Hulton—152A, 164.
Little Lever—223.
Little Sutton—211, 82, 221.
Liverpool—5, 29, 211 (*H.O.*), 30, 31, 73, 82, 105A, 126, 129, 132, 152A, 164, 168, 175, 210, 221, 223.
Liversedge—129, 164.
Lizard (The)—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*W.*).
Llanarthney—30 (*Th.*.*), 132 (*W.*.*), 175 (*F.*.*), 164 (*Th.*).
Llanbedr—30 (*Tu.*.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*Tu.*).
Llanberis—30, 164.
Llanboidy—132 (*W.*.*), 164 (*W.*).
Llandrindod—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M.&F.*).
Llanbrynmair—30 (**.*), 164, 175 (**.*).
Llanddewi Aberarth—30 (*Tu.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Llanddulas—164 (*S.*).
Llandebie—30 (*M. & Tu.*), 132 (*M. & Th.*), 175 (*M.*).
Llandilo—30, 132, 164, 175.
Llandovery—30, 132, 164, 175.
Llandrillo—164 (*Th.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Llandrindod Wells—30, 132, 164, 175.
Llandudno—30, 82, 132, 164, 175, 221, 223.
Llandudno Junction—30, 164, 175.
Llandyssul (Cardigan)—30, 132, 164, 175.
Llanegryn—164 (*F.*).
Llanelly—30, 132, 164, 175.
Llanerchymedd—30 (*M. & W.*), 164 (*M. & W.*), 175 (*M. & W.*).
Llanerfyl—164 (*W.*), 175 (*W.*).
Llanfair Caereinion—164, 175.
Llanfair Talhaiarn—164 (*F.*).
Llanfairfechan—132, 164.
Llanfair-P. G.—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Llanfechell—164 (*M.*.*).
Llanfyllin—164, 175.
Llangadfan—164 (*W.*).
Llangadock—30, 132 (*Tu.*.*), 164 (*Tu.*.*) 175 (*Tu.*.*).
Llangammarch Wells—30 (*F.*.*), 175 (*F.*.*).
Llangefni—30, 132, 164, 175.
Llangennech—30 (*W.*), 132 (*W.*), 164 (*W.*).
Llangerniew—164 (*F.*).
Llangoed—164 & 175 (*W.*).
Llangollen—30, 164, 175.
Llangranog—132 (*Th.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Llangwm—164 (*Alt. W.*).
Llangynog—164 (*F.*).
Llanhenrin, 30 (*M. & Th.*), 132 (*Th.*), 164 (*M. & Th.*), 175 (*M.*).
Llanhilleth—30, 164.
Llanidloes—30, 164, 175.
Llanishen—175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Llanllechid, 164 (*F.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Llanrhaiadr—164.
Llanrhairdr-Mochnant—175 (*Alt. M., Tu. & *.*).
Llanrwst—30, 164, 175.
Llansantffraid—164 (*M.*), 175 (*F.*).
Llansamlet—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132.
Llanstephan—132 (*M.*).
Llantrisant—132 (*M. & F.*).
Llantwit Fardre—132 (*W.*).
Llantwit Major—30 (*F.*.*), 175 (*F.*), 164 (*M. & F.*).
Llanuwchllyn—30 (*W.*.*), 164 (*W.*.*), 175 (*W.*.*).
Llanverda—30 (*M.*), 132, 175 (*M.*).
Llanwrtyd Wells—30, 175.
Llanybyther—30, 132, 164, 175.
Llanymynech—164 (*F.*).
Llithfaen—164 (*M.*).
Llwyngwril—164 (*Tu.*), 30 (*Tu.*), 175 (*Tu.*).
Lockwood—164 (*Tu.*).
Lodden—30 (*daily*), 275 (*M. & F.*).
Loftus—211, 175.
Long Ashton—175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Long Buckby—175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Long Eaton—30, 164, 175, 221, 223.
Long Melford—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Long Preston—211 (*Th.*.*), 264 (*Th.*.*)
Long Row—221.
Long Stratton—30 (*Tu.*).
Long Sutton—30, 132 (*Tu. & F.*), 175.
Longfleet—132.
Longford—30, 132, 164.
Longframlington—132 (*F.*).
Longmoor Camp—221 (*Th.*).
Longridge—82 (*M., Th. & S.*), 152A (*M., Th. & S.*), 164 (*M., Th. & S.*).
Longsight—129, 210, 221, 223.
Longton (Staffs.)—30, 82, 132, 164, 175.
Longton (Preston)—82 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Longtown—211, 164.
Looe—30, 132.
Lostwithiel—30, 132.
Loughborough—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Lougher—30 (*M. & Th.*), 132 (*M.&Th.*).
Laughton—30, 164.
Louth—30, 132, 164, 175.
Low Fell—211, 164.
Lower Bebington—164.
Lower Darwen—152A (*M., W., F. & S.*).
Lower Gornall—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Low Moor—211.
Lower Parkstone—221.
Lower Peover—82 (*W. & S.*).
Lowestoft—30, 132, 164, 175.
Loxells—164.
Luddendenfoot—211, 132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Ludgershall—132.
Ludlow—30, 132, 164, 175.
Luton—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Luton, Innistable Road—30.
Lutterworth—30, 221.
Lydbrook—164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Lydd—132 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Lydford—175 (*M.*).
Lydiate—82 (*M & F.*.*).
Lydney—30, 132, 164, 175
Lye—30, 132, 164.
Lyme Regis—132, 164.
Lymington—164 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu.& F.*).
Lymington—132, 164.
Lymm—129, 210 221.
Lympstone—132 (*Th.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Lyndhurst—30, 132, 175.
Lynn, King's—30, 132, 164, 175.
Lynton—132.
Lytham—82, 152A, 164, 210, 223.
Mablethorpe—30, 164.
Macclesfield—82, 129, 152A, 210, 221, 223.
Machen—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*M. & Th.*).
Machynlleth—30 (*W. & Sale Days*), 164, 175.
Madeley (Salop)—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu.*).
Madeley (Staffs)—82 (*Th.*), 276 (*Th.*)
Maenclochog—30 (*Tu.*), 164.
Maentwrog—164 (*Alt. F.*.*).
Maesteg—30, 132, 164, 175.
Maesycwmmer—30 (*Tu.*).
Maghull—30 (*M. & Th.*).
Magor—30 (*F.*), 132 (*Tu.*).
Maidenhead—30, 132, 164, 221.
Maiden Newton—132 (*F.*).
Maidstone—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Maindee—30, 132, 164, 175.
Maldon—30, 221.
Malling—275 (*M., Tu., Th. & S.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*.*).
Malmesbury—132, 164.
Malmesbury Park—132.
Malpas—132 (*Th. & S.*), 164, 275 (*M., Tu. & Th.*).
Maltby—164 (*daily except S.*), 175.
Malton—30, 132, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Malvern—30, 132, 164, 175.
Malvern Link—132, 164, 175.
Malvern, West—132 (*Tu. & F.*).

Manchester—14, 17, 19, 21n, 30, 39, 68, 71, 73, 82 (H.O.), 129 (H.O.), 132, 152a (H.O.), 164, 168, 175, 204a, 210 (H.O.), 221, 223 (H.O.).
Manea—30, 132 (F.), 175 (Tu.).
Manningham—21n, 30, 164, 175.
Manningtree—30.
Manor Park—164.
Mansfield—30, 132, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Mansfield Woodhouse—175 (S.), 221 (Tu. & F.).
Mapperley—221.
Mappiewell—175 (M. & F.).
Marazion—30 (M., W. & F.), 132 (M., W. & F.).
March—30, 132, 164, 175.
Marden—175 (F.), 221 (F.).
Mardy—30 (M., W. & F.), 132 (M. & F.), 164 (M. W. & F.).
Margate—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Market Bosworth—164.
Market Deeping—30 (M. & Th.), 164 (Tu. & S.).
Market Drayton—30, 82, 175, 221.
Market Harborough—30, 132, 164, 175.
Market Lavington—132 (M. & F.), 164 (M. & F.).
Market Rasen—30, 164, 175.
Market Weighton—30, 164.
Marlboro'—30, 132, 164.
Marlow—132, 175, 221.
Marple—82, 221.
Marple Bridge—82a (daily ex. S.).
Marsden—132, 164.
Marshfield—132 (Th.), 175 (Th.*).
Marske-by-the-Sea—164 (W.).
Martham—30 (Tu. & F.).
Martock—132, 221.
Marton (Blackpool)—164.
Maryport—82, 164, 175, 221.
Masham—30, 164.
Matlock—164, 221, 223.
Matlock Bank—221.
Matlock Bath—221, 223.
Mawdesley—82a (Tu. & Th.), 223 (Tu. & F.).
Mayfield—30, 221.
Meads—30, 164, 221.
Mealsgate—164 (F.).
Measham—164 (Tu. & F.), 221 (Tu. & F.).
Meifod—164.
Melbourne (Derby)—30, 164, 221.
Melidden—164 (F.), 175 (W.).
Melksham—132, 164.
Mellor—152a (Tu. & F.).
Meltham—164.
Melton Constable—30 (W. & F.).
Melton Mowbray—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Menai Bridge—84, 175.
Mendlesham—132.
Menston—21n, 164 (W.).
Meopham—30 (F.).
Mere—132.
Merthyr—30, 132 (W.).
Merthyr Tydvil—30, 132, 164, 175.
Messingham—30 (F.), 164 (F.), 175 (F.).
Metheringham—132, 175 (Tu.).
Methley—30 (Tu.), 164 (M.).
Methwold—30 (M.).
Mevagissey—30, 132, 164, 175.
Mexborough—164, 175, 227.
Mickleton—132 (M., W. & F.).
Middleham—30 (W.), 164 (Tu.).
Middlesbrough—21n, 30, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Middleton—164, 164, 210, 223.
Middleton Junction—152a, 210.
Middleton-in-Teesdale—21n, 30, (Tu.), 175 (Tu.).
Middlewich—30, 210, 221.
Midhurst—30, 221.
Milkomer Norton—132, 221.
Milborne Port—221.
Mildenhall—30, 132.
Miles Platting—82, 129.
Milford—132 (W. & S.).
Milford Haven—30, 132, 164, 175.
Milford-on-Sea—132, 164 (M., W. & F.).
Millbrook—30 (Tu. & F.).
Mill Hill—30.
Mill Hill (Lancs)—129.
Millom—21n, 82, 164.
Milnrow—82a, 164.
Milnsbridge—129, 132, 164.
Milnthorpe—21n (daily ex. S.), 82a & 164 (daily ex. S.).
Milton (Staffs.)—30 (Tu., Th. & S.).
Milton (Portsmouth)—132.
Milverton—221.
Milwich—82a (F.).
Minchinhampton—132 (Tu. & F.).
Minehead—132, 164, 175, 221.
Minster-in-Thanet—132 (Tu. & F.).
Minsterley—132 (F.), 164 (F.).
Mirfield—129, 132, 164, 175.
Misterton—164 (F.), 175 (F.).
Mitcham—30.
Mitchelland—132 (Tu. & F.).
Mobberley—82a (Tu. & F.).
Modbury—132, 164 (M., Th. & *).
Mold—30, 164, 175.
Monkseaton—30, 132.
Monkwearmouth—21n, 30, 132.
Monmouth—30, 164, 175.
Montgomery—164, 175.
Monton—152a.
Monton Green—221.
Montpellier—30, 132, 175.
Moordown—164.
Moor Row—82 (M. & Th.).
Morchard Bishop—175 (Tu.* Th.).
Morecambe—21n, 82, 164, 210, 227.
Moreton—82a, 164.
Moreton Hampstead—132, 175.
Moreton-in-Marsh—132, 164.
Morfa Nevin—164 (Tu. & F.).
Morley—132, 164, 175, 227.
Morpeth—21n, 30, 132, 164.
Morriston—30, 132, 164.
Mortehoe—132 (Th.).
Morton (Yorks.)—30 (F.).
Mosborough—175 (Tu.).
Moseley—30, 132, 164.
Mossley—82, 152a, 210.
Moss Side—21n, 82, 152a, 164, 223.
Mottingham—21n.
Moltram-in-Longdendale—82 (Tu. & F.).
Mount Ephraim—221.
Mountain Ash—30, 132, 164.
Mountsorrel—164 (W. & S.), 221 (W. & S.).
Much Hadham—30 (F.).
Much Wenlock—30, 132 164.
Muker—30 (alt. W.).
Mullion—30 (Tu.), 132 (Th.).
Mumbles—132, 164, 168.
Mundesley—30.
Murton Colliery—30 (Tu. & F.), 164 (Tu. & S.).
Mutley—132, 164, 175.
Mytholmroyd—21n, 132.
Nailsea—132 (Tu.), 221 (Tu.).
Nailsworth—132, 164.
Nantwich—82, 175, 221.
Nantymoel—30 (M., Tu., Th. & F.), 164 (Tu. & F.).
Napton—164 (F.).
Narberth—30, 132, 164, 175.
Nayland—30 (M. & F.).
Neath—30, 132, 164, 175.
Needham Market—30, 132.
Nelson—21n, 129, 152a, 164, 210, 227.
Nelson (Glam.)—30 (Tu. & F.), 132 (W.).
Nenthead—21n (F.).
Neston—164, 221.
Netherayon—132 (Tu. & F.).
Nether Stowey—221 (F.).
Netherfield—132, 164, 175.
Netherton—164.
Netherton—30, 132.
Netley—132 (Th.), 175 (Tu. & Th.).
Netley Abbey—175 (M. & Th.).
Nevin—30, 164, 175 (Th., & M. during Aug.).
New Barnet—30, 221.
New Basford—164.
New Beckenham—30.
Newbridge (Mon.)—30, 132, 164.
Newbridge-on-Wye—30(*), 164, 175(*).
New Brighton—21n, 30, 82, 164.
New Brompton—221.
New Clee—164.
New Ferry—164, 221.
New Herrington—30 (M. & F.).
New Hey—223.
New Maldon—30, 132, 164, 221.
New Mills—82, 129, 152a, 210.
New Milton—30, 132.
Newquay—30, 132, 164, 175.
New Quay (Cardigan)—30, 132, 16 , 175
New Radnor—30 (Th.*), 164 (F.*).
New Romney—132 (Tu. & F.).
New Sawley—164 (F.) 221 (F.).
New Sheldon—164.
New Shoreham—132.
New Southgate—30.
New Swindon—132, 164.
New Tredegar—30, 132.
Newark-on-Trent—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Newbiggin—21n (Tu.), 164 (Tu.).
Newbiggin-by-Sea—21n, 132.
Newborough—164 (W.).
Newburn—21n, 132.
Newbury—30, 132, 164, 221.
Newcastle (Staffs)—30, 82, 132, 164, 175.
Newcastle Emlyn—30, 132, 164, 175.
Newcastle-on-Tyne—19, 21n, 30, 73, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Newent—132.
Newhaven—30, 221.
Newick—30 (M., W. & S.).
Newlyn—30 (M., W. & F., and Tu. & Th. Feb. & June only).
Newlyn West—132 (M., W. & F., also Tu. & Th. during fishing season).
Newmarket—30, 132.
Newmarket (Minis.)—164 (W. Sale weeks and M. other weeks), 175 (3rd W. & *).
Newnham—132, 175.
Newport (Essex)—30 (F.), 221 (F.).
Newport (I. of W.)—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Newport (Mon.)—30, 132, 164, 168, 175, 221.
Newport (Pem.)—30, 132, 164.
Newport Road (Cardiff)—30.
Newport (Salop)—30, 132, 175.
Newport Pagnell—30, 164.
Newton Abbot—30, 132, 164, 175.
Newton Heath—152a, 223, 221.
Newton-le-Willows—129 (Tu. & F.), 221 (Tu. & F.).
Newtown (Mont.)—30, 164, 175.
Neyland—30 (Tu. & F.), 132 (Tu. & F.), 164 (Tu. & F.).
Nilson—164 (June-Sept. M. & Th., Oct.-June Th.).
Norden—210 (M., W. & F.).
Norham-on-Tweed—30 (W.).
Normanton—30, 164, 227.
North Cave—164 (M. & Th.).
North Cerney—132 (F.), 221 (F.).
North Evington—30, 221.
North Finchley—30, 221.
North Kelsey—164 (M.).
North Molton—175 (*).
North Ormesby—21n.
North Petherton—132 (Th.), 221 (Th.)
North Shields—21n, 30, 132, 164, 175
North Shore, Blackpool—210.
North Tawton—132 (Tu., Th. & S.), 175 (daily).
North Tuddenham—175.
North Walsham—30, 132, 175.
Northallerton—30, 132, 164, 175, 227 (W. & S.).
Northam—164, (M. & Th.).
Northampton—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Northenden—82, 129.
Northfield (Birmingham)—132.
Northiam—221 (F.).
Northfleet—30, 132 (Tu. & F.).
Northleach—132.
Northwich—82, 152a, 210, 221.
Northwood—30, 221.
Norton (Malton)—30 (M. & F.), 221 (M. & F.).
Norton Bridge—82a (alt. Tu. & Special Fair Days).
Norton-on-Tees—175 (Tu. & F.).
Norwich—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Nottingham—30, 73, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Nuneaton—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Nutley—30 (Th.).
Oakamoor—82 (W.), 221 (Th.).
Oakdale—30 (M. & F.), 132 (Tu. & F.), 164 (Tu. & F.).
Oakengates—30, 132.
Oakham—30, 164.

Oakworth—30, 227 (*Tu. & F.*).
Odiham—132.
Ogmore Vale—30, 238 (*Tu.*), 264, 275 (*Tu.*).
Okehampton—132, 264, 275.
Old Basford—264.
Old Colwyn—30, 264, 275, 221, 223.
Old Hill—30, 132, 264.
Old Trafford—230.
Oldbury—30, 132.
Oldham—21B, 82, 129, 152A, 264, 275, 210, 211, 223, 227.
Ollerton—30 (*Tu.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Olney—30, 275 (*M. & Th.*).
Ombersley—264 (*F.*).
Onchan—129 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ongar—30.
Openshaw—82, 223.
Ordsall (Salford)—82.
Ore—132, 221.
Orford—30 (*F.*).
Ormskirk—21B, 82, 264, 210, 221, 223.
Orpington—21B, 30, 221.
Orrell—234 (*M. & Th.*).
Orrell Park—82.
Orton—21B (1st & 3rd *W.*), 264 (2nd & 3rd *W.*).
Osmotherley—30 (*Tu.*), 264 (*F.*).
Ossett—30, 264, 275, 227.
Oswaldtwistle—152A, 264.
Oswestry—30, 132, 264, 275, 221.
Otley—21B, 30, 264, 227.
Otterburn—21B (*Th.*), 232 (*Th.*).
Ottery St. Mary—30, 232, 275.
Ottery St Mary, Honiton—30.
Otley Road—227.
Oughtibridge—264 (*M. & F.*).
Oulton Broad—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Oulton (Yorks.)—264 (*M.*).
Oundle—30, 275.
Outlane—227 (*M.*).
Outwell—215 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ovenden—232.
Overstrand—30 (*F., also Tu. during Season*).
Overton (Hants)—232 (*M. & F.*), 264 (*M. & F.*).
Overton-on-Dee—264 (*M. & F.*).
Owston Ferry—264 (*Th.*).
Oxenhope—21B (*W. & F.*), 30 (*W. & S.*) 227 (*M. & W.*).
Oxford—30, 132, 264, 275, 221
Oxford, East—221.
Oxhey—see *Bushey.*
Oxshott—30 (*Daily except S.*).
Oxted—132.
Oxton—264.
Paddock Wood—275.
Padiham—21B, 152A.
Padstow—30, 132, 264, 275.
Paignton—30, 232, 264, 275, 221.
Painswick—232 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Palmer's Green—30, 264, 221.
Pangbourne—232, 264, 275.
Par—30, 132.
Parbold—82, 223.
Parkgate—264, 223, 227.
Parkstone—132, 264, 275.
Pateley Bridge—30, 264, 275.
Patricroft—82, 152A, 210, 221, 223.
Patrington—264 (*F.*).
Paulton—221 (*M., W. & F.*).
Peacehaven—264.
Peel (I. of M.)—121, 129, 132, 221.
Pelton—21B (*M. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Pemberton—152A (*M., W. & F.*), 223 (*M., W. & F.*), 264 (*M., W. & F.*).
Pembrey—132 (*Th.*), 264 (*Tu. & F.*).
Pembroke—30, 132, 275.
Pembroke Dock—30, 132, 275.
Penarth—30, 132, 264, 275.
Pencader—30 (*W.*), 132 (*Th.*), 264 (*Th.*), 275 (*F.*).
Penclawdd—132 (*Tu.*), 264 (*M.*).
Pencoed—30 (*M. & Th.*), 132 (*Th.*), 264 (*M. & Th.*), 275 (*M. & F.*).
Pendlebury—210, 223.
Pendleton—129, 152A, 264, 221, 223.
Pengam—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 132 (*daily*), 275 (*M., W. & F.*).
Pengam Garden City—264 (*M., W. & S.*).
Penge—30, 221.
Penistone—264, 275.
Penketh—210.
Penkridge—30 (*M. & F.*) 132 (*M. & F.*), 82 (*M. & F.*).
Penmachno—264 (*Th.*).
Penmaenmawr—132, 264, 275.
Penn—30 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Penrhiwceiber—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*), 264 (*Tu. & S.*).
Penrhyn Bay—264 (*Tu. & F.*).
Penrhyndeudraeth—30, 264.
Penrith—21B, 30, 82, 132, 264, 275, 221.
Penryn—30, 132.
Pentraeth—132 (*W.*).
Pentre—30, 132, 264, 275.
Pentre Voelas—264 (*F.*).
Penybont—30 (***), 264.
Penybont Fawr—264 (*F.*).
Pen-y-graig—30, 132 (*M., W. & S.*), 264 (*M., W. & F.*).
Penygroes—30, 132 (*M., W. & F.*), 264.
Penzance—30, 132, 264, 275.
Perranporth—30 (*Th.*), 132 (*Th. & M., July, Aug. & Sept.*).
Pershore—132, 264.
Peterborough—30, 132, 264, 275, 221.
Petersfield—132, 264, 221.
Petworth—264, 221.
Pewsey—30, 132.
Pevensey—264.
Pickering—30, 264, 221.
Pill—264, 221.
Pilling—82 (*Tu. & F.*), 264 (*Tu. & F.*).
Pillowell—30 (*W.*).
Pinner—30, 264.
Pinxton—275 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*F.*).
Pitsea—30 (*Tu. & S.*).
Pitsmoor—264.
Platt Bridge—221, 223.
Pleasley—275 (*F.*), 221 (*Tu.*).
Plumstead—82.
Plymouth—19, 30, 73, 132, 264, 275, 221.
Plympton—132, 275.
Pocklington—30, 264, 221.
Pokesdown—132.
Polegate—264.
Polegate, 30, 264.
Polesworth—264 (*M., W. & F.*).
Polperro—30.
Poulers End—30.
Pontardawe—30, 132, 264.
Pontarddulais—30, 132, 264.
Pontefract—21B, 30, 264, 227.
Pontelund—30, 132.
Pontesbury—132 (*W.*), 264 (*F.*).
Pontllanfraith—30 (*M.*), 132 (*M.*).
Pontlottyn—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Pontneuydd—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 264 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Pontrhydyfen—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 264 (*Tu. & S.*).
Pontrhydyfendigaid—30 (*F.**).
Pontrilas—132 (*F.*), 275 (*F.*).
Pont Robert—264 (*Tu.*).
Pontwelly—264 (*Tu.*).
Pontyates—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*), 264 (*Tu.*).
Pontyberem—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*), 264 (*M. & F.*).
Pontyclun—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*W. & F.*), 264 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Pontypool—30, 132 (*M. & F.*), 264, 275 (*M. & F.*).
Pontypridd—30, 132, 264, 275.
Poole—30, 132, 264, 275.
Portock—132 (*M. & Th.*), 221 (*M., W. & F.*).
Port Dinorwic—132, 264.
Port Erin—121, 129.
Port Isaac—30 (*Th.*), 264 (*S. during herring fishing season*).
Port St. Mary (I. of M.)—121, 221.
Port Talbot—30, 132, 264, 268, 275.
Porth—30, 132, 264.
Porthcawl—30, 132, 264, 275.
Porthmadog—30.
Porthleven—30 (*Th. & S.*), 132 (*Th. & S.*), 275 (*Tu.*).
Portishead—132, 275.
Portland—132, 264.
Portmadoc—30, 264, 275.
Portsea—132, 275.
Portscatho—30 (*F.*).
Portslade—30, 132.
Portsmouth—30, 132, 264, 275.
Port Sunlight—82.
Portwood—132.
Pottery Bar—30, 221.
Potton—132.
Poulton-le-Fylde—82, 152A, 264, 210, 223.
Powton—82 (*Tu. & F.*).
Praze—30 (*W.*), 132 (*W.*), 275 (*Th.*).
Prees—30 (*Tu.*).
Prees Heath—132 (*Tu., Th. & F.*), 275.
Prenton—21B, 264.
Prestbury—82.
Prescot—210, 221, 223.
Prestatyn—30, 132, 264, 275, 221.
Presteigne—30, 132, 264.
Preston—21B, 82, 129, 132, 152A, 264, 210, 221, 223.
Preston Docks—82, 264.
Preston (Devon)—132, 264.
Preston (Sussex)—30, 221.
Preston Drove—275 (*M. & Th.*).
Prestwich—82, 264, 210.
Princes Risborough—132.
Princetown—132 (*W.*)
Priddesmill—30, 275.
Priddy—21B, 264.
Puckbridge—30 (*Tu.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Pudsey—129, 264, 275.
Pudsey (Chapeltown)—264.
Pudsey (Low Town)—264, 227.
Pulboro—30, 221.
Pulham Market—30 (*Th.*).
Purfleet—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Purley—30, 132, 275, 221.
Purton—132 (*Th.*).
Pwllheli—30, 132, 264, 275.
Pwllmeyric—264 (*Tu. & F.*).
Queenborough—30 (*F.*), 221 (*M. & F.*).
Queensbury—172, 227 (*M., W. & F.*).
Queen's Ferry—132 (*M., Tu. & F.*), 264 (*Tu. & F.*), 275 (*M. & F.*).
Quinton—30, 264 (*Tu. & F.*).
Quorn—264 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Radcliffe—82, 129, 152A, 210, 221.
Radcliffe-on-Trent—275 (*M., Tu., Th. & F.*).
Radford—30, 264, 275.
Radlett—30, 221.
Radstock—132, 221.
Rainford—221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Rainham (Kent)—30.
Rainham (Essex)—30 (*M., W. & F.*).
Rainhill—221 (*M., W. & F.*).
Ramsbottom—82, 129, 223.
Ramsbury—30 (*F.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Ramsey (Hunts)—30, 275.
Ramsey (I. of M.)—121, 129, 132, 221.
Ramsgate—30, 132, 264, 275, 221.
Rannoor—264.
Ratrick—21B (*M., W. & F.*).
Raunds—30, 264, 275.
Ravenglass—82 (*W. & F.*).
Ravensthorpe—129, 264.
Ravenstonedale—21B (*Tu.*), 264 (*Tu.*).
Rawcliffe—264 (*F.*).
Rawdon—30, 264.
Rawtenstall—82, 129, 152A, 264, 210, 221.
Rayleigh—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 221 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Reading—30, 132, 264, 275, 221.
Redbourne—30 (*F.*).
Redcar—30, 264, 275, 227.
Redditch—82, 132, 264, 210.
Redditch—30, 232, 264.
Redhill—30, 132, 264, 275, 221.
Redland—132, 275, 221.
Red Roe—21B (*M., Tu. & F.*).
Redruth—30, 132, 264, 275.
Reepham—30 (*M. & F.*).
Reeth—30.
Reigate—30, 132, 264, 221.
Repton—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 275 (*Tu. & F.*).
Rewdon—30 (*W. & S.*), 232 (*M. & W.*), 275 (*M.*).
Retford—30, 264, 275, 221, 227.
Revoe—152A.
Rhayader—30, 232, 264, 275 (*W. & Fair Days*).
Rhiwbina—264.

Rhuddlan—152a, 210.
Rhos—132 (*M.*).
Rhos-on-Sea—30, 82, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Rhosllanerchrugog—132 (*M.*), 164.
Rhosneigr—30 (*Oct.-June F., July-Sept. M. & F.*), 164 (*F. Oct.-June, daily July-Sept.*), 175 (*Th., also M. mid July to end Sept.*).
Rhuddlan—30 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Rhyd-Uchaf—132 (*Tu.*), 164 (*W.*), 175 (*Tu.*)
Rhyl—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Rhymney—30, 132.
Ribchester—82 (*W.*), 152a (*W. & F.*).
Riccall—30 (*F.*).
Richborough—175 (*F.*).
Richmond (Surrey)—30, 132, 161, 221.
Richmond (Yorks)—30, 132, 164, 175, 227 (*S.*).
Rickmansworth—30, 175, 221.
Riddings—164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Ringmer—30 (*Th.*).
Ringwood—132, 164, 175.
Ripley—30, 164, 221.
Ripley (Surrey)—132 (*F.*), 221 (*F.*).
Ripon—30, 132, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Ripponden—211, 132.
Risca—30, 132, 164, 175.
Rishton—152a, 164.
Routh—30, 132, 164, 175.
Routh Park—30.
Robertsbridge—30 (*M. & F.*), 221 (*M. & F.*).
Robin Hood's Bay—30 (*Th.*), 164 (*Th.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Rocester—221 (*F.*). [227.
Rochdale—211, 82, 129, 164, 210, 223.
Roche—30 (*Th. & Fair Days*), 132 (*Tu., F. & Fair Days*).
Rochester—30, 132, 221.
Rochford—30, 221 (*Th.*).
Rock Ferry—211, 164, 221.
Rodley—164 (*M. & Tu.*).
Rolvenden—221.
Romiford—30, 132, 164, 221.
Romiley—152a, 210.
Ronsey—132, 164.
Roos—164 (*F.*).
Ross—132, 164, 175.
Rossett—164 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*)
Rothbury—211, 132.
Rotherfield—30. (*M. W. & F.*), 221.
Rotherham—30, 164, 175, 223, 227.
Rothwell (Kettering)—164.
Rothwell (Leeds)—164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Rottingdean—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Roundhay—164.
Rowlands Castle—30, 132 (*Th.*).
Rowland's Gill—132 (*daily ex. S.*).
Rowley—223 (*Tu. & F.*).
Royston (Herts)—30, 132.
Royston (Barnsley)—30 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*M. & F.*).
Ruyton—152a, 164, 210, 223.
Ruabon—164, 175.
Ruan Minor—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*W.*).
Rubery—30 (*M. & F.*).
Ruddington—30 (*M., Tu., Th. & F.*), 164 (*M., Tu., Th. & F.*).
Rudgwick—30, 132 (*Th.*).
Rudham, East—30 (*F.*).
Rufford—164 (*W. & S.*).
Rugby—30, 132, 164, 175.
Rugeley—82, 132, 175.
Ruislip—30, 221.
Runcorn—82, 164, 210, 221, 223.
Rushden—132, 164.
Rusholme—82, 164, 221, 223.
Ruthin—30, 164, 175.
Ryde (I. of W.)—30, 132, 164, 175.
Rye—132, 221.
Ryhope—30, 164 (*Tu., W. & F.*).
Ryton-on-Tyne—132.
Sacriston—132.
Saffron Walden—30, 132, 221.
St. Agnes—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Tu.*).
St. Albans—30, 132, 164, 221.
St. Anne's-on-Sea—211, 82, 129, 152a, 164, 210, 223.
St. Ann's Well Road—221.
St. Asaph—30, 164, 175.
St. Athan—30 (*Th.*).
St. Aubins—30, 164.
St. Austell—30, 132, 164, 175.
St. Bees—82a (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & Th.*).
St. Blazey—30, 132.
St. Brevard—30 (*Th.*).
St. Clears—30, 132, 164, 175.
St. Columb—30, 132.
St. David's—30 (*W.*), 132, 164 (*F.*)
St. Dennis—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
St. George's (Bristol)—132, 164.
St. George's (Salop)—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132
St. Germans—30 (*Th.*). [(*M.*).
St. Helens (I. of W.)—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
St. Helens—152a, 164, 210, 221, 223.
St. Helen's (Swansea)—30, 132, 164.
St. Helier (Jersey)—30, 164.
St. Ives (Cornwall)—30, 132, 164, 175.
St. Ives (Hunts)—30, 132, 221.
St. Johns (Woking)—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
St. John's Chapel—30.
St. Just—30, 132.
St. Keverne—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Tu.*).
St. Leonards—30, 132, 164, 221.
St. Margarets-at-Cliffe—132, 221.
St. Mary Church—132, 164, 175.
St. Mary Cray—211 (*M., W. & F.*).
St. Mary's (M. & Th.)—132 (*M. & Th.*).
St. Neots—30, 132, 164, 221.
St. Peter-in-the-Wood (Guernsey), 164 (*W.*).
St. Peter Port (Guernsey)—30, 164.
St. Peters (Broadstairs), 132 (*M., W. & F.*).
St. Philips—132.
St. Sampson's (Guernsey)—164, 175 (*M., W., & F.*) 221 (*M. W. & F.*).
St. Stilwells—175.
St. Stephens-by-Branwell—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*)
St. Thomas, Exeter—132, 175.
Salcombe—132, 164.
Sale (Cheshire)—82, 129, 132, 152a, 210, 221, 223.
Salt Mill—82.
Salford—82, 129 (*Tu.*), 168, 164, 175, 210, 221, 223.
Salisbury—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Saltaire—132, 164, 210.
Saltash—30, 132, 164.
Saltburn—164, 175.
Salterforth—211, 164 (*F.*).
Saltley—30, 164.
Sandbach—30, 82, 221, 223.
Sanderstead—164.
Sandgate, Shorncliffe (Camp)—132, 164.
Sandhacre—221.
Sandiway—82 (*W. & S.*).
Sandon—82 (*W.*), 175 (*W.*).
Sandown—30, 132, 164, 175.
Sandwich—30, 132, 175, 221.
Sandy—30, 164.
Sandyeroft—164 (*T. & F.*).
Sark—164 (*April to Sept. weekly, Oct. to March monthly*).
Sarn—30 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Saundersfoot—30 (*F.*), 164, 175 (*M.*).
Sawbridgeworth—30, 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Sawston—132 (*F.*), 175 (*Tu.*).
Saxmundham—30, 132, 164.
Scalby—175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Scarborough—30, 132, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Scarisbrick—82 (*W. & S.*).
Scilly Islands—30, 132.
Scissett—164 (*W. & F.*).
Scunthorpe—30, 132, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Seacombe—211, 164, 221.
Seacroft—30 (*M. & W.*), 132 (*M., W. & S.*).
Seaford—30, 132.
Seaham Harbour—211, 30, 164.
Sea Houses—211.
Seamer, Scarborough—164 (*M.*), 175 (*M.*).
Seaside—82a (*M., Th. & S.*), 164 (*M. & Th.*) 221.
Seaton (Devon)—132, 164.
Seaton Delaval—164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Sea View—132.
Sedbergh—211, 82, 164.
Sedgefield—211, 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Sedgley—30.
Sedgley Park—82.
Sefton Park—211, 132, 164.
Selby—30, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Selly Oak—30, 132, 164.
Selsey—30 (*F.*), 221 (*F.*).
Selston—175 (*M. & Th.*).
Senghenydd—30 (*Tu., Th., F. & S.*), 132 (*M.*).
Sennybridge—30 (*W.*[a]), 132 (*W.*[a]), 164 (*W.*[a]), 175 (*W.*).
Settle—211, 164.
Seven Kings—221.
Sevenoaks—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Seven Sisters (Neath)—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*)
Seymour Grove—82.
Shaftesbury—132, 164, 175.
Shaldon—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Shalesmoor—175.
Shalford—132 (*Th.*).
Shanklin—30, 132, 164, 175.
Sharp—211 (*F.*), 221 (*M. & F.*), 164 (*M. & F.*).
Shawstone—30 (*M. & F.*).
Shaw's Cross—132.
Sheerness—30, 221.
Sheffield—30, 73, 132, 164, 175, (*H.O.*), 223, 227.
Shefford—30 (*M. & Th.*).
Shepherdswell—132 (*W.*).
Shepley—164 (*Th.*).
Shepperton—30.
Shepshed—164 (*daily ex. S.*), 221.
Shenton Mallet—132, 164, 221.
Sherborne—132, 175, 221.
Sherburn Hill—132 (*M.*).
Sherburn-in-Elmet—164 (*W. & F.*), 221 (*Th.*).
Shere—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Sheringham—30, 132.
Sherwood—164, 175, 221.
Shifnal—30, 132.
Shildon—30, 164.
Shiney Row—211 (*M., W. & F.*).
Shipdham—30, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Shipston-on-Stour—132, 164.
Shipton-under-Wychwood—164.
Shirebrook—164 (*M.*), 175, 221 (*M. & W.*).
Shirehampton—132 (*daily ex. S.*), 175 (*daily ex. S.*).
Shirley—164, 221.
Shirley (Warwick)—132.
Shoeburyness—30 (*M., Tu., Th. & S.*), 221 (*M., W., F. & S.*).
Shoreham—211 (*Th.*), 30, 132, 164, 221.
Shortlanesend—132, 164, 221.
Shortlands—30.
Shotley Bridge—211, 132.
Shottermill—132.
Shotton (Flint)—82, 132, 164, 175.
Shotton Colliery—164 (*M. & F.*).
Shrewsbury—30, 132, 164, 175.
Shrewton—132 (*M. & F.*).
Shudehill—211, 129.
Sible Hedingham—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Sidcup—211, 30, 132, 221.
Sidmouth—30, 132, 175.
Sileby—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*daily except S.*), 221 (*daily ex. S.*).
Silecroft—211 (*W.*), 82 (*Th.*).
Silksworth—30 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Silloth—82, 164.
Silsden—164 (*Th.*), 227 (*Tu. & F.*).
Silverdale (Lanc.)—82 (*M., W. & F.*).
Silverdale (Staffs.)—82 (*Tu. & F.*).
Silverhill—132, 221.
Simm's Cross—221 (*daily ex. S.*).
Sittingbourne—30, 211, 164, 221.
Six Ways, Birmingham—164.
Skegness—30, 132, 164, 175.
Skelmanthorpe—129 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M. & F.*).
Skelmersdale—164, 221, 223.
Skelton—164 (*F.*).
Sketty—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Skewen—30, 132, 164, 175.
Skipsea—164 (*M.*).
Skipton—211, 30, 164, 175, 227.
Slaithwaite—164 (*M., W. & F.*), 132.
Sleaford—30, 132, 164, 175.
Slough—30, 164, 221.
Smallbridge—129.
Small Heath—132, 164, 175.
Smallthorne—30 (*W.*), 82 (*W.*).

Smethwick—30, 132, 164, 175.
Snainton—30 (*F.*).
Snaith—30 (*Th.*), 164 (*Th.*).
Sneinton—164, 175, 221.
Snettisham—30 (*M. & F.*).
Snodland—175 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Soham—30, 132.
Solihull—30, 132.
Solva—132 (*W.*).
Somerton—164 (*M. & Th.*), 221 (*M. & F.*).
Somersham—30 (*F.*), 132 (*F.*).
Somerton—132, 221.
South Bank—30, 132, 164, 227. [P.K.).
South Brent—30 (*W.*), 132, 164 (*M., W. & S.*).
South Cave—164.
South Cliff—164.
South Elmsall—30, 164, 223 (*M., W. & S.*).
South Hetton—30 (*M. & Th.*).
South Kirkby—164 (*M., W. & F.*).
South Milford—164 (*F.*).
South Molton—30, 132, 164, 175.
South Moor—221, 132 (*M. & F.*).
South Normanton—221 (*M., Tu. & F.*).
South Ockenden—30 (*Tu. & Th.*).
South Petherton—221.
South Shields—221, 30, 132, 164, 175.
South Shore (Blackpool)—82, 129, 152a, 164, 210, 223.
South Wigston—164, 175.
South Zeal—175 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Southall—30, 164, 175.
Southam—132, 164.
Southampton—5, 21B, 30, 73, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Southampton (Above Bar)—30, 132.
Southampton Docks—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Southborough—132, 175, 221.
Southend—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Southfields—164.
Southminster—30 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
South Normanton—30 (*M., Tu. & F.*).
Southport—21B, 82, 129, 164, 152a, 175, 210, 221, 223.
Southsea—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
South Witham—30.
Southwell—175, 221.
Southwick—21B, 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Southwick (Sussex)—30.
Southwold—30, 132.
Sowerby Bridge—21B, 92B, 129, 132, 164, 227.
Spalding—30, 132, 164, 175.
Sparkford—30 (*M. & Th.*), 132 (*M., Th. & S.*), 221 (*M., Th. & S.*).
Sparkbrook—132, 164.
Sparkhill—30, 132, 164.
Spennymoor—21B, 132, 175.
Spilsby—30, 132, 164.
Spittal—21B (*daily except S.*), 30 (*M., F. & S.*).
Splott—132, 175.
Spofforth—164 (*F.*).
Spreyton—132 (*mkt. days*), 175 (*3rd M.*).
*Stackstead*s—129, 152a.
Stafford—30, 82, 132, 164, 175.
Stainforth—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Staindrop—30 (*Th.*).
Staines—30, 175, 221.
Stainforth—164 (*M.*).
Stainland—21B, 129 (*M. & F.*).
Stainforth—164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Stalbridge—164 (*W. & F.*).
Stalbridge—132 (*W. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Stalham—30, 175.
Stalmine—82 (*W.*), 164 (*W.*).
Stalybridge—82, 129, 152a, 210, 221, 227.
Stamford—30, 132, 164, 175.
Stamfordham—30 (*W.*), 132 (*W.*).
Standish—22T (*M., W. & S.*), 223 (*M. W. & S.*).
Stanford-le-Hope—30.
Stanhope—30, 164.
Stanley—21B, 30, 132.
Stanmore—30, 132 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Stanningley—30, 164.
Stanton Hill—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Stansted—30.
Stanstead Abbots—30, 221 (*F.*).
Stapleford—30, 164, 221.
Staplehurst—221 (*Th.*).
Staple Hill—132.
Starbeck—30, 221.
Starcross—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 175 (*M., W. & F.*).
Staveley—164 (*M. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & S.*).
Staveley (Westmorland)—21B (*M., W. & F.*), 82 (*M., W. & F.*).
Steeton—21B (*Th.*), 164 (*M. & F.*).
Stevenage—30, 132, 221.
Steyning—30, 132.
Stirchley—132.
Stockbridge—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*W.*).
Stockingford—164 (*W. & S.*).
Stockport—82, 129, 152a, 164, 175, 210, 221, 223.
Stockbridge—164, 175.
Stockwell—21B (*W. & F.*).
Stockton-on-Tees—21B, 30, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Stockton Heath—82, 221.
Stogumber—221 (*Th.*).
Stoke—132.
Stokenchurch—132 (*Th.*).
Stoke Ferry—30 (*M. & F.*).
Stoke-sub-Hamdon—132 (*F.*), 221 (*F.*).
Stoke-upon-Trent—30, 73, 82, 132, 164.
Stokes Croft—132, 175, 221. [175
Stokesley—21B, 164, 175.
Stone (Staffs)—30, 82, 132 164, 175.
Stonecliough—210.
Stonehouse (Devon)—30, 132.
Stonehouse (Glos.)—132 (*M. W. & F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Stoney Middleton—221 (*Th.*), 223 (*F.*).
Stony Stratford—132, 221.
Storrington—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 221 (*M., W. & F.*).
Stotfold—30 (*Th.*).
Stourbridge—30, 132, 164.
Stourport—132, 164.
Stowmarket—30, 132.
Stow-on-the-Wold—30, 132, 175.
Stradbroke (F.).
Stratford-on-Avon—30, 132, 164, 175.
Stratton—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Th.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Street—132, 164, 221.
Streatall Camp—164 (*F. during Training Season*).
Stretford—82, 164, 223.
Strood—30, 132, 221.
Stroud—30, 132, 164, 175.
Studley—164 (*daily ex. S.*).
Sturminster—132, 175.
Sturry—132 (*W.*), 164 (*W.*).
Styal—210 (*M., W. & F.*).
Sudbury (Middlesex)—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Sudbury (Suffolk)—30, 132, 164, 221.
Sulby—30 (*Th.*).
Summerfield—132, 175.
Summit—210 (*M., W. & F.*).
Sunbury Common—30, 175.
Sunbury-on-Thames—30.
Sunderland—21B, 30, 73, 132, 164, 175.
Sunningdale—30, 221.
Sunninghill—30.
Surbiton—30, 164, 175 221.
Surbiton Hill—30.
Sutton (Surrey)—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Sutton (Lancs)—221 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Sutton (Surrey)—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Sutton (Yorks)—227 (*M. & F.*), 223.
Sutton-in-Ashfield—30, 164, 175, 221.
Sutton-on-Sea—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 132, 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Sutton Bridge (Lincoln)—30, 132 (*M. & Th.*), 175 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Sutton Coldfield—30, 132, 164, 175.
Sutton St. James—132 (*W.*).
Sutton Scotney—175 (*F.*).
Sutton Veney—132.
Swadlincote—30, 132, 164
Swaffham—30, 175.
Swanbridge—30, 132.
Swallownest—221 (*M. & F.*).
Swalwell—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Swanage—30, 132, 175, 221.
Swanley—21B.
Swansea—30, 132, 164, 168, 175, 221.
Swansea Docks—30, 132, 164, 168.
Swanwick—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F., daily June & July*).
Swavesey—132 (*W.*).
Swindon—30, 132, 164, 175.
Swinton (Lancs)—129, 193 (*Tu. & F.*), 223.
Swinton (nr. Rotherham)—175, 227 (*M., Tu., Th. & S.*).
Syston—30 (*daily*), 164.
Tadcaster—30, 164, 221.
Tadworth—30 (*M., W., Th. & S.*), 132, 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Taff's Well—175.
Talgarth—30, 132, 164, 175.
Talsarnau—164 (*W. & Fair days*).
Talybont—30 (*Th.*), 164, 175 (*Th.*).
Talybont-on-Usk—30 (*M.*), 132 (*alt. M.*), 164 (*Mkt. days*), 175 (*M. & Fair Days*).
Talysarn—164.
Tamworth—132, 164, 175.
Tantobie—21B, 132 (*W.*).
Tarleton—82 (*Tu. & F.*), 223 (*M. & Th.*).
Tarporley—82, 164, 175.
Tarvin—132 (*M. & Th.*).
Tattenhall—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*Th. & F.*).
Taunton—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Tavistock—30, 132, 164, 175.
Tean—82 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Tebay—30, 132, 164 (*W.*).
Teddington—30, 132, 221.
Teignmouth—30, 132, 164, 175.
Tenbury—132.
Tenbury Wells—30.
Tenby—30, 132, 175.
Tenterden—132, 221.
Terrington St. Clement—20, 132 (*F.*).
Tetbury—132, 164.
Teukesbury—132, 164, 175.
Thame—30, 132, 221.
Thames Ditton—30, 164.
Thatcham—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Thaxted—30 (*M., W. & F.*).
Theale—30 (*F.*).
Thelbridge—175 (*1st W. in month*).
Thetford—30, 132.
Theydon Bois—30 (*F.*).
Thirsk—30, 132, 164, 175, 227 (*M., Th. & S.*).
Thomastown—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*M. & F.*).
Thornaby-on-Tees—30, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Thornbury—175, 221.
Thorne—164, 221 (*daily ex. S.*), 227.
Thorner—175 (*M. & F.*).
Thorney—30 (*F.*).
Thornhill Lees—164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Thornley—21B (*M., Tu., F., & S.*), 30 (*Tu. & S.*).
Thornton (Bradford)—30.
Thornton Dale—30 (*Tu. June to Sept. also F.*), 221 (*W. & F.*).
Thornton Heath—30.
Thornton-le-Fylde—152a (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Thorpe Bay—30.
Thorverton—132 (*Th.*).
Thrapston—30, 164, 175.
Thurcroft—164 (*M. & F.*).
Thurlstone—164 (*Th. & S.*).
Thurnscoe—164 (*M. & F.*).
Thurnscoe, East—164 (*M. & F.*).
Tibshelf—221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Tickhurst—221 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Tickhill—164 (*F.*), 221 (*F.*).
Tideswell—152a.
Tidworth—132, 164, 221.
Tidworth Barracks—164, 221
Tilbury—221 (*M., W. & F.*).
Tilehurst—164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Timperley—152a.
Tingewick—164.
Tinsley—164 (*daily ex. S.*), 175 (*daily except Sat.*).
Tintagel—30 (*W. only*), 132 (*F. Oct.–March, Tu. & F. April–Sept.*), 175 (*M. until 1 Oct.*).
Tintern—164 (*Th.*).
Tipton—30, 132, 164.
Tiptree—30 (*W. & F.*), 132 (*W. & F.*).
Tisbury—132 (*M. & Th.*), 175 (*M. & Th.*).
Tiverton—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Toddington—30 (*Th.*).
Todmorden—82, 129, 132, 164, 210, 227.
Tollesbury—30 (*W. & Th.*).
Tonbridge—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Tondu—164 (*Tu.*).

Tonypandy—30, 132, 164, 175.
Tonyrefail—30, 132.
Topsham—132, 175.
Torpoint—30, 132.
Torquay—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Torre—132.
Torrington—30, 132, 164, 175.
Totland—175.
Totland Bay—132.
Totnes—30, 132, 164, 175.
Totterdown—132, 221.
Tottington—129 (*M., W. & F.*).
Totton—132, 175 (*Tu., F. & S.*).
Towcester—164, 175.
Towlaw—218, 30.
Town Green—223 (*Tu.*).
Towyn—30, 164, 175.
Trafford Park—82, 152A, 164, 210, 221.
Tranmere—218, 164. [223.
Trawden—218.
Trawsfynydd—30 (*Tu. F.& Fair Days*), 164, 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Treacastle—30 (***), 132 (***), 264 (***).
Tredegar—30, 132, 264.
Trefriw—30 (*W.*), 164 (*F.*), 175 (*M.*).
Tregaron—30, 132, 164 (*1st Tu.*), 175.
Treharris—30, 132, 264.
Trehafod—30, 132 (*daily ex. Th.*), 164, 175 (*Tu. & S.*).
Trelech-ar-Bettws—132 (*W.*).
Treorchy—30, 132, 164, 175. [F.).
Tre-Thomas—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*M. & Trevor*—30 (*Tu.*), 164 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Trimdon—30 (*M.*).
Trimdon Grange—164 (*W.*).
Trimsaran—132 (*W.*), 164 (*Tu.*).
Tring—30, 164, 175.
Troedyrhiw—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*).
Troutbeck—218, 82, (*Th.*) *Penrith*, 218, (*Auction Days*).
Trowbridge—30, 132, 164, 175.
Truro—30, 132, 164, 175.
Tumble—132, 264.
Tunbridge Wells—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Tunstall—30, 82, 164, 175.
Turton—223.
Tutbury—30, 132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Tuxford—164 (*M.**), 221 (*M.*).
Twickenham—30, 164, 221.
Twyford—30 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Tyrford (Hants.)—175 (*Tu. & F.*), 264 (*Tu. & F.*).
Tycroes—30 (*M.*), 132 (*W.*), 175 (*F.*).
Tydvelliog—164 (*Tu.*).
Tyldesley—152A, 210, 221.
Tylorstown—30 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 132 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 164 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Tyne Dock—218, 132.
Tynemouth—132.
Tynewydd—30 (*Tu. & S.*), 175 (*Tu. & S.*).
Tyn-y-nyg—132, 164.
Uckfield—30, 132, 221.
Ufculme -132 (*W. & S.*), 221 (*F.*)
Uichy—164 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Ulverston—218, 82, 164.
Upholland—82 (*F.*), 221 (*W.*).
Upminster—30, 164.
Upper Bangor—164, 175.
Upper Brighton (Cheshire)—221.
Uppermill—82, 152A, 210.
Upper Parkstone—132, 164, 221.
Upper Pontnewydd—164 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Uppingham—30, 164.
Upton—218, 82 (*M., Th. & S.*), 164.
Upton-on-Severn—132, 164.
Upwell—30 (*F.*; *Tu. & F. July & Aug.*), 132 (*F.*).
Urmston—129, 223.
Usk—30, 132, 164, 175.
Usk-mor—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Uttoxeter—30, 132, 221, 223.
Uxbridge—30, 132, 164, 221.
Ventnor—132, 164, 175.
Verwood—132 (*F.*), 175 (*Tu.*).
Vickerstown—218 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 82 (*M., W. & S.*).
Vronceyssyllte—164 (*F.*).
Wadebridge—30, 132, 264.
Wadhurst—132, 221.
Waingfoot—30, 132.
Wainhouse Corner—30, 132 (***).
Wakefield—218 (*W.*), 30, 129 (*W.*), 164, 175, 227.
Walkden—82, 152A, 210 223.
Walker—218.
Walker-on-Tyne—132.
Walkley—164, 227.
Wallasey—164.
Wallasey, Hoseside—164.
Wallingford—30, 132, 221.
Wallington—30, 132, 221.
Wallington, Stafford Rd.—30.
Wallsend—218, 30, 132, 164.
Walmer—132, 175.
Walsall—30, 132, 164, 175.
Walsall Wood—164 (*M. & Th.*).
Walsden—82, (*W. & F.*).
Walsham-le-Willows—30 (*F.*), 132 (*Tu. & S.*).
Waltham—30 (*Tu.*), [*& S.*)
Waltham Abbey—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 164.
Waltham Cross—164, 221.
Walton (Liverpool)—218, 30, 264, 221.
Walton Village, Liverpool—30.
Walton on Naze—82 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Walton-on-Thames—30, 132, 221.
Walton-on-the-Hill—132 (*Tu., F. & S.*).
Walton-on-the-Naze—30, 221.
Wanstead—221.
Wantage—30, 132, 221.
Warboys—82 (*F.*), 132 (*F.*).
Wardle—164 (*Th.*).
Ware—30, 221.
Wareham—132, 175.
Wargrave—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*W. & S.*).
Wark—218 (*M.*), 132 (*W. & Mkt. days*)
Warkworth—218.
Warley—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Warlingham—175.
Warminster—30, 132, 164, 175.
Warrington—82, 129, 164, 175, 210, 221.
Warsop—175, 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Warwick—30, 132, 164, 175.
Washford—221 (*F.**).
Washington Station—132 (*M., Th. & S.*).
Watchet—132, 221.
Waterbeach—132 (*F.*).
Waterfoot—129, 152A, 210.
Waterhead—210.
Waterhouses—132.
Waterloo (Liverpool)—218, 82, 164, 221.
Waterlooville—132, 164, 175.
Watford—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Watford Junction—30, 221.
Wath-on-Dearne—164, 175, 227 (*M. W., F. & S.*).
Watlington—132.
Watton (Norfolk)—30, 132, 175 (*W.*).
Watton at Stone—221 (*F.*).
Wattsville—164 (*M. & Th.*).
Wavertree—218, 221.
Wealdstone—30, 132.
Wearhead—218, 30.
Weaste—152A, 210, 221.
Weaverham—82 (*M. & Th.*), 210 (*M. & Th.*), 221 (*M. & Th.*).
Wednesbury—132, 164.
Wednesbury—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 221 (*M., W. & F.*).
Weedon—132 (*Th.*), 175 (*S.*).
Week St. Mary—30 (*Tu.*), 132, 175 (*3rd Tu.*).
Weeton—82 (*F.*), 152A (*F.*), 164 (*Th.*).
Welling, 218, 30.
Wellesbourne—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Wellingboro'—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Wellington (Salop)—30, 132, 164, 175.
Wellington College Station (Berks)—30.
Wellington (Somerset)—132 (*H.O.*), 164, 175, 221.
Wells (Norfolk)—30.
Wells (Somerset)—132, 164, 221.
Wellwood—132.
Welshpool—30, 132, 164, 175.
Welwyn Garden City,—30, 164.
Wem—30, 175.
Wembley—30, 132, 164.
Wendover—175.
Wembley—218,132.
Wernerh—82, 164.
Wesham—82, 164.
West Auckland—164 (*Tu. & S.*).
West Bognor—30.
West Bowling—132.
West Bridgford—164, 175.
West Bromwich—30, 132, 164.
West Butterwick—164 (*Th.*).
West Cornforth—218.
West Dunbury—82, 129, 223.
West Drayton—30.
West Gorton—221.
West Hagley—164 (*M.*).
West Hartlepool—218, 30, 132, 164, 175, 227.
West Harptree—221 (*W. & S.*).
West Kirby—218, 132, 164, 221.
West Lavington—132 (*F.*).
West Malling—175 (*daily ex. W.*). 221 (*Tu., F. & *.*).
West Melton—164 (*Tu. & S.*).
West Meon—175 (*M., W. & F.*).
West Mersea—30 (*Tu., F. & S.*).
West Moors—132 (*M., Th. & S.*), 175 (*M. & Th.*).
West Pelton—132 (*M. & Th.*)
West Southborne—30, 132, 175, 221.
West Thurrock—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*).
West Wickham—221 (*Th.*).
West Worthing—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Westbourne—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Westbury (Wilts)—30, 132.
Westbury-on-Trym—132, 175, 221.
Westcliff-on-Sea—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Westcott—132 (*F.*).
Westerham—221.
Weston-s-Sea—132, 221.
Westham, Pevensey—30, 164.
Westhoughton—152A, 210, 221.
Weston-super-Mare—30, 132, 164, 175, *Westonville*—132. [221.
Westward—82 (*M. & F.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Wetherby—164, 175.
Weybridge—30, 132, 221.
Weymouth—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Whaley Bridge—82, 152A, 223.
Whalley—221, 152A.
Whalley Range—129.
Wheathampstead—30 (*Th.*).
Wheatley—30 (*M. & F.*).
Wheatley Hill—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Whetstone—30.
Whickham—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Whitby—30, 164, 175, 227.
Whitchurch (Glam.)—30, 132.
Whitchurch (Hants)—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 221 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Whitchurch (Salop)—30, 82, 132, 164, 175.
Whitefield—129, 152A. [221.
Whitehaven—30, 60, 82, 132, 164, 175.
Whitewell Bottom—129 (*M., W. & F.*), 152A (*M., W. & F.*).
Whitland—30, 132, 164, 175.
Whitley Bay—218, 30, 132, 164, 175.
Whitstable—30, 132, 221.
Whittington Barracks—164 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Whittington Moor—221 (*Th.*).
Whittington (Salop)—164 (*Th.*).
Whittlesea—30, 175.
Whittle-le-Woods—82 (*W. & S.*), 223 (*Tu. & F.*).
Whitton (Middx.)—164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Whitwell—175 (*M. & F.*).
Wibsey—164 (*daily ex. S.*), 221 (*daily ex. S.*).
Whitworth—82, 210.
Whyteleafe—132.
Wibsey—175.
Wick—30, 175.
Wickersley—164 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 175 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Wickford—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M. & Th.*), 175 (*M. & F.*).
Wickham (Hants)—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Wickham Market—30 (*W.*), 132 (*W.*).
Wickhambrook—132 (*F.*).
Widnes—129, 164, 210, 221.
Wigan—82, 129, 152A, 164, 210, 221, 223.
Wigston Magna—30, 164.
Wigston, South—164.
Wigton—218, 82, 132, 164.
Willaston—30 (*F.*), 164 (*W.*).
Willenhall—132, 164.
Willingham 30 (*F.*), 132 (*F., also Tu. (June-Oct.).*

Willington—221n, 164.
Willington Quay—132, 164.
Williton—132 (*daily ex. S.*) 221.
Wilmslow—32, 164, 220, 223
Wiltshire—132.
Wimbledon—30 (*M., W. & F.*).
Wilton—132, 164.
Wimborne—132, 164, 175.
Wincanton—132, 221.
Winchcomb—132.
Winchelsea—132 (*F.*), 221 (*Th.*).
Winchester—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Wincobank—227 (*M., W., F. & S.*).
Windermere—218, 82, 164.
Windsor—30, 164, 175, 221.
Winscall—227 (*S.*).
Winsford—221 (*alt. Tu. & Fur. days*).
Wingate—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 164 (*Th. & F.*).
Wingham—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Wingrave—221n.
Winkleigh—132 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*W. & F.*).
Winlaton—132 (*M., Th. & S.*).
Winscombe—132 (*M. & F.*), 221 (*M. & F.*).
Winsford (Cheshire)—175 (*1st Tu. Winter months*), 220, 221.
Winsford (Somerset)—175 (*Tu.*).
Winslow—132.
Winster—223 (*W. & S.*).
Winterbourn—164 (*Tu.*).
Winterton—164 (*W. & S.*).
Winton—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Wirksworth—132, 221.
Wisbech—30, 132, 164, 175.
Witham—30, 132, 164.
Witham, Hall—164, 175.
Withernsea—132 (*W. & F. & 3rd M.*), 175 (*3rd W. in month*).
Withington—83, 152a, 210, 223.
Withy Grove—83, 220.
Witney—132 (*M. & Th.*), 221 (*F.*).
Witney (Oxon)—30, 132, 164.
Witton—164.
Wivelliscombe—132, 175, 221.
Wivenhoe—221 (*M.*).
Woburn—30 (*M. & F.*), 221 (*M. & F.*).
Woburn Sands—30 (*Jr., W. & F.*), 221 (*M., W. & F.*).
Woking—30, 132, 164, 221.
Woking Village—132 (*M. & Th.*).
Wokingham—30, 164, 221.
Wollaston—132 (*S.*), 164 (*F.*), 275 (*F.*).
Wolsingham—218, 30, 164.
Wolstanton—30 (*M. & F.*), 82 (*M. & F.*).
Wolverhampton—30, 132, 164, 175.
Wolverton—30 (*daily ex.. S.*), 132.
Wombwell—30, 164, 175, 227 (*M., Tu. & F.*).
Woodbury Green—221 (*F.*).
Woodbridge—30, 132.
Woodburn—218 (*Th.*), 238 (*Th.*).
Woodford—30, 164, 221.
Woodford-Halse—30 (*Tu.*).
Woodford Station—164.
Woodhall Spa—30 (*M., Tu., Th. & F.*) 132, 164.
Woodhouse—164.
Woodhouse Eaves—164 (*W. & F.*), 221 (*W. & F.*).
Woodley—210 (*M., W. & F.*).
Woodseats—164.
Woodside (Surrey)—30.
Woodstock—30, 175.
Woodville—132 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Woolacombe—132 (*Oct.-June, W., July-Sept. W. & F.*).
Woolер—218, 40.
Woolston—132, 164.
Woolton—218, 164.
Woolwich—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Woore—32 (*F.*), 221 (*F.*)
Wootton Bassett—132, 164, 175.
Worcester—30, 132, 164, 175.
Worcester Park—132.
Wordsley—164.
Workington—218, 60, 82, 132, 164, 175.
Worksop—30, 164, 175, 221, 227. [221.
Worle—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Worthing—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Wotton under-Edge—132, 175.
Wragby—164 (***).
Wrea Green—82 (*Tu. & F.*).
Wrekenton—218 (*M. & F.*).
Wrenbury (Cheshire)—30 (*alt. Tu. & S.*), 82 (*Tu. & S.*).
Wrentham—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Wrexham—218, 30, 82, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Wrington—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Wrotham—221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Wroughton—164 (*M. & F.*).
Wroxham—30 (*Jr. & F.*).
Wyke—211n.
Wylton—30.
Wymondham—30, 132 (*M. & Th.*), 164.
Wyre—132.
Wyre Dock (Fleetwood—82, 152a, 164, 223.
Wyrehoe—30 (*W. & F.*), 221 (*W.*).
Yarm—175 (*M., F. & *.*).
Yarmouth (Norfolk)—30, 132, 164, 175.
Yarmouth (I. of W.)—132. [221.
Yate—175 (*Tu.*).
Yatton—132 (*M., Tu., Th. & F.*), 221 (*M., Tu. & F.*).
Yeadon—30, 221.
Yealmpton—132 (*4th M. monthly*).
Yeldham—30 (*M.*).
Yelverton—164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Yeoford—175 (**.*).
Yeovil—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Ynysddw—30 (*Tu.*).
Ynyshir—30 (*M., Tu., F. & S.*), 132 (*M. & F.*), 164 (*M., Tu., F. & S.*).
Ynysybwl—30 (*W. & S.*).
York—30, 129 (*Th.*), 73, 132, 164, 175, 221, 227.
York Town (Surrey)—30.
Yoxford—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*).
Ystalyfera—30, 132, 164.
Ystrad—218—164 (*Market days*).
Ystradgynlais—30, 132, 164.
Ystrad-Mynach—30, 132, 175.

Scottish Banks.

Aberchirder—170.
Aberdeen—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 175 (*H.O.*), 193, 211.
Aberdour—68, 173.
Aberfeldy—26, 60, 68, 211.
Aberfoyle—26.
Aberlour—176, 211.
Abington—68.
Aboyne—176.
Airdrie—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 193.
Alexandria—26, 40, 60, 68.
Alford—176.
Alloa—40, 60, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Alness—68.
Alva—60, 68, 211.
Alyth—176, 193.
Annan—26, 40, 68, 193.
Anstruther—60, 68, 173, 176
Arbroath—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Ardgay—26.
Ardrishaig—60, 211.
Ardrossan—26, 60, 193, 211.
Armadale (Linlithgowshire)—68, 193.
Auchinblae—176.
Auchinleck—60, 193.
Auchterarder—26, 211.
Auchtermuchty—26, 211.
Avienmore—26.
Avoch—26.
Ayr—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Ayton—68, 193.
Baillieston—60.
Balfron—40.
Ballachulish—193 (*W. & F.*).
Ballantrae—68.
Ballater—176, 211.
Banchory—176, 211.
Banff—68, 173, 176, 211.
Bannockburn—173.
Barrhead—26, 60, 173, 211.
Barrhill—211.
Bathgate—68, 173, 193, 211
Beauvale—26.
Beauly—26, 68.
Beith—60, 68, 211.
Bellshill—26, 60, 68, 173, 193.
Bervie—176.
Berwick-on-Tweed—218, 26, 30, 40, 68, 173. [173.
Biggar—68, 173, 193.
Bishopbriggs (Glasgow)—68.
Blackford—26.
Blair Athole—211.
Blairgowrie—26, 68, 176, 193, 211.
Blantyre—60, 68.
Bonar Bridge—26.
Bo'ness—26, 40, 60, 193, 211.
Bonhill—68.
Bonnybridge—68.
Bonnyrigg—26, 68.
Bothwell—26, 60.
Bowling—60.
Bowness—193.
Braemar—211.
Brechin—40, 60, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Bridgend—173.
Bridge of Allan—176, 211.
Bridge of Weir—60.
Broadford—26.
Brodick—26, 193.
Brora—176.
Broughty Ferry—176, 193.
Brozburn—40, 68.
Bruichladdich—173 (*Tu.*).
Brunstsfield (Edinburgh)—68
Buchlyvie—26.
Buckhaven—68, 193.
Buckie—26, 60, 68, 176, 193, 211.
Burghead—26.
Burnbank—60.
Burntisland—68, 173.
Callander—26, 68, 193.
Cambuslang—60, 68, 173.
Cameltown—26, 60.
Campbeltown—26, 60, 68, 193, 211.
Campsie—193.
Cardenden—193.
Carluke—40, 173.
Carnoustie—26, 173, 176.
Carnwath—68.
Castle Douglas—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 193. [211.
Castletown—68, 176.
Cathcart—26, 60, 193.
Catrine—193.
Cellardyke—173.
Chirnside—68.
Chryston—60 (*M. W. & F.*).
Clackmannan—60.
Clydebank—40, 60, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Coatbridge—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, [211.
Cockenzie—193.
Coldingham—63 (*F.*), 193 (*Tu.*).
Coldstream—26, 40.
Colinsburgh—68.
Colinton—68.
Colmonell—68 (*M. & Th.*), 211(*W. & F.*)
Comrie—68, 176.
Corstorphine—26.
Cowper Angus—26, 173, 211.
Cowdenbeath—60, 68, 173, 193.
Craigellachie—176.
Crail—60, 68.
Crieff—26, 40, 60, 68, 176, 211.
Cromarty—26, 68.
Cruden Bay—176.
Cullen—176, 211.
Cults—176.
Cumbernauld—193.
Cumnestown—176.
Cumnock—26, 60, 68, 193.
Cupar—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Dalbeattie—60, 68, 211.
Dalkeith—60, 68, 173, 193.
Dalmally—68 (*Th.*).
Dalmellington—193.
Dalmuir—40, 193.
Dalry (Ayrshire)—40, 60, 173.
Dalry (Galloway)—211.
Darvel—60, 211.
Denny—26, 60, 68.
Dingwall—26, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Dollar—60.
Dornie—68.
Dornoch—26, 176.
Douglas (Lanark)—68.
Doune—68, 211.
Dreyhorn—40, 60.
Drymen—193.
Dufftown—68, 176.

Dumbarton—26, 40, 60, 68, 211.
Dumfries—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Dunbar—26, 40, 68.
Dunblane—26, 68, 211.
Dundee—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Dunfermline—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, [193, 211.
Dunkeld—26, 211.
Dunlop—60.
Dunning—211.
Dunoon—40, 60, 211.
Dunse—26, 40, 68, 173, 193.
Dunsepan—173.
Durno (Pitcaple)—176.
Dysart—26.
Eaglesham—60 (Tu. & Th.).
Earlston—68.
East Kilbride—60.
East Linton—173.
Eastriggs—68.
Ecclefechan—193.
Echt—176.
Edinburgh—5, 26 (H.O.), 30A 40 (H.O.), 60, 68 (H.O.), 73, 173 (H.O.), 176, 193 (H.O.), 211 (H.O.).
Elgin—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Elie—26, 173.
Ellon—176, 211.
Errol—211.
Eskbank—26.
Eyemouth—68, 193
Fairlie—193 (Tu. & F.).
Falkirk—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Falkland—40.
Fauldhouse—173.
Fettercairn—176.
Fife-Keith—176.
Findochty—176.
Forfar—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Forres—26, 40, 173, 176, 193.
Fortrose—26.
Fort Augustus—26.
Fort William—26, 40, 173, 193.
Fraserburgh—26, 60, 68, 176, 211.
Freuchie—40 (W.).
Frockheim—176.
Fyvie—176.
Gairloch—26.
Galashiels—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 193.
Galston—40, 211.
Gardenstown—68, 176.
Garlieston—60.
Garmouth—26.
Gatehouse—26, 211.
Giffnock—60, 68.
Girvan—40, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Glamis—193.
Glasgow—5, 26, 40, 60 (H.O.), 68, 73 (H.O.), 173, 176, 193, 211 (H.O.).
Glenarnoch—60, 173.
Glenfarg—176.
Glenluce—173.
Glen-Urquhart—26.
Golspie—40, 176.
Gorebridge—26.
Gourock—40, 60, 173, 211.
Govan—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Grahamstown—25, 68.
Grangemouth—26, 40, 60, 68, 193, 211.
Grangepans—60.
Granton—193.
Grantown-on-Spey—26, 173, 193.
Greenlaw—193. [211.
Greenock—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Greenock, West End—26, 68, 173, 193.
Gretna Green—60, 68.
Guthrie—26.
Haddington—26, 40, 68, 193, 211.
Halkirk—26.
Hamilton—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Hawick—26, 40, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Helensburgh—26, 60, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Helmsdale—40.
Holytown—60.
Hopeman—26.
Hopeman (Moray)—176.
Huntly—68, 176, 193, 211.
Innellan—60.
Inverkeithen—26, 40.
Inverness—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Invernahaven—60, 68, 176.
Inverurie—68, 176, 211.
Ireland—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Irvine—40, 60, 68, 193, 211.
Jedburgh—26, 40, 68, 173, 193.
Johnstone—40, 60, 173, 193, 211.
Juniper Green—68.
Keith—68, 176, 193, 211.
Kelso—26, 40, 68, 173, 193.
Kelty—68, 193.
Kemnay—176.
Kilbarchan—60.
Kilbirnie—60, 173.
Kildrummy—176.
Killearn—40 (Tu. & F.).
Killin—26, 211.
Kilmacolm—68, 193.
Kilmarnock—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Kilmarnock (Riccarton)—68, 211.
Kilsyth—173, 193.
Kilwinning—60, 68, 193.
Kincardine—211.
Kinghorn—40 (M., W. & F.).
Kinglassie—211 (Tu.).
Kingussie—26, 40.
Kinlochleven—193.
Kinross—40, 60, 193.
Kintore—176.
Kirkcaldy—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Kirkconnel—40.
Kirkcudbright—26, 68, 173.
Kirkintilloch—68, 173, 193.
Kirkwall—26, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Kirn—40 (Tu. & F.), 60 (Tu. & F.)
Kirriemuir—26, 40, 173, 211.
Kyle—26, 68.
Ladybank—68, 211.
Lairg—26.
Lanlish—26.
Lanark—40, 60, 68, 193.
Langholm—40, 173.
Larbert—60, 68.
Largo—173.
Larys—40, 193, 211.
Larkhall—193, 211.
Lasswade—26.
Lauder—26, 193.
Laurencekirk—68, 176.
Leith—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Leith Walk—26, 40, 60, 173, 193, 211.
Lenzie—68, 173.
Lerwick—68, 176, 211.
Leslie—211.
Lesmahagow—40, 193.
Leven—40, 68, 173, 193.
Linlithgow—40, 68.
Loanhead—40.
Lochinvar—68.
Lochmaben—68.
Lochwinnoch—173.
Lockerbie—26, 60, 68, 193.
Longside—176.
Lonmay—176.
Lossiemouth—26, 68, 176
Lumphanan—176.
Lybster—68, 176.
Macduff—26, 176, 211.
Mallaig—26, 193 (Tu.).
Markinch—68, 193.
Maryhill—40, 193, 211.
Mauchline—68.
Maud—68, 176.
Maxwelltown—60.
Maybole—68, 193, 211.
Meigle—193.
Melrose—40, 68, 193.
Methil—40, 68, 173, 193.
Methlick—176.
Midcalder—60.
Millport—211.
Milnathort—40 (M. & Special Sale Days), 60, 68.
Milngavie—26, 193.
Mintlaw—176.
Moffat—26, 40, 211.
Monzievaird—211.
Monifieth—193.
Montrose—26, 40, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Motherwell—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 193.
Muir of Ord—26, 38.
Muirkirk—60.
Munlochy—193.
Musselburgh—68, 173, 193.
Nairn—25, 40, 173, 176, 193
Neilston—60.
New Aberdour—211 (Tu. & F.).
Newburgh (Aberdeen)—176.
Newburgh (Fife)—68, 176.
Newcastleton—40.
New Cumnock—26, 68.
New Deer—176.
New Galloway—60.
Newhaven (Edin.)—193.
Newmains—60
Newmilns—176.
Newmore—26 (June-Oct.), 40 (F.) (also Tu., June-Oct.).
Newport (Stewart)—40, 60, 68, 173, 193.
Newtown St. Boswells—40, 68 (alt. M. & special sale days), 193.
North Berwick—40, 60, 68.
Oban—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Old Deer—176.
Old Kilpatrick—60.
Old Meldrum—176.
Paisley—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Partick—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Pathhead—68, 173.
Peebles—26, 68.
Penicuik—60, 68.
Perth—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Peterhead—50, 68, 173, 176, 211.
Pitlochry—26, 68, 211.
Pittenweem—60, 173.
Polton Kshaws—40, 60, 68, 193.
Polmont—40.
Port Ellen—193.
Port Glasgow—26, 60, 193, 211.
Portgordon—176.
Port William—40.
Portknockie—176, 211.
Portobello—60, 68, 173, 193.
Portpatrick—40 (Th.), 193 (W.).
Portree—25, 173, 176.
Portsoy—176, 211.
Prestonpans—68, 193.
Prestwick—26, 60.
Renfrew—40, 68, 193, 211.
Rentou—60 (ex. S.),
Rhynie—68, 176.
Rosehearty—211.
Rosyth—60.
Rothes—26, 176.
Rothesay—26, 40, 60, 193.
Rothie-Norman—176.
Rutherglen—60, 68, 173, 193.
St. Abb's—68 (Th.), 193 (Tu.).
St. Andrews—26, 40, 60, 193. [& S.)
St. Boswells—40, 173, 193 (Tu., Th.
St. Margaret's Hope—211.
St. Monance—60, 173.
Saltcoats—26, 173, 193
Sandbank—60 (F.).
Sanquhar—40, 193.
Sauchen—176.
Scalloway—68 (Tu. & F.), 211 (Tu. & F.).
Scotstoun—68.
Selkirk—40, 68, 173, 193.
Shettleston—60, 211.
Shotts—68, 173.
Skelmorlie—60.
Slamannan—26.
South Queensferry—60.
Stenhousemuir—60, 68.
Stewarton—26, 40, 60, 193, 211.
Stirling—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Stonehaven—26, 68, 176.
Stonehouse—211.
Stornoway—26, 40, 173.
Strachur—211 (Th.).
Straiaer—40, 60, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Strathaven—26, 68, 193, 211.

Strathdon—176.
Strathmiglo—26.
Strathpeffer—26, 68 (*daily June-Sept. M. & F. Oct.-May*).
Strichen—68, 176.
Stromness—68 173, 211.
Strone—68 (*W.*).
Stronsay—211 (*during Season*).
Tain—26, 40, 68, 173, 176.
Tarbert—60, 211.
Tarbert (Harris)—26.
Tarland—176, 211.
Tarves—176.
Tayport—176.
Thornhill—40, 211.
Thornton—211 (*M.*°), 68.
Thurso—26, 40, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Tighnabruaich—193.
Tillicoultry—40, 60, 211.
Tobermory—60, 176.
Tollcross—60, 173, 211
Tomintoul—68, 176.
Torphins—176.
Tranent—68, 193.
Troon—40, 60, 68, 211
Turriff—68, 176, 211.
Uddingston—26, 40.
Udny—176.
Uig—26.
Ullapool—173.
Uphall—40, 68.
Wemyss Bay—60.
West Calder—68.
West Kilbride—60, 68.
West Linton—26.
Whitburn—68.
Whiteinch—40, 60.
Whithorn—60, 173
Whiting Bay—26, 193.
Wick—26, 40, 68, 176, 211.
Wigtown—40, 60, 173.
Wishaw—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Yoker—68.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND AND WALES. — *Bank of England* and the *Exchequer*: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day. The *Stock Exchange* is closed every Saturday and on Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays, and on May 1 and November 1.

SCOTLAND.—New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day; there are also Spring and Autumn holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

SCOTLAND has special *Term* (*Quarter*) *Days*:—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsunday, May 15; Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11; the *Removal Terms* are May 28 and Nov. 28.

THE BANK RATE.

AVERAGE Minimum Rate per Cent.

Month.	1914.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	%	%	%	%	%
January	4·35	3	4	4	5
February	3	3	4	4	5
March	3	3	4	4·87	5
April	3	3	4	5	5
May	3	3	4	5	5
June	3	3	4	5	5
July	3·19	3·84	4	5	5
August	5·87	4	4	4·58	5
September ...	5	4	4	4	5
October	5	4	4	4	5
November ...	5	4	4	4	
December ...	5	4	4	4·9	
Year	4·03	3·49	4·00	4·56	·5

THE UNION JACK CLUB,

Waterloo Road, S.E. 1. Tel.: Hop. 3511.

Patron-in-Chief: His Majesty the King.
Patroness-in-Chief: Her Majesty the Queen.
Patrons: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.: H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.

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This is one of our great National Institutions, where Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing through London; a place where they may obtain at moderate charges good meals and comfortable bedrooms and where they find the usual amenities of a club, including Library and Writing Room, Billiard Room, Baths, Barber's Shop, and also a Club Shop in which articles of everyday use and almost everything that Service men require may be purchased. The Club is open throughout the day and night.

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War, and other campaigns, and was opened on July 1st, 1907, by His late Majesty King Edward VII. Membership is limited to those serving on the Active List of the Regular Forces, below the rank of Officer, but Honorary membership is open to those belonging to the Royal Malta Artillery, the West India Regiments and the Colonial Permanent Forces, as well as the Navies and Armies of foreign Powers visiting England. The Club is managed by a Council and General Committee, which includes representatives elected by the members.

A considerable extension of the Club with funds raised in all parts of the Empire to commemorate the services of our gallant fighting forces in the Great War of 1914-18 and to provide increased accommodation was completed in 1923.

In 1926 the Council were enabled, through the anonymous gift of one of its members, still further to enlarge the premises, thus bringing the total sleeping accommodation up to 727 beds.

THE UNION JACK HOSTEL.

Exton Street, Waterloo Road, S.E. 1.
Tel.: Hop. 2724. Opened June, 1913.

Patron-in-Chief: His Majesty the King.
Patroness-in-Chief: Her Majesty the Queen.
Patron: H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.

President: Brig.-General E. F. O. Gascoigne, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hon. Treasurer: Sir G. J. Marjoribanks, K.C.V.O.
Secretary: J. R. Hayward, M.B.E.
Warden: Mrs. G. Myatt.

The Hostel provides lodging and accommodation for the wives and children (with or without their husbands and fathers) of members and ex-members of the Naval and Military Forces of the Crown, below the rank of Officer. It is managed by a Council, and though run closely in connexion with the Union Jack Club, the organisation and finances of the two institutions are quite separate from one another.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, and of eight Colonial companies (marked C), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are marked O in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches. Those having an Industrial branch are indicated by letters I.

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended 31 December, 1925.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 12½%, of which about 5% is expended on commission and 7½% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policyholder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest given is without deduction of Income Tax except where marked (N)—net.

VALUATIONS.—The last two columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, those most usual being known as the H^m and O^m, and the corresponding Tables $H^{m(5)}$ and $O^{m(5)}$ which exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O^m and $O^{m(5)}$ tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O^m table alone, the H^m is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, 1s. 6d.

Household goods therein, usually 2s.

A number of companies issue "comprehensive" policies embracing in one contract all risks incidental to private houses and contents.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 2s.

Stock and Utensils in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 2s.

Private Dwelling Houses, brick and timber built and tiled or slated, in no hazardous proximity, from 2s. 6d.

Most fire insurance companies transact accident and miscellaneous business, and if a strong company be selected with a reputation for liberal dealing it will probably be found to the advantage of a householder that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. The "comprehensive" policies previously referred to, combine in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, &c., and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of 5s. per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate, but can be included under the same policy, if desired. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates; and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Established	Class.	Name of Office.	Annual Accounts Published in 1926: Life Funds	Life Premium Income.	Expenses. % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest earned.	Valuation: Mortality Table.	Interest % Assumed
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1883	P I O	Abstainers & General*	2,044,732	243,839	12·45	5 11 4	O^{m}, H^{m} & Eng. No.3	3 & 3½
1904	P	African Life	3,034,412	608,702	31·46	5 16 0	O^{m}(5)	4 0 0
1824	P O	Alliance*	19,689,652	1,436,080	9·91	5 1 0	O^{m}	3 0 0
1808	P O	Atlas	4,857,877	625,147	13·23	5 19 6	O^{m}(5)	3, 3½ & 3½
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	53,925,238	4,500,188	12·77	5 11 2	H^{m}&Carlisle) & Gov. 1884)	3 0 0
1866	P I	Britannic (Ordinary)	4,412,269	762,249	15·18	5 14 3	O^{m}	3 0 0
1854	P O	British Equitable	1,523,002	219,891	18·50	4 15 6	O^{m}	3 0 0
1904	P O	British General	419,126	114,340	11·61	5 11 2	O^{m}	3 0 0
1902	P I	British Widows (Ord.)	93,986	20,613	22·74	5 3 3(N)	O^{m} & H^{m}	3 10 0
1805	P O	Caledonian	5,442,150	580,125	13·12	5 11 3	O^{m} & Carlisle	3 0 0
1847 1902	P	Canada Life (C)	22,547,001	3,949,806	25·13	6 0 8	O^{m}(5)	3 & 3½
1824	P	Cleric'l, Medic'l & Gen.	8,991,878	668,011	14·13	5 7 10	O^{m}(5)	2 10 0
1873	M O	Colonial Mutual (C)	7,097,985	857,678	26·43	5 7 4(N)	O^{m}	3 10 0
1861	P O	Commercial Union*	12,990,794	1,513,243	12·10	5 7 6	O^{m}	3 0 0
1871	P	Confederation (C)	9,094,637	1,707,126	27·67	5 15 2	O^{m}(3) & Brit. Office '93.	3 & 3½
1867	P	Co-operative (Ord.)	2,700,250	1,087,581	11·61	5 8 1	H^{m}	3 10 0
1807	P O	Eagle, Star & B. Dom.	15,078,855	1,095,107	14·33	4 12 11(N)	O^{m}	3 & 3½
1762	M	Equitable (e)	5,809,793	373,264	6·63	4 15 11	O^{m}	2 10 0
1844	P	Equity & Law*	6,580,111	971,969	13·42	5 5 10	O^{m} & O^{m}(5)	3 0 0
1832	M	Friends' Provident & Century	5,053,219	608,627	18·09	5 14 2	O^{m} & O^{m}(5)	3 0 0
1837	P	General	1,806,264	201,268	24·81	4 8 c(N)	O^{m} H^{m} & O^{n}	3 0 0
1848	P	Gresham	6,445,628	756,162	25·31	4 12 8	H^{m}	3 10 0
1821	P O	Guardian	5,168,141	496,777	13·50	5 14 0	O^{m} Carl. O(am) & O(a^{c}))	3 0 0
1806	P O	Law Union & Rock	9,736,255	819,381	16·75	5 10 6	O^{m}	3 0 0
1836	P O	Legal & General	16,476,380	1,504,455	16·37	5 0 1	O^{m}	3 0 0
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	6,356,666	521,368	18·20	5 10 5	O^{m}	3 0 0
1836	P O	L'pool & Lond. & Globe	7,056,344	703,742	10·76	4 18 5	O^{m} & O^{m}(5)	2 15 0
1862	P O	London & Scottish*	4,776,858	465,673	21·93	4 12 7	O^{m}	3 10 0
1869	P I	Lond'n & Manch. (Ord.)	2,356,473	500,735	15·15	5 15 1	O^{m}	3 0 0
1720	P O	London Assurance	4,326,525	514,596	14·99	5 9 8	O^{m}	3 0 0
1806	M	London Life (e)	10,271,529	1,515,699	5·41	5 5 1	O^{m}(5)	3 & 2½*
1887	P	Manufacturers' Life (C)	11,831,623	2,743,723	29·63	5 16 4	H^{m}, American, &c.	3½ & 3
1852	M	Marine & General*	2,845,659	253,629	18·68*	5 19 9	O^{m}	3 0 0
1835	M	Metropolitan (e)*	2,538,583	209,495	7·05	5 6 9	O^{m}(5)	3 0 0
1906	P O	Motor Union	164,404	34,871	15·10	4 3 c(N)	O^{m}	3 0 0
1886	P	Mu.&Citizens'(C)(Ord.)	12,498,621	1,022,742	13·72	5 9 1	H^{m} & Gov. 1883	3 0 0
1830	M	National Mutual	4,424,165	426,247	26·01	5 6 9	O^{m} & Carlisle	3 0 0
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austral (C)	22,607,250	2,409,339	14·36	5 13 0(N)	H^{m}	3 10 0
1833	M	National Provident	9,049,679	934,898	11·59	5 7 8	O^{m}	3 0 0
1823	P O	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	23,332,765	2,224,855	17·12	5 7 0	O^{m}	3 0 0
1836	P O	Northern	5,954,518	417,846	12·08	5 9 4	O^{m}	3 0 0
1808	M	Norwich Union Life*	25,530,157	3,142,739	16·21	5 12 3	O^{m}	2 10 0
1864	P I O	Pearl (Ordinary)	18,500,793	3,482,137	12·81	5 7 1	H^{m}	3 0 0
1782	P O	Phœnix*	23,705,893	1,173,942	12·29	5 11 6	O^{m}	3 0 0
1877	P I	Prov. Assoc. of London	1,608,994	204,125	13·25	5 4 11	O^{m}	2 10 0
1840	M	Provident Mutual	5,235,550	703,620	14·20	5 0 3	O^{m}	3 0 0
1848	P I O	Prudential (Ord.)	76,667,882	10,676,783	12·07	4 16 0(N)	O^{m}	3 0 0
1864	P I	Refuge (Ordinary)	21,929,325	3,129,120	15·77	4 16 11(N)	H^{m}	3 0 0
1845	P O	Royal	17,353,039	1,561,299	12·70	5 3 9	O^{m} & O^{m}(5)*	3 0 0

For Notes see next page.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—*continued.*

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	Annual Accounts Published in 1926. Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses. % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest Earned.	Valuation. Mortality Table.	Interest Assumed
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1720	P O	Royal Exchange	6,863,933	717,112	17·29	5 16 4	O^m	3 0 0
1861	P I	Royal London (Ord.)	3,159,583	715,290	20·19	...	O^m	3 10 0
1857	P I	Salvation Army	1,314,598	287,074	15·75	5 8 1(N)	H^m	3 & 3½
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	8,948,097	749,202	13·39	5 8 3	$O^m(5)$*	3 0 0
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	7,833,245	792,649	12·71	5 6 0	O^m	3 0 0
1877	P O	Scottish Insurance	785,233	112,696	17·72	5 3 4	$O^m(5)$ & Carlisle	3 0 0
1881	P O	Scottish Life	4,501,991	513,809	12·09	5 13 0	O^m	3 0 0
1837	M	Scottish Provident	18,521,904	1,144,611	15·19	5 3 1	O^m	3 0 0
1883	P	Scottish Temperance	4,847,148	672,145	12·97	5 4 7	O^m	3 0 0
1824	P O	Scottish Union & Nat.*	9,557,571	690,457	15·03	5 10 1	O^m	3 0 0
1815	M	Scottish Widows'	25,422,809	1,681,051	11·81	5 5 3	$O^m(5)$*	3 0 0
1891	P	Southern Life Associatn.	3,612,351	469,746	21·77	5 8 9	$O^m(5)$	3 5 0
1825	P	Standard	14,978,882	989,820	21·76	5 12 3	$O^m(5)$	2 10 0
1810	P	Sun Life	17,800,605	2,843,254	16·97	4 18 1	O^m	3 0 0*
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C).	59,918,226	9,129,084	27·27	6 8 3	$O^m(5)$	3
1915	P O	United British	54,458	8,067	13·06	4 1 9	O^m	3 0 0
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov.	14,634,804	1,484,828	13·93	5 10 1	O^m & $O^m(5)$	2 10 0
1825	P	University Life	1,136,876	73,839	9·99	5 3 6	$O^m(5)$	3 0 0
1841	M I	Wesleyan & Gen. (Ord.)	3,229,121	464,122	19·04‖	5 0 8	O^m	3† & 3½‡
1824	P O	Yorkshire	4,958,646	460,782	14·00	5 9 2	O^m & $O^m(5)$	2½† & 3‡
		INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.						
1866	P	Britannic	5,953,219	2,088,670	39·69	5 14 1	Eng. No. 6	3 10 0
1869	P	London & Manchester	3,532,296	1,397,576	41·60	5 13 0	Eng. No. 6	3 0 0
1864	P	Pearl	17,414,051	5,627,417	37·59	5 4 9	Eng. No. 6	3 0 0
1848	P	Prudential	94,991,727	15,883,871	26·59	4 19 6	Eng. No. 8	3 0 0
1864	P	Refuge	9,183,230	3,954,020	38·37	4 18 2(N)	Eng. No. 8	3 0 0
1850	M	Royal Liver Friendly	10,717,101	2,654,218	37·69	4 18 7	{Own Exp. / O^m & H^m}	3½ & 3
1861	P	Royal London	10,406,350	3,068,529	42·77	...	Eng. No. 3	4 0 0
1867	P	Salvation Army	2,130,992	944,609	37·82	5 8 7(N)	Eng. No. 6	3 & 3½
1841	M	Wesleyan & General	3,366,236	1,180,624	44·07	5 0 4	E. L. No. 6	3 10 0

O = Colonial Office.
c = Does not pay Commission.
* Abstainers and General. Industrial now merged in Ordinary.
* Alliance. Including funds of acquired businesses.
* Commercial Union. Including figures of acquired businesses.
* Equity and Law. Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions and unproductive assets.
* London and Scottish. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Metropolitan business.
* London Life. 2½ per cent. on Reversionary Bonus Policies.
* Marine and General. Including removal expenses.
* Metropolitan. Includes Investment Reserve.
* Norwich Union Life. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Imperial business.
‖ Pearl. Percentage of expenses do not include Annuity expenses.
* Royal. O^m and $O^m(5)$ in conjunction with O^m select net premiums.
* Scottish Amicable Combined with O^m net premiums.
* Scottish U. and N. Includes acquired City of Glasgow business.
* Scottish Widows. $O^m(5)$ in conjunction with O^m net premiums.
* Sun Life. Interest assumed for Bonuses £4 per cent.
* Wesleyan and General. † With profit business. ‡ Without profit business.
* Yorkshire. † With profit business. ‡ Without profit business.

INCOME TAX ALLOWANCES ON PREMIUMS PAID.

Where an allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities, the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax on the "Taxable Income" (*i.e.*, that part of the income on which the tax is actually charged—the first £225 of the taxable income being charged at half the standard rate of tax; the remainder at the standard rate of tax). The allowance is made on the premiums paid, and is calculated at the following rates:—one-half the standard rate in the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 22, 1916, limited to premiums not exceeding one-sixth of total income, and to a rate of premium not greater than 7 per cent. of the sum assured); and on policies taken out before June 22, 1916, a deduction of tax at one-half the standard rate in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of three-fourths of the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000, and at the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £2,000. The *Repayments* of Income Tax on account of Life Insurance Premiums are shown for a series of years on page 419.

BONUSES.

The following table shows the average annual rate of Bonus declared on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances for £100. In each case the rate given is in respect of a policy effected at age 30 next birthday, and the Endowment Bonus is based on a Policy maturing at age 60. It will be noticed, in the case of some of the Offices whose Valuations are made quinquennially, that the last Valuation included part of the War period, when conditions were abnormal. Owing to the depreciation in securities, and the strain of War claims, &c., some Offices were only able to grant a low rate of Bonus, but at the next Valuation these Offices should resume their pre-War rate at least; intending Assurers, however, would be well advised to ascertain the possibilities of this before effecting a Policy.

Office.	Last* Valuation.	Average annual rate of Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances.	Average annual rate of Bonus declared on Endowment Assurances.	Interim Bonus.
Abstainers and General	1923*	£1 10*s.*		£1 10*s.*
African Life	1924	£2*	£1 16*s.**	Not stated
Alliance	1923	£1 18*s.* 8*d.*		£1 14*s.* compound
Atlas	1925*	£2		36*s.* compound
Australian Mutual	1925A	£3 15*s.*	£2 18*s.* 6*d.*	—
Britannic	1925A	£2		Three quarters of that last declared
British Equitable	1924*	Gen. Sec.: £1 12*s.*; Absrs. Sec.: £1 17*s.*		£1 5*s.*
British General	1923	£1 12*s.* compound		£1 12*s.* compound
Caledonian	1922	£1 13*s.*		£1 10*s.*
Canada Life*	1925	£1 16*s.* 4*d.*	£1 18*s.* 9*d.*	According to age, &c.
Clerical, Medical and General	1926*	£2 4*s.* 2*d.*	£2 7*s.*	Whole Life—28% premiums paid during current quinquennium, on Policies effected since July 1, 1921. Endowment at death. ¾ Whole Life. By survival—¾ 1926 Bonus for each premium paid
Colonial Mutual	1925A	£3 5*s.*		—
Commercial Union	1922	£1 11*s.* 6*d.*	£1 18*s.* 5*d.*	For 1926—Full 1922 rate increased by 25%
Confederation	1925A	£1 12*s.* 6*d.*	£1 14*s.*	According to age, &c.
Co-operative	1925	£1 18*s.*		£1 18*s.*
Eagle, Star and British Dominions	1921	£1 10*s.*		£1 10*s.*
Equitable	1921*	£1 19*s.*	£1 10*s.*	At death—26*s.* to 58*s.* On survival—£1 15*s.* to £8 6*s.*
Equity and Law	1924	£2 6*s.* 3*d.*	£2 5*s.*	£1 15*s.*
Friends Provident and Century	1924	£2 9*s.* 7*d.*		£1 16*s.* compound
General	1925*	£1 5*s.* compound		£1 5*s.* compound
Gresham	1924	£1 15*s.*	£1 18*s.*	One-fifth of last Bonus rate for each year
Guardian	1924	£2 4*s.* 10*d.*	£2 6*s.* 4*d.*	At rate last declared.
Law Union and Rock	1924	£2 11*s.* 8*d.*	£2 11*s.* 8*d.*	£1 15*s.* simple.
Legal and General	1921	£2 5*s.* 7*d.*		At death—30*s.* By maturity—compound at full rate
Life Assoc. of Scotland	1924*	£2 10*s.* simple from April, 1924		£1 15*s.*
Liverpool and London and Globe	1923	£1 15*s.*		Policies of 5 years' duration—35*s.*
London and Scottish	1922	£1		15*s.* on ordinary Endowment £1 on Deferred Bonus Endowmt.
London and Manchester	1926A*	£2		—
London Assurance	1925	£2		Same rate as last declared
London Life	1925A	£1 16*s.* compound		—
Manufacturers Life	1925	£1 8*s.* 6*d.**	£1 11*s.**	£2
Marine and General	1924	£2		—
Metropolitan	1925A	Profits applied to reduce premiums		£1 10*s.*
Motor Union	1922	£1 10*s.*		Granted—but not stated
Mutual Life	1925A	£3 9*s.*	£2 9*s.*	Same as last Bonus declared
National Mutual of Australasia	1925*	£2 16*s.* 6*d.*	£2 12*s.*	—
National Mutual	1925A	£2 11*s.*		£2 4*s.* compound
National Provident	1922*	£2	£2 3*s.*	Same as last Bonus declared
North British and Mercantile	1925*	£1 16*s.* compound for 3 years to Dec. 1925		£1 16*s.*

Office.	Last Valuation.	Average annual rate of Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances.	Average annual rate of Bonus declared on Endowment Assurances.	Interim Bonus.
Northern	1925*	£2 15s. for 1924–1925*		£2
Norwich Union	1925	£2 12s. 1d.	£2 3s.	Full rate last declared
Pearl	1925A	£2		—
Phœnix	1925	£2 5s.		By death—£2. By survivance—£2 5s.
Provident Association of London	1925A	£2 2s.		—
Provident Mutual	1922	£1 5s.		£1 10s.
Prudential	1925A	£2 2s.		—
Refuge	1925A	£2		—
Royal Exchange	1925	£2 1s. 6d.		£1 15s.
Royal	1924	£1 10s.		£1 15s.
Royal London	1925	£1 15s.		£1 15s.
Salvation Army	1925*A	£2		—
Scottish Amicable	1925	£3		£1 15s. compound
Scottish Equitable	1923*	From £1 10s.		£2
Scottish Insurance	1923*	Tem. Sec. £1 15s. Gen. £1 10s.		£1 10s. for 1924 £1 14s. for 1925, 1926
Scottish Life	1925	£2 3s.		£2 3s.
Scottish Provident	1923	£1 10s.	£1 18s.	Whole Life—£1 5s. Endowment—£1 16s.
Scottish Temperance	1922	£1 12s. compound	£1 12s. simple	Whole Life—25s. compound, 1923–25. 36s. compound, 1926–27 Endowment on survivance—32s. simple, 1923–25. 36s. simple, 1926–27
Scottish Union	1922*	£1 10s. simple		£2 from Dec. 1925
Scottish Widows	1923	£2		£1 18s. compound
Southern Life Assoc.	1923*	£1 12s.	£1 12s.	£1 12s.
Standard	1923*	£1 15s.		£2 from Nov. 15, 1923.
Sun Life	1921	£1 12s. 5d.		At death—80% of normal Bonus By survival—full normal Bonus
Sun Life of Canada	1925A	£2 4s. 1d.	£2 4s. 6d.	—
United British	1922	£1 10s.		£1 10s.
United Kingdom	1923*	35s. to 54s.		Whole Life—38s. to 35s. Endowment—37s. to 35s.
University Life	1925	£2 10s.		Policies 5 years in force—30s.
Wesleyan and General	1925A	£2		—
Yorkshire	1924*	£1 18s. 6d.	£1 16s. 8d.	£1 16s.

* NOTE.—The Valuation period is for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated, unless otherwise marked.
A.—Annual Valuation.
Abstainers and General.—Three years ended December 31, 1923.
African Life.—Guaranteed Bonuses.
Atlas.—One year ending December 31, 1925.
British Equitable.—Five years ending January 31, 1924.
Canada Life.—Anticipated Specimen Bonuses payable during 1928.
Clerical, Medical and General.—Five years ending June 30, 1926.
Equitable.—Two years ending December 31, 1921.
General.—Three years ending December 31, 1925.
Life Association of Scotland.—Three years ending April 5, 1924.
London and Manchester.—One year ending March 24, 1925.
Manufacturers Life.—Abstainers Section.
National Mutual of Australasia.—Three years ending September 30, 1924.
National Provident.—Five years ending Nov 20, 1922
North British and Mercantile.—Three years ending December 31, 1925.
Northern.—Two years ended December 31, 1925. These were special Bonuses and must not be regarded as normal.
Salvation Army.—Eighteen months ending December 31, 1925.
Scottish Equitable.—Five years ending March 1, 1923.
Scottish Insurance.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1923.
Scottish Union.—Three years ending December 31, 1922.
Southern Life—Three years ending December 31, 1923.
Standard.—Three years ending November 15, 1923.
United Kingdom.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1923.
Yorkshire.—Four years ending January 1, 1924.

REPAYMENTS OF INCOME TAX ON PREMIUMS.

(*See also* p. 417.)

The amounts repaid by the Income Tax Commissioners on account of Life Insurance Premiums during the years 1913–14 to 1924–25 are shown below. These amounts *repaid* are additional to the *allowances* made on assessment (*see* p. 417).

Year.	Number.	Amount.	Year.	Number.	Amount.
		£			£
1913–14	24,691	128,767	1919–20	38,787	585,637
1914–15	24,942	144,185	1920–21	—	679,337
1915–16	25,005	179,678	1921–22	83,981	784,433
1916–17	32,902	343,189	1922–23	83,886	620,464
1917–18	37,929	537,761	1923–24	—	633,997
1918–19	37,920	551,973	1924–25	—	536,196

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses can either be payable with the sum assured, applied to reduce the premium, or surrendered for cash. An alternative plan is available in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price" system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder; if, however, the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared, the balance has to be liquidated by the policyholder or remains as a debt. Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21	1	19	4	1	11	2	1	12	2	31	2	10	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	41	3	6	11	2	15	4	2	13	11
22	2	0	1	1	11	10	1	12	9	32	2	11	3	2	1	4	2	1	2	42	3	8	10	2	17	3	2	15	9
23	2	1	1	1	12	7	1	13	4	33	2	12	8	2	2	7	2	2	4	43	3	11	1	2	18	4	2	17	9
24	2	2	1	1	13	5	1	14	0	34	2	14	2	2	3	11	2	3	6	44	3	13	6	3	0	7	2	19	9
25	2	3	1	1	14	3	1	14	9	35	2	15	9	2	5	5	2	4	10	45	3	16	0	3	4	0	3	1	11
26	2	4	1	1	15	2	1	15	5	36	2	17	3	2	6	11	2	6	2	46	3	18	8	3	6	7	3	4	3
27	2	5	2	1	16	1	1	16	3	37	2	19	11	2	8	6	2	7	6	48	4	4	6	3	12	1	3	9	3
28	2	6	4	1	17	1	1	17	3	38	3	0	8	2	10	1	2	9	0	50	4	11	0	3	17	10	3	15	0
29	2	7	6	1	18	1	1	18	2	39	3	2	8	2	11	9	2	10	7	55	5	11	9	4	16	6	4	13	1
30	2	8	9	1	19	1	1	19	1	40	3	4	8	2	13	6	2	12	3	60	6	19	8	6	1	10	5	16	3

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for a policy of £100 payable at death, with profits. It is not sufficient to judge a life office by premium rates only. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
a Abstainers' Gen.	1	13	9	1	16	2	2	0	11	2	7	3	2	15	10	3	7	4	4	2	3	5	2	11	6	11	4
b African Life	1	18	4	2	2	7	2	9	0	2	17	1	3	7	3	4	0	2	4	16	7	5	17	10	7	5	10
Alliance	2	0	4	2	3	5	2	9	1	2	16	2	3	5	1	3	16	5	4	10	10	5	9	5	6	16	1
Atlas	1	18	7	2	2	5	2	8	1	2	15	1	3	3	7	3	14	6	4	8	4	5	5	11	6	11	11
Australian Mutual	1	18	5	2	2	8	2	8	2	2	15	4	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	9	10	5	12	2	7	1	4
Britannic	1	18	3	2	2	1	2	7	9	2	15	0	3	4	0	3	15	7	4	11	1	5	11	11	6	19	1
British Equitable	1	18	10	2	2	9	2	8	8	2	15	11	3	4	11	3	16	7	4	11	9	5	12	0	6	19	4
British General†	2	0	4	2	3	11	2	9	5	2	16	2	3	4	10	3	15	8	4	10	7	5	10	4	6	18	0
Caledonian	2	0	2	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	6	3	4	6	3	14	6	4	8	6	5	9	6	6	15	9
Canada Life	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	10	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	5	15	11	7	5	4
Clerical, Medical & General	1	18	8	2	2	1	2	7	6	2	15	3	3	5	2	3	18	1	4	14	10	5	16	11	7	5	11
Colonial Mutual	1	18	5	2	2	7	2	8	9	2	16	0	3	5	1	3	15	11	4	9	10	5	11	11	7	1	1
Commercial Union	1	18	10	2	2	2	2	7	10	2	15	4	3	5	2	3	16	10	4	12	4	5	14	0	7	2	0
Confederation	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
Co-operative Ins.	1	18	1	2	1	8	2	7	4	2	14	4	3	3	1	3	14	9	4	10	1	5	10	7	6	18	7
†Eagle, Star & B. Dom.	2	0	6	2	4	2	2	9	9	2	17	0	3	6	3	3	18	2	4	13	8	5	13	7	6	19	1
Edinburgh	1	18	10	2	2	2	2	7	10	2	15	4	3	5	2	3	16	10	4	12	4	5	14	0	7	2	0
Equitable	2	4	0	2	8	0	2	14	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	3	18	0	4	12	0	5	8	0	6	4	0
Equity and Law	2	0	7	2	3	2	2	8	10	2	15	10	3	4	6	3	15	7	4	10	9	5	12	6	7	2	5
Friends' Provident & Century	1	19	0	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	15	2	3	4	3	3	15	2	4	9	9	5	9	4	6	16	0

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General Life	2	0	2	2	3	8	2	9	2	2	16	1	3	4	11	3	16	5	4	11	3	5	10	7	6	16	1
Gresham	1	18	9	2	2	2	2	7	6	2	14	3	3	2	10	3	14	0	4	8	6	5	7	5	6	12	3
Guardian	1	18	3	2	2	4	2	8	10	2	16	7	3	4	6	3	15	2	4	9	3	5	8	4	6	14	6
Law Union & Rock	1	18	6	2	2	6	2	8	4	2	15	2	3	4	0	3	15	5	4	9	10	5	10	6	6	16	0
‡Legal & General	2	3	1	2	7	1	2	13	2	3	0	8	3	10	0	4	1	9	4	16	8	5	15	9	7	0	5
Life Assoc. of Scot.	1	19	3	2	3	3	2	8	11	2	16	1	3	4	10	3	16	3	4	11	1	5	10	9	6	16	10
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	2	0	4	2	4	2	2	9	10	2	16	10	3	5	9	3	17	0	4	11	3	5	12	4	6	18	8
London & Manchester	1	19	3	2	3	4	2	9	2	2	16	3	3	5	5	3	16	9	4	11	11	5	14	0	7	6	5
London & Scottish	1	19	3	2	2	11	2	8	9	2	15	10	3	4	9	3	16	2	4	11	2	5	11	4	6	17	8
London Assurance	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	8	5	6	14	11
§London Life	1	18	6	2	1	10	2	7	0	2	13	6	3	1	8	3	12	0	4	5	4	5	2	7	6	5	0
Manufacturers	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
Marine & General	1	19	7	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	7	4	11	6	5	11	1	6	16	8
Metropolitan	2	0	5	2	4	0	2	9	9	2	17	5	3	6	4	3	18	11	4	12	0	5	14	0	7	0	0
Motor Union	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	11	3	16	6	4	11	6	5	10	6	—		
Mutual and Citizens'	1	18	6	2	2	8	2	8	9	2	16	1	3	5	3	3	15	7	4	9	9	5	11	6	7	0	10
National Mutual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Mut. of Aust.	1	17	7	2	1	3	2	6	8	2	13	3	3	1	6	3	12	4	4	7	2	5	9	1	6	18	10
National Provident	2	0	3	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	17	5	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	5	8	8	6	11	10
Nth. Brit. & Mercan.	1	19	1	2	3	5	2	9	10	2	17	0	3	6	1	3	16	7	4	11	11	5	11	2	6	16	2
Northern	2	1	2	2	3	10	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	16	2	4	10	10	5	10	8	6	17	4
Norwich Union	2	3	5	2	6	8	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	6	3	17	7	4	12	5	5	12	6	7	3	0
Pearl	1	19	10	2	3	7	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	11	4	12	0	5	12	10	7	6	2
Phœnix	1	19	7	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	15	8	3	4	4	3	15	2	4	9	1	5	7	10	6	11	3
Prov. Assoc. of Lond.	2	1	8	2	5	7	2	11	7	2	19	1	3	8	5	4	0	2	4	15	7	5	17	5	7	6	4
Provident Mutual	1	19	0	2	3	0	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	8	3	16	0	4	10	4	5	9	0	6	13	4
*Prudential	1	17	8	2	1	2	2	7	0	2	14	11	3	4	6	3	16	2	4	11	2	5	12	1	7	1	4
Refuge	1	18	8	2	3	0	2	9	3	2	16	6	3	5	9	3	16	6	4	11	9	5	15	2	7	6	8
Royal	2	0	4	2	3	8	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	4	3	16	0	4	9	8	5	6	8	6	8	8
Royal Exchange	1	18	5	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	4	9	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	9	11	6	16	4
Salvation Army	1	17	11	2	1	9	2	7	7	2	15	0	3	4	4	3	16	3	4	11	9	5	11	9	6	18	1
Scottish Amicable	2	3	0	2	6	5	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	3	4	10	1	5	11	0	7	0	0
Scottish Equitable	2	1	0	2	5	0	2	10	6	2	18	0	3	5	6	3	16	6	4	10	6	5	10	0	6	16	6
Scottish Insurance	1	18	10	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	14	8	3	3	2	3	14	4	4	9	4	5	8	7	6	16	2
Scottish Life	2	0	0	2	3	6	2	9	5	2	16	1	3	4	6	3	15	10	4	10	5	5	10	6	6	16	6
**Scottish Provident	1	14	4	1	17	5	2	2	4	2	8	6	2	16	6	3	8	2	4	3	2	5	2	3	6	6	9
Scot. Temperance	1	19	7	2	3	0	2	8	6	2	15	3	3	3	9	3	15	0	4	9	10	5	9	8	6	16	10
Scottish Union & Nat.	2	0	8	2	4	8	2	10	0	2	17	0	3	5	8	3	17	0	4	12	0	5	11	0	6	15	8
Scottish Widows	2	3	1	2	6	6	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	4	4	10	7	5	13	8	7	4	9
Southern Life	1	18	6	2	1	6	2	6	8	2	13	3	3	1	6	3	12	4	4	7	2	5	9	1	6	18	10
Standard	1	18	10	2	2	8	2	8	5	2	15	8	3	4	4	3	15	10	4	10	1	5	8	11	6	17	8
††Sun Life	1	17	11	2	2	6	2	9	2	2	16	8	3	6	6	3	17	8	4	14	2	5	14	10	7	0	10
¶Sun Life of Canada	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	10	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	5	15	11	7	5	4
United British	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	11	3	16	6	4	11	6	5	10	6	—		
United King. Temp.	2	0	10	2	4	6	2	10	3	2	17	4	3	6	7	3	18	1	4	12	7	5	11	4	6	17	0
‡‡University Life	2	2	7	2	6	6	2	12	4	2	19	8	3	8	9	4	0	2	4	14	10	5	13	7	6	17	11
§§Wesleyan & General	1	18	5	2	2	2	2	8	1	2	16	1	3	5	8	3	16	9	4	13	10	5	15	11	7	5	4
Yorkshire	2	0	4	2	3	10	2	9	1	2	15	11	3	4	9	3	16	4	4	11	7	5	12	0	6	19	11
Post Office (without profits)	1	13	0	1	17	6	2	3	0	2	9	6	2	18	0	3	9	6	4	4	0	5	4	0	6	10	6

a Abstainers' rates. *b* African Life—These rates are for the first 20 years and are then reduced and carry a guaran- teed Bonus.
* Eagle, Star & British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers' Section."
‡ Legal & General—With guaranteed Bonus of 30/- per cent. per annum. Ordinary with profit Policies are not now issued.
§ London Life—These rates are for "age not exceeding" that referred to, allowances being made for quarters of age, and are under the Association's reversionary bonus plan.
** Prudential—A reduction in the rate is made for Assurances of £1,000 or over, up to £5,000, and a further reduction for over £5,000. °° Scottish Provident—Non-medical examination up to £1,000 in suitable cases
†† Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers. ¶ Non medical business is also transacted.
¶ Sun Life of Canada—Rates quoted are for nearest birthday.
‡‡ University Life.—Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 30/- per cent. per annum for first 10 years and 35/- per cent. per annum thereafter.
§§ Wesleyan and General—Rates quoted are for nearest birthday.

Endowment Assurances.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—*see* first page of Life Assurance section.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death.

The following table shows the annual premiums, for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 with profits at the age of 55 or 60, or at death, if previous.

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Previous Death.												Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Previous Death.											
	Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abstainers'& Genrl. *a* B	3	2	1 3	16	6	4	18	0	6	14	9		...			...		3	4	2	3	19	2	5	1	0	6	18	4
b African Life	3	7	11	4	2	5	5	4	5	7	1	3	10	1	3	2	19	7	3	10	2	4	5	1	5	7	8	7	5	3
Alliance	3	6	6	4	1	2	5	3	2	6	19	6		...		2	17	9	3	8	6	4	3	7	5	6	7	2	10	
Atlas	3	5	11	4	0	2	5	2	2	6	18	6		...		2	16	11	3	7	11	4	3	0	5	5	3	7	1	8
Australian Mutual	3	3	4	3	17	9	4	3	8	11	6	14	3	10	3	9	2	15	10	3	6	4	4	1	2	5	3	1	6	18	10
Britannic	3	5	9	4	0	7	5	4	3	7	1	6	10	14	6	2	16	9	3	7	9	4	3	1	5	7	2	7	4	11
British Equitable ...B	3	4	4	3	19	3	5	1	3	6	6	18	5	10	11	9	2	16	0	3	7	0	4	2	3	5	5	0	7	2	7
British General	3	5	8	3	19	6	5	0	3	6	15	1	10	6	4	2	17	3	3	7	7	4	1	9	5	3	2	6	18	9
Caledonian	3	3	1 3	17	10	4	19	8	6	15	7		...			2	14	7	3	5	6	4	0	6	5	2	9	6	19	10	
Canada Life	3	3	11	3	19	0	5	1	11	7	0	4	10	16	6		...		3	6	4	4	2	0	5	5	9	7	5	0	
Clerical, Med. & Gen. B	3	7	3	4	4	1	5	9	11	7	13	10	12	3	5	2	17	4	3	9	4	4	6	9	5	13	3	7	17	8	
Colonial Mutual	3	3	3	3	17	7	4	1	8	9	6	15	7	10	9	8	2	15	8	3	6	3	4	1	0	5	2	11	6	18	8
Commercial Union...	3	6	1 4	2	4	5	7	2	7	8	10	11	12	8	2	16	8	3	8	9	4	5	5	5	10	8	7	13	1	
Confederation	3	4	5	3	19	11	5	1	1	6	19	4	10	16	2		...		3	7	4	4	2	10	5	4	6	7	3	8	
Co-operative	3	4	2	3	18	9	5	2	10	7	1	8	10	17	1	2	15	10	3	18	9	4	1	6	5	6	1	7	6	0	
*Eagle, Star & B. D'm. I	3	6	11	4	2	5	5	6	1	7	4	6	11	1	7	2	17	11	3	9	1	4	5	1	5	9	3	7	8	1	
Edinburgh	3	6	1 4	2	4	5	7	2	7	8	10	11	12	8	2	16	8	3	8	9	4	5	5	5	10	8	7	13	1	
Equitable	3	6	0	4	0	0	5	2	0	6	18	0		...		2	16	0	3	6	0	4	1	0	5	4	0	7	2	0	
Equity and Law	3	5	3	4	0	4	5	3	1	7	0	10		...		2	16	8	3	7	9	4	3	2	5	6	4	7	5	2	
Friends' Prov. & Cent. I	3	6	2	4	0	7	5	2	0	6	17	3	10	6	8	2	17	7	3	8	2	4	2	11	5	4	10	7	0	6	
General Life	3	4	5	3	19	0	5	1	3	6	18	9		...		2	16	0	3	6	6	4	1	6	5	4	3	7	3	6	
Gresham	B	3	2	4	3	18	6	4	18	3	6	14	9		...		2	14	2	3	4	4	3	19	0	5	1	2	6	18	3
Guardian	B	3	4	5	3	17	10	5	1	7	7	1	0		...		2	17	0	3	6	9	4	0	10	5	5	0	7	5	6
Law Union & Rock .. I	3	5	0	4	0	0	5	2	8	6	19	1		...		2	16	6	3	7	6	4	3	0	5	5	6	7	3	6	
Life Assoc. of Scotl'nd B	3	4	9	3	19	5	5			16	6	17	10	10	9	11	2	16	0	3	7	4	4	2	5	5	4	8	7	1	6
L'pool & Lond. & Gl. I	3	7	1 4	1	9	5	3	7	7	0	7	10	14	10	2	16	18	5	3	9	4	4	2	15	7	0	7	4	11	
London & Manchester	3	5	2	4	1	3	5	5	4	7	5	7		...		2	16	1	3	7	10	4	4	7	5	9	0	7	10	1	
London & Scottish .. I	3	6	3	4	1	1	5	3	2	6	19	9	10	12	1	2	17	3	3	8	4	4	3	6	5	6	2	7	3	2	
London Assurance... I	3	4	11	3	19	6	5	1	2	6	16	7	10	6	0	2	16	1	3	7	2	4	2	2	5	4	5	7	0	2	
‡London Life	3	2	6	3	17	2	4	1	8	8	6	13	6	10	1	8	2	14	6	3	4	4	3	3	19	6	5	1	5	6	16	8
Manufacturers	I	3	4	5	3	19	11	5	1	1	6	19	4	10	16	2		...		3	7	0	4	2	10	5	4	6	7	3	8
Marine and General I	3	5	4	3	19	11	5	2	1	7	0	2	10	17	1	2	16	9	3	7	5	4	2	4	5	5	0	7	3	7	
Metropolitan	I	3	7	4	4	3	5	5	6	11	7	4	5		...		2	17	11	3	9	11	4	6	4	5	10	3	7	8	7
Motor Union	I	3	5	9	3	19	9	5	0	10	6	16	11		...		2	17	4	3	7	8	4	2	0	5	4	6	7	2	2
Mutual & Citizens' .. B	3	1	11	3	16	8	4	18	9	6	15	9	10	9	11	2	13	8	3	4	4	3	19	3	5	1	6	6	18	8	
National Mutual .. I	3	6	2	4	0	8	5	2	8	6	18	10	10	10	0	2	17	5	3	8	1	4	3	1	5	5	6	7	2	1	
Nat. Mutual of Aust. I	3	0	10	3	15	11	4	18	3	6	15	0	10	5	8	2	12	6	3	3	6	3	18	9	5	1	4	6	18	4	
National Provident B	3	6	4	4	1	2	5	3	2	6	19	1		...		2	18	8	3	9	11	4	5	4	5	7	10	7	4	3	
North Brit. & Mercan. I	3	6	2	4	1	1	5	3	0	6	18	10		...		2	17	6	3	8	8	4	3	9	5	6	1	7	2	11	
Northern	I	3	5	8	3	19	8	5	1	7	6	16	11	10	9	8	2	17	2	3	7	4	4	1	11	5	4	7	0	8	
Norwich Union	I	3	4	4	3	17	5	4	19	4	6	15	6	10	6	6	2	16	7	3	6	7	4	1	3	5	3	7	0	6	
Pearl	I	3	6	1	4	1	9	5	5	7	5	0	10	17	10	2	17	4	3	8	10	4	5	1	5	9	5	7	9	9	
Phœnix	B	3	5	10	4	0	4	5	1	10	6	17	1	10	10	8	2	17	9	3	7	9	4	2	6	5	4	5	7	0	1
Prov. Assoc. of Lon. I	3	9	10	4	5	4	5	8	5	7	6	6		...		3	0	8	3	12	0	4	7	11	5	11	5	7	9	11	
Provident Mutual... B	3	5	8	4	0	4	5	2	0	6	18	4	10	10	0	2	17	0	3	7	8	4	2	8	5	5	0	7	1	8	
*Prudential	I	3	7	9	3	19	11	5	4	4	7	2	10	10	12	7		...		3	10	5	4	2	9	5	7	4	7	6	3
Refuge	I	3	4	3	4	0	8	5	5	2	7	6	2		...		2	14	10	3	6	9	4	4	0	5	8	6	7	10	4
Royal	I	3	5	8	4	0	0	5	1	8	6	17	4	10	12	8	2	17	0	3	7	8	4	2	8	5	4	8	7	0	8
Royal Exchange	I	3	5	10	4	0	5	5	2	4	7	0	5	10	14	8	2	17	3	3	7	11	4	2	10	5	5	2	7	3	10

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Previous Death.										Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Previous Death.									
	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.		Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Salvation Army	3	5 2 4	1	0 5 4	1 7 3		5 10 14	5	...		3 7 3		4 3		8 5 7		2 7 6	11
Scottish Amicable ...I	3	7 10 4	2	2 5 3	4 7 0		8 10 14	5	2 19	6	3 10 0		4 4		7 5 6		3 7 3	10
Scottish Equitable...I	3	6 0 4	0	0 5 1	6 6 17	6	...		2 17	6	3 8 0		4 2		6 5 4		0 7 0	6
Scottish Insurance I	3	3 10 3	18	8 5 1	2 6 18	7	10 13	6	2 14	11	3 5 9		4 1		5 4 1		0 7 2	0
Scottish Life.....	3	7 3 4	1	10 5 3	2 7 1	2	...		2 18	4	3 9 2		4 4		1 5 5		10 7 4	2
††Scottish Provident I	3	9 0 4	3	2 5 4	5 6 19	8	10 19	0	3 0	5	3 10 11		4 5		5 5 7		2 7 2	11
Scottish Temp. ....a B	3	4 11 3	19	7 5 1	1 10 6	19	4 10	17	0 2 16	7	3 3 7		3 4		2 3 5	4	11 7	3	6
Scottish Un. & Nat. B	3	6 6 4	1	0 5 3	2 6 19	8	...		2 17	8	3 8 6		4 3		6 5 6		0 7 3	2
Scottish Widows' ...I	3	6 6 4	1	1 5 2	10 7	0	0	...	2 17	7	3 8 5		4 5		3 8 5		5 8 7	3	1
Southern Life	3	0 10 3	15	11 4	18 3 6	15	0 10	5	8 2 12	6	3 3	6	3 18		9 5	1	4 6	18	4
Standard	3	5 8 4	0	6 5	2 3 6	18	3	...	2 16	11	3 7	9	4 2		10 5	5	3 7	1	7
‖Sun Life I	3	4 9 3	19	9 5	2 1 6	19	2 10	11	8 2 16	4	3 7	6	4 3		0 5	6	4 7	3	11
‡‡Sun of Canada ...I	3	5 10 4	0	5 5	2 0 7	0	8 10	19	7 2 16	10	3 8	8	4 4		3 3 5	5	6 7	5	0
United British	3	5 9 3	19	9 5	0 10 6	16	11	...	2 17	4	3 7	7	8 4	2	0 5	4	6 7	1	2
United King. Temp. I	3	7 10 4	2	5 5	4 3 7	0	1	...	2 18	9	3 9	11	4 4	11	5 7	2	7 3	3	6
¶‖University Life	3	9 10 4	4	8 5	6 8 7	3	0 10	14	9 3	1	0 3	11	11 4	7	1 5	9	7 7	6	4
**Wesleyan & Gen. I	3	5 3 4	1	4 5	5 8 7	7	1	...	2 16	3	3 7	10	4 4		3 5	9	0 7	11	1
Yorkshire..... .....B	3	5 6 4	0	2 5	2 7 7	0	1 10	15	8 2 16	8	3 7	3	4		2 5 5	5	6 7	3	10
Post Office (without profits).....	2	17 6	3	11 0 4	10 6 6	2	6 9	3	6 2 9	6	2 19	6	3	13	6 4	13	6 6	6	6

a Abstainers' Rates. *b* African Life—These rates carry a guaranteed Bonus.
B Matures on birthday of assured. I Matures on anniversary of issue.
* Eagle and British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers' Section."
† London Life Rates are for "age not exceeding" that referred to, allowances being made for quarters of age, and are under the Association's reversionary Bonus plan.
° Prudential. A reduction in the rate is made for Assurances of £1,000 or over up to £5,000 and further reduction for over £5,000.
†† Scottish Provident. Non-medical examination up to £1,000 in suitable cases.
‖ Sun Life. Reductions granted to total abstainers. Non-medical business also transacted.
‡‡ Sun Life of Canada—rates quoted are for nearest birthday.
¶ University Life. Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 30s. per cent. per annum for first ten years, and 35s. per cent. per annum thereafter.
** Wesleyan and General—rates quoted are for "nearest" birthday.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table:—

	Ordinary Life Companies.		Industrial Life Companies.	
	1882.	1920.	1882.	1920.
Premiums (less re-assurances)	£11,658,319	£41,246,118	£1,941,994	£25,349,822
Consideration for Annuities	590,911	2,262,073	...	...
Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax)	5,369,007	16,180,716	45,716	3,106,465
Miscellaneous	44,571	1,515,002	1,832	624,501
Total Income	17,907,538	61,203,909	1,989,683	29,080,788
Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses).....	9,850,250	30,730,140	697,778	9,828,359
Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium	854,297	840,716	...	...
Surrenders	734,051	2,190,459	2,533	234,448
Annuities	512,214	2,612,400	15	...
Commission and Expenses	1,572,816	6,110,571	935,180	10,985,891
Interest on Capital and Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	706,658	446,700	2,661	814,133
Loss or Depreciation	101,844	3,516,366	422	...
Miscellaneous	7,631	...	345	621,306
Increase in Funds	3,567,777	14,756,557	350,749	6,596,651
Total	17,907,538	61,203,909	1,989,683	29,080,788
Life and Annuity Funds	128,659,580	425,932,087	1,529,965	80,519,449

	Ordinary Life Assurances.		Industrial Life Assurances.	
	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.
		£		£
Assurances in Force as shown by the Dec., 1915, Returns published by the Board of Trade ...	3,233,771	869,738,964	38,004,956	433,900,645

This Table shows amount of Annuity granted for every £100 paid. The age is calculated from the last birthday, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year. By some a proportionate amount is payable to *day of death*. Some Companies pay whole or part of stamp duty. See note as to rates on introductory page.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly. In some cases the quarterly rate is the same; in others it is a little less. Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives.

OFFICE.	MALES.									FEMALES.								
	Age 55.			Age 60.			Age 65.			Age 70.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.			Age 65.			Age 70.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
African Life	8	15	1	9	15	2	11	14	1	13	13	5	7	4	3	8	0	7	8	15	11	10	9	3	12	4	8
Alliance	7	9	11	8	11	4	10	0	4	12	0	2	6	1	7	6	13	0	7	9	4	8	13	3	10	8	3
Atlas	7	16	6	8	18	8	10	9	0	12	12	0	6	7	6	6	19	4	7	15	10	8	19	8	10	15	10
*Australian Mutual	7	9	8	8	13	4	10	5	5	12	9	8	5	19	10	6	12	9	7	11	1	8	17	10	10	16	11
Britannic	7	17	6	8	18	10	10	8	0	12	9	4	6	9	10	7	1	0	7	16	10	8	19	8	10	13	6
British General	8	0	4	9	2	6	10	12	10	12	15	10	6	11	4	7	3	0	7	19	8	9	3	6	10	18	8
Canada Life	8	6	8	9	9	9	11	1	6	13	5	7	6	16	10	7	8	10	8	5	10	9	10	8	11	6	6
Clerical, Med., & Gen.	7	12	0	8	13	6	10	3	10	12	7	0	6	3	10	6	15	4	7	11	4	8	15	4	10	10	8
*Colonial Mutual	7	16	8	9	0	4	10	12	8	12	17	0	6	10	0	7	3	0	8	1	8	9	9	0	11	9	4
Commercial Union	7	15	1	8	16	8	10	5	9	12	6	9	6	6	10	6	18	4	7	14	5	8	17	7	10	11	5
Confederation	8	8	7	9	14	7	11	9	11	13	17	0	6	18	1	7	12	8	8	8	15	1	10	5	6	12	8
Co-operative Ins.	7	10	2	8	10	4	9	19	6	12	1	8	6	2	6	6	13	6	7	9	0	8	12	4	10	6	2
Eagle, Star & Br. Dom.	7	17	2	8	19	0	10	8	8	12	12	0	6	8	10	7	0	6	7	16	6	8	19	10	10	14	6
Edinburgh	7	16	7	8	18	9	10	9	1	12	12	10	6	7	7	6	19	4	7	15	11	8	19	9	10	15	0
Equitable	8	0	0	9	2	0	10	12	0	12	14	0	6	10	0	7	2	0	7	18	0	9	2	0	10	18	0
Equity & Law	7	17	6	8	19	8	10	9	11	12	12	11	6	8	6	7	3	2	7	16	10	9	0	8	10	15	10
Friends' Prov. & Cent.	8	0	0	9	1	8	10	11	2	12	13	4	6	11	8	7	3	2	7	19	2	9	2	4	10	16	10
General	7	14	0	8	16	2	10	5	6	12	7	0	6	6	2	6	18	4	7	14	0	8	17	0	10	11	0
Gresham	7	16	7	8	18	9	10	9	1	12	12	0	6	7	8	6	19	5	7	15	11	8	19	10	10	15	0
Guardian	7	14	2	8	16	0	10	5	10	12	8	2	6	5	8	6	17	4	7	13	8	8	17	0	10	11	10
Law Union and Rock	7	19	2	9	3	6	10	16	8	13	2	8	6	11	8	7	5	2	8	4	4	9	12	6	11	14	0
Legal and General	7	14	4	8	16	4	10	6	0	12	8	8	5	6	6	6	17	4	7	13	8	8	17	0	10	11	8
Life Assoc. of Scotland	7	16	8	8	18	8	10	9	0	12	12	0	6	5	4	6	19	4	7	16	0	8	19	10	10	15	0
Liv'rpool & Lond. & Globe	7	12	8	8	14	2	10	3	10	12	5	8	6	4	4	6	15	10	7	12	0	8	15	2	10	9	6
London Assurance	7	16	8	8	18	10	10	9	0	12	12	0	...			6	19	4	7	16	0	8	19	10	10	15	0
London and Scottish	7	18	4	9	0	2	10	9	10	12	11	8	6	6	5	6	17	10	7	14	0	8	17	4	10	11	11
†London Life	7	19	4	9	0	11	10	10	4	12	12	2	6	11	2	7	2	6	7	18	6	9	1	8	10	15	11
Marine and General	7	13	6	8	15	4	10	5	0	12	7	2	6	5	2	6	16	8	7	13	0	8	16	4	10	10	10
Metropolitan	7	18	8	9	0	8	10	10	8	12	13	4	6	10	0	7	1	8	7	18	0	9	1	2	10	16	4
Motor Union	7	17	0	9	0	8	10	12	8	12	7	2	6	9	6	7	2	0	7	19	8	9	5	8	11	4	2
*Mutual and Citizens'	7	10	4	8	14	4	10	6	4	12	11	0	6	3	4	6	16	8	7	15	8	9	3	0	11	3	4
La Nationale	8	7	2	9	10	7	11	4	0	13	12	2	7	10	5	8	7	2	9	10	7	11	4	0	13	12	2
National Mutual	7	11	0	8	15	2	10	8	2	12	13	0	6	3	8	6	17	2	7	16	4	9	4	4	11	5	2
Nat. Mut. of Aust.	7	19	10	9	4	4	10	17	8	13	3	8	6	12	2	7	5	10	8	5	0	9	13	4	11	14	10
National Provident	7	15	2	8	16	8	10	5	5	10	13	6	10	6	6	10	6	18	4	7	14	6	8	17	8	10	11	6
N. Brit. & Mercantile	7	16	6	8	18	8	10	9	0	12	12	0	6	7	6	6	19	4	7	15	10	8	19	8	10	15	0
Northern	7	18	4	9	0	2	10	9	10	12	11	8	6	6	5	6	17	10	7	14	0	8	17	4	10	11	11
Norwich Union Life	7	16	7	8	18	9	10	9	1	12	12	0	6	5	8	6	19	4	7	15	11	8	19	9	10	15	0
Pearl	7	13	2	8	14	8	10	4	2	12	5	10	6	5	2	6	16	4	7	12	4	8	15	6	10	9	8
Phœnix	7	16	6	8	18	8	10	9	0	12	12	0	6	7	8	6	19	4	7	15	10	8	19	8	10	15	0
Prov. Assoc. of Lond.	8	10	0	9	14	4	11	7	6	13	13	8	7	2	6	7	15	10	8	14	10	10	3	0	12	4	6
Provident Mutual	7	7	9	8	9	2	9	18	4	11	19	3	5	19	5	6	11	0	7	7	3	8	10	4	10	4	3
Prudential	7	11	6	8	12	6	10	1	2	12	1	10	6	4	2	6	15	2	7	10	10	8	13	4	10	6	8
Refuge	7	5	5	8	8	2	9	18	11	12	1	0	5	19	6	6	12	4	7	10	4	8	16	8	10	14	11
Royal	7	19	6	8	19	10	10	7	2	12	5	2	6	7	8	7	0	8	7	18	4	9	3	8	10	19	0
Royal Exchange	7	15	0	8	17	0	10	6	11	12	9	6	6	6	4	6	18	0	7	14	4	8	18	0	10	12	10
Salvation Army	7	16	8	9	0	8	10	13	2	12	16	8	6	7	4	7	2	4	8	3	2	9	12	8	11	15	8
Scottish Equitable	7	9	10	8	11	6	10	1	2	12	3	2	6	1	4	6	13	0	7	9	2	8	12	6	10	7	0
Scottish Insurance	7	12	8	8	13	8	10	0	4	12	16	4	6	5	0	6	18	8	7	17	10	9	6	2	11	7	8
Scottish Life	7	17	4	8	19	8	10	10	2	12	13	4	6	8	4	7	0	2	7	16	8	9	0	8	10	16	2
Scottish Provident	7	16	7	8	18	9	10	8	11	12	12	0	6	7	7	6	19	4	7	15	11	8	19	9	10	15	0
Scottish Temperance	7	16	7	8	18	9	10	9	1	12	12	0	6	7	8	6	19	4	7	15	11	8	19	9	10	15	0
Scottish Union & Nat.	7	16	2	9	0	8	10	13	10	12	19	8	6	4	8	6	19	4	7	19	4	9	7	2	11	6	2
Scottish Widows'	7	16	8	8	18	10	10	9	0	12	12	0	6	7	8	6	19	4	7	16	0	8	19	10	10	15	0
Southern Life Assoc.	8	9	10	9	14	6	11	8	6	13	15	6	7	1	8	7	15	4	8	14	10	10	3	6	12	5	10
Standard	8	4	2	9	6	4	10	16	8	12	19	8	6	15	3	7	6	10	8	3	4	9	7	1	11	2	5
Sun Life	7	10	0	8	10	6	9	18	4	11	17	6	6	5	2	6	16	8	7	12	10	8	16	2	10	11	0
Sun Life of Canada	8	3	5	9	5	2	10	14	7	12	16	5	6	14	5	7	6	2	8	2	7	9	5	10	11	0	0
United British	7	17	0	9	0	8	10	12	8	12	17	2	6	9	6	7	2	0	7	19	8	9	5	8	11	4	2
United Kingdom	7	12	0	8	13	6	10	2	10	12	4	8	6	3	10	6	15	4	7	11	4	8	14	6	10	8	8
Wesleyan & General	7	16	0	8	17	0	10	6	0	12	6	10	6	8	6	6	19	6	7	15	0	8	17	8	10	11	6
Yorkshire	7	19	4	9	0	10	10	10	2	12	12	0	6	11	2	7	2	6	7	18	6	9	1	8	10	15	10
Post Office	These rates vary according to prices of Consols.																										

* Australian Mutual, Colonial Mutual, and Mutual and Citizens' Rates are for quarterly payments.

† London Life Rates are for exact age stated, but are apportioned for actual age at time of purchase.

ABBREVIATIONS.—A=Accident or Employers' Liability (Workmen's Compensation Claims); Av=Aviation; Bo=Boiler; Bu=Burglary; Ca=Horse and Cattle; F=Fire; G=Guarantee; H=Hailstorm; L=Life; Li=Licences; Ma=Machinery; M=Marine; Mo=Mortgage; Mc=Motor Car; P=Plate Glass; Pu=Public Liability; Re=Reinsurances; V=Various classes.

NOTE.—Most companies transacting fire also transact burglary insurance.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1883	L, F, Bu, P, Mc, A, Pu	Abstainers and General	142, Edmund-street, *Birmingham*; Insurance House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1904	L	African Life	11 & 12, Pall-mall, S.W. 1.
1824	All classes	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C. 2.
1904	All cl. ex. L	Army, Navy, and General	217, Piccadilly-circus, W. 1.
1918	All classes	Atlantic	36–37, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1808	F, L, A, Bu, G, M, Mc, P, Pu	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1849	L	Australian Mutual Provident	*Sydney*; 73–76, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1919	All cl. ex. L	Autocar, Fire and Accident	83–84, Queen-street, E.C. 4.
1919	Av, A, F, Bu, Mc, M, &c.	Aviation and General	56, St. James-street, S.W. 1.
1905	F, Bu	Baptist	4, Southampton-row, W.C. 1.
1839	L	Blackburn Philanthropic	Coopers-buildings, Church-street, *Liverpool*.
1866	L, F, A, Bu, Mc, &c.	Britannic	Broad St. Corner, *Birmingham*; 44–46, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1863	M	British and Foreign Marine	5, Castle St., *Lpool*; 1, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1898	A	British Employers' Mutual	St. Thomas-street, *Sunderland*.
1878	Bo, &c.	British Engine, &c.	24, Fennel-st., *Manchester*; 56, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1854	L, F, A, Bu, Mc, P	British Equitable	1, 2 & 3, Queen-street-place, E.C. 4.
1904	L, F, A, G, V, M	British General	66, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1888	F, A, Bu, G, Mc, Bo, &c.	British Law	31 & 32, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1863	L	British Legal Life	2, Basil-street, Sloane-street, S.W. 3.
1896	L	British Life	7, West George-street, *Glasgow*.
1908	All cl. ex. L	British Oak	63 & 64, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1907	M, F & V	British Standard Fire and Gen.	52–54, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1902	L	British Widows	1, Old-street, E.C. 1.
1881	A	Builders' Accident	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1805	F, L, Bu, A, Mc, M	Caledonian	19, George-st., *Edin.*; (Temporary address), 51, Coleman-st., E.C. 2.
1847	L	Canada Life	2, St. James's-square, S.W. 1.
1903	A, Ma, Bu, Mc, F, V	Car and General	83, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
1899 1906	F	Central	1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1885	A, F, G, V, M	Century	18, Charlotte-sq., *Edin.*; 42, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1909	F, M, A, Re	City Fire Office	St. Swithin's-house, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C. 4.
1886	Annuities	Clergy Pensions	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen.	15, St. James's-square, S.W. 1.
1873	L, A	Colonial Mutual	33, Poultry, E.C., 2.
1861	F, L, M, A, V	Commercial Union	24–26, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1871	L	Confederation	*Toronto*; Bush-house, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1907	F, Bu, A, Bo, &c.	Congregational	21, Apsley-crescent, *Bradford*.
1903	L & Re all cl.	Consolidated	37–41, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1867	F, L, A, V	Co-operative	Corporation-street, *Manchester*; Clare House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1905	A, F, Mc, P, Pu, Re, V	Cornhill	32, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1807 1906	F, A, Bu, Mc, &c.	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W. 1.
1908	F, Bu, A, P, Pu, Mc, G	Dominion	10, Stafford-street, *Edinburgh*; 33–36, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1909	A, F, P, V, Bu, Pu, Mc	Drapers' and General	104 and 105, Newgate-street, E.C. 1.
1807	All classes,	Eagle, Star and British Dom.	1, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2; 32, Morgate-street, E.C. 2.
1887	F, Bu, P, A, L	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1901	M, F, L, A, Pu, Bu, Mc	Economic	105, Fenchurch-street, E.C. 3.
1823	All classes	Edinburgh	26, George-st., *Edin.*; 3, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1880	All classes	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.
1898	Pu, A, G, F	Employers' Mutual	12, Charlotte-square, *Edinburgh*; Regent-house, 89, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1762	L	Equitable	19, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1844	L	Equity and Law	18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. 2.
1802	F, A	Essex and Suffolk	56–62, New Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1894	All cl. ex. L	Excess	25, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1900	F, A, H, &c	Farmers' Fire and Accident	County Insurance-buildings, *York*.
1896	F	Federated British	10, St. James-street, S.W. 1.
1904	A, V	Federated Employers'	8, King-street, *Manchester*; and 15–16, George-street, E.C. 4.
1890	A, V ex. L	Fine Art and General	89 and 90, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1832	L, Annuity	Friends' Prov. and Century	42, Kingsway, W.C. 2.: 18, Charlotte-sq., *Edin.* *Perth*; General-buildings, Aldwych, Strand, W.C. 2.
1885	A, L, F G, V	General Accident	
1837	L	General Life	General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1848	L	Gresham Life	188-190, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1910	A, Bo, Bu, F, G, Ma, P, Mc & Pu, V	Gresham Fire and Accident	188-190, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1840	F, A, Bu, G, V	Guarantee Society	19, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1821	F, A, L, Bu, M, G, P	Guardian	68, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1903	L, Bu, F, A, V	Hearts of Oak	40–44, Holborn-viaduct, E.C. 1.
1908	F, A, G, Mc	Hiberman	48 & 49, Dame-st., *Dublin.*
1878	Ca, A & F.	Imperial Live Stock & Gen.	Imperial House, 27, Cavendish-square, W. 1.
1824	M	Indemnity Mutual	1, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1881	A	Iron Trades Employers'	82, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.
1907	F Ca, A	Lancashire and General	8, Bucklersbury, E.C. 3.
1892 1907	A, G, Bu, V	Law Accident	5, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1845 1907	F, A, V	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1806	F, A, L, V	Law Union and Rock	7, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1907	All classes except Life	Legal	Legal Ins.-building, 231, Strand, W.C. 2
1836	All classes	Legal and General	10, Fleet-street, E.C. 4
1890	All classes except Life	Licences and General	24–28, Moorgate, E.C.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland	82, Princes-st., *Edinb.*; 28, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1836	F, L, A, M, Bo, Bu, Ca, G. Ma, P, V	L'pool & London & Globe	1, Dale-street, *Liverpool*; 1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1866	P	L'pool & London Plate Glass	14, Dale-street, *Liverpool.*
1918	M, F, A, Bu, Mc, &c.	Liverpool Marine and General	Exchange-buildings, *Liverpool*; 7, Angel-court, E.C. 2.
1843	Indus, L	Liverpool Victoria	Victoria House, Southampton-row, W.C. 1.
1890	A, Bo, Bu, Ca, F, G, Mc, &c.	Local Government Guarantee	83, Pall-mall, S.W. 1.
1862	F, A, M, V	London & Lancashire	7, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2 (Chief Administration); 155, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1862	L, F, A, Bo, Bu, G, Li, Mc, V, M.	London and Scottish	66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1869	All cl. ex. L	London and Manchester	50, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1885	P	London & Manch. Plate Glass	Broad-street House, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1860	M, F, A	London and Provincial Marine	30, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1720	F, M, L, A, V	London Assurance	1, King William-street, E.C. 4; 7, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3. (Marine.)
1906	L, F, Mc	London General	London House, 27–28, Newgate-street, E.C. 1.
1869	All classes except Life	London Guarantee and Accident	20–22, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.
1806	L	London Life	(Tempy. address): 5, Mansion House-st., E.C. 2.
1854	Bo	Manchester Steam Users	9, Mount-street, *Manchester.*
1887	L	Manufacturers'	*Toronto*; British Columbia House, 1, Regent-street, S.W. 1.
1836	M	Marine	159, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1852	L, M	Marine and General	48, Fenchurch-street, E.C. 3.
1864	M	Maritime	Brown's Bldngs, *L'pool*: 11, Royal Exch. E.C. 3.
1884	A, L	Med., Sickness, Ann. and Life	300, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1908	All classes except Life	Medway	79, High-street, *Chatham.*
1871	M	Merchants' Marine	36–38, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1835	L	Metropolitan Life	13, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1896	P	Midland Mutual Plate Glass	200, Wolverhampton-street, *Dudley.*

Est d.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Office.
1906	Mc, F, L, A, M	Motor Union	10, St. James's-street, S.W. 1.
1903	F, V	Municipal Mutual	26, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1886	L, A	Mutual Life and Citizens'	1, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1899	A, F, P, &c.	Mutual Property	159–165, Great Portland-street, W. 1.
1864	Bo, Ma	National Boiler	*Manchester*; 60, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1914	A, F, &c.	National Employers' Mutual	1–2, George-street, E.C. 4.
1910	A, Bo, Bu, F, Cu, Mc	National Farmers Union	Church-street, Stratford-on-Avon.
1897	F, A, V	National of Great Britain	*Glasgow*; 82, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1863	G	National Guaran. & Suretyship	*Edinburgh*; Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2.
1894	F, V	Natl. Insurance and Guarantee	37–41, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1830	L	National Mutual	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral.	5, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1835	L	National Provident	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1854	P	National Provincial	66, Ludgate-hill, E.C. 4.
1830	L	La Nationale	*Paris*; 212A, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.C. 2.
1921	Mer. M. Offi-cers Crts. &c.	Navigators & General	Finsbury-court, Finsbury-pavement, E.C. 2.
1909	All classes except L & A	North and South	1, Tithebarn-street, *Liverpool*.
1809	F, L, A, M	North British and Mercantile	64, Princes-street, *Edinburgh*; 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1836	F, L, A, M	Northern	1, Union-ter., *Aberdeen*; 1, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1797	F, A, M, V	Norwich Union Fire	*Norwich*; 50, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life	*Norwich*; 49, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1871	A, G, Bu, F, Mc, Bo, &c.	Ocean Accident	36–44, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1859	M	Ocean Marine	2, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1864	L, F, Bu, A, Mc, P, Pu	Pearl	252, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1782	F, L, A, M	Phœnix	Phoenix House, King William-street, E.C. 4
1891	L, A	Pioneer	67, Dale-street, *Liverpool*.
1919	M, F, A, Mc, &c.	Port of Manchester	4, Albert-square, Manchester.
1865	L	Post Office Savings	Blythe-road, West Kensington, W. 14.
1919	Mc	Premier Motor Policies	Globe Houses, Sherborne-lane, E.C. 4.
1866	F, A	Primitive Methodist	*York*.
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life	25–31, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1865	A, Bu, Ca, Mc, Pu, F, G, P, V	Provident Accident and White Cross	61–62, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1877	L	Provident Assocn. of London	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1903	A, Bu, F, P, V	Provincial	*Kendal*; 32, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1848	All classes	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C. 1.
1886	F, M, A, &c.	Queensland	22, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1849	A, Bu, Ca, G, Mc, P, Pu, V	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
—	Mc, A, P	Red Star Association	50–51, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1864	L	Refuge	Oxford St., *Manchester*; 133, Strand, W.C. 2.
1906	F, A, Bu	Reliance Fire and Accident	Leonard's-bldgs., Elephant and Castle, S.E. 17.
1881	M, F	Reliance Marine	*Liverpool*; 1, Royal Exchange-avenue, E.C. 2.
1823	Reversions	Reversionary Interest Society	19, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1918	All classes except Life	Road Transport and General	20, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.
1845	F, L, A, M, V	Royal	*Liverpool*; 24–28, Lombard-street, E.C. 3.
1720	F, L, M, A, V, P	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1850	L	Royal Liver	*Liverpool*.
1861	L, F, &c.	Royal London	Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses)	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1867	L	Salvation Army	107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1909	All cl. ex. L, E. L	Salvation Army Fire	132, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable	*Glasgow*; 17, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C. 2.
1919	All cl. ex. L	Scottish Automobile and Gen.	*Glasgow*; 1, Lombard-court, E.C. 3.
1881	Bo	Scottish Boiler	*Glasgow*; 124A, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable	28, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 13, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1877	A, L, F, V, Mc	Scottish Insurance	115, George-st., *Edinb.*; 14, Nicholas-lane, E.C. 4.
1852	L (Ind.)	Scottish Legal	Wilson-street, *Glasgow*; Room 22, Adelphi-ter. House, W.C. 2.
1881	L, A	Scottish Life	19, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 9, King-st., E.C. 2.
1876	A, F, V, Mc, M	Scottish Metropolitan	25, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1837	L	Scottish Provident	6, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 3, Lombard-st., E.C. 3.
1878	Reversions, &c.	Scottish Reversionary	33, Charlotte Square, *Edinburgh*.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices
1883	L	Scottish Temperance	109, St. Vincent-st., *Glasg.*; 3, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1824	F, L, A, V, M	Scottish Union and National	33, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 5, Walbrook, E.C. 4.
1815	L	Scottish Widows'	9, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 28, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1875	M, F	Sea	Exchange Bldgs., *Liverpl.*; 31, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1872	F, M, A	South British	2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, E.C. 3
1891	L	Southern Life	Bush House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1825	L	Standard	3, George-st., *Edinb.*; 110, Cannon-st., E.C. 4
1871	M	Standard Marine	*Liverpool*; 82 and 69 Exchange-buildings.
1891	F, A, M	State	*Liverpool*; 112, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1710	F, A, Bu, Ca, G, M, Mc, P, Pu	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1810	L	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	*Montreal*: Sun of Canada House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.
1860	M	Thames and Mersey	*Liverpool*; 13, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1887	Trustees & Executors	Trustees Corpn., Ltd.	Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1867	M	Ulster Marine	Ann-street, *Belfast*.
1714 1907	F, A, V	Union Assurance	1 & 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1863	M	Union Marine	11, Dale-st., *Liverpool*; 124, Old Broad-st., E.C. 2.
1915	All classes	United British	10, St. James'-street, S.W. 1.
1902	A, G, Bu, V, Bo, Ca, G, Ma, P	United Legal Indemnity	6, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1840	L	United Kingdom Prov.	196, Strand, W.C. 2.
1908	All cl. ex. L	Universal Automobile	11 & 13, Elizabeth-street, S.W. 1.
1825	L	University	25, Pall-mall, S.W. 1.
1919	Re	Victory Insurance Co., Ltd.	73–76, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1859	Bo, V	Vulcan	*Manchester*; 78, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1868	Ca, V	Warden	21, Ironmonger-lane, E.C. 2.
1911	L, F, A, Bu, V	Welsh Insurance Corpn.	*Cardiff*; 66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1841	L	Wesleyan and General	Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.
1798	Pensions, &c.	Wesleyan Methodist Preachers	70A, Basinghall-street, E.C. 2.
1851	F, M	Western	14, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1912	F, L, M, A, Bu	Western Australian	36 & 37, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1832	A, L	Western Mutual	234, St. Vincent-street, *Glasgow*.
1885	F, Bu, A	West of Scotland	*Glasgow*; 5, Walbrook, E.C. 4.
1717 1906	All classes except L&M	Westminster Fire	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C. 2.
1919	F, M	World Auxily. Ins. Corpn., Ltd.	30, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1854	M, F	World Marine	30, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1824	F, A, L, V, M	Yorkshire	St. Helen's-square, *York*; Bank-bldgs., E.C. 2.
1872	A, Pu, Mc	Zurich General Acc. and Liab.	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood-rd., High Holborn, W.C. 1.

ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE.

Apart from the immediate protection thereby given, a life or endowment assurance policy, if effected in a first-class bonus-paying company, provides exceptional opportunity for the remunerative investment of savings. Policyholders can claim relief from Income Tax in respect of life assurance premiums not exceeding in amount one-sixth of their income, where the death risk is involved.

The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies. There are many good offices, and in the most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

Medical examinations are sometimes dispensed with in the case of new proposals, but policies in these instances are sometimes subject to certain restrictive conditions of a temporary character.

INQUIRIES.—On receipt of an inquiry containing particulars of requirements (accompanied by 5*s.*) addressed to "The Insurance Editor, 12, Warwick-lane, E.C. 4," advice will be given as to the system and policies best adapted to the special requirements. Inquiries should state the age at and date of next birthday. The following are suggested as the policies most likely to be required:—

(*a*) *Whole Life*—With and without profits.
(*b*) " " —With limited number of payments.
(*c*) " " —Reduced premium for first 5 years.
(*d*) *Endowment*—With and without profits.
(*e*) " —Reduced premium for first 5 years.
(*f*) *Children's Insurances*—Educational, &c.
(*g*) "*Non-Medical*" Insurances.

Monetary Units of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy of Weight.
GOLD COINS:	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
*Five Pound £5.....	616·37239	612·500	1·00
*Two Pound £2.....	246·54895	245·000	0·40
Sovereign £1.....	123·27447	122·500	0·20
Half-Sovereign 10s.	61·63723	61·125	0·15
SILVER COINS:			
§Crown 5s.	436·36363	—	2·000
§Double Florin 4s. ...	349·09090	—	1·678
Half-Crown 2s. 6d..	218·18181	—	1·264
Florin 2s.....	174·54545	—	0·997
Shilling 1s.	87·27272	—	0·578
Sixpence 6d.	43·63636	—	0·346
*Groat or 4d.	29·09090	—	0·262
Threepence 3d.....	21·81818	—	0·212
*Twopence 2d.....	14·54545	—	0·144
*Penny 1d.	7·27272	—	0·087
BRONZE COINS:			
Penny 1d.	145·83333	—	2·916
Halfpenny ½d.....	87·50000	—	1·750
Farthing ¼d.....	43·75000‡	—	0·875

Standard Gold contains twenty-two twenty-fourths (carats) of fine gold and two twenty-fourths of alloy; fineness, 916·66, or 22 carats; 240 troy ounces of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy ounce is, therefore, worth £3 17s. 10½d., and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4s. 11½d. During 1925, the average market price of gold has been above these figures.

Standard Silver formerly consisted of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 925. Silver for coinage, by an Amending Act (10 Geo. V. ch. 3), consists of one-half silver, one-half alloy; or in millesimal fineness, 500; 11 troy ounces of 500 fineness are coined into 66 shillings.† [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 11 oz. 10 dwt. (958·33), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.]

The melting of British gold and silver coin is prohibited. The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows:—1925, 23½d.; 1926, 31⅛d.; 1927, 40⅜d.; 1928, 47⅛d.; 1929, 57⅛d.; 1930, 61⅛d.; 1931, 36⅜d.; 1932, 34⅛d.; 1933, 31½d.; 1934, 34d. On Oct. 19, 1926, the price of silver was 24⅛d. per oz.

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce fine, first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2·192; to express a United States price on the English system, multiply the cents by 0·4562.

‡Bronze is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part, or of copper 95½ parts, tin 3 parts and zinc 1½ parts.

The "Remedy" is the amount of variation from standard permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

Tokens.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20.

Light Gold.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight; but under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, and an Order in Council of 16 March, 1892, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

Bank of England Notes are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

Treasury Notes of the value of £1 and 10s. are issued.

Bank Post Bills can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £10 and over at seven days' sight. They are issued for the full sum named thereon, without allowance for discount. No charge is made for bills so drawn: they may be obtained at the Chief Office of the Bank of England in London, or at any of the branches.

Legal Tender of Money.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by anyone (except by the Bank of England). No one can be compelled to give change. Gold, if above the least current weight, and Treasury notes are legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze, including farthings, for sums over one shilling.

British Coinage Statistics.—During 1925 the number of coins struck at the Royal Mint was 186,775,657, of which 53,066,813 were Imperial, 84,503,313 Colonial, and 49,205,531 Foreign.

BRITISH DOMINIONS ABROAD.

Imperial Sterling Coins are the *sole legal metallic currency* in:—

NEW ZEALAND. FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FIJI. GIBRALTAR. ST. HELENA.
WEST INDIES. *See also* JAMAICA, *below*.

Special Coins are current in addition to the Imperial series in:—

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. — Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and threepences in silver, and pence and halfpence in bronze, of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations, but of special designs, while the silver coins are of 925 fineness.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Silver and bronze coins, bearing special designs, and corresponding to Imperial coins in denominations, weights and composition, except that the fineness of the silver is 800.

BRITISH GUIANA.—A special groat or fourpence.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.—Silver and also "alloy metal," 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., One penny, one halfpenny, and one-tenth penny (nickel-bronze).

GUERNSEY.—Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4, 2, and 1 double.

JAMAICA.—Nickel-bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings.

JERSEY. — Special pence, halfpence, and farthings.

MALTA.—One-third of a farthing (bronze).

* Issued on special occasions.

† By law a shilling weighs one sixty-sixth of 1 2oz. Troy; 1 2oz. of *pure* silver would be used in coining 72 shillings of 925 fineness and 132 of 500 fineness.

‡ The legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois; the halfpenny is one *inch* in diameter.

§ Discontinued.

Dominion.	Monetary Unit (Standard Coin).	Value. In British Currency.	Value. Pieces to the Pound Sterling.	Gold Coins.	Silver and Other Subsidiary Coins.
		s. d.			
Aden	(*see* India.)				
Australia	British Sovereign	20 0	1	British	*Silver*—2s., 1s., 6d., 3d. *Bronze*, 1d., ½d.
British Honduras	Gold Dollar	4 1⅓	4·867	British and United States.	*Silver*—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
British North Borneo	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8·57	...	*Nickel*—5, 2½, and 1 cent. *Bronze*—1 and ½ cent.
§Canada	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4 1⅓	4·867	Canadian 10 & 5 dollars; also British gold & United States 10 and 5 dollars.	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
Ceylon	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	2 0	10	British.	*Silver*—50, 25, and 10 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Copper*—5, 2, 1, ½, and ¼ cent.
Cyprus	Piastre	0 1⅓	180	British.	*Silver*—18, 9, 4½, and 3 piastres. *Bronze*—2, 1, ½, and ¼ piastre.
†East Africa	(*see* Kenya, &c.)				
Hong Kong (and Labuan)	Dollar, Mexican or British	2 7*	7·74*	...	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—1 and ½ cent.
§India	Rupee (fixed rating) = 16 annas = 64 pice = 192 pies.	2 0	10	British and 15-rupee piece.	*Silver*—½ Rs (8 annas. *Cupro-Nickel* (round)—½ Rs (8 annas) now obsolescent; (scolloped) ¼ Rs (4 annas). *Nickel* (square) rounded corners, ⅛ Rs (2 annas); (scolloped) $\frac{1}{16}$ Rs (1 anna). *Bronze*—1 pice (¼ anna); ½ pice or 1½ pies (⅛ anna); 1 pie ($\frac{1}{12}$ anna or ½ pice). *Copper*—2 pice (½ anna) being *withdrawn*.
Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda	Shilling	1 0	20	...	*Silver*—2s., 50 cents, *Rupee*=2s. *Nickel and Bronze* (perforated)—10, 5, 2, and 1 cent.
§Malaya	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8·57	British.	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—1, ½, and ¼ cent.
Mauritius (and Seychelles)	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	2 0	10	...	*Silver*—20 and 10 cents. *Bronze*—5, 2, and 1 cent.
Mesopotamia	Same as British India				
Newfoundland	Dollar on gold basis	4 1⅓	4·867	...	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
New Zealand	British Sovereign	20 0	...	British	*Silver*—2s., 1s., 6d., 3d. *Bronze*—1d., ½d.
Palestine	Same as Sudan	(Special	coinage	proposed.)	
§Sudan	Gold *Pound* of 100 *Piastres*	20 3¾	·988	£E1; 50 *Piastres*	*Silver*—2, 5, 10, 20 piastres
West Africa	British Sovereign	20 0	1	British.	*Silver and Mixed Metal or "Alloy"*—2s., 1s., 6d., 3d. *Nickel* (perforated)—1d., ½d., ¼d.

* Variable with the price of silver—(Oct. 1, 1925) 32 15/16 pence per standard ounce.

† The only gold coin in general use in Egypt and the Sudan is the British sovereign, which is current at 97½ piastres.

§ The Exchange values of the Canadian *Dollar*, the Egyptian *Pound*, Indian *Rupee*, and Malaya *Dollar* and the relative value of the £ sterling) will be found on the page headed "Exchange Rates."

In many cases silver coins are reduced in fineness, in others coins in low value metals are substituted, as a consequence of the Great War.

§ The par value and rate of exchange of Foreign Moneys and Sterling at certain dates in 1925-1926 are shown on the page headed "EXCHANGE RATES" (p. 433).

Country and Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit in British Currency. £ s. d.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.
Abyssinia—Silver *Talari*	0 2 0	...	1, ½, ¼ & ⅛ *Talari*
Albania—*(No metallic currency)*	...	...	...
§Argentina—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20 and 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 1 8¾	...	...
§Austria—*Schilling* of 100 *Groschen*	0 0 6·939	...	½ and 1 *Schilling*
§Belgium—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	20 *Francs*	1, 2 and 5 *Francs*
Belga of 5 *Francs*	0 0 6·858	...	...
Congo—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	...	50 *Centimes*
§Bolivia—*Nominal*, Gold *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	1, 2½ and 5 *Bolivianos*	1 *Bol*; 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Silver *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 5	...	50 and 20 *Centavos*
§Brazil—*Nominal*, Gold *Milreis*	0 2 3	10 & 20 *Milreis*	1, 2 *Milreis*
Actual, Paper *Milreis*	0 1 3½	...	500 *Reis*
§Bulgaria—*Lev* of 100 *Stotinki*	0 0 9·513	10, 20, 100 *Leva*	1, 2, 5 *Leva*; 50 *Stotinki*
§Chile—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 1 6	5, 10, 20 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20 *Centavos*
Actual, Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 8½	...	...
§China—*Tael* (dollar) of 100 *Cents*	0 2 6	...	1 *Yuan*; 10, 25, 50 *Cents*
§Colombia—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	½ and 1 *Peso*; 1 *Peseta*, ½ *Peseta*
Actual, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 3¾	...	...
§Costa Rica—Gold *Colon* of 100 *Centesimos*	0 1 10·9	2, 5, 10, 20 *Colones*	5, 10, 25, 50 *Centesimos*
Cuba—Silver *Piastre* of 100 *Centavos*	...	No coinage	No coinage
Spanish Gold *Dollar*	0 3 9½	...	...
U.S. Gold *Dollar*	0 4 1·32	...	...
§Czechoslovakia—*Krone*	0 0 10	...	...
§Danzig—*Danzig gulden*	0 0 9·6	...	...
§Denmark—Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	0 1 1½	10 & 20 *Kroner*	1, 2 *Kroner*; 10 & 25 *Ore*
§Ecuador—Silver *Sucré* of 100 *Centavos*	0 2 0	10 & 20 *Sucres*	1 *Sucré*; 5, 10, 40, 50 *Centavos*
§Egypt—Gold *Pound* of 100 *Piastres*	1 0 3¼	Egyptian *Pound* 50 *Piastres*	5, 10, 20 *Piastres*
§Estonia—*Nominal*, *Estonian Mark*	0 0 9·513	...	...
Actual, Paper *Kroom* of 100 *Marks*	0 1 1½	...	...
§Finland — Gold *Markka* of 100 *Penni* stabilised (Jan. 1, 1926) at 193·23 to £ sterling	0 0 1·21	100,200 *Markkaa*	Nickel-bronze 1 *Markka*; 25, 50 *Penni*
§France—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	10 & 20 *Francs*	1, 2, 5 *Francs*; 20 and 50 *Centimes*
Algeria—Same as France	...	...	...
Indo-China—*Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 3 4½	...	1 *Piastre*
Madagascar—Same as France	...	...	...
Tunis—Same as France	...	...	...
§German States—*Reichsmark* of 100 *Pfennige*	0 0 11·7483	10 and 20 *Mark*	1, 2, 3, 5 *Mark*; 50 *Pfennige*
§Greece—*Nominal*, *Drachma* of 100 *Lepta*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20 *Drachmae*	1, 2, 5 *Drachmae*; 20, 50 *Lepta*
Actual, Paper *Drachma*	0 0 9½	...	...
§Guatemala—*Nominal*, Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*, or 101 Gold *Quetzal*	0 4 0	5 and 10 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; ¼, ½, 1, 2, 4 *Reales*
Actual, Paper *Peso*	0 0 3	...	...
Haiti—*Nominal*, Gold *Gourde* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	1, 2, 5, 10 *Gourdes*	1 *Gourde*; 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Paper *Gourde*	0 0 8½	...	...
Honduras—Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	...	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 25, 50 *Centavos*
§Hungary—*Pengö* of 100 *Garas*	0 0 8·62	...	10 and 50 *Garas*; 1 *Pengö*
§Italy—*Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 *Lire*	1, 2, 5 *Lire*; 50 *Centesimi*
Tripoli—Same as Italy	...	...	...
§Japan—Gold *Yen* of 100 *Sen*	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 *Yen*	10, 20, 50 *Sen*
Korea—Gold *Won* of 100 *Chon*	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 *Won*	10, 20, 50 *Chon*

Country and Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit in British Currency. £ s. d.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.
§Latvia—Gold *Lat* of 100 *graschi*	0 0 9·513	100,50,20,10 *Lats*	5, 2, 1 *Lats*; 50 *graschi*
Liberia—U.S. *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*...	0 4 1·32	...	10, 25, 50 *Cents*
Lithuania Gold *Litas*	0 0 4·932	...	5, 2, 1 *Lits.*
Luxemburg—*Franc* = 80 *Pfennige*	0 0 9·513	...	...
§Mexico—*Nominal*, Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Centavos*	0 2 0½	5, 10 *Dollars*	1 *Dollar*; 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Silver *Dollar*	0 3 5½*	...	...
Monaco—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	20 & 100 *Francs*	...
§Montenegro—*See* Yugo-Slavia			
Morocco—French Zone—*see* France. Spanish Zone—*see* Spain.			
§Netherlands—Gold *Florin* or *Gulden* of 100 *Cents*	0 1 7·824	5, 10 *Florins*	½, 1, 2½ *Florins*
Java—Gold *Ducat*	0 9 4½	...	10, 25 *Cents*
Curaçao—Same as Netherlands	...	...	...
§Nicaragua—Gold *Cordoba* of 100 *Centavos*...	0 4 1·32	...	...
Actual, Paper *Peso*	0 0 4*	...	5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
§Norway—Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	0 1 1½	5, 10, 20 *Kroner*	...
Omân—*Muhamádi* of 20 *Gad*	1 0 1½	...	1,2 *Kroner*; 10, 25,50 *Ore*
Panama—Gold *Balboa* of 2 *Pesos*	0 4 2	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 *Balboas*	Maria Theresa Dollar and Indian Rupees
Paraguay—*Nominal*, *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	...	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Cents*
Paper *Peso*	0 0 3*	...	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Persia—Silver *Kran* of 20 *Shahis* or 1000 *Dinars*	0 0 4*	...	...
§Peru—*Libra* of 10 *Soles* (=100 *Dinaros*=1000 *Centavos*)	1 0 0	½, 1 *Toman* (10 *Kran*); 2 *Kran*	¼, ½, 1, 2 *Kran*
		1, ½, 1 *Libra*	1, ½, 1 *Sol*; ⅕, 1 *Dinero*; 5, 10, 20 *Centavos*
§Poland—Gold *Zloty* of 100 *Groszy*	0 0 9·513	100, 50, 20, 10 *Zloty*	5, 2, 1, ½ *Zloty*
§Portugal—*Nominal*, Gold *escudo* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 5¼	1/10, ½, ½, 1 *Escudo*	1 *Milreis*, ½, 1, 2, 5 *Tostan*
Actual, Paper *escudo*	0 3 4	...	...
Portuguese India—Indian *Rupee* = 400 *Reis*	0 1 4	...	1 *Rupee*
§Rumania—Gold *Leu* of 100 *Bani*	0 0 9·513	10, 22½, 20, 25, 50, 100 *Lei*	1, 2, 5 *Lei*; 50 *Bani*
§Russia—*Nominal*, Gold *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks*	0 2 1·65	...	1 *Rouble*; 50 *Kopecks* or half rouble =*poltinnik*
Actual, Paper *Rouble*	†	...	...
Currency = *Tchernovetz*	*	...	...
§Salvador—Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Paper *Peso*	0 1 3½*	...	...
§Serbia—*See* Yugo-Slavia			
Siam—Gold *Ticat* of 100 *Satangs*	0 1 8	*Dos* of 10 *Ticals*	¼, ½, 1 *Tical*
§Spain—*Nominal*, Silver *Peseta*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 *Pesetas*	1, 2, 5 *Pesetas*; 20, 50 *Centimos*
Actual, Paper *Peseta*	0 0 9	...	...
§Sweden—Gold *Krona* of 100 *Ore*	0 1 1½	5, 10, 20 *Kronor*	1,2 *Kronor*; 10,25, 50 *Ore*
§Switzerland—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	10, 20 *Francs*	1, 2, 5 *Francs*; 50 *Centimes*
§Turkey—Turkish *Lira* of 100 *Piastres*	0 18 0	25, 50, 100, 250, 500 *Piastres*	½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Piastres*
Gold *Piastre* of 40 *Paras*	0 0 2·165	...	...
§United States—Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 4 1·32	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 *Dollars*	¼, ½, 1 *Dollar*; 1 *Dime*
Philippines—*Filipino* = 50 U.S. *Cents*	0 2 0·66	...	...
§Uruguay—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centesimos*	0 4 3	...	1 *Peso*; 10, 20, 50 *Centesimos*
Actual, Silver *Peso*	0 4 2*	...	...
§Venezuela—Gold *Bolivar* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 9½	5, 10, 20, 50 *Bolivares*	1, 2, 5 *Bolivares*; 20, 50 *Centavos*
§Yugo-Slavia—*Dinar* of 100 *Paras*	0 0 9·513	10, 20 *Dinars*	1, 2, 5 *Dinars*; 50 *Paras*

* See note under "Exchange Rates."

† The new Soviet coins are of the same weight and fineness as the Tsarist coins. See "Exchange Rates."

EXCHANGE RATES, 1925 and 1926.

THE following table shows the London Rate of Exchange, with the method of quoting and par value of exchange, the maximum and minimum for 1925 and January to October, 1926, and the local value of the £1 sterling at October 4, 1926.

Country	Method of Quoting and Par Value of Exchange.		Exchange Value of £. 1925. Maximum.	1925. Minimum.	Jan. to Oct. 4, 1926. Maximum.	Jan. to Oct. 4, 1926. Minimum.	Local Value of £ (Oct. 4, 1926) in £ s. d.
Canada	*Dollars* to £	4·86⅔	$4·863	$4·748	$4·886	$4·841	£ s. d. 0 19 11⅛
India—							
Bombay	Sterl. to *Rupee*	2/0	1/6 31/32	1/5 13/16	1/6 7/8	1/5 3/4	1 6 9
Calcutta	Sterl. to *Rupee*	2/0	1/6 31/32	1/5 13/16	1/6 7/8	1/5 3/4	1 6 9
Hong Kong	Sterling to $*..	...	2/6 1/16	2/2 5/8	2/4 1/32	2/0 1/16	...
Straits Settlem'ts	Sterling to $*..	...	2/4 5/8	2/3 1/8	2/4 3/32	2/3 1/8	...
Argentina	Pence to $	47·58*d.*	46 1/4 *d.*	42 7/8 *d.*	46 1/8	43 5/8 *d.*	1 0 6¼
Austria	*Schilling* to £†	34·58⅛	34·60 *sch.*	33·70 *sch.*	34·58 *sch.*	34·37 *sch.*	0 19 11¼
Belgium	*Francs* to £§	55·22½	112·50 *fr.*	91·45 *fr.*	233·50 *fr.*	106·95 *fr.*	7 1 5
Bolivia	Pence to *Boliviano*	19·*ad.*	17 1/32 *d.*	17 5/16 *d.*	17 5/8 *d.*		1 1 9
Brazil	Pence to *Milreis*	16*d.*	7 1/32 *d.*	4 7/32 *d.*	7 1/32 *d.*	6 23/32 *d.*	2 3 4½
Bulgaria	*Leva* to £	25·22½	690 *lev.*	640 *lev.*	730 *lev.*	655 *lev.*	26 13 5
Chile	*Dollars* to £	40	$44·30	$38·70	$40·00	$39·30	0 19 7 1/16
China	Sterl. to *Tael* *.	...	3/4	3/0 5/8	3/0 5/8	2/7	...
Colombia	*Pesos* to £20	100	102·00 *pes.*	95·12 *pes.*	99·38 *pes*	98·26 *pes.*	0 19 10
Costa Rica	*Colones* to £	10·45	18·9*a col.*	18·60 *col.*	18·92 *col*	18·50 *col.*	1 17 3¼
Czecho-Slovakia	*Kronen* to £	24·02	164·5 *kr.*	156,75 *kr.*	164·4 *kr.*	163·8 *kr.*	6 16 4½
Danzig	D. Gulden to £	25	25	*D.g.*	25	*D.g.*	...
Denmark	*Kronen* to £	18·159	27·01 *kr.*	19·12 *kr.*	19·76 *kr.*	18·27 *kr.*	1 0 1½
Ecuador	*Sucres* to £	10·00	25·00 *sucrés*	18·50 *sucrés*	29·20 *sucrés*	21·08 *sucrés*	2 13 4¼
Egypt	*Piastres* to £	97½	97·50 *pstrs.*	97·47 *pstrs.*	97·50 *pstrs.*	97·47 *pstrs.*	1 0 0
Estonia	*Estonian Mks.* to £	...	1,850 *E.m.*	1,730 *E.m.*	1,830 *E.m.*	1,820 *E.m.*	...
Finland	*F. Marks* to £	193·23	193·5 *F.m.*	187·9 *F.m.*	193·3 *F.m.*	192·5 *F.m.*	0 19 11¼
France	*Francs* to £	25·22½	135·88 *fr.*	87·10 *fr.*	238·75 *fr.*	125·69 *fr.*	6 16 2
Germany	*Marks* to £	20·43	20·44 *m.*	19·90 *m.*	20·45 *m.*	20·36 *m.*	0 19 11½
Greece	*Drachma* to £	25·22½	393 *dr.*	248 *dr.*	460·5 *dr.*	318·0 *dr.*	16 2 5
Guatemala	*Pesos* to £	90·23	292 *pes.*	284 *pes.*	292 *pes.*		3 4 8¾
Hungary	*Pengo* to £‡	27·82	...	...	27·85 *pen.*	27·70 *pen.*	0 19 11¾
Italy	*Lire* to £	25·22½	146 *lire.*	111·20 *lire*	152·63 *lire*	119·95 *lire*	5 2 2¾
Japan	Pence to *Yen*	24·58*d.*	1/9 5/32	1/7 1/16	2/0 1/8	1/9 3/4	1 0 6
Latvia	*Lats* to £	25·22½	25·30 *lats.*	24·50 *lats.*	25·32 *lats.*	25·17 *lats.*	1 0 0¼
Mexico	Pence to $	24·58*d.*	25*d.*	24 1/2 *d.*	24 1/2 *d.*	23 1/2 *d.*	1 0 3⅜
Netherlands	*Florins* to £	12·107	12·14 *fl.*	11·69 *fl.*	12·14 *fl.*	12·05 *fl.*	1 0 0¼
Nicaragua	*Cordobas* to £	4·8665	4·80	*cord.*	4·80	*cord.*	0 19 8¼
Norway	*Kronen* to £	18·159	31·43 *kr*	21·62 *kr.*	23·93 *kr.*	21·58 *kr.*	1 4 4¾
Peru	£1 to *Libra* (£P)	*par*	25 1/16 *p.*	11 *p.*	33 3/4 *p.*	22 1/4 *p.*	1 5 2½
Poland	*Zlotys* to £	25·22½	52 *zlotys*	24·50 *zlotys*	53 *zlotys*	35 *zlotys*	1 14 6
Portugal	Pence to *Escudo*	53 1/4 *d.*	2 1/4 *d.*	2 1/8 *d.*	2 1/2 *d.*	2 1/2 *d.*	21 1 2
Rumania	*Lei* to £	25·22½	1,094 *lei*	900 *lei*	1,500 *lei*	890 *lei*	36 13 5
Russia	Tchervonetz to £1,000	946	943 *Tchz.*	920 *Tchz.*	945 *Tchz*	941 *Tchz.*	0 19 11 3/16
SanSalvador	*Colones* to £	9·73	9·90 *col.*	9·55 *col.*	9·97 *col.*	9·67 *col.*	1 0 0
Spain	*Pesetas* to £	25·22½	34·38 *p.*	33·00 *p.*	34·54 *p.*	29·73 *p.*	1 5 7
Sweden	*Kronen* to £	18·159	18·17 *kr.*	17·59 *kr.*	18·19 *kr.*	18·08 *kr.*	1 0 0
Switzerland	*Francs* to £	25·22½	25·19 *fr.*	24·30 *fr.*	25·28 *fr.*	25·08 *fr.*	0 19 11
Turkey	*Piastres* to £	110	972·5 *pstrs.*	812·5 *pstrs.*	990·0 *pstrs.*	852·5 *pstrs.*	8 13 2½
U.S.A.	*Dollars* to £	4·86⅔	$4·865	$4·736	$4·868	$4·849	0 19 11¼
Uruguay	Pence to $	51*d.*	51 1/4 *d.*	46 1/2 *d.*	51 1/4 *d.*	48 7/8 *d.*	1 0 6
Venezuela	*Bolivares* to £	25·25	25·60 *bol.*	24·50 *bol.*	25·76 *bol.*	25·07 *bol.*	1 0 6½
Yugo-Slavia	*Dinar* to £	25·22½	310 *din.*	266 *din.*	277·5 *din.*	273·5 *din.*	10 17 2½

* Variable, with price of silver.

† New Austrian schilling currency quoted from the commencement of March 1925. One new Austrian schilling equalled 10,000 old paper kroner.

‡ New Hungarian pengö currency quoted for 1926. One new Hungarian pengo equals 12,500 old Hungarian kroner. Maximum for 1925 was 348,000 kr. and minimum 342,000 kr.

§ New Belgian "Belga" currency was established on October 26, 1926. The par value of the *Belga* is 35 to the £. The conversion rate was one gold *Belga* = 5 old paper francs.

HALL MARKS ON PLATE.*

Assay Office Marks.—The official marks stamped on gold and silver plate at Assay Offices are distinguished as under :—

Assay Office ...	*Distinguishing Mark.*
London (Goldsmiths' Hall)	Leopard's Head (crowned, until 1823).
Birmingham...	Anchor (square frame for gold; pointed shield for silver).
Chester	City Arms (3 Garbs and a Sword).
Sheffield	Crown.
Edinburgh.....	Castle.
Glasgow	Tree, Fish & Bell.
Dublin	Harp crowned.

In addition to the above, there have been Assay Offices at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich and York, all of which have long been closed.

Makers' Mark (instituted in 1363).—This is impressed by the maker, and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker.

Date Mark.—The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is indicated by a letter on a shield, the *type of letter* and the *shape of the shield* being changed in cycles of 20, 25 or 25 years. In 20-year cycles (London, invariably, Chester, alternately with 25, and Sheffield, alternately with 25), the letters J, V, W, X, Y, Z are omitted ; in 25-year cycles (Birmingham, Edinburgh and Dublin, and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter "j" is omitted from the alphabet ; at Glasgow all the letters are employed in a 26-year cycle.

The Sovereign's Mark. — The "lion passant" introduced in the reign of Edward I. (1300) for *silver* articles only.

The Sovereign's Head.—The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate chargeable to duty assayed from 1784—1889-90. The duty on plate was removed in 1890, and the Sovereign's head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784 or after 1890.

The Crown.—On *gold* articles only, in lieu of the "lion passant" on silver.

Britannia.—A full-length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (11 oz. 10 dwt. of fine metal to each 10 dwt. of alloy) during a short period only, 1697-1720 ; since that date the Britannia quality has been manufactured in small quantities, bearing the figure of Britannia, with the lion's head erased and the date mark.

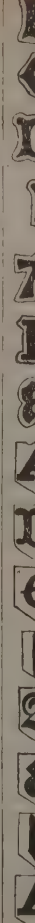
Sterling Silver.—Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine metal to each 18 dwt. of alloy.

Sterling Gold.—Articles of gold plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carats and decimals thereof. The *relative* values of the various standards is shown below :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Pure gold, 24 carats.....	4	4	11½
Standard, 22 carats.....	3	17	10½
2nd ditto, 18 carats.....	3	3	8½
3rd ditto, 15 carats.....	2	13	1
4th ditto, 12 carats.....	2	2	5¼
5th ditto, 9 carats.....	1	11	10½

* For the greater part of the material for this article readers of the ALMANACK are indebted to the late Mr. Wilfrid Cripps (author of "Old English Plate") by whose courtesy also many of the illustrations were provided.

London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Marks
From 1438 *to* 1936.



Lombardic, simple.....	1438–9 to 1457–8
Lombardic, external cusps	1458–9 ,, 1477–8
Lombardic, double cusps	1478 9 ,, 1497–8
Black letter, small.....	1498–9 ,, 1517–8
Lombardic	1518–9 ,, 1537 8
Roman and other capitals.....	1538–9 ,, 1557–8
Black letter, small	1558–9 ,, 1577–8
Roman letter, capitals	1578–9 ,, 1597–8
Lombardic, external cusps	1598–9 ,, 1617–8
Italic letter, small ...	1618–9 ,, 1637 8
Court hand	1638–9 ,, 1657 8
Black letter, capitals	1658–9 ,, 1677–8
Black letter, small ...	1678–9 ,, 1696–7
Court hand	1697 ,, 1715–6 (From March 1697 only.)
Roman letter, capitals	1716–7 to 1735–6
Roman letter, small	1736–7 ,, 1755–6

A	Old English, capitals	1756–7 to 1775–6
a	Roman letter, small...	1776–7 ,, 1795–6
A	Roman letter, capitals	1796–7 ,, 1815–6
a	Roman letter, small...	1816–7 ,, 1835–6
A	Old English, capitals	1836–7 ,, 1855–6
a	Old English, small ...	1856–7 ,, 1875
N	Roman letter, capitals	1876–7 ,, 1895–6
a	Roman letter, small...	1896–7 ,, 1915–6
a	Old English, small ...	1916–7 ,, 1935–6

The Collector will find but little difficulty in distinguishing a letter of one cycle from that of another, presuming his knowledge to be insufficient to judge by the style and period of the article itself, *e.g.*:

An article marked with the letter F 1721–2 can be distinguished from letter F 1801–2 by the difference in the shape of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant; the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case; the different form of the leopard's head (which was "crowned" until 1823); and lastly, the irregularity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp. These again can be distinguished from F 1881–2 as before, by the different shield of the date letter only (the shields of the remaining marks being the same as those of 1801–2); the absence of crown on leopard's head, and the presence of the Queen's *vice* the King's head.

Imported Plate.

Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of the United Kingdom and brought to be assayed, stamped or marked at a British or an Irish Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 11, 1906, under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be:—*London*, the sign of the Constellation Leo; *Birmingham*, Equilateral Triangle; *Chester*, Acorn and two leaves; *Sheffield*, the sign of the Constellation Libra; *Edinburgh*, St. Andrew's Cross; *Glasgow*, double block letter F inverted; *Dublin*, Bonjet. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office, as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.

The Periods of English Architecture.

	Date.		*Style.*
I.	Before B.C. 55		Ancient British.
II.	B.C. 55 to A.D. 420		Roman Period.
III.	A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066)		Anglo-Saxon.
IV.	1066–1189 (*i.e.* to end 12th cent.)		Norman.
V.	1189–1307 (*i.e.* 13th cent.)		Early English (Lancet, or Geometrical).
VI.	1307–1377 (*i.e.* 14th cent.)		Decorated (or Curvilinear).
VII.	1377–1485 (*i.e.* 15th cent.)		Perpendicular (or Rectilinear).
VIII.	1485–1558 (*i.e.* first half 16th cent.)		Tudor.
IX.	A.D. 1558–1625	Early Renaissance	Elizabethan (A.D. 1558–1603). Jacobean (A.D. 1603–1625).
X.	A.D. 1625–1830.	Late Renaissance	Anglo-Classic (A.D. 1625–1702). Queen Anne and Georgian (A.D. 1702–1830).
Modern Architecture (The Age of Revivals)	19th cent. to present time		William IV. (A.D. 1830–1837). Victoria (A.D. 1837–1901). Edward VII. (A.D. 1901–1910). George V. (A.D. 1910–).

This Comparative Table shows the approximate period of each style. It must, however, be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced, so minute are the differences. It is only for convenience in alluding to the different stages of evolution that the division is made, for it must not be forgotten that the Architecture of England is one continuous development.

Note.—The first portion (I–VIII) of this table is based upon that given on p. 319, Parts IX, and X on p. 701; and "Modern" on p. 764, of "A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method" (6th ed.), by Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A. (Batsford.)

Weights and Measures.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Measures of Weight.

20 grains = 1 scruple (℈1) (= 1·296 *Grammes*).
3 scruples = 1 drachm (℥1) (= 3·888 *Grammes*).
8 drachms = 1 ounce (= ℥1·1035 *Grammes*).

Measures of Capacity.

60 minims (*min.*) = 1 fluid drachm (= 3·552 *Millilitres*).
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce (= 2·84123 *Centilitres*).
20 fluid ounces = 1 pint (= 0·568 *Litre*).
8 pints = 1 GALLON (= 4·5459631 *Litres*).

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' *drachm* is not the same as the Avoirdupois *dram*, and is spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437·5 grains). A fluid *drachm* (54·6875 grains) is equal in weight to TWO Avoirdupois *drams*.

Approximate Equivalents :—
1 "table-spoon" = ½ fluid oz.; 1 "dessert-spoon" = ¼ fluid oz.; 1 "tea-spoon" = ⅓ fluid oz.

Avoirdupois Weight.

7000 grains (*gr.*) = 1 pound (*lb.*).
16 drams (*dr.*) = 1 ounce (*oz.*) (= 28·350 *Grammes*).
16 ounces = 1 POUND (= 0·45359243 *Kilogram*).
14 pounds = 1 stone* (= 6·350 *Kilograms*).
28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a *cwt.*) (= 12·70 *Kilograms*).
100 pounds = 1 cental (= 45·359243 *Kilograms*).
4 quarters (112 lb.) = 1 hundredweight (*cwt.*) (= 50·8022 *Kilograms*).
20 hundredweight (2,240 lb.) = 1 ton (= 1·0160 *Tonnes* or 1016·0 *Kilograms*).

Troy Weight.

24 grains = 1 pennyweight (*dwt.*) (= 1·5552 *Grammes*).
20 dwt. = 1 ounce (= 31·1035 *Grammes*).

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and *not* into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce, = 480 Avoirdupois grains (31·1035 *Grammes*) in weight. There is *no* Troy POUND.

Jewellers' Weight.

The metric carat of 200 *millegrammes* is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

* The *Smithfield stone* (for dead meat) is 8 lb. only.

Measures of Capacity.

4 gills = 1 pint (= 0·568 *Litre*).
2 pints = 1 quart (= 1·136 *Litres*).
4 quarts = 1 GALLON (= 4·5459631 *Litres*).
2 gallons = 1 peck (= 9·0919 *Litres*).
8 gallons = 1 bushel (= 3·637 *Dekalitres*).
8 bushels = 1 quarter (= 2·909 *Hectolitres*).
A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

Measures of Length.

12 inches (*in.*) = 1 foot (*ft.*) (= 0·30480 *Metre*).
3 feet = 1 yard (*yd.*) (= 0·914399 *Metre*).
6 feet = 1 fathom (= 1·8288 *Metres*).
5½ yards = 1 pole (= 5·0292 *Metres*).
22 yards = 1 chain = 100 links (= 20·1168 *Metres*).
10 chains = 1 furlong (= 201·168 *Metres*).
8 furlongs = 1 mile (= 1·6093 *Kilometres*).
3 miles = 1 league (obsolete).
A *Pole* of 5½ yards is a quarter of a chain.
A *Cricket Pitch* is 22 yards (one chain) between the stumps.
A *Lawn Tennis Court* is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single).
A *Croquet Lawn* is 105 × 84 feet (full size) or a smaller multiple of 5 × 4 feet.
A *Badminton Court* is 44×20 ft., with net 30 ins. deep and 5 ft. high at centre.

Birmingham Gauge.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878 made standards on and after Nov. 1, 1914, certain new divisions of an inch. The equivalent of an inch is 15/0 B.G. The numbers proceed by units down to 1/0 B.G., which = 0·3964 inch, and from 1 B.G. (·3532 inch) by units to 52 B.G. (·00095 inch).

Square or Surface Measure.

144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot (= 9·2903 *Sq. Decimetres*).
9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard (= 0·836126 *Sq. Metre*).
30¼ sq. yards = 1 perch, or rod, or pole (= 25·293 *Sq. Metres*).
40 perches = 1 rood (= 10·117 *Ares*).
4 roods (4840 sq. yards) = 1 acre (= 0·40468 *Hectare*).
10 square chains = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 square mile (= 2·58995 *Sq. Kilometres*).

Note.—The Anglo-Saxon acre's-length is the furlong, and the acre's-breadth the chain.

Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot (= 0·028317 *Cubic metre*).
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard (= 0·764553 *Cubic metre*).

Angular or Circular Measure.

60 seconds (″) = 1 minute (′).
60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
30 degrees = 1 sign.
90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.
12 signs (4 quadrants) = 1 circumference.
Diameter of circle × 3·1416 = circumference.
Diameter squared × ·7854 = area of circle.
Diameter squared × 3·1416 = surface of sphere.
Diameter cubed × ·5236 = solidity of sphere.
One degree of circumference × 57·3 = radius.
Diameter of cylinder × 3·1416; product by length or height, gives the surface.
Diameter squared × ·7854; product by length or height, gives solid content.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

Miscellaneous Weights and Measures.

Apples (Bushel) = 37 to 43 lb. (average 40 lb.).
Ballast (Pig) = 56 lb.
Beef (Barrel) = 200 lb.
Biscuits (Bag) = 102 lb.
Blacklead (Cask) = 1½ cwt.
Butter (Barrel) =4 firkins = 224 lb.
Camphor (Box) = 1 cwt.
Cloves (Matt) = 80 lb.
,, (Chest) = 200 lb.
Coal (Sack) = 224 lb.
,, (Bushel) = 80 lb.
,, (Chaldron) = 85 bushels.
,, (Ton) = 10 sacks.
Cocoa (Bag) = 112 lb.
,, (Cask) = 1 cwt. 28 lb.
Coffee (Bag) = 140 to 168 lb.
,, (Bale of Mocha) = 224 to 280 lb.
,, (Barrel) = 112 to 168 lb.
,, (Tierce) = 5 to 7 cwt.
Cotton (U.S. Bale) = 400 to 500 lb.
,, (Egyptian Bale) = 700 to 740 lb.
,, (Indian Bale) = 500 to 600 lb.
Currants (Caroteel) = 5 to 9 cwt.
Flour (Peck) = 14 lb.
,, (Bag) = 140 lb.
Glass (Seam) = 24 stone of 5 lb. = 120 lb.
Gunpowder (Barrel) = 100 lb.
Hides (Last) = 12 dozen.
Honey (Gallon) = 12 lb.
Hops (Bag) = 280 lb.
,, (Pocket) = 1½ to 2 cwt.
Lead (Fodder):—
London and Hull = 19½ cwt.
Derby and Newcastle = 22½ cwt.
Meat (Stone) = 8 lb.
Nuts (Barcelona, Bag) = 126 lb.
Oats (Barrel) = 14 stone.
Pepper (Bag of black) = 316 lb.
,, (Bag of white) = 168 lb.
Pork (Barrel) = 224 lb.
Potatoes (Sack) = 112 lb. (since 1923).
Raisins (Barrel) = 112 lb.
Rice (Bag) = 168 lb.
Sago (Bag) = 112 lb.
Saltpetre (Bag) = 168 lb.
Soft Soap (Barrel or Pack) = 256 lb.
,, (Firkin) = 64 lb.
Steel (Faggot) = 120 lb.
Sugar (Bag) = 112–196 lb.
,, (Hogshead) = 13 to 16 cwt.
,, (Tierce) = 7 to 9 cwt.
Tar (Barrel) = 26¼ gallons.
Tea (Chest) = 84 lb.
Tobacco (Hogshead) = 12 to 18 cwt
Turpentine (Barrel) = 224 to 280 lb
Wood (Cord) = 128 cubic feet.
Wool (Sack) = 364 lb.

Wheat, Corn, and Flour.

Under the *Corn Sales Act* of 1921 the Corn Returns Act of 1882 is amended, and provision is made for the sale of cereals by weight in terms of the hundredweight of 112 imperial standard pounds.

100 lb. wheat produces 70 lb. flour.
100 lb. flour produces 130 lb. bread.
A quartern loaf = 4 lb.
A last of grain = 80 bushels.

NOTE.—A *Quarter* is a heaped measure of 8 *bushels*. A quarter of English wheat is reckoned as 504 lb. weight. On the Winnipeg Grain Market the standard *bushel* of oats is reckoned at 34 lb.; in U.S.A. at 32 lb.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.
Load of hay or straw = 36 trusses.
Ton of hay = 36 trusses.
An acre of grass should yield 1 to 2 tons of hay.

Sizes of Barrels and Bottles.

	Gals.
Firkin or Quarter Barrel.....	9 = 9 × 1
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel	18 = 9 × 2
Barrel	36 = 9 × 4
Hogshead (1½ barrels)	54 = 9 × 6
Puncheon (2 barrels).....	72 = 9 × 8
Butt of Ale (3 barrels).....	108 = 9 × 12

An *Anker* = 10 gallons; a *Tierce* = 42 gallons; a *Pipe* of Port or Masdew = 115 gals.; Teneriffe = 100 gals.; Marsala = 93 gals.; Madeira and Cape = 92 gals.; Sherry and Tent = 108 gals.; *Butt* of Lisbon and Bucellas = 117 gals.; *Aum* of Hock and Rhenish = 30 gals.; *Hogshead* of Brandy, 60 gals.; Claret, 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54; Madeira, 46 gallons; *Puncheon* of Brandy or Rum = 120 gals.

Bottles.—The customary glass bottle of wine or spirits should contain one-sixth of a gallon = 26⅔ fluid ounces.

In the drug trade two large bottles are used:—

Corbyn.....	=40	fluid oz. (quart).
Winchester quart	=80	,, (½ gallon).

Water.

The British Ton is the weight of a cubic British Metre of pure water at the temperature of melting ice, very nearly. At present, the following relations hold good:—

Cubic inch	=	252·458 grains.
Gallon (277·274 cub. in.)	=	10 lb. (distilled).
Cubic foot	=	62·321 lb.
35·943 cubic ft. (224 gals.)	=	1 ton.

Water for Ships: Tun, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186·963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21·6 lb. in addition to its own weight.

Railway Gauges.

In Great Britain = 4 ft. 8½ in.
,, Ireland = 5 ft. 3 in.
,, U.S.A. = 4 ft. 8½ in.
The 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge is also used in Canada, France, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden and European Turkey.
,, Australia:—
N.S.W. = 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 8½ in.
Victoria and South Australia = 5 ft. 3 in.
Queensland and Western Australia = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, New Zealand = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, India = 2 ft. 6 in.; 3 ft. 3⅜ in. and 5 ft. 6 in.
,, South Africa = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, Egypt = 4 ft. 8½ and 3 ft. 6 in.
,, Ceylon = 5 ft. 6 in.
,, Japan = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, Russia = 5 ft. 0 in.
,, Spain and Portugal = 5 ft. 6 in.
,, Asia Minor = 4 ft. 8½ in. and 3 ft. 5½ in.

A single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge requires 12 ft. of roadway; a double track requires 23 ft. of roadway.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary to express electrical measurements in terms of the centimetre, the gramme, and the second (C.G.S. units), and the value of the units has been fixed by international agreement. The principal units are as follow :—

As a unit of resistance, the international *Ohm*, which is based upon the ohm equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C.G.S. system of electromagnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14·4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of a length of 106·3 centimetres.

As a unit of current, the international *Ampère*, which is one-tenth of the unit of current of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with a certain specification, deposits silver at the rate of 0·001118 of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electro-motive force, the international *Volt*, which is the E.M.F. that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampère, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the E.M.F. between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of 15° C., and prepared in the manner described in a certain specification.

As a unit of quantity, the international *Coulomb*, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampère in one second.

As a unit of capacity, the international *Farad*, which is the capacity of a conductor charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity. The unit generally used in practice is one-millionth part of this, or the microfarad.

As the unit of work, the *Joule*, which is 10^7 units of work in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampère in an international ohm. In practice the watt-hour is usually employed. It represents the work done by such a current in an hour, and equals 3,600 joules.

As the unit of power, the *Watt*, which is 10^7 units of power in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the work done at the rate of one joule per second. 746 watts = 1 horse-power, and the value of a Board of Trade unit (B.O.T.U.) is 1,000 watt-hours, or 3,600,000 joules, or 1½ horse-power hours.

As the unit of induction, the *Henry*, which is the induction in the circuit when the E.M.F. induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one international ampère per second.

Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks.....	8¾ inches	×	4¼	× 2¾
Welch fire-bricks	9 ,,	×	4½	× 2¾
Paving bricks.....	9 ,,	×	4½	× 1¾
Square tiles.....	9¾ ,,	×	9¾	× 1
,, ...	6 ,,	×	6	× 1
Dutch clinker bricks ...	9¼ ,,	×	3	× 1½

A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet × 16½ feet × 1½ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or 11⅓ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar. The rod being 5 British metres, a rod of brickwork is 25 square metres 1½ bricks thick = very nearly 10 cubic metres.

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each ; a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 11 cwt. 1 qr.

A *Piece* of *machine* printed *Wall Paper* is 11½ yd. long and 21 in. wide ; of *hand* printed 12 yd. long × 21 in. wide. French wall papers are usually 9 yd. × 18 in.

Timber and Wood.

100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.
50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.
42 do. timber = 1 shipping ton.
108 do. do. = 1 stack.
128 do. do. = 1 cord.

A standard hundred of deals contains 120 pieces. The Petrograd standard consists of 165 cubic feet, or 120 pieces 1½ in. × 11 in. × 12 ft., or 120 pieces 3 in. × 11 in. × 6 ft.

A Batten is not more than 7 inches wide ; a Deal not more than 9 inches ; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 inches and up in width.

Sizes of Slates.

	in. in.		in. in.
Empress	26×16	Ladies	16×10
,, Small	26×14	,, Small ...	16× 8
Princesses	24×14	,, Large...	14×12
Duchesses	24×12	,, ...	14× 8
Marchionesses	22×12	Plantation ...	13×11
,, Small	22×11	Doubled	13×10
Countesses	20×10	,, ...	13× 7
,, Wide	20×12	Smalls	12× 8
Viscountesses...	18×10	Ditto	12× 6
,, Small	18× 9	Ditto	11×5½

Specific Gravities.

Weight of any volume of following substances compared with the weight of the same volume of water.

Alcohol	0·79	Mercury	13·60
Aluminium.....	2·67	Milk	1·03
Basalt	2·86	Olive Oil	0·92
Beer	1·02	Petroleum	0·88
Blood	1·06	Platinum.....	21·45
Brandy	0·84	Portland Stone...	2·00
Brass	8·00	Sand, river	1·90
Chalk	1·08	,, pit	1·80
Cider	1·02	Shingle.....	1·60
Clay	1·90	Silver	10·51
Coal, Welch	1·60	Sodium	0·97
,, Newcastle	1·24	Steel	7·75
Copper.....	8·94	Thames ballast...	1·80
Cork	0·24	Tin	7·29
Earth	1·60	Turpentine.....	0·87
Glass.....	2·89	Urine	1·01
Glycerine	1·26	WATER	1·00
Gold	19·32	Wine, Bordeaux	0·99
Gravel, coarse ...	1·85	Wood :—	
Gunpowder	0·93	Ash	0·84
Honey	1·45	Beech	0·85
Ice.....	0·92	Cedar	0·61
Iridium	22·38	Cherry	0·72
Iron, cast	7·20	Ebony	1·33
,, wrought ...	7·79	Mahogany	1·06
Ivory	1·83	Oak	1·17
Lead	11·35	Poplar	0·38
Limestone	2·50	Walnut	0·67
Marble.....	2·70	Zinc	7·19
Marl.....	1·90		

To find the weight of a cubic foot, multiply 62·321 lb. by the specific gravity. To find the number of cubic feet in one ton, divide 35·943 by the specific gravity.

Weight of Cubic Foot and Cubic Yard.

A cubic foot of fresh water = 62½ lb. ; salt water 63½ lb. Timber—ash 49 lb. ; beech 43 lb. ; birch 49 lb. ; cork 15 lb. ; elm 36 lb. ; pine 41 lb. ; oak 59 lb. A cubic foot of clay weighs 125 lb. ; of loose earth 95 lb.

A cubic yard of anthracite coal, solid, weighs 2,160 lb. ; *bituminous* 2,025 lb. ; *cannel* 1,400 lb. A cubic yard of compressed hay = 225 lb. ; of hay in stack, 126 lb. ; of compressed straw, 145 lb. ; of straw in stack, 90 lb. ; of grain, 20 bushels.

Fish.

In Scotland, and at certain places in England and Wales at which the Cran Measures Act, 1908, has been put into operation, fresh herrings must be sold by the *Cran*, containing 37½ imperial gallons. In the Isle of Man and in Ireland herrings are sold by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 126 each. On the East Coast of England, at places where the above-mentioned Act is not in force, they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4 fish. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 132 ; 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,320; 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,200. Cured herrings are sold in barrels, the capacity of which, in Scotland, must always be 26½ imperial gallons, or in half-barrels of 13½ gallons. Herring barrels or half-barrels must be of corresponding capacity in England and Wales if they are presented for the Government Brand at any place at which the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act, 1913, is in force.

A *Quintal* of fish (Newfoundland, &c.) is 100 lb. ; a barrel of anchovies = 30 lb. ; a "box of fish" is about 90 lb.

Geographical Measures.

The *North and South Poles* are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves. The *Equator* is a great circle, equally distant from the North and South Poles. For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles, called the circles of Latitude and Longitude. The circles of *Latitude* are small circles parallel to the Equator. The circles of *Longitude* are great circles perpendicular to the Equator, and passing through the North and South Poles. These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles. Degrees of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude, or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical observatory of Greenwich (England).

A *Geographical Mile* is the length of one minute of Latitude. If the earth was a sphere, every minute of Latitude would be of the same length ; but, as it is a spheroid, the length of a minute increases from 6,046 feet at the Equator to 6,108 feet at the Poles. The mean length of the geographical mile is 6,076·8 feet. The *Nautical Mile* is (strictly speaking) the length of a minute of the meridian, and is thus identical with the geographical mile. In practice, however, it is taken as the *Admiralty Knot* of 6,080 feet, divided into 10 cables, which are assumed to be 100 fathoms, or 600 feet.

The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7,899 English miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The circumference at the Equator is 24,902 miles.

Thermometer Comparisons.

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit, Reaumur, and Centigrade.

$F = C + R + 32$; $R = \frac{4(F - 32)}{9}$; $F = \frac{9R}{4} + 32$; $C = \frac{5(F - 32)}{9}$

CONVERSION. Let F = Fahr. ; C = Cent. ; R = Réaum.

Cent.	Fah't.	Rmr.	Cent.	Fah't.	Rmr.
°	°	°	°	°	°
100B.	212B.	80B.	25	77	20·0
99	210·2	79·2	24	75·2	19·2
98	208·4	78·4	23	73·4	18·4
97	206·6	77·6	22	71·6	17·6
96	204·8	76·8	21	69·8	16·8
95	203	76	20	68	16
94	201·2	75·2	19	66·2	15·2
93	199·4	74·4	18	64·4	14·4
92	197·6	73·6	17	62·6	13·6
91	195·8	72·8	16	60·8	12·8
90	194	72	15	59	12
89	192·2	71·2	14	57·2	11·2
88	190·4	70·4	13	55·4	10·4
87	188·6	69·6	12	53·6	9·6
86	186·8	68·8	11	51·8	8·8
85	185	68	10	50	8·0
84	183·2	67·2	9	48·2	7·2
83	181·4	66·4	8	46·4	6·4
82	179·6	65·6	7	44·6	5·6
81	177·8	64·8	6	42·8	4·8
80	176	64	5	41	4
79	174·2	63	4	39·2	3·2
78	172·4	62·4	3	37·4	2·4
77	170·6	61·6	2	35·6	1·6
76	168·8	60·8	1	33·8	0·8
75	167	60	*zero*	32	*zero*
74	165·2	59·2	1	30·2	0·8
73	163·4	58·4	2	28·4	1·6
72	161·6	57·6	3	26·6	2·4
71	159·8	56·8	4	24·8	3·2
70	158	56	5	23	4
69	156·2	55·2	6	21·2	4·8
68	154·4	54·4	7	19·4	5·6
67	152·6	53·6	8	17·6	6·4
66	150·8	52·8	9	15·8	7·2
65	149	52	10	14	8
64	147·2	51·2	11	12·2	8·8
63	145·4	50·4	12	10·4	9·6
62	143·6	49·6	13	8·6	10·4
61	141·8	48·8	14	6·8	11·2
60	140	48	15	5	12
59	138·2	47·2	16	3·2	12·8
58	136·4	46·4	17	1·4	13·6
57	134·6	45·6	18	0·4	14·4
56	132·8	44·8	19	2·2	15·2
55	131	44	20	4	16
54	129·2	43·2	21	5·8	16·8
53	127·4	42·4	22	7·6	17·6
52	125·6	41·6	23	9·3	18·4
51	123·8	40·8	24	11·2	19·2
50	122	40	25	13	20
49	120·2	39·2	26	14·8	20·8
48	118·4	38·4	27	16·6	21·6
47	116·6	37·6	28	18·4	22·4
46	114·8	36·8	29	20·2	23·2
45	113	36	30	22	24
44	111·2	35·2	31	23·8	24·8
43	109·4	34·4	32	25·6	25·6
42	107·6	33·6	33	27·4	26·4
41	105·8	32·8	34	29·2	27·2
40	104	32	35	31	28
39	102·2	31·2	36	32·8	28·8
38	100·4	30·4	37	34·6	29·6
37	98·6	29·6	38	36·4	30·4
36	96·8	28·8	39	38·2	31·2
35	95	28	40	40	32
34	93·2	27·2	41	41·8	32·8
33	91·4	26·4	42	43·6	33·6
32	89·6	25·6	43	45·4	34·4
31	87·8	24·8	44	47·2	35·2
30	86	24	45	49	36
29	84·2	23·2	46	50·8	36·8
28	82·4	22·4	47	52·6	37·6
27	80·6	21·6	48	54·4	38·4
26	78·8	20·8	49	56·2	39·2

NOTE.—The *normal* temperature of the *human body* is 98·4° F., or 37° (36·9°) C., or 29·5° R. *Freezing* point = 32° F. = 0° C. = 0° R. ; *Boiling* point = 212° F. = 100° C. = 80° R. "*Absolute Temperature* is Temperature reckoned from "*Absolute Zero*," which is at 273° C. below 0° C., 459·4° below 0° F., and 218·4° below 0° R.

Nautical Measures.

6 feet = 1 fathom.
100 fathoms = 1 cable length.
10 cables = 1 nautical mile.
60 nautical miles = 1 degree.

The assumed length of the cable is 600 feet (=182·87 *metres*), but it is strictly 606·97 feet (= 185 *metres*). The conventional Nautical Mile (the *Knot* in speed measurements) is 10 cables, assumed at 6,080 feet (strictly 6,069·7 feet), but the Nautical Mile is strictly the length of a minute of the meridian and differs according to latitude.

Ship Measurement.

The Ton-measurement of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogsheads (= a Tun) of wine = 50 cubic feet. It is now 40 cubic feet, which is approximately the bulk of 4 quarters, or a short ton, of wheat.

The *Ton-register*, the unit of capacity of a ship, was originally the space occupied by a Last of 10 Quarters of wheat = 100 cubic feet. This cubic space is the Ton-register used by all maritime nations, 100 English cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of all the various enclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 100.

Net tonnage is the gross tonnage *less* certain deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

Dead-weight tonnage, or carrying capacity, is the number of tons (of 2,240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*).

Displacement tonnage is the number of tons of sea water displaced by a vessel when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*), *i.e.*, it is the *weight* of vessel and contents in tons.

Load-water-line is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep as the minimum freeboard regulations permit.

Draught is the distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating. Thus the load-water-line marks the greatest, or loaded, draught of a vessel. A vessel without any cargo in her hold or passengers or their luggage aboard is said to be "light ship," or "light," or "in ballast."

Free Board is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load-water-line of a vessel. As a general rule the minimum free board provides an amount of reserve buoyancy that will keep a vessel afloat with two compartments holed.

Bells and Watches on Board Ship.

Bells.—Time is kept by means of a bell, which is struck every half hour. Anyone who, in an effort to terminate his watch prematurely, strikes the bell early, is accused of "warming the bell," an expression which has grown to include the doing of anything before the appointed time.

Watches.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the *Starboard* (right side, looking forward) and the *Port* (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Watch.	*Bells* (in ½ hours).
Afternoon	noon to 4 p.m., 1 to 8.
First Dog	4 p.m. to 6 p.m., 1, 2, 3, 4.
*Last or †Second Dog	6 p.m. to 8 p.m., 1, 2, 3, 8.
First	8 p.m. to midnight, 1 to 8.
Middle	midnight to 4 a.m., 1 to 8.
Morning	4 a.m. to 8 a.m., 1 to 8.
Forenoon	8 a.m. to noon, 1 to 8.

*Last = Royal Navy; †Second in Mercantile Marine.

This makes seven Watches, enabling the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into *two* Watches.

For TIME AT SEA *see* p. 78.

Speed of Ships.

The *Knot* is a measure of speed of ships. The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 42 knots in land (statute) miles per hour:—

Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.
1	1·1515	15	17·2727	29	33·3939
2	2·3030	16	18·4242	30	34·5454
3	3·4545	17	19·5757	31	35·6969
4	4·6060	18	20·7272	32	36·8484
5	5·7575	19	21·8787	33	38·0000
6	6·9090	20	23·0303	34	39·1515
7	8·0606	21	24·1818	35	40·3030
8	9·2121	22	25·3333	36	41·4545
9	10·3636	23	26·4848	37	42·6060
10	11·5151	24	27·6363	38	43·7575
11	12·6666	25	28·7878	39	44·9090
12	13·8180	26	29·9393	40	46·0606
13	14·9696	27	31·0908	41	47·2121
14	16·1212	28	32·2424	42	48·3636

Measures of Energy, &c.

In Physics the unit of force is the *dyne*, the amount that, acting for one second on one gramme mass, gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second. The British unit is the *poundal*, which in one second gives one pound a velocity of one foot per second. One *poundal* = 13,825·5 *dynes*. In Meteorology the unit of atmospheric pressure is the *Bar*, equal to the pressure of 1,000,000 dynes (1 megadyne) per sq. centimetre. The Meteorological *Bar* is thus 1,000,000 Chemical *Bars*.

Horse power is energy exerted at the rate of 550 foot-pounds per second; an alternative unit is the *kilowatt* (102 kilogram-meters per second)= 737·59 foot pounds per second.

Thermal Unit.—The British Thermal Unit (B.Th.U.) is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. The *Gas Therm* = 100,000 B.Th.U. If V = cu. ft. consumed, H=declared heat value of the Company's gas (in B.Th.U. per cu. ft.), P = cost of therm in pence, B=total bill in pence—then $B = V \times H \times P \div 100{,}000$, whence equivalent cost (in pence) per 1,000 cu. ft. $= B \times 1{,}000 \div V = H \times P \div 100$.

Yarn Measures.

Cotton and Spun Silk Count.—
Thread = 1½ yards.
Lea or Skein, *skn.* = 120 yards.
Hank, *hk.* = 7 Skeins, or Leas = 840 yards.
Spindle, *spdl.* = 18 Hanks.
Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb.
Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb.
Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards; they must be marked correctly.
Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Worsted Count.—Wrap, 80 yards: Hank = 560 yards = 7 Wraps; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb.

Linen Count.—The Hank or Lea is 300 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn. A Spindle is 48 hanks; a Bundle is 200 hanks.

West of England Count.—The Hank is 320 yards, and the number of hanks in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn.

Paper and Book Measure.

Writing Paper.

24 sheets = 1 quire.
20 quires = 1 ream.

Printing Paper.

516 sheets = 1 ream.
2 reams = 1 bundle.
5 bundles = 1 bale.

Regular Sizes of Printing Paper.

Foolscap	=	17	× 13½ inches.
Double Foolscap	=	27	× 17 ,,
Crown	=	20	× 15 ,,
Double Crown	=	30	× 20 ,,
Post	=	19¼	× 15½ ,,
Double Post	=	31½	× 19½ ,,
Double Large Post	=	33	× 21 ,,
Sheet and ½ Post	=	23½	× 19½ ,,
Demy	=	22½	× 17½ ,,
Double Demy	=	35	× 22½ ,,
Music Demy	=	20	× 15½ ,,
Medium	=	23	× 18 ,,
Royal	=	25	× 20 ,,
Super Royal	=	27½	× 20½ ,,
Elephant	=	28	× 23 ,,
Imperial	=	30	× 22 ,,

NOTE.—Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, and a ream will provide 100 books, the odd 16 sheets being reckoned as waste. Newspapers (and books circulating in large numbers) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied on reels (and not in cut reams). "Whitaker" is printed on a rotary press, 192 pages at a time, the paper being served to the press from a reel, and 6 sheets of 32 pages are delivered, printed and folded, at the opposite end of the press.

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers.

Emperor	=	72	× 48 inches.
Antiquarian	=	53	× 31 ,,
Double Elephant	=	40	× 26¾ ,,
Grand Eagle	=	42	× 28¾ ,,
Atlas	=	34	× 26 ,,
Colombier	=	34½	× 23½ ,,
Imperial	=	30	× 22 ,,
Elephant	=	28	× 23 ,,
Cartridge	=	26	× 21 ,,
Super Royal	=	27	× 19 ,,
Royal	=	24	× 19 ,,
Medium	=	22	× 17½ ,,
Large Post	=	21	× 16½ ,,
Copy or Draft	=	20	× 16 ,,
Demy	=	20	× 15½ ,,
Post	=	19	× 15¼ ,,
Pinched Post	=	18½	× 14¾ ,,
Foolscap	=	17	× 13½ ,,
Sheet and ¾ Foolscap	=	22	× 13½ ,,
Sheet and ½ Foolscap	=	24½	× 13½ ,,
Double Foolscap	=	26½	× 16½ ,,
Double Post	=	30½	× 19 ,,
Double Large Post	=	33	× 21 ,,
Double Demy	=	35	× 20 ,,
Brief	=	16½	× 13¾ ,,
Pott	=	15	× 12½ ,,

Sizes of Brown Papers.

Casing	=	46	× 36 inches.
Double Imperial	=	45	× 29 ,,
Elephant	=	34	× 24 ,,
Double Four Pound	=	31	× 21 ,,
Imperial Cap	=	29	× 22 ,,
Haven Cap	=	26	× 21 ,,
Bag Cap	=	24	× 19½ ,,
Kent Cap	=	21	× 18 ,,

Sizes of Bound Books.

Demy 16mo	=	5⅝	× 4¾ inches.
Demy 18mo	=	5¾	× 3¾ ,,
Foolscap Octavo (8vo)	=	6¾	× 4¼ ,,
Crown 8vo	=	7½	× 5 ,,
Large Crown 8vo	=	8	× 5¼ ,,
Demy 8vo	=	8¾	× 5⅝ ,,
Medium 8vo	=	9½	× 6 ,,
Royal 8vo	=	10	× 6½ ,,
Super Royal 8vo	=	10¼	× 6⅞ ,,
Imperial 8vo	=	11	× 7½ ,,
Foolscap Quarto (4to)	=	8½	× 6¾ ,,
Crown 4to	=	10	× 7½ ,,
Demy 4to	=	11¼	× 8¾ ,,
Royal 4to	=	12½	× 10 ,,
Imperial 4to	=	15	× 11 ,,
Crown Folio	=	15	× 10 ,,
Demy Folio	=	17½	× 11¼ ,,
Royal Folio	=	20	× 12½ ,,
Music	=	14	× 10¾ ,,

Sizes of Type.

All Founders cast their type to one uniform height ("type high"), which is 0.918 inch, though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth.

The type chiefly used in "Whitaker" is named *Nonpareil* (6 point). The column contains 75 lines, and is 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column contains about 3,000 letters, or 600 words.

The Point System.—The basic unit in American (and many British) type foundries is the "point" of 0·013837 inch (72 points to the inch), and the names of the various types in the point system are added in parentheses.

Brilliant (3½ point). A column in the size of this in "Whitaker," if set in Brilliant would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures,

Diamond (4½ point) is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or

Pearl (5 point), 95 lines, 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from chara

Ruby (5½ point), 87 lines, 3,740 letters

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

Nonpareil (6 point), 75 lines, 3,000 letters

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

Minion (7 point), 64 lines, 2,360 letters

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

Brevier (8 point), 58 lines, 1,970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

Bourgeois (9 point), 53 lines, 1,590 letters

Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer (10 point), 47 lines, 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing im

Small Pica (11 point), 43 lines, 1 120 letters –

Printing is the art of producing i

Pica (12 point), 37 lines, 890 letters

Printing is the art of produci

English (14 point), 34 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer (18 point), 27 lines, 430 letters –

Printing is the art o

Double Pica (22 point), 22 lines, 280 letters –

Printing is the

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

See also "Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the French or Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in Great Britain in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the METRE, the standard of weight is the KILOGRAM, and the standard of capacity is the LITRE. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres	= 1 centimetre	= 0·3937013 inch.
	(*mm.*) (*cm.*)	
10 centimetres	= 1 decimetre	= 3·9370113 inches.
	(*dm.*)	
10 decimetres	= 1 METRE (*m*)	= 1·0936143 yards.
10 metres ...	= 1 dekametre	= 10·936143 yards.
	(*dam.*)	
10 dekametres	= 1 hectometre	= 109·36143 yards.
	(*hm.*)	
10 hectometres	= 1 kilometre	= 0·62137 mile.
	(*km.*)	

A kilometre is approximately *five eighths* of a mile, so that 8 kilometres may be regarded by pedestrians as 5 miles.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

10 milligrams	= 1 centigram	= 0·15432 grains.
(*mg.*)	(*cg.*),	
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram	= 1·5432 ,,
	(*dg.*)	
10 decigrams	= 1 gramme	= 15·4323 ,,
	(*grm.*)	
10 grammes	= 1 dekagram	= 5·6438 drams.
	(*dag.*)	
10 dekagrams	= 1 hectogram	= 3·5274 oz.
	(*hg.*)	
10 hectograms	= 1 KILOGRAM	= 2·2046223 lb.
	(*kg.*)	
10 kilograms	= 1 myriagram	= 22·046223 lb.
10 myriagrams	= 1 quintal (*q.*)	= 1·9684 cwt.
10 quintals ...	= 1 tonne (*t.*)...	= 0·9842 ton.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

10 millilitres	= 1 centilitre	= 0·0704 gill.
(*mil.*)	(*cl.*)	
10 centilitres	= 1 decilitre (*dl.*)	= 0·17598 pint.
10 decilitres	= 1 LITRE (*lit.*)	= 1·7598 pints.
10 litres	= 1 dekalitre...	= 2·1997 gals.
	(*dal.*)	
10 dekalitres	= 1 hectolitre	= 2·7497 bushels.
	(*hl.*)	

1 cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram; 1,000 cubic cm. (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram; 1 cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.

4.—MEASURES OF LAND.

100 sq. metres	= 1 are (*a.*).....	= 0·0988 rood.
100 ares	= 1 hectare (*ha.*)=	2·4711 acres.
100 hectares	= 1 sq. kilometre =	0·38611 sq. mile.

NOTES.

1 hectolitre.....	= 2·75 bushels.	
1 hectolitre per hectare	= 1·11 bushels per acre.	
1 quintal	= 3·67 bushels.	
1 quintal per hectare ...	= 1·49 bushels per acre.	
1 franc a hectolitre	= 3·6*d.* a bushel (par).	
1 ,, a quintal	=	4·3*d.* a cental (par).
		(2*s.* 7·3*d.* a quarter (par).
7 francs ,, (duty).....	= 12*s.* 6*d.* a quarter (par).	

THE UNITED STATES.

The weights and measures of the U.S.A. are the same as those of Great Britain, with the following exceptions:—

Weight.—In the short ton of 2,000 lb., the Cental of 100 lb. takes the place of the Cwt. in the long ton. There are TWO tons, therefore, the long ton of 2,240 lb., the short ton of 2,000 lb.

Capacity.—For grain, the old bushel of 2,150·42 cubic inches; its gallon = 268·8 cubic inches. This is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different London standard.

For liquids, the old wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches, five-sixths of the British gallon and = 58,317·8 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7,289·7 grains of water = 16·6 Imperial ounces. In medicine the pint is divided into 16 fluid ounces = 455·6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Australia and New Zealand.—*Same as* British.

Canada and Newfoundland.—*Same as* British but with *short* ton of 2,000 lb., as in U.S.A.

Channel Islands.

The weights and measures in use in the Channel Islands are those of Great Britain, the *cental* of 100 lb. being used as well as the *cwt.* of 112 lb. The *Old Island Measures* are as follows:—

	Vergée (Normandy rood)	Jersey.	Guernsey.
	= 0·44 acre	0·4 acre.	
Bushel.....	= 8·9 gallons	5·8 gallons.	
Pound	= 7,561 grains	7,623 grains.	
Cwt. .....(104 lb.) = 112·3 lb.		(100 lb.)= 108·9 lb.	

British India.

Ungul	= 0·75 inch.
Guz, usually 33 inches; also the yard.	
Koss	= 2,000 yards.
Bigha (Bengal)	usually = 0·625 acre.
Cawny (Madras)	,, = 1·33 ,,
Tola (rupee-weight).....	= 180 grains.
Chittak	= 2·0571 oz.
Seer, 16 chittak, or 80 tolas	= 2·0571 lb.
Maund, 40 seers	= 82·284 lb.
,, (Bombay)	= 27·864 lb.
,, (Madras).....	= 24·68 lb.
Seer (Liquid)	= 1·760 pints.
Candy ,, ...	= 500 lb.
Visham = 3 lb.; Dangali	= 3 pints.
Parah	= 15 gallons.
Catty (Singapore).....	= 1⅓ lb.
Pikul ,, ...	100 catties = 133 lb.

Irish Free State.—*Same as* British.

Malta.

Piede	= 11·166 inches.
Canna	= 2·2283 yards.
Libbra	= 12 oncia = 4886 Troy gr.
Rotolo	= 1·745 lb.

Sudan.—*See* Egypt.

South Africa.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The *Metric System* is compulsory in the case of chemists, and is permissible (along with British standard of weights and measures) in other cases. In addition, the following old Dutch measures are still used:—*Liquid Measure:* Leaguer=about 128 imperial gallons; half aum = 15½ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity:* Muid = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is *Morgen*, equal to 2·1165402 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British feet. The short ton of 2,000 lb. is used.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Metric System* has been adopted by the whole of Europe (except *Great Britain* and *Russia*) and is *permissive* in all countries.

China.

Tael weight	=	1·33 oz.
Catty ,,	=	1·33 lb.
Picul ,,	=	133·33 lb.
Ts'un	=	1·41 inches.
Ch'ih	=	1·175 feet.
Chang	=	11·75 feet.
Li	=	2,115 feet.

Egypt.

The *Metric System* of *Weights and Measures* and the foot and pound and their multiples, are legal in Egypt. The foot and pound are rarely used and the Metric System is little known except in the large towns.

The Weights and Measures in common use, with their British equivalents, are as follows :—

Length—

Dira Baladi (used for piece goods) = 29·83 inches
Dira Mamari, or Pic (used by architects) = 29·53 inches
Qasaba (used for agricultural land) = 11·65 feet

Area—

1 Qirat = 209·3 sq. yards
1 Feddân (= 24 qirats) = 1·038 acres

Capacity—

1 Kêla = 0·454 bushel
1 Ardeb (= 12 kêlas) = 5·444 bushels

Weight—

1 Rotl = 0·99 lb.
1 Oke = 2·75 lb.
1 Qantar (= 100 rotls) = 99·05 lb.

A *Qantar* of unginned cotton = 315 lb., of ginned cotton = 100 lb. ; an *Ardeb* of wheat = 150 *kilogrammes*, of barley = 120 *kilogrammes*, of beans = 155 *kilogrammes*, of maize = 140 *kilogrammes*, of whole lentils = 157 *kilogrammes*, of split lentils = 132 *kilogrammes*.

Greece.

1 ocque = 2·84 lb. 1 livre = 1·1 lb
1 quintal = 132·2 lb. 1 drachma = 0·11 oz.

Japan and Formosa.

The Metric System from July 1, 1924.

Old Japanese Measures.

Shaku (10 Sun)	=	11·931 inches.
Ken (6 Shaku)	=	1·9884 yards.
Ri	=	2·4403 miles.
Square ri	=	5·9553 sq. miles.
Cho	=	5·423 chains.
Square cho	=	2·4507 acres.
Tsubo	=	3·9538 sq. yards.
Liquid koku	=	39·7033 gallons.
Dry koku	=	4·9629 bushels.
Koku of capacity	=	0·1 ton.
Liquid sho	=	1·5881 quarts.
Dry sho	=	0·1985 pecks.
Kin (160 Monme)	=	1·3228 lb.
Kwan (1000 Monme)	=	8·2673 lb.

Russia.

The standard of length is the Sajen, which is equal to seven British feet; the standard of weight is the Funt = 0·90282 lb.

Length.

16 vershok	=	1 arshin
3 arshin	=	1 sajen.
500 sajen	=	1 verst.
1 verst	=	1166·66 yards (0·66288 mile).

Surface.

1 sq. vershok	=	3·0625 sq. inches.
1 sq. arshin	=	5·4444 sq. feet
1 sq. sajen	=	5·4444 sq. yards.
1 sq. verst	=	0·4394 sq. miles.

Weight.

1 zolotnik	=	65·8306 grains.
3 zolotnik	=	1 loth.
32 loth	=	1 funt.
40 funt	=	1 pood (36·1128 lb.)
10 poods	=	1 berkovatz

Capacity.

1 tcharka = 0·2164 pint.
1 shtoff (10 tcharkas) = 1·0822 quarts.
1 vedro (10 shtoffs) = 2·705 British gallons.
1 chetvert (8 chetveriks) = 5·771 British bushels.

Siam.

Niu	=	0·83 inch
Ru'p	=	10 inches.
Sen	=	44·4 yards.
Roeneng	=	2·525 miles.
Tael	=	936·25 Tr. gr.
Chang	=	2·675 lb.

Turkey.

Oke	=	400 drams = 2·8264 lb.
Batman	=	6 okes = 16·958 lb.
Cantar	=	44 okes = 124·3616 lb.
Cheki	=	280 okes = 508·752 lb.
Kileh	=	0·9120 bushel.
Muscal (Ess. of Rose)	=	1·5 drams = 74·171 grains.
Arshin (cloth)	=	26·96 inches.
Endaze	=	25·555 inches.
Arshin (land)	=	29·830 inches.
Deunum	=	1098·765 sq. yards.
Djerib (hectare)	=	2·47 acres.

OLD MEASURES.

Old British and Irish Measures.

Cubit	=	18 inches.
English Ell	=	45 inches.
Scottish Ell	=	37·2 inches.
Hand (horses)	=	4 inches.
Scottish mile	=	1,984 yards.
Irish mile	=	2,240 yards.
Scottish acre	=	6,150·4 sq. yards.
Cunningham acre	=	6,250 sq. yards.
Irish acre	=	7,840 sq. yards.
Cheshire acre	=	10,240 sq. yards.
Hide	=	120 acres (average).
Yard of land	=	¼ of a hide

Old French Measures.

Toise of 6 feet ; Foot = 12·789 in.
Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet = 46·77 in.
League, 3,000 toises = 3·6 miles.
Perch, 22 feet or 6 aunes = 23·44 feet.
Arpent, 100 sq. perches = 1·26 acres.
Pound = 7,554 grains. Setier = 34·317 gallons ; Boisseau ($\frac{1}{12}$) = 2·86 gallons. Pinte = 1·76 pints.

Old Hebrew Measures.

Talmud Cubit = 21·914 in. ; Egyptian Cubit = 18·24 in.
Cubit of Ezekiel = 25·26 in. ; Reed = 151·6 in.
Kikkar (Alexandrian talent) = 50 minas of 60 shekels.
Shekel = ½ oz., of 8 gerah, or (Shekel of the Sanctuary) of 2 beka, 4 reba, 20 gerah.
Bath (fluid), Epha (corn) of 6 hin, 18 cab, 72 log = 6·477 British gallons.
Cor or Homer (10 ephas) = 8·351 bushels.

DOUBLE CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

NOTE.—The central figures in **heavy type** represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples*:—1 centimetre = 0·394 inch and 1 inch = 2·540 centimetres. 1 metre = 1·094 yards and 1 yard = 0·914 metre. 1 kilometre = 0·621 mile and 1 mile = 1·609 kilometres.

Centimetres.		Inches.	Metres.		Yards.	Kilometres.		Miles.	Hectares.		Acres.	Square Kilometres.		Square Miles.
2·540	1	0·394	0·914	1	1·094	1·609	1	0·621	0·404	1	2·471	2·590	1	0·386
5·080	2	0·787	1·829	2	2·187	3·219	2	1·243	0·809	2	4·942	5·180	2	0·772
7·620	3	1·181	2·743	3	3·281	4·828	3	1·864	1·214	3	7·413	7·770	3	1·158
10·160	4	1·575	3·658	4	4·374	6·437	4	2·485	1·619	4	9·884	10·360	4	1·544
12·700	5	1·969	4·572	5	5·468	8·047	5	3·107	2·023	5	12·355	12·950	5	1·931
15·240	6	2·362	5·486	6	6·562	9·656	6	3·728	2·428	6	14·826	15·540	6	2·317
17·780	7	2·756	6·401	7	7·655	11·266	7	4·350	2·833	7	17·298	18·130	7	2·703
20·320	8	3·150	7·315	8	8·749	12·875	8	4·971	3·237	8	19·769	20·720	8	3·089
22·860	9	3·543	8·230	9	9·843	14·484	9	5·592	3·642	9	22·240	23·310	9	3·475
25·400	10	3·937	9·144	10	10·936	16·094	10	6·214	4·047	10	24·711	25·900	10	3·861
50·800	20	7·874	18·288	20	21·872	32·187	20	12·427	8·094	20	49·422	51·800	20	7·722
76·200	30	11·811	27·432	30	32·808	48·281	30	18·641	12·140	30	74·132	77·699	30	11·583
101·600	40	15·748	36·576	40	43·745	64·375	40	24·855	16·187	40	98·843	103·598	40	15·444
127·000	50	19·685	45·720	50	54·681	80·468	50	31·068	20·234	50	123·554	129·498	50	19·306
152·400	60	23·622	54·863	60	65·617	96·562	60	37·282	24·281	60	148·265	155·397	60	23·167
177·800	70	27·559	64·007	70	76·553	112·655	70	43·495	28·328	70	172·976	181·297	70	27·028
203·200	80	31·496	73·151	80	87·489	128·750	80	49·709	32·374	80	197·686	207·196	80	30·880
228·600	90	35·433	82·295	90	98·425	144·843	90	55·923	36·421	90	222·397	233·096	90	34·750
254·000	100	39·370	91·439	100	109·361	160·936	100	62·136	40·468	100	247·108	258·995	100	38·611

Cubic Metres.		Cubic Yards.	Kilograms.		Av. Pounds.	Short Tons.		Long Tons.	Metric Tonnes.		Long Tons.	Metric Tonnes.		Short Tons.
0·765	1	1·308	0·454	1	2·205	1·12	1	0·892	1·016	1	0·984	0·907	1	1·102
1·529	2	2·616	0·907	2	4·409	2·24	2	1·785	2·032	2	1·968	1·814	2	2·205
2·294	3	3·924	1·361	3	6·614	3·36	3	2·677	3·048	3	2·953	2·722	3	3·307
3·058	4	5·233	1·814	4	8·818	4·48	4	3·570	4·064	4	3·937	3·629	4	4·409
3·823	5	6·540	2·268	5	11·023	5·60	5	4·462	5·080	5	4·921	4·536	5	5·512
4·587	6	7·848	2·722	6	13·228	6·72	6	5·354	6·096	6	5·905	5·443	6	6·614
5·352	7	9·156	3·175	7	15·432	7·84	7	6·247	7·112	7	6·889	6·350	7	7·716
6·116	8	10·464	3·629	8	17·637	8·96	8	7·139	8·128	8	7·874	7·257	8	8·818
6·881	9	11·772	4·082	9	19·842	10·08	9	8·032	9·144	9	8·858	8·165	9	9·921
7·646	10	13·080	4·536	10	22·046	11·20	10	8·924	10·161	10	9·842	9·072	10	11·023
15·291	20	26·159	9·072	20	44·092	22·40	20	17·848	20·321	20	19·684	18·144	20	22·046
22·937	30	39·239	13·608	30	66·139	33·60	30	26·772	30·482	30	29·526	27·215	30	33·069
30·582	40	52·318	18·144	40	88·185	44·80	40	35·696	40·642	40	39·368	36·287	40	44·092
38·228	50	65·398	22·680	50	110·231	56·00	50	44·620	50·803	50	49·211	45·359	50	55·116
45·873	60	78·477	27·215	60	132·277	67·20	60	53·545	60·963	60	59·053	54·431	60	66·139
53·519	70	91·557	31·751	70	154·323	78·40	70	62·469	71·124	70	68·894	63·503	70	77·162
61·164	80	104·636	36·287	80	176·370	89·60	80	71·393	81·284	80	78·737	72·574	80	88·185
68·810	90	117·716	40·823	90	198·416	100·80	90	80·317	91·444	90	88·579	81·646	90	99·208
76·455	100	130·795	45·359	100	220·462	112·00	100	89·241	101·605	100	98·421	90·718	100	110·231

Litres.		Pints.	Litres.		Gallons.	U.S. Gallons (Liquid).		English Gallons (Liquid).	U.S. Bushels.		English Bushels.	Hectolitres, per Hectare.		English Bushels per Acre
0·568	1	1·760	4·546	1	0·220	1·200	1	0·833	1·032	1	0·969	0·898	1	1·113
1·136	2	3·520	9·092	2	0·440	2·401	2	1·666	2·063	2	1·939	1·796	2	2·226
1·705	3	5·279	13·638	3	0·660	3·601	3	2·499	3·095	3	2·908	2·695	3	3·340
2·273	4	7·039	18·184	4	0·880	4·802	4	3·332	4·126	4	3·878	3·593	4	4·453
2·841	5	8·799	22·730	5	1·100	6·002	5	4·165	5·158	5	4·847	4·491	5	5·566
3·409	6	10·559	27·276	6	1·320	7·203	6	4·998	6·189	6	5·817	5·389	6	6·679
3·978	7	12·319	31·822	7	1·540	8·403	7	5·831	7·221	7	6·786	6·287	7	7·793
4·546	8	14·078	36·368	8	1·760	9·603	8	6·664	8·252	8	7·756	7·186	8	8·906
5·114	9	15·838	40·914	9	1·980	10·804	9	7·497	9·284	9	8·725	8·084	9	10·019
5·682	10	17·598	45·460	10	2·200	12·004	10	8·330	10·315	10	9·694	8·982	10	11·132
11·365	20	35·196	90·919	20	4·399	24·009	20	16·661	20·630	20	19·389	17·964	20	22·265
17·047	30	52·794	136·379	30	6·599	36·013	30	24·991	30·945	30	29·083	26·946	30	33·397
22·730	40	70·392	181·838	40	8·799	48·017	40	33·321	41·260	40	38·778	35·928	40	44·530
28·412	50	87·990	227·298	50	10·999	60·022	50	41·652	51·576	50	48·472	44·910	50	55·662
34·094	60	105·588	272·758	60	13·198	72·026	60	49·982	61·891	60	58·167	53·892	60	66·794
39·777	70	123·186	318·217	70	15·398	84·030	70	58·312	72·206	70	67·861	62·874	70	77·927
45·459	80	140·784	363·677	80	17·598	96·034	80	66·642	82·521	80	77·556	71·856	80	89·059
51·142	90	158·382	409·136	90	19·797	108·039	90	74·973	92·836	90	87·250	80·838	90	100·192
56·824	100	175·980	454·596	100	21·997	120·043	100	83·303	103·151	100	96·944	89·820	100	111·324

No.	¼d.	½d.	¾d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2
3	0 0¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4
5	0 1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10
11	0 2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12
13	0 3¼	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13
14	0 3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14
15	0 3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9	15
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8	16
17	0 4¼	0 8½	1 0¾	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7	17
18	0 4½	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18
19	0 4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5	19
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20
21	0 5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3	21
22	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2	22
23	0 5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1	23
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24
25	0 6¼	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	25
26	0 6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8	23 10	26
27	0 6¾	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6	24 9	27
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28
29	0 7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	12 1	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2	26 7	29
30	0 7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30
31	0 7¾	1 3½	1 11¼	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 4	12 11	15 6	18 1	20 8	23 3	25 10	28 5	31
32	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	5 4	8 0	10 8	13 4	16 0	18 8	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 4	32
33	0 8¼	1 4½	2 0¾	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	13 9	16 6	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3	33
34	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	5 8	8 6	11 4	14 2	17 0	19 10	22 8	25 6	28 4	31 2	34
35	0 8¾	1 5½	2 2¼	2 11	5 10	8 9	11 8	14 7	17 6	20 5	23 4	26 3	29 2	32 1	35
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36
37	0 9¼	1 6½	2 3¾	3 1	6 2	9 3	12 4	15 5	18 6	21 7	24 8	27 9	30 10	33 11	37
38	0 9½	1 7	2 4½	3 2	6 4	9 6	12 8	15 10	19 0	22 2	25 4	28 6	31 8	34 10	38
39	0 9¾	1 7½	2 5¼	3 3	6 6	9 9	13 0	16 3	19 6	22 9	26 0	29 3	32 6	35 9	39
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	16 8	20 0	23 4	26 8	30 0	33 4	36 8	40
41	0 10¼	1 8½	2 6¾	3 5	6 10	10 3	13 8	17 1	20 6	23 11	27 4	30 9	34 2	37 7	41
42	0 10½	1 9	2 7½	3 6	7 0	10 6	14 0	17 6	21 0	24 6	28 0	31 6	35 0	38 6	42
43	0 10¾	1 9½	2 8¼	3 7	7 2	10 9	14 4	17 11	21 6	25 1	28 8	32 3	35 10	39 5	43
44	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	7 4	11 0	14 8	18 4	22 0	25 8	29 4	33 0	36 8	40 4	44
45	0 11¼	1 10½	2 9¾	3 9	7 6	11 3	15 0	18 9	22 6	26 3	30 0	33 9	37 6	41 3	45
46	0 11½	1 11	2 10½	3 10	7 8	11 6	15 4	19 2	23 0	26 10	30 8	34 6	38 4	42 2	46
47	0 11¾	1 11½	2 11¼	3 11	7 10	11 9	15 8	19 7	23 6	27 5	31 4	35 3	39 2	43 1	47
48	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0	48
49	1 0¼	2 0½	3 0¼	4 1	8 2	12 3	16 4	20 5	24 6	28 7	32 8	36 9	40 10	44 11	49
50	1 0½	2 1	3 1½	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	20 10	25 0	29 2	33 4	37 6	41 8	45 10	50
51	1 0¾	2 1½	3 2¼	4 3	8 6	12 9	17 0	21 3	25 6	29 9	34 0	38 3	42 6	46 9	51
52	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	8 8	13 0	17 4	21 8	26 0	30 4	34 8	39 0	43 4	47 8	52
53	1 1¼	2 2½	3 3¾	4 5	8 10	13 3	17 8	22 1	26 6	30 11	35 4	39 9	44 2	48 7	53
54	1 1½	2 3	3 4½	4 6	9 0	13 6	18 0	22 6	27 0	31 6	36 0	40 6	45 0	49 6	54
55	1 1¾	2 3½	3 5¼	4 7	9 2	13 9	18 4	22 11	27 6	32 1	36 8	41 3	45 10	50 5	55
56	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	9 4	14 0	18 8	23 4	28 0	32 8	37 4	42 0	46 8	51 4	56
57	1 2½	2 5	3 7½	4 10	9 8	14 6	19 4	24 2	29 0	33 10	38 8	43 6	48 4	53 2	58
58	1 2¾	2 5½	3 8¼	4 11	9 10	14 9	19 8	24 7	29 6	34 5	39 4	44 3	49 2	54 1	59
59	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	55 0	60
60	1 3¼	2 6½	3 9¾	5 1	10 2	15 3	20 4	25 5	30 6	35 7	40 8	45 9	50 10	55 11	61
61	1 3½	2 7	3 10½	5 2	10 4	15 6	20 8	25 10	31 0	36 2	41 4	46 6	51 8	56 10	62
62	1 3¾	2 7½	3 11¼	5 3	10 6	15 9	21 0	26 3	31 6	36 9	42 0	47 3	52 6	57 9	63
63	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	10 8	16 0	21 4	26 8	32 0	37 4	42 8	48 0	53 4	58 8	64
64	1 4¼	2 8½	4 0¾	5 5	10 10	16 3	21 8	27 1	32 6	37 11	43 4	48 9	54 2	59 7	65
65	1 4½	2 9	4 1½	5 6	11 0	16 6	22 0	27 6	33 0	38 6	44 0	49 6	55 0	60 6	66
66	1 4¾	2 9½	4 2¼	5 7	11 2	16 9	22 4	27 11	33 6	39 1	44 8	50 3	55 10	61 5	67
67	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	11 4	17 0	22 8	28 4	34 0	39 8	45 4	51 0	56 8	62 4	68
68	1 5¼	2 10½	4 3¾	5 9	11 6	17 3	23 0	28 9	34 6	40 3	46 0	51 9	57 6	63 3	69
69	1 5½	2 11	4 4½	5 10	11 8	17 6	23 4	29 2	35 0	40 10	46 8	52 6	58 4	64 2	70
70	1 5¾	2 11½	4 5¼	5 11	11 10	17 9	23 8	29 7	35 6	41 5	47 4	53 3	59 2	65 1	71
71	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	48 0	54 0	60 0	66 0	72
72	1 6¼	3 0½	4 6¾	6 1	12 2	18 3	24 4	30 5	36 6	42 7	48 8	54 9	60 10	67 11	73
73	1 6½	3 1	4 7½	6 2	12 4	18 6	24 8	30 10	37 0	43 2	49 4	55 6	61 8	67 10	74
74	1 6¾	3 1½	4 8¼	6 3	12 6	18 9	25 0	31 3	37 6	43 9	50 0	56 3	62 6	68 9	75
75	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	12 8	19 0	25 4	31 8	38 0	44 4	50 8	57 0	63 4	69 8	76
76	1 7¼	3 2½	4 9¾	6 5	12 10	19 3	25 8	32 1	38 6	44 11	51 4	57 9	64 2	70 7	77
77	1 7½	3 3	4 10½	6 6	13 0	19 6	26 0	32 6	39 0	45 6	52 0	58 6	65 0	71 6	78
78	1 7¾	3 3½	4 11¼	6 7	13 2	19 9	26 4	32 11	39 6	46 1	52 8	59 3	66 2	72 5	79
79	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	13 4	20 0	26 8	33 4	40 0	46 8	53 4	60 0	66 8	73 4	80
80	1 8¼	3 4½	5 0¾	6 9	13 6	20 3	27 0	33 9	40 6	47 3	54 0	60 9	67 6	74 3	81
81	1 8½	3 5	5 1½	6 10	13 8	20 6	27 4	34 2	41 0	47 10	54 8	61 6	68 4	75 2	82
82	1 8¾	3 5½	5 2¼	6 11	13 10	20 9	27 8	34 7	41 6	48 5	55 4	62 3	69 2	76 1	83
83	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	42 0	49 0	56 0	63 0	70 0	77 0	84
84	1 9¼	3 6½	5 3¾	7 1	14 2	21 3	28 4	35 5	42 6	49 7	56 8	63 9	70 10	77 11	85
85	1 9½	3 7	5 4½	7 2	14 4	21 6	28 8	35 10	43 0	50 2	57 4	64 6	71 8	78 10	86
86	1 9¾	3 7½	5 5¼	7 3	14 6	21 9	29 0	36 3	43 6	50 9	58 0	65 3	72 6	79 9	87
87	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	14 8	22 0	29 4	36 8	44 0	51 4	58 8	66 0	73 4	80 8	88
88	1 10¼	3 8½	5 6¾	7 5	14 10	22 3	29 8	37 1	44 6	51 11	59 4	66 9	74 2	81 7	89
89	1 10½	3 9	5 7½	7 6	15 0	22 6	30 0	37 6	45 0	52 6	60 0	67 6	75 0	82 6	90
90	1 10¾	3 9½	5 8¼	7 7	15 2	22 9	30 4	37 11	45 6	53 1	60 8	68 3	75 10	83 5	91
91	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	15 4	23 0	30 8	38 4	46 0	53 8	61 4	69 0	76 8	84 4	92
92	1 11¼	3 10½	5 9¾	7 9	15 6	23 3	31 0	38 9	46 6	54 3	62 0	69 9	77 6	85 3	93
93	1 11½	3 11	5 10½	7 10	15 8	23 6	31 4	39 2	47 0	54 10	62 8	70 6	78 4	86 2	94
94	1 11¾	3 11½	5 11¼	7 11	15 10	23 9	31 8	39 7	47 6	55 5	63 4	71 3	79 2	87 1	95
95	1 12	3 12	5 12	8 0	16 0	24 0	32 0	40 0	48 0	56 0	64 0	72 0	80 0	88 0	96
96	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	24 0	32 0	40 0	48 0	56 0	64 0	72 0	80 0	88 0	96
97	2 0¼	4 0½	6 0¾	8 1	16 2	24 3	32 4	40 5	48 6	56 7	64 8	72 9	80 10	88 11	97
98	2 0½	4 1	6 1½	8 2	16 4	24 6	32 8	40 10	49 0	57 2	65 4	73 6	81 8	89 10	98
99	2 0¾	4 1½	6 2¼	8 3	16 6	24 9	33 0	41 3	49 6	57 9	66 0	74 3	82 6	90 9	99
100	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	16 8	25 0	33 4	41 8	50 0	58 4	66 8	75 0	83 4	91 8	100

EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS.

Examples:—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £57 10s. 0d. look in the column headed 2½ Pr. Ct. for 57½, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £4 6s. 11d. Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £105, will yield £5 14s. 3d. per cent.; while 5 per cent. shares at £105 yield £4 15s. 3d. per cent.

Return Per Cent.	2½ Pr Ct.	2¾ Pr Ct.	3 Pr Ct.	3¼ Pr Ct.	3½ Pr Ct.	4 Pr Ct.	4½ Pr Ct.	5 Pr. Ct.	5½ Pr. Ct.	6 Pr Ct.	7 Pr. Ct.	7½ Pr. Ct.	8 Pr. Ct.	9 Pr Ct.	10 Pr. Ct.
£ s d															
2 12 6	95¾	104½	114⅔	123⅞	133½	152½	171½	190½	209½	228½	266⅔	285¾	304⅔	342⅝	381
2 13 9	93	102½	111⅔	121	130½	149	167½	186	204⅔	223½	260⅔	279½	298	335	372
2 15 0	90⅔	100	109	118	127½	145½	163½	181⅔	200	218	254½	272⅔	290⅔	327	363½
2 17 6	87	95⅔	104½	113	121⅔	139	156½	174	191¼	208⅔	243½	260⅔	278	313	347⅔
3 0 0	83½	91⅔	100	108¼	116⅔	133½	150	166⅔	183½	200	233½	250	266⅔	300	333½
3 0 7	82½	90⅓	99	107¼	115½	132	148½	165	181½	198	231	247½	264	297	330
3 1 6	81¼	89⅛	97½	105¾	113¾	130	146¼	162½	178¾	195	227½	243¾	260	292¾	325
3 2 6	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240	256	288	320
3 3 6	78¾	86⅝	94½	102¾	110¼	126	141¾	157½	173¼	189	220½	236¼	252	283½	315
3 4 6	77½	85¼	93	100¾	108½	124	139½	155	170½	186	217	232½	248	279	310
3 5 7	76½	83⅞	91½	99¼	106¾	122	137¼	152½	167¾	183	213½	228¾	244	274½	305
3 6 8	75	82½	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225	240	270	300
3 7 10	73¼	81½	88½	95¼	103¼	118	132½	147½	162¼	177	206½	221¼	236	265½	295
3 9 0	71¾	79¼	87	94¼	101½	116	130½	145	159½	174	203	217½	232	261	290
3 10 2	71¼	78⅜	85½	92¾	99¼	114	128¼	142½	156¾	171	199½	213¾	228	256½	285
3 11 5	70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210	224	252	280
3 12 9	68¾	75⅝	82½	89⅓	96¼	110	123¾	137½	151¼	165	192½	206¼	220	247½	275
3 14 1	67½	74¼	81	87¾	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	189	202½	216	243	270
3 15 6	66¼	72⅞	79½	86¼	92¾	106	119½	132½	145⅔	159	185½	198¾	212	238½	265
3 16 11	65	71½	78	84½	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195	208	234	260
3 18 5	63¾	70⅛	76½	82¾	89¼	102	114¾	127½	140¼	153	178½	191¼	204	229½	255
4 0 0	62½	68¾	75	81¼	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	175	187½	200	225	250
4 1 7	61¼	67⅜	73½	79⅔	85¾	98	110¼	122½	134¾	147	171½	183¾	196	220⅔	245
4 3 4	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180	192	216	240
4 5 1	58¾	64⅝	70½	76½	82¾	94	105¾	117½	129¼	141	164½	176¼	188	211½	235
4 6 11	57½	63¼	69	74¾	80½	92	103½	115	126½	138	161	172½	184	207	230
4 8 11	56¼	61⅞	67½	73¼	78¾	90	101¼	112½	123¾	135	157½	168¾	180	202½	225
4 10 11	55	60½	66	71½	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165	176	198	220
4 13 0	53¾	59⅛	64½	69¾	75¼	86	96¾	107½	118½	129	150½	161¼	172	193½	215
4 15 3	52½	57¾	63	68¼	73½	84	94½	105	115½	126	147	157½	168	189	210
4 17 7	51¼	56⅜	61½	66¾	71¾	82	92¼	102½	112¾	123	143½	153¾	164	184½	205
5 0 0	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150	160	180	200
5 2 7	48¾	53⅝	58½	63⅓	68¾	78	87¾	97½	107¼	117	136½	146¼	156	175½	195
5 5 3	47½	52¼	57	61¾	66½	76	85½	95	104½	114	133	142½	152	171	190
5 8 1	46¼	50⅞	55½	60¼	64¾	74	83¼	92½	101¾	111	129½	138¾	148	166½	185
5 11 1	45	49½	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135	144	162	180
5 14 3	43¾	48⅛	52½	56¾	61¼	70	78¾	87½	96¼	105	122½	131¼	140	157½	175
5 17 8	42½	46¾	51	55¼	59½	68	76½	85	93½	102	119	127½	136	153	170
6 0 0	41¼	45⅜	50	54¼	58½	66¾	75	83⅓	91¾	100	116⅔	125	133½	150	166⅔
6 2 5	40¼	44⅞	49	53	57½	65½	73½	81⅔	89⅔	98	114½	122½	130⅔	147	163⅓
6 5 0	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120	128	144	160
6 7 8	39½	43½	47	50¾	54⅞	62¾	70½	78½	86½	94	109⅔	117½	125½	141	156¾
6 10 5	38½	42⅛	46	49¾	53¾	61½	69	76⅔	84½	92	107⅓	115	122⅔	138	153⅓
6 13 4	37½	41¼	45	48¾	52½	60	67½	75	82½	90	105	112½	120	135	150
6 16 4	36⅔	40⅓	44	47¾	51½	58⅔	66	73⅓	80⅔	88	102⅔	110	117⅓	132	146⅔
6 19 6	35¾	39⅜	43	46½	50⅛	57⅓	64½	71⅔	78⅞	86	100⅓	107½	114⅔	129	143⅓
7 2 10	35	38½	42	45½	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105	112	126	140
7 6 4	34⅛	37½	41	44⅞	47⅞	54⅔	61½	68⅓	75⅛	82	95⅔	102½	109⅓	123	136¾
7 10 0	33⅓	36⅔	40	43⅓	46⅔	53⅓	60	66⅔	73⅓	80	93⅓	100	106⅔	120	133⅓
7 13 10	32½	35¾	39	42¼	45½	52	58½	65	71½	78	91	97½	104	117	130
7 17 11	31⅔	34⅞	38	41	44⅓	50¾	57	63⅓	69⅔	76	88⅔	95	101½	114	126¾
8 2 2	30¾	33⅞	37	40	43⅙	49⅓	55½	61⅔	67⅞	74	86⅓	92½	98¾	111	123⅓
8 6 8	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90	96	108	120
8 11 5	29⅙	32⅛	35	37¾	40⅔	46⅔	52½	58⅓	64⅙	70	81¾	87⅝	93⅓	105	116¾
8 16 6	28½	31⅓	34	36¾	39⅔	45⅓	51	56⅔	62½	68	79⅓	85	90⅔	102	113⅓
9 1 10	27½	30¼	33	35¾	38½	44	49½	55	60½	66	77	82½	88	99	110
9 7 6	26⅔	29⅓	32	34¾	37½	42⅔	48	53⅓	58⅔	64	74⅔	80	85⅓	96	106⅔
9 13 7	25⅞	28⅝	31	33½	36½	41½	46½	51⅔	56⅞	62	72⅓	77½	82⅔	93	103⅓
10 0 0	25	27½	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75	80	90	100

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE. FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
½	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
1	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
2	1 91	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
3	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
6	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
7	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 85
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
10	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
11	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 54
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
14	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
22	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
26	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
27	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
36	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39						
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45				IN PERPETUITY.		
43	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51		33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? ANSWER:—19·14 years' purchase, or £1,914.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER:—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (q.v.), it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 27 years; and from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years' interest at 5 per cent., is worth 11·27 years' purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,127 *approximately*.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrn. Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile....	1·000	0·868	1·609	0·217	1·508	0·212	0·289	0·142	0·151	0·213	0·335
English Geog. Mile	1·153	1·000	1·855	0·250	1·738	0·245	0·333	0·164	0·169	0·246	0·386
Kilometre	0·621	0·540	1·000	0·135	0·937	0·132	0·180	0·088	0·094	0·133	0·208
German Geog. Mile	4·610	4·000	7·420	1·000	6·953	0·978	1·333	0·657	0·694	0·985	1·543
Russian Verst.....	0·663	0·575	1·067	0·144	1·000	0·141	0·192	0·094	0·100	0·142	0·222
Austrian Mile.....	4·714	4·089	7·586	1·022	7·112	1·000	1·363	0·672	0·710	1·006	1·578
Dutch Ure...	3·458	3·000	5·565	0·750	5·215	0·734	1·000	0·493	0·520	0·738	1·157
Norwegian Mile.....	7·021	6·091	11·299	1·523	10·589	1·489	2·035	1·000	1·057	1·499	2·350
Swedish Mile	6·644	5·764	10·692	1·441	10·019	1·409	1·921	0·948	1·000	1·419	2·224
Danish Mile	4·682	4·062	7·536	1·016	7·078	0·994	1·354	0·667	0·705	1·000	1·567
Swiss Stunde	2·987	2·592	4·808	0·648	4·505	0·634	0·864	0·425	0·449	0·638	1·000

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

THE following table (based upon the Census of 1911, and deaths for 1910–11–12) is compiled from a supplement to the Registrar-General's Annual Return, which refers to England and Wales only.

AGE.	Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life.		Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life).		AGE.	Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life.		Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life).	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	51·50	55·35	53	613,135	663,897	18·22	20·29
1	879,559	902,330	57·51	60·31	54	601,936	654,620	17·55	19·58
2	849,444	873,522	58·53	61·28	55	590,120	644,775	16·89	18·87
3	838,091	861,976	58·32	61·09	56	577,662	634,363	16·24	18·17
4	831,235	855,063	57·80	60·58	57	564,540	623,350	15·61	17·48
5	826,276	850,055	57·14	59·94	58	550,742	611,725	14·98	16·80
6	822,238	845,976	56·42	59·22	59	536,265	599,481	14·37	16·14
7	818,976	842,678	55·64	58·46	60	521,103	586,599	13·78	15·48
8	816,346	840,011	54·82	57·64	61	505,253	573,051	13·19	14·83
9	814,205	837,828	53·96	56·79	62	488,713	558,798	12·62	14·20
10	812,414	835,983	53·08	55·91	63	471,507	543,844	12·07	13·58
11	810,844	834,345	52·18	55·02	64	453,673	528,212	11·52	12·96
12	809,376	832,791	51·27	54·12	65	435,232	511,876	10·99	12·36
13	807,907	831,222	50·37	53·22	66	416,189	494,770	10·47	11·77
14	806,351	829,556	49·46	52·33	67	396,543	476,795	9·96	e11·19
15	804,646	827,744	48·57	51·44	68	376,311	457,843	9·47	10·64
16	802,758	825,768	47·68	50·56	69	355,545	437,865	9·00	10·10
17	800,681	823,646	46·80	49·69	70	334,308	416,875	8·53	9·58
18	798,445	821,439	45·93	48·83	71	312,679	394,951	8·09	9·09
19	796,031	819,159	45·07	47·96	72	290,752	372,229	7·66	8·61
20	793,435	816,814	44·21	47·10	73	268,618	348,877	7·25	8·15
21	790,673	814,405	43·37	46·23	74	246,395	325,048	6·86	7·72
22	787,778	811,930	42·53	45·37	75	224,249	300,900	6·49	7·29
23	784,798	809,389	41·68	44·51	76	202,383	276,590	6·14	6·89
24	781,767	806,789	40·84	43·66	77	181,024	252,280	5·80	6·51
25	778,699	804,126	40·00	42·80	78	160,377	228,095	5·49	6·14
26	775,587	801,395	39·16	41·94	79	140,619	204,202	5·19	5·81
27	772,403	798,580	38·32	41·09	80	121,935	180,863	4·90	5·49
28	769,123	795,672	37·48	40·24	81	104,499	158,402	4·64	5·20
29	765,735	792,660	36·65	39·39	82	88,464	137,168	4·39	4·92
30	762,227	789,536	35·81	38·54	83	73,938	117,461	4·15	4·67
31	758,580	786,290	34·98	37·70	84	60,975	99,458	3·93	4·42
32	754,774	782,909	34·16	36·86	85	49,578	83,240	3·72	4·19
33	750,787	779,381	33·33	36·03	86	39,705	68,810	3·51	3·96
34	746,597	775,692	32·52	35·19	87	31,289	56,114	3·33	3·74
35	742,191	771,835	31·71	34·37	88	24,210	45,074	3·15	3·53
36	737,558	767,801	30·90	33·55	89	18,349	35,612	3·00	3·34
37	732,694	763,590	30·11	32·73	90	13,608	27,641	2·87	3·16
38	727,603	759,200	29·31	31·91	91	9,880	21,055	2·76	2·99
39	722,284	754,633	28·53	31·10	92	7,042	15,733	2·67	2·83
40	716,727	749,881	27·74	30·30	93	4,945	11,527	2·60	2·68
41	710,914	744,932	26·97	29·50	94	3,435	8,277	2·52	2·54
42	704,817	739,766	26·20	28·70	95	2,368	5,820	2·43	2·39
43	698,409	734,368	25·43	27·91	96	1,620	4,002	2·32	2·26
44	691,673	728,729	24·67	27·12	97	1,099	2,685	2·18	2·12
45	684,590	722,833	23·92	26·34	98	734	1,753	2·01	1·98
46	677,138	716,660	23·18	25·56	99	478	1,108	1·82	1·83
47	669,296	710,184	22·45	24·79	100	298	674	1·61	1·69
48	661,054	703,392	21·72	24·02	101	174	392	1·40	1·55
49	652,407	696,274	21·00	23·26	102	92	215	1·20	1·42
50	643,333	688,808	20·29	22·51	103	42	111	1·02	1·29
51	633,796	680,955	19·59	21·76	104	16	52	·87	1·16
52	623,745	672,667	18·90	21·02	105	5	22	·75	1·05

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

Sums needed annually for the liquidation of a debt (principal and interest) of £100, at the stated percentage, in 5 to 80 years. If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment must be multiplied by 10, and so on. Thus, a Municipal Loan of £1,000,000 at 5 per cent., repayable in 80 years, would cost the ratepayers £51,031 5s. annually for that period, and would then be extinguished.

Years.	3½ per Ct.			4 per Ct.			4½ per Ct.			5 per Ct.			5½ per Ct.			6 per Ct.			6½ per Ct.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5	22	2	11½	22	9	3	22	15	7	23	1	11½	23	8	4½	23	14	9½	24	1	3¾
10	12	0	5¾	12	6	7	12	12	9	12	19	0	13	5	4	13	11	8¾	13	18	2½
15	8	13	7¾	8	19	10½	9	6	2¾	9	12	8¼	9	19	3	10	5	11	10	12	8½
20	7	0	8¾	7	7	2	7	13	9	8	0	5¾	8	7	4½	8	14	4½	9	1	6¼
25	6	1	4¼	6	8	0¼	6	14	10½	7	1	10¼	7	9	1½	7	16	5½	8	3	11½
30	5	8	9	5	15	8	6	2	9½	6	10	1½	6	17	7¼	7	5	3½	7	13	1¾
35	5	0	0	5	7	1¾	5	14	6½	6	2	1½	6	9	11½	6	17	11½	7	6	1½
40	4	13	7¾	5	1	0½	5	8	8¼	5	16	6¾	6	4	7¾	6	12	11	7	1	4¾
45	4	8	11	4	16	6¼	5	4	4¾	5	12	6¼	6	0	10¼	6	9	4¾	6	18	1½
50	4	5	3¼	4	13	1¾	5	1	2½	5	9	6¾	5	18	1½	6	6	10¾	6	15	10
55	4	2	5	4	10	5½	4	18	9¼	5	7	4	5	16	1½	6	5	1	6	14	2½
60	4	0	2¾	4	8	4¾	4	16	11	5	5	8	5	14	7¼	6	3	9	6	13	0½
65	3	18	4½	4	6	9¼	4	15	5½	5	4	4½	5	13	6	6	2	9¼	6	12	2½
70	3	16	11	4	5	5¾	4	14	4	5	3	4¾	5	12	7¾	6	2	0¾	6	11	7½
75	3	15	8¾	4	4	5½	4	13	5¼	5	2	7¾	5	12	0½	6	1	6½	6	11	2
80	3	14	9¼	4	3	7½	4	12	9	5	2	0¾	5	11	6½	6	1	1¼	6	10	10¼

REDEMPTION OF CAPITAL BY ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

THE following are the rates charged by certain first-class Insurance Companies for "Redemption Policies," to secure the payment of £100 in return for so many annual premiums, *e.g.*, an Insurance Company will undertake to pay £100 on Midsummer Day, 1951, in return for the payment of £2 5s. 2d. on Midsummer Day, 1923, and each year afterwards until 1950, or 28 payments in all; for £1,000 the annual premium would be £22 11s. 8d., and so on. This table is of particular interest to purchasers of *Leasehold* property, as it enables such purchasers to see, at a glance, the amount to be paid out of the income from the property for a redemption policy to provide the sum originally expended (with a margin for dilapidations, if necessary), by the time the leasehold interest has expired.

Yrs.	Pre'm.			Yrs.	Pre'm.			Yrs.	Pre'm.			Yrs.	Pre'm.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		s.	d.	
10	8	9	4	25	2	13	3	40	1	5	9	55	14	3	
11	7	11	7	26	2	10	4	41	1	4	8	56	13	9	
12	6	16	9	27	2	7	8	42	1	3	8	57	13	3	
13	6	4	3	28	2	5	2	43	1	2	8	58	12	9	
14	5	13	7	29	2	2	11	44	1	1	9	59	12	4	
15	5	4	4	30	2	0	9	45	1	0	11	60	11	11	
16	4	16	4	31	1	18	10	46	1	0	1	61	11	5	
17	4	9	2	32	1	16	11	47	0	19	4	62	11	1	
18	4	2	11	33	1	15	3	48	0	18	7	63	10	8	
19	3	17	3	34	1	13	7	49	0	17	10	64	10	4	
20	3	12	3	35	1	12	1	50	0	17	2	65	9	11	
21	3	7	8	36	1	10	8	51	0	16	6	66	9	7	
22	3	3	7	37	1	9	4	52	0	15	11	67	9	3	
23	2	19	10	38	1	8	0	53	0	15	4	68	9	0	
24	2	16	4	39	1	6	10	54	0	14	9	69	8	8	

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

The Rule of the Road is a paradox quite,
For in driving your carriage along,
If you bear to the left you are sure to go right,
If you bear to the right you go wrong.

But in walking the streets 'tis a different case,
To the right it is right you should steer,
On the left should be left enough of clear space
For the people who wish to walk there.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

1. *Two steamships meeting.*

When both side-lights you see ahead,
Port your helm, and show your RED.

2. *Two steamships passing.*

GREEN to GREEN, or RED to RED,
Perfect safety—Go a-head!

3. *Two steamships crossing.*

If to your starboard RED appear,
It is your duty to keep clear;
To act as judgment says is proper;—
To Port—or Starboard—Back, or Stop her.

But when upon your port is seen
A Steamer's starboard light of GREEN,
There's not so much for you to do,
For GREEN to Port keeps clear of you.

Both in safety and in doubt,
Always keep a good look-out;
In danger, with no room to turn,
Ease her—stop her—go astern.

SIMPLE INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY.

Showing the simple interest on £100 in *pence* for 1 to 300 days at various rates *per annum*.

Days.	One Quarter Per Cent.	One Half Per Cent.	One Per Cent.	Two Per Cent.	Two and a Half Per Cent.	Three Per Cent.	Four Per Cent.	Five Per Cent.	Six Per Cent.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1	0·164	0·329	0·658	1·315	1·644	1·973	2·630	3·288	3·945
2	0·329	0·658	1·315	2·630	3·288	3·945	5·260	6·575	7·890
3	0·493	0·986	1·973	3·945	4·932	5·918	7·890	9·863	11·835
4	0·658	1·315	2·630	5·260	6·575	7·890	10·521	13·151	15·781
5	0·822	1·644	3·288	6·575	8·219	9·863	13·151	16·438	19·726
6	0·986	1·973	3·945	7·890	9·863	11·836	15·781	19·726	23·671
7	1·151	2·301	4·603	9·205	11·507	13·808	18·411	23·014	27·616
8	1·315	2·630	5·260	10·521	13·151	15·781	21·041	26·301	31·562
9	1·479	2·959	5·918	11·836	14·795	17·753	23·671	29·589	35·507
10	1·644	3·288	6·575	13·151	16·438	19·726	26·301	32·877	39·452
20	3·288	6·575	13·151	26·301	32·877	39·452	52·603	65·753	78·904
30	4·932	9·863	19·726	39·452	49·315	59·178	78·904	98·630	118·356
40	6·575	13·151	26·301	52·603	65·753	78·904	105·205	131·507	157·808
50	8·219	16·438	32·877	65·753	82·192	98·630	131·507	164·384	197·260
60	9·863	19·726	39·452	78·904	98·630	118·356	157·808	197·260	236·712
70	11·507	23·014	46·027	92·055	115·068	138·082	184·110	230·137	276·164
80	13·151	26·301	52·603	105·205	131·507	157·808	210·411	263·014	315·616
90	14·795	29·589	59·178	118·356	147·945	177·534	236·712	295·890	355·068
100	16·438	32·877	65·753	131·507	164·384	197·260	263·013	328·767	394·521
200	32·877	65·753	131·507	263·014	328·767	394·521	526·027	657·534	789·041
300	49·315	98·630	197·260	394·521	493·151	591·781	789·041	986·301	1183·562

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES.

Per Year.	Per Month	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 10	0 10	0 2½	0 0¼	8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5¼	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11¾
1 0	1 8	0 4½	0 0¼	8 8	0 14 0	3 2¾	0 5½	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3¼	0 1 0½
1 10	2 6	0 7	0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 3¼	0 5½	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3¾	0 1 0½
2 0	3 4	0 9	0 1¼	9 0	0 15 0	3 5½	0 6	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8¼	0 1 1¼
2 2	3 6	0 9½	0 1½	9 9	0 15 9	3 7½	0 6¼	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6½	0 1 7¾
2 10	4 2	0 11½	0 1¾	10 0	0 16 8	3 10¼	0 6½	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4½	0 2 2¼
3 0	5 0	1 1¼	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 0½	0 7	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	0 2 9
3 3	5 3	1 2½	0 2	11 0	0 18 4	4 2¾	0 7¼	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3½
3 10	5 10	1 4¼	0 2¼	11 11	0 19 3	4 5¼	0 7½	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
4 0	6 8	1 6½	0 2¾	12 0	1 0 0	4 7½	0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9¼	0 4 4½
4 4	7 0	1 7½	0 2¾	12 12	1 1 0	4 10¼	0 8¼	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	0 4 11¾
4 10	7 6	1 8¼	0 3	13 0	1 1 8	5 0	0 8½	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5½	0 5 5¼
5 0	8 4	1 11	0 3¼	13 13	1 2 9	5 3	0 9	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11½
5 5	8 9	2 0¼	0 3½	14 0	1 3 4	5 4½	0 9¼	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	0 16 5¼
5 10	9 2	2 1½	0 3¾	14 14	1 4 6	5 7¾	0 9¼	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10¼	1 1 11
6 0	10 0	2 3¼	0 4	15 0	1 5 0	5 9¼	0 9¾	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3¾	1 7 4¾
6 0	10 6	2 5	0 4¼	15 15	1 6 3	6 0¼	0 10¼	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9¼	1 12 10½
6 10	10 10	2 6	0 4¼	16 0	1 6 8	6 1¼	0 10¼	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2¾	1 18 4¼
7 0	11 8	2 8¼	0 4½	16 16	1 8 0	6 5½	0 11	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8¼	2 3 10
7 7	12 3	2 10	0 4¾	17 0	1 8 4	6 6½	0 11¼	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1¾	2 9 3¾
7 10	12 6	2 10½	0 5	17 17	1 9 9	6 10½	0 11¾	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7¾	2 14 9½

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000
2	2·025	2·030	2·035	2·040	2·045	2·050
3	3·076	3·091	3·106	3·122	3·137	3·153
4	4·153	4·184	4·215	4·246	4·278	4·310
5	5·256	5·309	5·362	5·416	5·471	5·526
6	6·388	6·468	6·550	6·633	6·717	6·802
7	7·547	7·662	7·779	7·898	8·019	8·142
8	8·736	8·892	9·052	9·214	9·380	9·549
9	9·955	10·159	10·368	10·583	10.802	11·027
10	11·203	11·464	11·731	12·006	12·288	12·578
11	12·483	12·808	13·142	13·486	13·841	14·207
12	13·796	14·192	14·602	15·026	15·464	15·917
13	15·140	15·618	16·113	16·627	17·160	17·713
14	16·519	17·086	17.677	18·292	18·932	19·599
15	17·932	18·599	19·296	20·024	20·784	21·579
16	19·380	20·157	20·971	21·825	22·719	23·657
17	20·865	21·762	22·705	23·698	24·742	25·840
18	22·386	23·414	24·500	25·645	26·855	28·132
19	23·946	25·117	26·357	27·671	29·064	30·539
20	25·545	26·870	28·280	29·778	31·371	33·066
21	27·183	28·676	30·269	31·969	33·783	35·719
22	28·863	30·537	32·329	34·248	36·303	38·505
23	30·584	32·453	34·460	36·618	38·937	41·430
24	32·349	34·426	36·667	39·083	41·689	44·502
25	34·158	36·459	38·950	41·646	44·565	47·727
26	36·012	38·553	41·313	44·312	47·571	51·113
27	37·912	40·710	43·759	47·084	50·711	54·669
28	39·860	42·931	46·291	49·968	53·993	58·403
29	41·856	45·219	48·911	52·966	57·423	62·323
30	43·903	47·575	51·623	56·085	61·007	66·439
31	46·000	50·003	54·429	59·328	64·752	70·761
32	48·150	52·503	57·335	62·701	68·666	75·299
33	50·354	55·078	60·341	66·210	72·756	80·064
34	52·613	57·730	63·453	69·858	77·030	85·067
35	54·928	60·462	66·674	73·652	81·497	90·320
36	57·301	63·276	70·008	77·598	86·164	95·836
37	59·734	66·174	73·458	81·702	91·041	101·628
38	62·227	69·159	77·029	85·970	96·138	107·710
39	64·783	72·234	80·725	90·409	101·464	114·095
40	67·403	75·401	84·559	95·026	107·030	120·800
41	70·088	78·663	88·510	99·827	112·847	127·840
42	72·840	82·023	92·607	104·820	118·925	135·232
43	75·661	85·484	96·849	110·012	125·276	142·993
44	78·552	89·048	101·238	115·413	131·914	151·143
45	81·516	92·720	105·782	121·029	138·850	159·700
46	84·554	96·501	110·484	126·871	146·098	168·685
47	87·668	100·397	115·351	132·945	153·673	178·119
48	90·860	104·408	120·388	139·263	161·588	188·025
49	94·131	108·541	125·602	145·834	169·859	198·427
50	97·484	112·797	130·998	152·667	178·503	209·348

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·0250	1·0300	1·0350	1·0400	1·0450	1·0500
2	1·0506	1·0609	1·0712	1·0816	1·0920	1·1025
3	1·0769	1·0927	1·1087	1·1249	1·1412	1·1576
4	1·1038	1·1256	1·1475	1·1699	1·1925	1·2155
5	1·1314	1·1593	1·1877	1·2167	1·2462	1·2763
6	1·1597	1·1941	1·2293	1·2653	1·3023	1·3401
7	1·1887	1·2299	1·2723	1·3159	1·3609	1·4071
8	1·2184	1·2668	1·3168	1·3686	1·4221	1·4775
9	1·2489	1·3048	1·3629	1·4233	1·4861	1·5513
10	1·2801	1·3439	1·4106	1.4802	1·5530	1·6289
11	1·3121	1·3842	1·4510	1·5395	1·6229	1·7103
12	1·3449	1·4258	1·5111	1·6010	1·6959	1·7959
13	1·3785	1·4685	1·5640	1·6651	1·7722	1·8856
14	1·4130	1·5126	1·6187	1·7317	1·8519	1·9799
15	1·4483	1·5580	1·6753	1·8009	1·9353	2·0789
16	1·4845	1·6047	1·7340	1·8730	2·0224	2·1829
17	1·5216	1·6528	1·7947	1·9479	2·1134	2·2920
18	1·5597	1·7024	1·8575	2·0258	2·2085	2·4066
19	1·5987	1·7535	1·9225	2·1068	2·3079	2·5270
20	1·6386	1·8061	1·9898	2·1911	2·4117	2·6533
21	1·6796	1·8603	2·0594	2·2788	2·5202	2·7860
22	1·7216	1·9161	2·1315	2·3699	2·6337	2·9253
23	1·7646	1·9736	2·2061	2·4647	2·7522	3·0715
24	1·8087	2·0328	2·2833	2·5633	2·8760	3·2251
25	1·8539	2·0938	2·3632	2·6658	3·0054	3·3864
26	1·9003	2·1566	2·4460	2·7725	3·1407	3·5557
27	1·9478	2·2213	2·5316	2·8834	3·2820	3·7335
28	1·9965	2·2879	2·6202	2·9987	3·4297	3·9201
29	2·0464	2·3566	2·7119	3·1187	3·5840	4·1161
30	2·0976	2·4273	2·8068	3·2434	3·7453	4·3219
31	2·1500	2·5001	2·9050	3·3731	3·9139	4·5380
32	2·2038	2·5751	3·0067	3·5081	4·0900	4·7649
33	2·2589	2·6523	3·1119	3·6484	4·2740	5·0032
34	2·3153	2·7319	3·2209	3·7943	4·4664	5·2533
35	2·3732	2·8139	3·3336	3·9461	4·6673	5·5160
36	2·4325	2·8983	3·4503	4·1039	4·8774	5·7918
37	2·4933	2·9852	3·5710	4·2681	5·0969	6·0814
38	2·5557	3·0748	3·6960	4·4388	5·3262	6·3855
39	2·6196	3·1670	3·8254	4·6164	5·5659	6·7048
40	2·6851	3·2620	3·9593	4·8010	5·8164	7·0400
41	2·7522	3·3599	4·0978	4·9931	6·0781	7·3920
42	2·8210	3·4607	4·2413	5·1928	6·3516	7·7616
43	2·8915	3·5645	4·3897	5·4005	6·6374	8·1497
44	2·9638	3·6715	4·5433	5·6165	6·9361	8·5572
45	3·0379	3·7816	4·7024	5·8412	7·2482	8·9850
46	3·1139	3·8950	4·8669	6·0748	7·5744	9·4343
47	3·1917	4·0110	5·0373	6·3178	7·9153	9·9060
48	3·2715	4·1323	5·2136	6·5705	8·2715	10·4013
49	3·3533	4·2562	5·3961	6·8333	8·6437	10·9213
50	3·4371	4·3839	5·5849	7·1067	9·0326	11·4674

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year, less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 2½ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, £36·012, and deduct £1—£35·012.

METROPOLITAN PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

From the following figures it will be seen that nearly three thousand million journeys were made on the various vehicles and trains in the metropolitan area.

Conveyance.	Passengers. 1920.	1921.
Tramways	1,062,986,520	1,009,043,113
Omnibuses	935,946,002	931,751,042
Tube Railways	265,587,941	216,996,197
Other Local Railways (Met., District, &c.)	424,000,000	371,000,000
Suburban Lines	368,000,000	324,000,000

LONDON FLAG DAYS.

Since the time when accounts were first insisted upon upwards of £1,539,000 has been collected for various charitable objects at an administrative expense of, approximately, 12½ per cent. Of the total amount available for charities a large proportion has gone to hospitals, which in 1922 benefitted to the extent of £109,787, as against £53,550 in 1921. Of a total of £196,613 raised in 1922, £179,933 was collected, and donations amounted to £16,680. Expenses absorbed £25,502, leaving a balance for distribution of £171,111, or approximately 87 per cent.

The British Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Distribution.	English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
In Europe	121,512	48,000,000
In Asia	1,824,550	333,000,000
In Africa	4,652,000	50,000,000
In North America	3,893,020	9,000,000
In Central America	8,600	50,000
In the West Indies	12,300	1,730,000
In South America	97,800	314,000
In Oceania	3,300,000	8,000,000
Total	13,909,782	450,094,000

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.—The British Empire occupies over one-quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one-quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two-thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one-third in the Western Hemisphere. The distribution of the surface over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres causes a complete alternation of the seasons, one half of the Dominions enjoying summer while the other half is under winter conditions. In spite, however, of the uneven distribution east and west, daylight and darkness are almost equally divided, on account of the position of Australasia near the limit of east and west.

ETHNOLOGY.—By far the greater portion of the Empire lies within the temperate zones and is suitable for white settlement, the tropical areas being Southern India, West, East and Central Africa, parts of the West Indies, British Guiana and Honduras, Northern Australia, Borneo, and the various settlements in the Malay Peninsula. The estimated white population of the Dominions in 1911 was 60,000,000, mainly British and Irish, but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. The remaining 370,000,000 include 315,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 "Red Indians" in Canada.

RELIGIONS.—Of the total population over 210,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Muhammadans, 80,000,000 Christians (67,000,000 Protestants, 13,000,000 Catholics), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 Jews, and the remainder Polytheists and Idol worshippers.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.—There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the British Empire rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration, viz., self-government, self-support, and self-defence. The first of these principles has been applied for many years, and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Free State. The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting, and few requiring aid from the central Government. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the *Imperial Conference*.

SELF-GOVERNMENT. — (1) *Great Britain.*— The Constitution recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people, and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a Ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons, the members of which House are elected on a wide franchise, exercised by electors of both sexes. The component parts of the British Government are the King; the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons); the Executive, appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament and the Judicature.

(2) *The Indian Empire.*—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a Council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. The latter is responsible to, and represents the authority of, Parliament. Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India is the Governor-General and his Executive Council, with a legislature of two houses, the Council of State of 60 members (of whom not more than 20 are government officials), and the Legislative Assembly of 144 members (26 official and the remainder elected).

(3) *Imperial Dominions.*—All British Dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affects a Dominion unless that Dominion is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a Dominion enacts a law which is repugnant to an Imperial law affecting the Dominion, it is to the extent to which it is repugnant absolutely void. Dominion legislatures may be controlled by the refusal of the Governor's assent to any measure passed; by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown, and refusal of the Crown's assent; by a suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent. Subject to such control the parliament of a self-governing Dominion exercises within its borders all the ordinary powers of a sovereign assembly. The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes, according to the way in which they are governed:—

(a) *Those having responsible government, i.e.* "Dominion Status." The executive is entrusted to political chiefs who are responsible, not

merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature. The Dominions thus governed are the Irish Free State, Northern Ireland, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. Malta, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia have "responsible government," but certain powers are reserved.

(b) *Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the Governor representing the Crown.* In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, and Mauritius.

(c) *Where there is government by a Governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a Governor representing the Crown.* Dominions so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Nigeria, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika, Trinidad.

(d) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone.* In this class are Labuan and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown.

(e) *Protectorates.* The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the Crown: The protectorates of the British Empire include Kenya, Nyasaland, Somaliland, Swaziland, Uganda.

(f) *Spheres of Influence.* A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation; such British spheres exist in the Persian Gulf and in Arabia. In addition to the Spheres of Influence are

(g) *Mandatory Spheres*, where the responsibility for securing good government and a reasonable development of natural resources is confided to an already established government by mandate from the League of Nations. Such British spheres are parts of the former German Colonies in West Africa, and the former Turkish governments of Palestine and Mesopotamia.

SELF-SUPPORT.—With but few exceptions the British Dominions are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure. Occasional grants are made by the Central Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development. Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central Authority, *e.g.*, the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, &c. No taxes are imposed on the subjects of a Dominion or Colony by the Central Government, as such subjects are not directly represented in the British House of Commons; this principle, "No taxation without representation," was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous attempt to impose taxes without the consent of the taxpayers, the principle, which had for many years been accepted in Great Britain, has become an accepted maxim of British Overseas administration.

SELF-DEFENCE.—The Dominions, generally, provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Central Government. Questions affecting general strategical defence are considered and determined by the *Imperial Defence Committee*, which co-ordinates the work of the sea, land and air forces. In the Great War of 1914–1918 the Dominions provided Armies or Contingents, which fought in every area and bore a full share of the sacrifices by which victory was achieved. The land and air forces of the Dominions are maintained at the expense of the Dominions concerned.

The contribution of the Dominions to *Naval Defence* takes the form of maintenance of their own naval forces and establishments by the governments of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Union of South Africa, and of contributions to Imperial Defence by the governments of Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Ceylon and Mauritius. Hong Kong also provided the sum of £130,000 towards the cost of the Singapore base, the site of which was provided by the Straits Settlements. The Naval Estimates 1925-26 of Canada provided the sum of $1,400,000; of Australia £3,921,145; of New Zealand £538,335; and of the Union of South Africa £139,893. The naval expenditure of the United Kingdom in 1925-26 was £60,500,000.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—The origin of the Imperial Conference may be traced to the presence in London (in 1887) of the Premiers of the various self-governing Dominions, representing their nations at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in London in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911, and in 1907 the title of "Colonial" Conference was changed to Imperial Conference. At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of Great Britain. In 1917 and 1918 the Conference, which was held concurrently with the sessions of the Imperial War Cabinet, was called the Imperial War Conference, and was held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1921, the *Premiers' Conference*, under the Presidency of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, discussed all matters of general interest to the Empire as a whole. The constitution of the Conference, which again met in 1923 and 1926, is as follows:—*President*, The Prime Minister of Great Britain; *Chairman* (*in the absence of the President*), The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs; *Members*, The Prime Ministers and other Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland, the Secretary of State for India and other representatives of India. The Secretariat of the Conference is provided by the Governments represented.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Parliament of Great Britain is the supreme legislative authority of the Empire. This Parliament has, with the consent of the King-Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Imperial affairs. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is a Cabinet Minister, his active participation in the government of the nations of the Empire varying with the measure of self-government accorded to them. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State.

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee (*see* p. 228) consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India and the self-governing Dominions. India and the Dominions have each a judicial system, with judges appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.

EDUCATION.—Educational systems, on a more or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Empire under the control of the respective governments. Universities and University Colleges have been established and degrees are conferred. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at Oxford, his old University, for students from the British Dominions and Colonies, the United States of America, and the German Empire. The German scholarships were abolished by Act of Parliament in 1916, and re-allocated to various parts of the British Dominions, while the trustees have from time to time created other scholarships as the funds in their hands permitted. *Rhodes Scholarships* are awarded in each of the United States, in each State or Province of Canada, Australia and South Africa (where there are also scholarships for Rhodesia and for certain towns and schools in Cape Colony), in New Zealand, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Bermuda and Malta. They are of the annual value of £400, and are tenable at any College in Oxford. The normal number of Rhodes scholars in residence together is about 193, of whom 97 come from the British Empire and 96 from America. *Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees*, F. H. Kerr, C.B., 27, Waterloo Place, London, S.W. 1. *Oxford Secretary*, F. J. Wylie, M.A., 9, South Parks Road, Oxford.

Statistics issued by the Universities Bureau of the British Empire show that the *total* number of students from overseas attending Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom is 4,131, of whom 2,191 are from Africa, 764 from America, 1,401 from Asia, 542 from Europe, and 253 from Australasia. The principal figures are: India, Burma, and Ceylon, 1,094; South Africa and Rhodesia, 803; United States, 402; Egypt, 298; Australia, 160; Canada and Newfoundland, 157; West Indies and Bermuda, 130; China, 119; Russia, 92; New Zealand, 90; France, 52; Japan, 51; Switzerland, 43; Rumania, 38; Greece, 37; Netherlands, 35; Denmark, 33; Norway, 32; Spain, 32; Poland, 21.

In 1923 the *Davison Scholarships* to enable 3 Undergraduates from Oxford and 3 from Cambridge to attend the Universities of Harvard, Yale and Princeton, U.S.A., were founded by Mrs. Henry P. Davison of New York, U.S.A. *Secretaries of the Selection Committee*, A. C. Jacobs, Oriel College, Oxford; A. L. Goodhart, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Under *The Commonwealth Fund* (1, East 57th Street, New York, U.S.A.), established in 1918 by Mrs. Stephen Harkness, 20 Fellowships, of the annual value of $3,000 each, are tenable for two years at certain American Universities by British graduate students of either sex, unmarried, and not over 30 years of age.

FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. Until the close of the War of 1914-1918 the tariff of the United Kingdom was imposed without distinction on foreign and Imperial merchandise, but recent legislation foreshadows a general change of fiscal policy. The tariffs of the self-governing Dominions are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the central Government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need.

PRODUCTION.—Canada, India, Australia, and Great Britain are the principal wheat-producing units, and Mesopotamia (with irrigation) has great potentialities. Barley, oats, rice and maize, and tea, coffee and rubber are largely cultivated, while more than half the world's output of cocoa was produced in British Dominions. Cane sugar is produced in India (for local consumption), West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, Natal, and Mauritius, and beet sugar in Canada and elsewhere. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool-producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in Great Britain exceeds that of every country except the U.S.A.; coal is also abundant in Australia, Canada, India and South Africa. Cotton is extensively grown in India, West Africa, East Africa, Sudan, West Indies, and in the tropical parts of Australia, but of the 11,725,521 centals imported in 1921 only 500,000 centals came from British Dominions. In 1921 the imports of chemical and mechanical wood pulp for paper-making amounted to over 590,000 tons, but Canada produced half as much again, her product being largely sent to the United States, while Newfoundland sent 26,838 tons to Great Britain. Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced; tin is produced mainly within the Commonwealth (particularly in the Malay peninsula), while 70 per cent. of the world's supply of gold is drawn from South and South-West Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada; it is produced also in Borneo, British East Africa, British Guiana, Ceylon, India, Malay States, Sarawak, Sudan, and West Africa.

Precious stones are found in various parts of the Commonwealth, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India of rubies and emeralds. Petroleum is produced in India, Trinidad and Canada, and there are vast resources available at Mosul (Mesopotamia) and in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1926, there were 10,846 vessels (over 100 tons) flying the British flag, of which total 8,369 (19,399,797 gross tons) were registered in Great Britain and Ireland, and 2,477 (2,870,327 gross tons) in other parts of the British Empire. These figures include 9,923 steam and motor vessels of 21,952,460 tons, and 923 sailing vessels of 317,664 tons. In the Great War of 1914-1918 there were lost through enemy action 2,774 merchant vessels of 9,538,918 gross tonnage; of this total 2,197 (7,638,020 tons) were *British*, 238 (696,845 tons) *French*, 230 (742,365 tons) *Italian*, 29 (120,176 tons) *Japanese*, and 80 (341,512 tons) *U.S.A.*

CAPITAL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—London (England). Population (1921), 4,483,249 (with suburbs, 7,476,168).

Dominions by Continents.	How Acquired.	Date.	Estimated Area (sq. miles).	Estimated Population.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Europe.						
Isle of Man	Purchase	1827	230	60,000	Douglas	20,200
Channel Islands	Duke of Normandy	1066	70	90,000		—
Malta and Gozo	Treaty Cession	1814	120	225,000	Valletta	22,500
Gibraltar	" "	1713	2	22,000	—	—
Asia.						
Indian Empire	Conquest and Cession	1757-1897	1,900,000	320,020,000	Delhi	305,000
Ceylon	Treaty Cession	1801	25,500	4,500,000	Colombo	250,000
Straits Settlements	" "	1785-1909	1,660	3,480,000	Singapore	470,000
Federated Malay States	" "	1874-1888	27,700		Kuala Lumpur	80,000
Other Malay States	" "	1909	24,800		—	—
Hong Kong	" "	1842-1906	390	875,000	Victoria	465,000
Weihaiwei	" "	1898	300	160,000	—	—
North Borneo	Cession	1877	31,100	260,000	Sandakan	—
Brunei	Treaty Cession	1888	2,500	30,000	Brunei	10,000
Sarawak	Protectorate	1888	42,000	600,000	Kuching	30,000
Cyprus	Annexation	1914	3,600	311,000	Nicosia	19,000
Palestine	Conquest & Mandate	1914-1918	9,000	800,000	Jerusalem	63,000
Africa.						
Cape Province	Treaty Cession	1814	277,000		Cape Town	220,000
Natal	Annexation	1843	35,300	7,000,000	Pietermaritzburg	37,000
Transvaal	"	1900	110,400		Pretoria	75,000
Orange Free State	"	1900	50,000		Bloemfontein	40,000
South West Protectorate	Conquest	1914	322,200	228,000	Windhoek	3,500
Basutoland	"	—	11,800	500,000	Maseru	2,500
Bechuanaland	"	1895	275,000	153,000	Mafeking (Cape)	—
Southern Rhodesia	"	1889	149,000	900,000	Salisbury	5,500
Northern Rhodesia	"	1889	291,000	1,200,000	Livingstone	—
Gambia	Treaty Cession	1807	4,000	210,000	Bathurst	10,000
Gold Coast	" "	1672	79,000	2,030,000	Accra	40,000
Sierra Leone	" "	1787	34,000	1,541,000	Freetown	45,000
Nigeria and Cameroon	" "	1891	336,000	19,000,000	Lagos	—
Somaliland	Treaty Cession	1884	68,000	300,000	Berbera	—
Kenya	Cession and Conquest	1888-1918	200,000	2,530,000	Nairobi	24,000
Uganda	Treaty Cession	1894	223,500	3,745,500	Entebbe	—
Tanganyika	Conquest	1914-1918	365,000	4,122,000	Dar-es-Salaam	—
Zanzibar	" "	1890	1,020	200,000	Zanzibar	—
Nyasaland	" "	1891	38,000	1,200,000	Blantyre	7,500
Sudan	Conquest	1898	1,015,000	6,000,000	Khartoum	34,000
Mauritius	and Cession	1810-1814	720	384,000	Port Louis	50,000
Seychelles	Treaty Cession	1814	150	25,000	Victoria	—
St. Helena	Conquest	1673	47	3,800	Jamestown	1,500
Ascension	Occupation	1815	38	250	—	—
America.						
Ontario	Conquest and Cession	1759-1763	407,262	2,934,000	Toronto	525,000
Quebec	" "	1759-1763	706,850	2,361,000	Quebec	96,000
Nova Scotia	" "	1627-1713	21,500	524,000	Halifax	60,000
New Brunswick	Treaty Cession	1763	28,200	388,000	Fredericton	8,000
Prince Edward Island	Conquest	1745-1763	2,200	89,000	Charlottetown	12,500
British Columbia	Settlement	1670	355,900	525,000	Victoria	40,000
Manitoba	"	1813	251,900	610,000	Winnipeg	180,000
Alberta	"	1670	255,300	588,000	Edmonton	60,000
Saskatchewan	"	1670	251,700	758,000	Regina	35,000
North-West Territories	"	1670	1,250,000	8,000	—	—
Newfoundland	Treaty Cession	1583	162,750	263,000	St. John's	40,000
Jamaica	Conquest	1655	4,200	863,000	Kingston	63,000
Bahamas	Settlement	1629	4,400	60,000	Nassau	—
Leeward Islands	"	1623-1659	750	140,000	St. John's	7,000
Windward Islands	Cession	1763-1783	510	162,000	St. George's	—
Barbados	Settlement	1605	170	156,000	Bridgetown	14,000
Trinidad and Tobago	Conquest	1797	1,860	366,000	Port of Spain	64,000
British Guiana	" and Cession	1803-1814	90,000	301,000	Georgetown	56,000
British Honduras	"	1798	8,600	46,000	Belize	28,000
Bermuda	Settlement	1612	20	24,000	Hamilton	2,600
Falkland Islands	Treaty Cession	1771	4,618	3,000	Port Stanley	900
South Georgia, &c.	Occupation	1771	3,000,000	—	—	—
Oceania.						
New South Wales	Settlement	1788	310,000	2,265,000	Sydney	1,100,000
Victoria	"	1832	88,000	1,667,000	Melbourne	900,000
South Australia	"	1836	380,070	495,000	Adelaide	300,000
Queensland	"	1824	670,500	842,000	Brisbane	250,000
Tasmania	"	1803	26,220	214,000	Hobart	55,000
Western Australia	"	1828	976,000	366,000	Perth	180,000
Northern Territory	"	—	524,000	3,700	Darwin	—
Papua	Annexation	1884	90,540	360,000	Port Moresby	—
New Zealand	Settlement & Conquest	1845	105,000	1,434,000	Wellington	120,000
Fiji	Cession from Natives	1874	7,500	157,000	Suva	13,000
Pacific Islands	Cession and Conquest	1893-1914	12,500	200,000	Suva (Fiji)	—

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population. 1911.	Population. 1921.
England and Wales (London):—			
England (including Monmouthshire) ...	50,874	34,045,290	35,678,530
Wales	7,466	2,025,202	2,206,712
Scotland (Edinburgh)	30,405	4,760,904	4,882,288
Northern Ireland (Belfast)	32,586	4,390,219	*1,256,322
Irish Free State (Dublin)			*2,972,802
Isle of Man (Douglas)	227	52,016	60,238
Channel Islands.....	75	96,899	89,614
Navy, Army and Seamen abroad	—	145,729	...
Total.....	121,633	45,516,259	47,146,506

* Census of 1926.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

(N.B. Figures from 1923 onwards are *exclusive* of Irish Free State.)

Year.	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths	Rate per 1,000.
1913	1,102,500	24·1	342,525	15·0	652,738	14·3
1921	1,062,735	22·5	383,318	16·2	588,677	12·5
1922	983,589	20·7	357,112	15·0	624,027	13·1
1923	900,130	20·2	335,582	15·1	526,858	11·8
1924	865,329	19·3	336,282	15·0	563,891	12·6

Fertility of Marriages.

The relative fertility of different occupations in England and Wales is shown by the following table, which gives the number of children per 1,000 married couples, when the age of the occupied husband is below 55 years. These figures are based on the report on the Census of 1921 :—

Teachers	95	Policemen	153
Nonconformist ministers	96	Postmen	159
		Carmen	207
Church of England ministers	101	Dock labourers ...	231
		Barmen	234
Doctors	103	Miners	258
Authors & Editors	104	General labourers	438

Illegitimate Births.

Country.	Total Births.	Illegitimate Births.
Belgium (1922)	153,611	9,218
Chile (1921)	147,795	55,144
Denmark (1922)	73,866	7,681
England & Wales (1924)	730,286	29,727
Finland (1921)	82,165	7,803
France (1922)	759,846	65,568
Germany (1921)	1,611,420	173,169
Italy (1922)	1,124,512	49,841
Netherlands (1922).....	181,186	3,652
Norway (1921).....	64,857	5,018
Scotland (1924).....	106,904	7,081
Sweden (1919)	115,193	15,063

Immigration and Emigration.

Year.	Total Immigrants.	Total Emigrants.*	Destinations of the (British and Irish†) Emigrants. To the British Empire. North America.	Australia & N.Z.	South Africa.	Other Dominions.	Total.	To other Countries. U.S.A.	Elsewhere.	Total.
1913	372,618	701,691	196,278	77,934	25,855	21,383	321,450	129,169	19,021	148,190
1920	283,705	437,879	134,079	49,357	29,019	34,175	246,630	90,811	15,370	106,181
1921	227,583	377,507	84,145	46,073	28,138	30,196	188,552	67,499	12,208	79,707
1922	224,462	343,624	69,690	56,851	21,414	24,520	172,475	61,826	13,986	75,812
1923	210,509	463,285	121,941	55,156	18,938	23,748	219,783	101,063	16,721	117,784
1924	253,542	371,306	99,717	58,500	22,452	26,555	207,224	39,057	17,199	56,256

* The totals given above refer to movements to and from *Places out of Europe*. The number of Passengers from and to Great Britain and Ireland and Europe in 1913 was: *Outwards* (to the Continent), 1,184,412, and *Inwards* (from the Continent), 1,399,874. The figures for 1918-23 were *Outwards* (1918) 189,225, (1919) 569,922, (1920) 738,860, (1921) 830,558, (1922) 898,182, (1923) 1,038,254; *Inwards* (1918) 171,229, (1919) 425,183, (1920) 725,253, (1921) 855,343, (1922) 916,398, (1923) 1,103,016.

† From 1923 onwards the figures *exclude* departures from ports in the Irish Free State.

Nationality of Emigrants.—In 1913 the number of *British and Irish* Emigrants was 389,394, of whom 271,756 were *English*, 5,040 *Welsh*, 68,202 *Scottish*, and 44,396 *Irish*; in 1923 the total number of *British and North Irish* Emigrants was 256,284, of whom 140,891 were *English*, 4,529 *Welsh*, 88,584 *Scottish*, and 22,280 *North Irish*.

CENSUS POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570	4,160,221	1670	5,773,646
1600	4,811,718	1700	6,045,008
1630	5,600,517	1750	6,517,035

The first general *Census* of Great Britain and Ireland was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:

1801	16,345,646	1871	31,845,379
1811	18,509,116	1881	35,241,482
1821	21,272,187	1891	38.104,975
1831	24,392,485	1901	41,976,827
1841	27,036,450	1911	45,370,530†
1851	27,724,056		
1861	29,321,288	1921	42,767,530§§

*** The population of Great Britain and Ireland a month before the outbreak of the Great War was officially estimated at 46,089,249. The number of persons to the square mile was in 1921: England and Wales, 649; Scotland, 164; Ireland (1911), 135·6.

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND, 1801-1921, IRELAND, 1831-1911, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, 1871-1921.†

	Population.			Increase.		Families.		Inhabited Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per Cent.	Number.	Persons in each.	Number.	Persons to each.
England and Wales.									
1801.	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536	—	—	1,896,723	4·69	1,575,923	5·64
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14·00	2,142,147	4·74	1,797,504	5·65
1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980	18·06	2,493,423	4·81	2,088,156	5·75
1831.	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	15·80	2,911,874	4·77	2,481,544	5·60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14·27	**	**	2,943,945	5·41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12·65	3,712,290	4·83	3,278,039	5·47
1861.	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11·90	4,491,524	4·47	3,739,505	5·37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13·21	5,049,016	4·50	4,259,117	5·33
1881.	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	3,262,173	14·36	5,633,192	4·61	4,831,519	5·38
1891.	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	11·65	6,331,001	4·73	5,451,497	5·32
1901.	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843	3,525,318	12·17	7,036,868	4·62	6,260,852	5·20
1911.	17,445,608	18,624,884	36,070,492	3,542,649	10·89	8,005,290	4·50	7,141,781	5·05
1921.	18,082,220	19,803,022	37,885,242	1,814,750	5·03	—	—	—	—
Scotland									
1801.	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	—	—	364,079	4·41	294,553	5·46
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12·27	402,068	4·49	304,093	5·93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15·82	447,960	4·66	341,474	6·12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13·04	502,301	4·70	369,393	6·40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10·82	550,428	4·76	502,852	5·21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10·25	600,098	4·81	370,308	7·80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552	6·00	678,584	4·51	393,220	7·78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9·72	742,694	4·52	412,185	8·02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	375,555	11·18	812,712	4·60	739,005	5·05
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	7·77	876,089	4·59	817,568	4·92
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	446,456	11·09	967,200	4·62	926,914	4·82
1911.	2,308,839	2,452,065	4,760,904	288,801	6·46	1,040,147	4·58	1,013,369	4·70
1921.	2,347,642	2,534,855	4,882,497	121,593	2·55	—	—	1,057,609	4·62
Ireland.									
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	—	1,385,066	5·61	1,249,816	6·21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5·25	1,472,739	5·55	1,328,839	6·15
1851.	3,190,630	3,361,755	6,552,385	‡1,622,739	‡19·85	1,204,319	5·44	1,046,223	6·28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	§753,418	§11·50	1,128,300	5·14	995,156	5·83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	§386,590	§6·67	1,071,494	5·04	961,380	5·63
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	§237,541	§4·39	995,974	5·20	914,108	5·66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	§470,086	§9·08	932,113	5·05	870,578	5·40
1901.	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	§245,975	§5·23	910,256	4·90	858,158	5·20
1911.	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	§68,556	§1·54	910,748	4·82	861,879	5·09
Islands.									
1871.	66,222	78,416	144,638	1,191	—	—	—	23,982	6·02
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	§3,378	§2·34	—	—	24,197	5·84
1891.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,582	4·66	—	—	25,824	5·72
1901.	70,576	79,794	150,370	2,528	1·77	—	—	27,770	5·41
1911.	70,166	78,749	148,915	§1,455	§0·96	35,664	4·17	29,220	5·26
1921.	68,585	81,267	149,852	937	0·6	—	—	—	—

† Exclusive of the Navy, Army, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.
‡ These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.
** Incorrectly taken. § Decrease. §§ Figures for Great Britain only.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), which secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice; the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679), securing the liberty of the person; the *Act of Settlement* (1701), providing for the Protestant succession to the throne; the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707), the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800), the *Parliament Act* (1911), which enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the concurrence of the other chamber; the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920), and the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922.

The constituent parts of the British Constitution may be thus briefly described:

1. *The Sovereign.*—The throne is hereditary in the British house of Windsor with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto Bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong" is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right will, however, enable an injured subject to obtain redress, while, if in the administration of an Act of Parliament a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney-General.

2. *The Legislature.*—Parliament consists of two Houses, the Lords and the Commons.

(*a*) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King, (3) official position or election. English bishops (24), Irish peers (28) elected for life, and Scottish peers (16) elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

The powers of the House of Lords were much restricted by the Parliament Act, 1911. Thus, if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified. A Public Bill other than a Money Bill will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act. Members of the House of Lords are unpaid.

(*b*) *The House of Commons.*—This body consists of 615 members, elected by the registered male and female electors in county, borough, and university constituencies. Roughly speaking, about one-third of the population are electors. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years. Members of the House of Commons receive annual salaries of £400 and travelling facilities over the railways to and from their constituencies.

3. *The Executive.*—The Crown (the King in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The *Cabinet*, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, consists of Ministers, drawn from the ranks of the party in power and appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister; Ministers receive salaries of varying amounts (*see* page 156). The Cabinet has no corporate existence. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment.

4. *The Judicature.*—(*a*) *England and Wales.*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from the High Court, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in Great Britain being the House of Lords. Civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the High Court in London, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench (Assizes). The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, *e.g.*, the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court; those arising out of London are dealt with in the County Courts.

With regard to criminal law it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction in England are: (1) The judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases out of London; and at the Central Criminal Court ("The Old Bailey," *see* p. 369) for the trial of cases arising in and around London. (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman who is unpaid. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. (4) *The Court of Criminal Appeal* has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences.

(*b*) *Scotland.*—Scots civil law is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of the county (*see* p. 235) exercises functions which correspond to those of the English County Court Judges and the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases.

(*c*) *Northern Ireland.*—The higher courts in Northern Ireland are very similar to the English courts, but the County Court Judges are also the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local Government is carried out under the central control of the Ministry of Health (which superseded the various Local Government Boards in 1919). The subjects which local bodies administer are, *inter alia*, the poor law; the laws relating to public health; the maintenance of the police; the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors; the provision of lunatic asylums. Local authorities also have to administer and carry into effect the laws as to elementary and other schools. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested. In England and Wales there are elective Councils for each County (under Chairmen), for each City and County Borough (under Lord Mayors or Mayors), and for Urban and Rural Districts (under Chairmen), every parish being thus included. Scotland has elective County Councils under a Convener, Burgh Councils under a Lord, Provost or Provost, or Parish Councils with Chairmen.

POLICE.

The strength of the Police force was 56,945 in England and Wales (1924), and 6,528 in Scotland (1924). The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Office. The LONDON POLICE consists of the City Police and of the Metropolitan Police. The *City Police* district comprises an area of 675 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (*see* p. 231). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 19,657 night residents. The Force comprises 1 Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 6 Chief Inspectors, 25 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 125 Sergeants, and 984 Constables; also 19 Constables on private service duty.

The *Metropolitan Police* district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of about seven and a half millions. There are within this area fourteen Police Courts (*see* p. 232). The Force on Oct. 1, 1925, consisted of 35 Superintendents, 664 Inspectors, 2,999 Sergeants, and 16,738 Constables, making a total of 20,436, with 279 horses. The strength of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary Reserve and its Auxiliary Force on Sept. 26, 1925, was 9,342. The gross expenditure of the Metropolitan Police and Metropolitan Police Courts for the year 1924–25 was £7,427,075. On March 31, 1925, there were 12,074 Police pensioners, and 597 pensioned widows and 272 children.

LOSSES FROM FIRE.

The annual cost of fire defence in Great Britain may be estimated at about £25,000,000. The average annual direct loss from fire in Great Britain is about £12,000,000. In the United States it is estimated to have exceeded £100,000,000 in 1922. The number of fires attended by public fire brigades in Great Britain is about 22,500 per annum, varying from 77 per 100,000 population in London to half that figure in other large cities and urban districts. The average for England and Wales is 56 per 100,000 population, and 83 per 100,000 population in Scotland. The cost of public fire brigades in Great Britain amounts in the aggregate to about £2,000,000 per annum, and varies from the produce of a 3*d.* rate in London to the produce of a halfpenny rate in an urban district.

CRIME.

England and Wales.

(1) *Assizes and Quarter Sessions.*

Year.	For Trial.	Convicted.
1913	12,511	10,165
1921	8,934	7,152
1922	8,435	6,784
1923	8,126	6,541
1924	7,845	6,379

(2) *Summary Courts.*

	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Committed.
1913	69,265	27,120	12,557
1921	64,276	28,497	8,970
1922	60,767	25,029	8,454
1923	59,256	22,572	8,182
1924	59,746	21,495	7,943

Scotland.

(1) *High Court and Sheriff Courts.*

	For Trial.	Convicted.
1913	1,358	1,056
1921	1,825	1,386
1922	1,774	1,413
1923	1,415	1,170
1924	1,188	981

(2) *Summary Courts.*

	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Committed.
1913	24,726	17,618	287
1921	24,052	18,687	435
1922	20,537	15,740	484
1923	19,474	14,561	373
1924	19,422	14,695	255

DRUNKENNESS.

England and Wales.

Convictions for Drunkenness.

	England & Wales.	Greater London.
1913	188,877	65,488
1914	183,828	67,654
1915	135,811	51,836
1916	84,191	29,394
1917	46,410	16,823
1918	29,075	10,139
1919	57,948	21,053
1920	95,763	30,399
1921	77,789	27,788
1922	76,347	31,333
1923	77,094	30,490
1924	79,082	30,437
1925	75,077	29,975

Of the total convictions 62,843, or nearly 84 per cent., related to males, and 12,234, or 16 per cent., to females.

INFANT MORTALITY.

England and Wales, 1925.

District.	Deaths under 1 year. Total.	Per 1,000 Births.
England and Wales	53,316	75
London	5,599	68
County Boroughs	21,499	87
Other Urban	17,005	72
Rural Districts	9,213	64

FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure for fourteen years ended March 31, 1927 :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1913–14	£198,243,000	£197,493,000
1914–15	226,694,000	560,474,000
1915–16	336,767,000	1,559,158,000
1916–17	573,428,000	2,198,113,000
1917–18	707,235,000	2,696,221,000
1918–19	889,021,000	2,579,301,000
1919–20	1,339,571,000	1,665,773,000
1920–21	1,425,985,000	1,195,428,000
1921–22	1,124,880,000	1,079,187,000
1922–23	914,012,000	812,497,000
1923–24	837,169,000	788,840,000
1924–25	799,436,000	795,777,000
1925–26	812,061,658	826,099,778
1926–27*	824,750,000	820,641,000

* Budget Estimate.

THE BUDGET, 1926-1927.

The Budget of Great Britain for 1926-1927 was introduced on April 26, 1926, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Churchill). The financial year 1925-1926 ended with a realized deficit of £14,038,120, and the estimated revenue for 1926-1927 showed an estimated surplus of £4,109,000, after allowing for certain changes in taxation.

Summary of Changes.

New Taxes.

Tax on Betting.—A duty of 2 per cent. on the course and 3½ per cent. in offices from Nov. 1, 1926, on legal bets made with a Bookmaker; a duty of £10 on certificates to be taken out by Bookmakers, and a duty of £10 on the registration of each set of premises used by a Bookmaker for receiving bets on credit. Relief for bets laid off and bets for any reason void.

Motor Charabanes, &c.—Duties on hackney motor vehicles made uniform in all districts chiefly at the higher Metropolitan scale up to those seating 40 persons; a considerable increase on the heavier vehicles. Commercial goods vehicles of one to two tons and upwards, and tractors and road locomotives of two to four tons and up, to pay higher duties. Vehicles in the last category used for agricultural haulage not affected. Owing to the difficulties of substituting a motor spirit tax for the present licence duties, proposals cannot be made in the present Budget, but Mr. Churchill hopes to make the change in the lifetime of the present Parliament. Extension of Customs duty to commercial motor vehicles.

Variations in Customs and Excise Duties.

Beer.—Credit periods to brewers for payment of excise duty reduced from three to two months.

Wrapping Paper.—A duty on imports from May 1 at 16⅔ per cent. *ad valorem*; preferential rebate of one-third for Empire goods

Chicory.—Excise duty on home-grown chicory repealed.

Key Industries.—Duty at the present rate of 33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem* to continue for further ten years, except that the rate on optical glass and elements and instruments is to be 50 per cent. *ad valorem* and the rate on arc lamp carbons 1s. per lb. Certain extensions of duty from May 1. Works of art, more than 100 years old, to be free of duty.

Dumping.—Dumping (*i.e.* hurried clearances of imports to avoid coming taxation) to be stopped by making new duties applicable from date of introduction.

Imperial Preference.—The principle of a ten years' guarantee to be extended to all the articles now enjoying Imperial Preference.

Income-Tax and Excess Profits Duty.

Income-Tax.—The three years' average for Schedule D of the income-tax to be abolished and that schedule to be founded exclusively on the preceding year. This will come into operation in 1927.

Excess Profits Duty.—To be repealed.

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1925-1926.

Revenue.

	Budget.	*Actual.*
Customs	£102,040,000	£103,487,000
Excise	137,220,000	134,560,000
Motor Vehicle Duties	17,500,000	18,056,000
Estate Duties	66,500,000	61,200,000
Stamps	24,000,000	24,700,000
Land Tax, House Duty, and Mineral Rights Duty	1,000,000	950,000
Income Tax	262,000,000	259,411,000
Super Tax	63,300,000	68,510,000
Excess Profits Duty	4,000,000	2,000,000
Corporation Profits Tax	9,000,000	11,670,000
Post Office Services	57,000,000	57,350,000
Crown Lands	900,000	950,000
From Sundry Loans, &c.	12,600,000	14,944,459
Miscellaneous Receipts :—		
Ordinary	14,000,000	17,348,621
Special	30,000,000	39,924,578
Deficit	—	14,038,120
Total	£801,060,000	£826,099,778

Expenditure.

	Budget.	*Six months.*
National Debt	£355,000,000	£358,229,246
Northern Ireland	4,000,000	4,860,814
Road Fund	16,900,000	17,455,044
Local Taxation	13,329,000	14,453,559
Land Settlement	700,000	770,546
Other Consolidated Fund Services	2,000,000	2,371,569
Navy	60,500,000	
Army	44,500,000	119,377,000
Air Force	15,513,000	
Civil Services	222,609,000	243,263,000
Customs, Excise and Inland Revenue	11,391,000	
Post Office Services	52,958,000	65,310,000
Total	£799,400,000	£826,099,778
Surplus	1,660,000	...
Total	£801,060,000	£826,099,778

Road Fund.

Road Fund Reserve.—Proposed to transfer £7,000,000 to the Exchequer from the balance of approximately £19,000,000 in the Road Fund; and to take a proportion of the revenue of the Fund estimated to amount to £3,500,000 in 1926–27.

Division of Motor-Car Duties.—Revenue from motor-car taxation in future to be divided between Road Fund and Exchequer. Exchequer to take one-third yield from private motor-cars and motor-cycles. Whole yield from commercial motors and hackney traffic to go to Road Fund. Amount provided for Road Fund purposes in coming year, £21,000,000. Rural roads to receive an additional £500,000.

Trade Facilities Act.

The Trade Facilities Act not to be renewed.

Savings Certificates.

Holders of Certificates of the first issue are given the following options:—

(1) To continue to hold certificates until March 31, 1932, with interest after the tenth year from date of purchase at one penny per month on each certificate originally costing 15s. 6d.

(2) To convert through the Post Office, without expense to themselves, all or any part of their holdings, not being less than £50, into 4½ per cent. Conversion Loan (1940–44) at the market price of the day.

(3) Provided part of the holding has reached ten years' maturity, to convert any part of the holding, not being less than £20, into a special Savings Bond bearing interest at 4 per cent.

The National Debt.

Sinking Fund.—The Sinking Fund to be increased from £50,000,000 to £60,000,000 annually.

French Debt Repayments.—France to pay £4,000,000 unconditionally during Financial year 1926–27.

TAXATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The amount of Taxation *per head* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the financial year 1924–1925 was £15 7s. 2d. This amount compares with 676 *francs* in *France*; 83·9 *Reichsmarks* in *Germany*; 341·7 *lire* in *Italy*; and 826 80 *cents* of (Federal) Taxation per head in the *United States*.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER-TAX.

The estimated yield of 1d. in the £ of Income Tax (excluding Super-Tax) was £4,380,000 in 1922–1923 and £4,880,000 in 1923–1924. The estimated number of individuals chargeable to Super-Tax for 1924–1925 was 90,000; their total income was £516,000,000, and they paid in Super-Tax £62,000,000.

BULLION AND COIN.

Gold.

Year.	Imported.	Exported.
	£	£
1913	59,533,549	46,087,359
1921	49,676,047	59,348,158
1922	34,542,167	44,838,292
1923	43,986,655	57,434,355
1924	35,793,864	49,419,607
1925*	41,509,399	49,674,766

* Provisional figures.

Silver.

Year.	Imported.	Exported.
	£	£
1913	14,495,049	16,054,679
1921	10,264,443	12,045,422
1922	10,099,890	13,235,269
1923	9,611,055	11,687,714
1924	13,922,590	12,422,661
1925*	10,611,667	12,161,255

* Provisional figures.

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1926–1927.

Revenue.

	Budget.	*Six Months.*
Customs	£108,450,000	£51,377,000
Excise	141,300,000	63,210,000
Motor Vehicle Duties	21,600,000	5,454,000
Estate Duties	66,000,000	28,920,000
Stamps	25,000,000	9,010,000
Land Tax, House Duty, and Mineral Rights Duty	1,000,000	130,000
Income Tax	254,800,000	79,235,000
Super-Tax	64,500,000	20,200,000
Excess Profits Duty	2,000,000	...
Corporation Profits Tax	6,500,000	2,300,000
Post Office Services	59,400,000	27,300,000
Crown Lands	950,000	510,000
From Sundry Loans, &c.	21,650,000	10,776,065
Miscellaneous Receipts:—		
Ordinary	25,600,000	14,521,124
Special	26,000,000	9,322,852
Total	£824,750,000	£322,266,041

Expenditure.

	Budget.	*Six Months.*
National Debt	£364,000,000	£172,985,342
Northern Ireland	5,200,000	2,425,914
Road Fund	17,500,000	3,944,044
Local Taxation	14,100,000	4,445,627
Other Consolidated Fund Services	2,600,000	1,266,387
Navy	58,100,000	54,400,000
Army	42,500,000	
Air Force	16,000,000	
Civil Services	234,257,000	116,102,537
Customs, Excise and Inland Revenue	11,784,000	29,430,000
Post Office Services	54,600,000	
Total	£820,641,000	£383,990,051
Surplus	4,109,000	
Total	£824,750,000	£383,990,051

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (1926-1927).

Showing the several Articles subject to Import and Export Duties in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Duty levied upon each Article, according to the Tariff in operation upon the 1st day of November, 1926.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
Import Duties.	
†Amorphous Carbon Electrodes	33⅓ per cent. of value of goods.
Antique Articles: Any goods (other than wines or spirits) proved to have been manufactured or produced more than 100 years before importation	exempt
†Arc-Lamp Carbons	lb. 0 1 0
†Artificial Silk. *See* "Silk."	
Beer called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, or Berlin White Beer, or other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a similar character, where the worts thereof are, or were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—Not exceeding 1215	36 gals. 20 2 0
Exceeding 1215	36 gals. 23 11 0
Beer of any other description whose the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1055	36 gals. 5 0 6
Additional duty imposed for a period of 4 years by the Finance Act, 1925	36 galls. 0 0 10
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.	
Cards, Playing	doz. packs 0 3 9
†Chicory: Raw or kiln-dried	cwt. 0 13 3
Roasted or ground	lb. 0 0 2
Chloral Hydrate	lb. 0 1 9
Chloroform	lb. 0 4 4
†Cinematograph Films imported for the purpose of the exhibition of pictures or other optical effects by means of a cinematograph or other similar apparatus, of 1⅜ in. Blank film, on which no picture has been impressed, known as raw film or stock	Per linear foot of the standard width of 1⅜ in. 0 0 0½
Positives, *i.e.* films containing a picture for exhibition, whether developed or not	0 0 1
Negatives, *i.e.* films containing photograph, whether developed or not, from which positives can be printed	0 0 3
†Clocks, Watches and the component parts of clocks and watches	33⅓ per cent. of the value.
†Cocoa	cwt. 0 14 0
Husks and shells	cwt. 0 2 0
Preparations of Cocoa, including Confectionery containing Chocolate. Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.	
Cocoa Butter	lb. 0 0 1½
†Coffee	cwt. 0 14 0
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground	lb. 0 0 2
Coffee and Chicory, roasted and ground, mixed	lb. 0 0 2

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
Collodion	gal. 1 14 11
Ether, Acetic	lb. 0 2 7
" Butyric	gal. 1 1 10
" Sulphuric	gal. 1 16 6
Ethyl Bromide	lb. 0 1 5
" Chloride	gal. 1 1 10
" Iodide	gal. 0 19 0
†Fruit, Dried, or otherwise Preserved without sugar: Currants	cwt. 0 2 0
Figs and Fig Cake, Plums, commonly called French Plums, and Prunelloes, Plums Dried or Preserved, not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins	cwt. 0 7 0
Fruit, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—*see* Sugar.	
†Gloves	33⅓ per cent. of value.
†Hops	cwt. 4 0 0
Every extract, essence or other similar preparation made from hops	An amount equal to the duty on the quantity of hops used in the manufacture.
†Hosiery Latch Needles	33⅓ per cent. of value.
†Ignition Magnetos and permanent magnets	33⅓ per cent. of value.
†Impregnated Hose or Stockings for use in manufacture of incandescent mantles	lb. 0 4 6
†Knives, scissors, safety razors, &c.	33⅓ per cent. of value.
†Lace of cotton, silk or other fibre, whether made by hand or machine	33⅓ per cent. of the value of the goods.
Products (not being solid fabrics) of the machines known as the Leaver's lace machine, the lace curtain machine, the lace net machine, or the circular lace machine.	
Embroidery manufactured on net or any fabric which or the main part of which is eliminated before the article reaches its final stage.	
If any goods are proved to be goods brought back into Great Britain or N. Ireland after having been exported therefrom for the purpose of undergoing any process out of Great Britain or N. Ireland, the value of the goods for the purposes of this section shall be taken to be their value after deducting such amount as is proved to have been the value of the goods at the time of exportation together with freight and insurance outwards.	
†Mantles for Incandescent lighting	gross 0 6 0

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
Matches: For every 10,000, or any number in a box not exceeding 80	0 5 2
Do., in excess of 80	0 3 5
†Metallic Tungsten, ferro tungsten, &c.	33⅓ per cent. of value.
†Molybdenum, &c.	
†Motor Cars, including motor bicycles and motor tricycles	33⅓ per cent. of the value.
Accessories and component parts of motor cars, motor bicycles or motor tricycles other than tyres.	
†Musical Instruments, including gramophones, pianolas and other similar instruments.	33⅓ per cent. of the value.
Accessories and component parts of musical instruments and records and other means of reproducing music.	
†Optical Glass, optical instruments and component parts thereof	50 per cent. value of goods.
†Saccharin (including substances of like nature or use)	oz. 0 3 9
†Scientific Instruments and component parts thereof	33⅓ per cent. value of goods.
†Silk: Cocoons and waste of all kinds—	
Undischarged	lb. 0 1 0
Wholly or in part discharged—other than noils	" 0 3 0
Noils	" 0 1 0
Raw—	
Undischarged	" 0 3 0
Wholly or in part discharged	" 0 4 4
Yarn—	
Undischarged	" 0 4 8
Wholly or in part discharged—	
Not being noil yarn	" 0 6 8
Noil yarn	" 0 1 5
Tissues—	
Undischarged	" 0 5 3
Wholly or in part discharged—	
Noil tissue	" 0 1 7
Tissue known as habutai not dyed or printed	" 0 6 6
Other tissues	" 0 7 9
†Artificial Silk:	
Waste	" 0 1 0
Singles yarn and straw	" 0 2 0
Doubled or twisted thread advanced beyond the stage of singles yarn	" 0 3 0
Tissues	" 0 3 6
Any other articles made wholly or in part of Silk or Artificial Silk: Where the article is made wholly of silk or artificial silk, or where the value of the silk or artificial silk component exceeds 20 per cent. of the aggregate of the values of all the components of the article	33⅓ per cent. of the value.

† British Empire products are either liable to reduced rates or totally exempt.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty £ s. d
ARTIFICIAL SILK—*continued.*	
Where the value of the silk or artificial silk component exceeds 5 per cent., but does not exceed 20 per cent. of the aggregate of the values of all the components of the article.	10 per cent. of the value.
Where the value of the silk or artificial silk component does not exceed 5 per cent. of the aggregate of the values of all the components of the article.	2 per cent. of the value.
†SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS: For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed Spirits), including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol, purified so as to be potable; and Mixtures and preparations containing spirits :—	
Enumerated Spirits :—	
Brandy, Rum . . proof gal.	*3 15 4
Imitation Rum, Geneva . . proof gal.	*3 15 5
Spirits of the above descriptions sweetened to such an extent that the Spirit thereby ceases to be an Enumerated Spirit are, if tested, to be charged as Unenumerated Sweetened Spirits.	
Unenumerated Spirits :—	
Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested) . . . . . proof gal.	*3 15 11
Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirits can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened, if tested) . . . . . proof gal.	3 15 5
NAPHTHA AND METHYLIC ALCOHOL, purified so as to be potable . . . . . proof gal.	*3 15 5
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, when such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated, if tested . . . . . proof gal.	*3 15 5
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits :—	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years . . . . . proof gal.	6 x 6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years, proof gal.	0 1 0
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested . . . . . liquid gal.	5 2 5
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits :—	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years . . . . . liquid gal.	0 2 0
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years . . liquid gal.	0 1 4
Perfumed Spirits liquid gal.	*6 0 0
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits :—	

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty £ s. d.
NAPTHA—*continued.*	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years . . . . . liquid gal.	0 2 5
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years . . . . . liquid gal.	0 1 7
* 1s. per gallon extra if imported in bottles.	
Upon payment of the difference between the Full or Preferential duty, as the case may be, on Imported Spirits, and the Excise Duty on British Spirits, Imported Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for use in the manufacture of Mineralised Methylated Spirits.	
SUGAR, &c.	
†SUGAR: Not exceeding 76 deg. of polarization, cwt.	0 5 7
Excdg. 76 & not ex. 77, cwt.	0 5 9·4
" 77 " 78 "	0 5 11·6
" 78 " 79 "	0 6 1·9
" 79 " 80 "	0 6 4·1
" 80 " 81 "	0 6 6·4
" 81 " 82 "	0 6 8·6
" 82 " 83 "	0 6 10·8
" 83 " 84 "	0 7 1·1
" 84 " 85 "	0 7 3·9
" 85 " 86 "	0 7 6·4
" 86 " 87 "	0 7 8·9
" 87 " 88 "	0 7 11·7
" 88 " 89 "	0 8 2·5
" 89 " 90 "	0 8 5·9
" 90 " 91 "	0 8 9·2
" 91 " 92 "	0 9 0·6
" 92 " 93 "	0 9 4·0
" 93 " 94 "	0 9 7·3
" 94 " 95 "	0 9 10·7
" 95 " 96 "	0 10 2·0
" 96 " 97 "	0 10 5·4
" 97 " 98 "	0 10 8·8
" 98 "	0 11 8
†MOLASSES and invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extract of Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscope, and on which Duty is not otherwise charged :	
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter . . . . . cwt.	0 7 5
If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter . . . . . cwt.	0 5 4
If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter . . . . . cwt.	0 2 7
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.	
†GLUCOSE, Solid . . . . . cwt.	0 7 5
Liquid . . . . . cwt.	0 5 4
ARTICLES CONTAINING SUGAR OR ANY OTHER SWEETENING MATTER. If Spirit has been used in the manufacture of any of the undermentioned Sugar Articles, an additional duty is charged at the rate of 1d. per lb., or, if 1d. per lb. is not sufficient to cover the Spirit used, at the rate of 1s. per lb. or such higher rate as analysis may show to be necessary.	
†BLACKING, Liquid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter . . cwt.	£ s. d. 0 2 7
Solid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter . . . . . cwt.	0 2 7

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty £ s. d.
†CANDIED OR DRAINED PEEL . . . . cwt.	0 8 5
†CARAMEL, Solid . . . . . cwt.	0 11 8
Liquid . . . . . cwt.	0 8 5
†CHUTNEY . . . . . cwt.	0 5 4
†COCOANUT, Sugared . . . . . cwt.	0 5 4
†CONFECTIONERY :—	
Confectionery Fig . . . . cwt.	0 8 5
Licorice, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 3s. 9d. per cwt. . . . . cwt.	0 3 9
A.B. Gums imported in Bulk, in Barrels or Cases, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture of the goods does not exceed 5s. 4d. per cwt. . . . . cwt.	0 5 4
Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, Sugared Almonds, &c., on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the sugar or other sweetening matter used does not exceed 8s. 5d. per cwt. . . . . cwt.	0 8 5
Other Sugared Almonds, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, &c., Caraway Seeds, and Confectionery, made from Sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring . . . . . cwt.	0 11 8
†FLOWERS, as Violets and Rose Petals, &c., in Crystallized Sugar, as Crystallized Fruit . . . . . cwt.	0 11 8
†FRUIT *preserved in Sugar* :—	
(1) *Fruit not liable to duty as such* :—	
Tinned or Bottled in *thin* Syrup, if the Importer has declared on the entry that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 1s. 6½d. per cwt. . . . . cwt.	0 1 6½
Tinned or Bottled in *thin* syrup in other cases cwt.	0 2 7
Tinned or Bottled in *thick* Syrup . . . . . cwt.	0 6 10½
Crystallized, Glacé, or Metz . . . . . cwt.	0 11 8
Drained . . . . . cwt.	0 7 0
Fruit Pulp, in *thin* Syrup . . . . . cwt.	0 2 7
In *thick* Syrup . . . . . cwt.	0 8 5
(2) *Fruit liable to duty as such* :—	
Crystallized, Glacé, or Metz, or in pulp, including Jam and Fruit Jellies . . . cwt.	0 11 8
Tinned or Bottled in Syrup . . . . . cwt.	0 11 8
FRUITS, IMITATION, Crystallized or not, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 9s. 7d. per cwt. . . . . cwt.	0 9 7
In all other cases . . . . . cwt.	0 11 8

† British Empire products are either liable to reduced rates or totally exempt.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
†GINGER, preserved in Syrup or Sugar ..... cwt.	0 8 5
†MARMALADE, JAMS, and FRUIT JELLIES, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such ..... cwt.	0 8 5
†MARZIPAN ..... cwt.	0 6 10½
†MILK :—	
Condensed, sweetened, cwt.	0 5 4
Condensed slightly sweetened, if declared by the Importer that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 28. 1d. per cwt. ..... cwt.	0 2 1
†MILK POWDER :—If declared by the Importer not to contain any added Sugar	Free
On the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 4s. 3d. per cwt. ..... cwt.	0 4 3
In all other cases, including those in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing ..... cwt.	0 9 7
†TAMARINDS, in Syrup ..... cwt.	0 2 7
OTHER Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin). Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.	The amount of duty paid.
†SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, &c.	33⅓ per cent. of value.
†TEA ..... lb.	0 0 6
†TOBACCO, Manufactured, viz.:	
Cigars ..... lb.	0 15 7
Cavendish or Negrohead lb.	0 11 10½
Cavendish or Negrohead Manufactured in Bond lb.	0 10 4½
Other Manufactured Tobacco, viz.: Cigarettes, lb.	0 12 7
Other sorts ..... lb.	0 10 4½
Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. ..... lb.	0 9 9½
Snuff not containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. ..... lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. thereof. lb.	0 11 10½ 0 8 2½
†TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Stripped or Stemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. thereof. lb.	0 8 2½
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb.	0 9 1
†TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Unstripped or Unstemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb.	0 8 2
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof ..... lb.	0 9 0½
WATCHES—*see* Clocks.	
†WINE : Not exceeding 30° of Proof Spirit ..... gal.	0 2 6
Exceeding 30° but not exceeding 42° of Proof Spirit ..... gal.	0 6 0
And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty .. gal.	0 0 6
Additional—ON STILL WINE Imported in Bottles .. gal.	0 2 0
ON SPARKLING WINE imported in Bottles .... gal.	0 12 6
All Wines must be entered according to their commercial designations.	

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.
†WIRELESS VALVES and similar rectifiers and vacuum tubes	33⅓ per cent. of value.
†WRAPPING (or packing) PAPER	16⅔ per cent. of value.
Customs Drawbacks.	
AMORPHOUS CARBON ELECTRODES	The amount of duty paid.
ARC-LAMP CARBONS	
ARTIFICIAL SILK, *see* Silk	
BEER, Imported and subsequently exported, of an original gravity of 1.055° for every 36 gallons	£ s. d. 5 9 3
Additional duty (Finance Act, 1925)	0 0 10
The drawback payable on beer is reduced by an amount equal to the amount of the rebate of duty allowable thereon under the Finance Act, 1923.	
CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS	The amount of duty paid.
CLOCKS, Watches and component parts ..	
COFFEE, Roasted Coffee exported, not mixed with Chicory or other substance ..... 100 lb.	0 14 0
GLOVES	The amount of duty paid.
HOPS shown to have been imported in the packages in which they are being exported	The amount of duty paid.
HOSIERY LATCH NEEDLES ...	The amount of duty paid.
IGNITION MAGNETOS, &c. ...	do.
IMPREGNATED HOSE OR STOCKINGS	do.
KNIVES, &c.	do.
LACE of cotton, silk or other fibre, Products of Leaver's lace machine, &c. ..... Embroidery	The amount of duty paid.
MANTLES for Incandescent lighting	The amount of duty paid.
METALLIC TUNGSTEN, &c. ...	
†MOLASSES, Produced by a Refiner in Great Britain or Northern Ireland from imported Sugar and delivered by him to a Licensed Distiller for use in the manufacture of Spirits ..... cwt.	c 2 7
MOLYBDENUM	The amount of duty paid.
MOTOR CARS, &c., and accessories and component parts	The amount of duty paid.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and accessories and component parts, records, &c.	
OPTICAL GLASS, &c.	The amount of duty paid.
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, &c.	do.
SILK and ARTIFICIAL SILK :—	
(1) In the case of any of the following articles produced in Great Britain or Northern Ireland from material on which a duty of Customs or Excise has been paid :—	

ARTICLES.	Rate of Duty. £ s. d.
SILK and ARTIFICIAL SILK—*contd.*	
Silk :—	
Noil yarn ..... lb.	0 1 5
Thrown yarn—	
Not wholly discharged lb.	0 3 9
Thrown yarn and spun yarn—	d.
Wholly discharged .. lb.	9 4 1
Tissue—	
Not wholly discharged lb.	0 4 3
Wholly discharged—	
If proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to have been produced from imported undischarged tissue ..... lb.	0 7 9
Tissue known as habutai if dyed or printed in Great Britain or Northern Ireland lb.	0 7 9
Noil tissue ..... lb.	0 1 7
In any other case lb.	0 5 6
Waste, dressed or otherwise prepared for spinning—	
Wholly discharged lb.	0 3 0
Not wholly discharged lb.	0 1 c
Noils ..... lb.	0 1 0
Artificial Silk :—	
Singles yarn made from staple fibre or other waste ..... lb.	0 0 9
Doubled or twisted thread advanced beyond the stage of singles yarn—	
If made from staple fibre or other waste lb.	0 0 10
In any other case lb.	0 1 7
Tissue made from staple fibre or other waste ..... lb.	0 0 11
Tissues proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to be made from other forms of artificial silk ..... lb.	0 1 9
Waste, prepared for spinning, including tops lb.	0 0 6
(2) Goods not provisionally specified which are made wholly or in part of silk or artificial silk which is proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to have been charged with duty and which are shown to be in such form and state that, if duty had not been paid, they would be liable to the same rate of duty as that at which they or their components have already been charged	The amount of duty payable on the same weight of the like goods.
(3) In the case of any made up article consisting wholly or partly of Silk or Artificial Silk :—	
If exported, A sum equal to the amount paid on importation.	
If manufactured in Great Britain or Northern Ireland from silk or artificial silk ..	A sum equal to the amount payable as drawback in respect of such a quantity of the like silk or artificial silk as has been used in the manufacture of the article.

† British Empire products are either liable to reduced rates or totally exempt.

Articles.	Rates of drawback. In respect of material contained in the goods being material on which a Customs duty was paid.	Rates of drawback. In respect of material contained in the goods being material on which an Excise duty was paid.
SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK—*contd.*		
ALTERNATIVE SCALE OF DRAWBACKS IN RESPECT OF ARTIFICIAL SILK.		
Article.		
Singles yarn made from staple fibre or other waste ..... lb.	*s. d.* 1 2	*s. d.* 0 7
Doubled or twisted thread advanced beyond the stage of singles yarn—		
Made from staple fibre or other waste ..... lb.	1 3	0 8
Made from singles yarn ..... lb.	2 3	1 2
Tissues—		
Made from staple fibre or other waste ..... lb.	1 4	0 9
Made from singles yarn ..... lb.	2 4	1 3
Made from imported doubled or twisted thread on which customs duty of 3*s.* a lb. has been paid ..... lb.	3 5	

Articles.	Rates of drawback. In respect of material contained in the goods being material on which a Customs duty was paid.	Rates of drawback. In respect of material contained in the goods being material on which an Excise duty was paid.
SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK—*contd.*		
ALTERNATIVE SCALE OF DRAWBACKS IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN SILK TISSUES.		
Article.		
Silk tissues in respect of which drawback under Part II. of this Schedule is allowed at the rate of 4*s.* 3*d.* the pound .. lb.	5 3*a*	4 0*b*
Silk tissues in respect of which drawback under Part II. of this Schedule is allowed at the rate of 5*s.* 6*d.* the pound .. lb.	7 9*a*	4 5*b*
a If made from imported yarn on which a duty of customs was paid. *b* If made from yarn produced in Great Britain or Northern Ireland from materials on which a duty of customs was paid.		
SUGAR which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Northern Ireland, and on which the proper Import duties have been paid—upon being exported, or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores, a drawback equal to the duty on Sugar of the like polarization.		

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
SUGAR—*continued.*	
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, &c.	The amount of duty paid.
†TOBACCO upon which Duties have been paid :—	
(1) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Northern Ireland on being exported, or shipped for use as ships stores, or deposited in any bonded warehouse, for use as ships stores, or exported by parcel post :	*£ s. d.*
Cigars ..... lb.	0 9 3½
Cigarettes ..... lb.	0 9 1
Cut, Roll, Cake, or other manuf. .... lb.	0 8 10
Snuff not being offal Snuff ..... lb.	0 8 7
(2) Shorts, stalks, or other refuse, on being exported or deposited : —	
In an approved bonded warehouse for exportation ; or	
For abandonment in King's Warehouse lb.	0 8 4½
WIRELESS VALVES, &c.	The amount of duty paid.
WRAPPING PAPER	do.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes ; proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits ; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds ; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed land ; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorise others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Sailors, soldiers, territorial soldiers, or constables, on duty, or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorise any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are as follows :—

GAME LICENCES, if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following.....	£3 0 0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2 0 0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July ...	2 0 0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1 0 0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July.....	2 0 0
Game-Dealer's Licence, to expire 1st July, annually	2 0 0
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0 10 0
GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol).....	0 10 0

Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers carrying a gun in the performance of duty or when engaged on target practice are exempt ; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. Expire 31st July.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.)

APPRAISERS AND HOUSE AGENTS, ann. U.K. ..... £ 2 0 0

ARTIFICIAL SILK, Singles, Yarn or Straw (other than yarn produced by spinning from artificial silk waste on which duty has been paid)...Per lb. 0 1 0

ARTIFICIAL SILK WASTE .....Per lb. 0 0 6

AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence 10 0 0

BEER.—For every 36 galls. of worts of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity 5 0 0

Rebate of £1 allowed under Finance Act, 1923, or when the duty payable in respect of 36 galls. is less than £2 4s. a rebate equal to the amount by which the duty exceeds £1 4s., and so in proportion for any difference in quantity.

BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS (annual):—

Beer-Dealer, Wholesale 10 10 0

Brewer of Beer for sale: according to quantity brewed in preceding year, viz.: not exceeding 100 barrels, £1; exceeding 100, £1 for first 100, and 12s. 0d. for every further 50.

By a Beginner 1 0 0

Other brewers, if the beer brewed by the brewer is not chargeable with duty, then, annual value of house *not exceeding* £10 ..... 1 5 0

The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £25 ..... 2 10 0

Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made..... 0 4 0

Retailers of beer (Beer-house Licence):—

*For consumption on the premises: a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £3 10s. 0d. to £23 10s. 0d., according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large beer-houses and "seasonal" hotels.

Not to be consumed on premises: from £1 10s. 0d. where annual value does not exceed £10, up to £10 where it exceeds £500.

BETTING DUTY (Nov. 1, 1926):—

On every bet made with a bookmaker a duty at a rate equal to three-and-a-half per centum of the amount paid or offered, or promised to be paid to, or to the order or for the use of, the bookmaker, or in the case of a bet in respect of a horse race made on any ground used for the purpose of a race-course, or on any ground adjacent thereto, on a day on which horse racing takes place thereon, and made with a bookmaker attending at that ground by a person so attending, equal to two per centum of that amount.

Bookmakers' Certificate.—Annual by a person carrying on the business of a bookmaker 10 0 0

Bookmaker's "Entry" Certificate.—Annual by a bookmaker in respect of the entry for any betting premises kept or used by him 10 0 0

CARD (Playing) makers, to sell 1 0 0

" for every pack .....duty 0 0 3

CIDER RETAILER, annual licence:—

*For consumption on the premises: from £2 5s. 0d. where annual value is under £30, up to £6 where it is £100 or over.

Not to be consumed on the premises 2 0 0

*For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (q.v.).

COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per ¼lb. 0 0 0½

COMPENSATION FUND.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal; or grant of new licence (*Monopoly Value*) (4 E.7, c.23).

DISTILLER'S Annual Licence: according to distillation in preceding year, viz.: not exceeding 50,000 gallons, £10; exceeding 50,000, £10 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25,000.

By a Beginner 10 0 0

ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY.—When the payment for admission, excluding the amount of the duty, does not exceed 6d. ..... no duty

Exceeds 6d.	and does not exceed	7d.	0	0 1
" 7d.	"	" 8d.	0	0 1½
" 8d.	"	" 1s. 1d.	0	0 2
" 1s. 1d.	"	" 1s. 3d.	0	0 3
" 1s. 3d.	"	" 2s. 0d.	0	0 4
" 2s. 0d.	"	" 3s. 0d.	0	0 6
" 3s. 0d.	"	" 5s. 0d.	0	0 9
" 5s. 0d.	"	" 7s. 6d.	0	1 0
" 7s. 6d.	"	" 10s. 6d.	0	1 6
" 10s. 6d.	"	" 15s. 0d.	0	2 0

" 15s., for the first 15s. 0 2 0

and for every 5s. or part of 5s. over 15s. 0 0 6

Certain exemptions allowed (Schools, Educational Institutions, &c.).

GLUCOSE, *Solid* .....the cwt. 0 6 2

Do., *Liquid* ..... " 0 4 5

GLUCOSE or SACCHARIN, Annual Licence to Manufacture 1 0 0

HAWKER'S Annual Licence (*see* Pedlars) 2 0 0

HOUSE AGENTS, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year (annual)... 2 0 0

MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN .....Annual Licence 1 0 0

MATCHES:—

On any number in a box not exceeding 80. For every 10,000 ..... 0 5 0

On any number in a box in excess of 80. For every 10,000..... 0 3 4

Manufacturers' annual licence 1 0 0

MEDICINES (Patent), Great Britain only:

Not exc. 1s. ...0	3	Not exc. 30s. ...	0 4 0
" 2s.6d.0	6	" 30s. ...	0 6 0
" 4s. ...1	0	" 50s. ...	1 0 0
" 10s. ...2	0	Exceed. 50s. ...	2 0 0

MEDICINES (Patent), Dealers, &c., Annual (Great Britain), for each set of premises 0 5 0

MOLASSES and Invert Sugar and all other Sugar and Extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope and on which duty is not otherwise charged:—

If containing 70% or more of sweetening matter.....Per cwt. 0 6 2

	£	s.	d.
If containing less than 70% and more than 50%. ....Per cwt.	0	4	5
If containing not more than 50%. Per cwt	0	2	1

Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for the purpose of food for stock.

OCCASIONAL LICENCES :—

Any intoxicating liquor	0		
Beer or Wine only	6		
Tobacco dealers	6		

PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold ..... Licence for a Year.....30 0 0; a day.....2 0 0

PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE..... 7 10 0

" trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional 5 15 0

PEDLARS (Police Licence)..... 0 5 0

PLATE : Dealers in, annual licence. Above 2 dwts. and under 2 oz. gold, or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver, in one article..... 2 6 0

2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards 5 15 0

Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence 5 15 0

PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises : A Duty equal to half the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £5 to £35, according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large public-houses and "seasonal" hotels.

(Hotels and Restaurants) : Duty charged according to proportion that receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to total receipts, or, optionally, 25% of the "annual licence value"; subject in either case to a minimum charge.

(Clubs) : an Excise Duty of 6*d.* in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors, but no Licence Duty.

Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday, or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days, pay only six-sevenths of the above duty; and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above duty.

RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £100 (Great Britain only) at fares exceeding minimum fares :—

Urban District traffic	2	0	0
Other traffic	5	0	0
Railway Restaurant Car, ann. licence	1	0	0

REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence, under £30 rent 0 10 6

£30 or above 1 1 0

SACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz... 0 3 1

SPIRITS :—

Home-made, per proof gallon.....	3	12	6
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits :—			
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years ..... proof gal.	0	1	6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years..... proof gal.	0	1	0
Rectifiers and Compounders, annual	15	15	0
Dealers not retailers	15	15	0
(Methylated), makers of	10	10	0
" retailers of	0	10	0

Retailers of, for consumption on the premises, annual, *see* PUBLICANS.

Retailers, consumed off premises :—

Annual value of licensed premises :— Not exceeding £10.....	10	0	0
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20	11	10	0
" 20 " " 30	14	0	0
" 30 " " 50	15	0	0
" 50 " " 75	16	0	0
" 75 " " 100	17	10	0
" 100 " " 250	19	0	0
" 250 " " 500	30	0	0
" 500	50	0	0

Sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 p.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on the following Monday (penalty £100).

STILLS OR RETORTS, annual:—

Chemists and others, keeping or using	0	10	0

SWEETS (including British Wine) :—

Maker's annual licence.....	5	5	0
Wholesale Dealer	5	5	0

*Retailers of : the same as for Cider.

TOBACCO, grown in Great Britain :—

Manufactured in bond...per lb. Five-sixths of	0	10	4½
Unmanufactured, if containing 10% moisture ...per lb. Five-sixths of	0	8	0
Less than 10% moisture...per lb. Five-sixths of	0	8	10½
Tobacco Growers, Cultivators or Curers, England and Scotland	0	5	8

TOBACCO and Snuff, annual : Dealers in Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding

20,000 lbs.	5	5	0
Exc. 20,000 lbs. and not exc. 40,000	10	10	0
40,000 " 60,000	15	15	0
60,000 " 80,000	21	0	0
80,000 " 100,000	26	5	0
100,000.....	31	10	0

Beginners to pay £5 5s. and a surcharge on renewal.

VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual 1 0 0

WINE, annual licences :—

Dealers (wine only).....	10	10	0

*Retailers, selling for consumption on (*see only* PUBLICANS): from £4 10s. *od.* (annual value under £30) up to £12 (annual value £100 and over).

Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off) : from £2 10s. *od.* (annual value not exceeding £20) up to £10 (annual value exceeding £500).

WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale of, *see* SWEETS.

**For Early-closing and Six-day Licences*, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).

(ADMINISTERED BY THE RESPECTIVE COUNTY COUNCILS. LICENCES, EXCEPT LICENCES TO DRIVE MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES, OBTAINABLE AT ANY POSTAL MONEY ORDER OFFICE.)

	£	s.	d.
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence, Great Britain	1	1	0
If used on any carriage, do.	2	2	0
CARRIAGES DRAWN BY HORSES OR MULES :—			
(i.) With four or more wheels—			
(1) To be drawn by two or more horses	2	2	0
(2) To be drawn by one horse only	1	1	0
(ii.) With less than four wheels	0	15	0
(iii.) Hackney Carriages	0	15	0
Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles :—			
Cycles (including motor scooters and cycles with mechan. propelling attachment) not exceeding 8 cwt. in weight unladen :—			
Bicycles not exc. 200 lb. unladen	1	10	0
Exceeding ,, ,,	3	0	0
Bicycles, if used for drawing a trailer or sidecar, an additional	1	0	0
Tricycles	4	0	0
Vehicles (including cycles with mech. propelling attachment) not exceeding 5 cwt. in weight unladen, adapted and used for invalids	0	5	0
Hackney Carriages :—	*		†
Tramcars	15s.		15s.
Other Vehicles :—			
Seating not more than 8 persons	£15		£12
Seating 8 (but not more than) 14	£30		£24
,, 14 ,, 20	£45		£36
,, 20 ,, 26	£60		£48
,, 26 ,, 32	£72		£60
,, 32 ,, 40	£84		£70
,, 40 ,, 48	—		£96
,, 48 ,, 56	—		£108
,, 56 ,, 64	—		£120
,, 64	—		£120
With an additional £1 10s. for each person in excess of 64. Number of persons mentioned does not include the driver.			
Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, &c., not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, &c.	£	s.	d.
	0	5	0
Tractors, agricultural tractors, and agricultural engines other than such tractors or engines, in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable, used for haulage solely in connection with agriculture :—			
Not exceeding 5 tons in weight unladen	6	0	0
Exceeding 5 tons	10	0	0
Road locomotives used solely in agriculture and agricultural engines, other than such engines in respect of which a duty is chargeable under the preceding paragraphs :—			
Not exc. 8 tons in weight unladen	25	0	0
Exc. 8 tons but not exc. 12 tons	28	0	0
Exc. 12 tons	30	0	0

* In the Metropolitan Police area and such other districts as the Minister of Transport may fix.
† In all other districts.

	£	s.	d.
Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles— *continued.*			
Vehicles constructed for haulage solely and not for the purpose of carrying or having superimposed upon them any load except such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment and which are not used for that purpose :—			
Not exc. 2 tons unladen	21	0	0
Exc. 2 tons but not exc. 4 tons	25	0	0
Exc. 4 tons but not exc. 6 tons	30	0	0
Exc. 6 tons but not exc. 7½ tons	35	0	0
Exc. 7½ tons but not exc. 8 tons	40	0	0
Exc. 8 tons but not exc. 10 tons	50	0	0
Exc. 10 tons	60	0	0
Vehicles (including tricycles weighing more than 8 cwt. unladen) used solely for conveyance of goods in course of trade :—			
Electrically propelled and not exc. 25 cwt. in weight unladen	6	0	0
Exc. 25 cwt. but not exc. 2 tons	13	0	0
Exc. 2 tons but not exc. 3 tons	20	0	0
Exc. 3 tons but not exc. 4 tons	24	0	0
Exc. 4 tons but not exc. 5 tons	27	0	0
Exc. 5 tons	30	0	0
With an additional duty in any case if used for drawing a trailer, of	6	0	0
Other than such electrically-propelled vehicles as aforesaid :—			
Not exceeding 12 cwt. in weight	10	0	0
Exc. 12 cwt. but not exc. 1 ton	16	0	0
Exc. 1 ton but not exc. 2 tons	26	0	0
Exc. 2 tons but not exc. 3 tons	40	0	0
Exc. 3 tons but not exc. 4 tons	48	0	0
Exc. 4 tons but not exc. 5 tons	54	0	0
Exc. 5 tons	60	0	0
With an additional duty in any case if used for drawing a trailer, of	6	0	0
Any vehicles other than those charged above :—			
Not exceeding 6 h.p. or electrically propelled	6	0	0
Exceeding 6 h.p., for each unit or part of a unit of h.p.	1	0	0

Fire-engines and vehicles kept by a local authority while they are used for the purpose of their fire-brigade service, ambulances, or road rollers, are exempted.

	£	s.	d.
DOGS of any kind (annually), Great Britain	0	7	6

Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES, *see* p. 465.

	£	s.	d.
MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE— Great Britain, Every male servant	0	15	0
*MOTOR DRIVER'S LICENCE	0	5	0

* Motor cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.)

NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are :—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6d.—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (1). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—s. 64. Charter-parties—ss. 49, 50. Lease or tack—s. 78 : i., of a dwelling-house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £40 per annum ; ii., of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term does not exceed £10. Letter of renunciation—s. 79 (2), and 62 & 63 Vic., c. 9, s. 9 (2). Notarial Acts—s. 90. Policies of insurance (not life or marine)—s. 93. Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes—s. 90. Proxies liable to the duty of 2d.—s. 80. Receipts—s. 101 (2). Transfers of shares in Cost-book mines—s. 120. Voting papers—s. 80. Warrants for goods—s. 111 (2).

	£	s.	d.
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50		0
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25	0	0
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin	25	0	0
As Fellow of College of Physicians	25	0	0
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, England or Ireland	1	0	0
Ditto, on any other ground	3	0	0
Faculty as a Notary Public, England	30	0	0
Ditto, Ireland or Scotland	20	0	0
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration	0	2	6
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged	0	0	6
AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES.			
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25	0	5	0
Ditto, for Sale of Property—chargeable in certain cases as an actual Conveyance (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 59).			
ALKALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration	10	0	0
ALLOTMENT, *see* LETTER OF ALLOTMENT.			
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will ; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed (2 Edw. VII. c. 7)	0	10	0
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any property, or of dilapidations, or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5	0	0	3
Not exc. £10	0	0	6
Not exc. £20	0	1	0
Not exc. £30	0	2	6
Not exc. £50	0	5	0
Not exc. £100	0	10	0
Not exc. £200	0	15	0
Not exc. £300	1	0	0
Not exc. £500	1	0	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES	0	2	6
ARMS, grant of, stamp duty on	10	0	0
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland	60	0	0
In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland	0	2	6
AWARD	0	10	0
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand :			
Not exceedg. £1	5d.		
Not exceedg. £20	2s.		
£2	10d.	£30	3s.
£5	1s. 3d.	£50	5s.
£10	1s. 9d.	£100	8s. 6d.
BANKER'S Annual Licence	30	0	0
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	2
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, *Inland or Foreign*, payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 10 (2), for any amount	0	0	2
Bills of Exchange, *Inland*, not payable on demand or within 3 days ; also PROMISSORY NOTES : Not exc'ding £10	0	0	2
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
£25 £50	0	0	6
£50 £75	0	0	9
£75 £100	0	1	0
Every £100 or fractional part of £100, of such amount	0	1	0
Bills of Exchange, *Foreign* (*i.e.*, drawn, and expressed to be payable, out of U.K.), not payable on demand or within 3 days.—When paid, or endorsed, or negotiated in U.K. : Not exceeding £10	0	0	2
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
£25 £100	0	0	6
Every £100 or fractional part	0	0	6
[*Special Adhesive Stamps* are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these *ad val.* duties.]			
BILL OF LADING	0	0	6
BILL OF SALE, Absolute, *see* CONVEYANCE ON SALE ; by way of Security, *see* MORTGAGE, &c.			
BOND for payment of money, *see* MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
For securing an annuity :—			
1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period :—			
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
If as primary security	0	2	6
If as collateral security	0	0	6
For Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0	5	0
On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)	0	5	0
Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0		0
CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital	1	0	0
Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw. 7, c. 46, s. 5).			
CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c., on every £100 of amount secured (62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 8)	0	2	6
2s. in the £ is repayable if the Capital is applied in conversion of an existing loan (8. 10, Fin. Act, 1907).			
CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every solicitor, law agent or writer to the signet, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, and draftsman in equity, practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London ; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9	0	0
If practising elsewhere	6	0	0
(During first three years one half only.)			

CERTIFICATE of birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial ..... £ 0 s. 0 d. 1

CHARTER-PARTY 0 0 6

CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order 0 0 2

COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100 ..... 0 0 6
Maximum duty 0 10 0

COMMISSION of Lunacy 0 5 0

CONTRACT, *see* AGREEMENT.

CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security—

Is £5 and does not exceed £100			0	0	6
Exceeds	100	,, 500	0	1	0
,,	500	,, 1,000	0	2	0
,,	1,000	,, 1,500	0	3	0
,,	1,500	,, 2,500	0	4	0
,,	2,500	,, 5,000	0	6	0
,,	5,000	,, 7,500	0	8	0
,,	7,500	,, 10,000	0	10	0
,,	10,000	,, 12,500	0	12	0
,,	12,500	,, 15,000	0	14	0
,,	15,000	,, 17,500	0	16	0
,,	17,500	,, 20,000	0	18	0
,,	20,000		1	0	0

(Special adhesive stamps.)

Continuation Notes are chargeable on one only of the two transactions embraced.

Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.

Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.

Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5 ..... 0 0 6

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of Bank of England Stock 0 15 6

Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred 0 5 0

Or may be compounded for. *See* Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.

CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any stock (*except as aforesaid*), shares, or marketable security: where the purchase money shall not exceed £5 ..... 0 1 0

Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10			0	2	0
,,	10	,, 15	0	3	0
,,	15	,, 20	0	4	0
,,	20	,, 25	0	5	0

For every additional £25 up to £300 ..... 0 5 0

If exceeding £300, then for every £50 ..... 0 10 0

Proviso for composition for transfer duty: see 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, 57 and 58 Vict. c. 30, 10 & 11 Geo. V., c. 18, and 12 & 13 Geo. V., c. 17.

*CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property (except as above); where the purchase money shall not exceed £5 ..... 0 1 0

* In cases where the consideration does not exceed £500 and the instrument contains a certificate as required by the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, sec. 73, that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration exceeds £500, duty is charged at half the above rates.

Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10			£ 0	s. 2	d. 0
,,	10	,, 15	0	3	0
,,	15	,, 20	0	4	0
,,	20	,, 25	0	5	0

For every additional £25 up to £300 ..... 0 5 0

If exceeding £300, then for every £50 ..... 0 10 0

Of any kind not otherwise charged 0 10 0

Conveyances by way of gift inter vivos are charged as conveyances on sale. Exceptions for marriage settlements, and certain gifts of property for preservation of open spaces, and for conveyances to appoint new trustees, &c.

COPY OR EXTRACT (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed 0 1 0

COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATES:—If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the *ad valorem* duties under Conveyance, Mortgage, or Lease. Upon any other occasion—Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court 0 10 0

CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE BODIES. Upon the *net* annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies ..... per cent. 5 0 0
(Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.)

COVENANT—For repayment of money, *see* MORTGAGE.
For original creation and sale of any annuity, *see* CONVEYANCE.
For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, *see* BOND.
Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad val.* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on Sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed 0 10 0

DEATH DUTIES, *see* ESTATE.

DECLARATION, *see* AFFIDAVIT.

DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement 0 10 0

DEED of any kind not charged under some special head 0 10 0

DEMISE, *see* LEASE.

DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper 0 10 0

DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART: Same duty as original, but not to exceed 0 5 0

ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES:—
To hold the office of lecturer, &c. 0 10 0
For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages 0 10 0
Licence not otherwise charged 2 0 0

EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only. For every £100 or part thereof 0 1 0

ESTATE DUTY:—
In the case of every person dying after 30 June, 1925, where the principal value of all property,

Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person.

exceeds:	per cent.	exceeds:	per cent.
£100	£1	75,000	£18
500	2	85,000	19
1,000	3	100,000	20
5,000	4	120,000	21
10,000	5	140,000	22
12,500	6	170,000	23
15,000	7	200,000	24
18,000	8	250,000	25
21,000	9	325,000	26
25,000	10	400,000	27
30,000	11	500,000	28
35,000	12	750,000	29
40,000	13	1,000,000	30
45,000	14	1,250,000	32
50,000	15	1,500,000	35
55,000	16	2,000,000	40
65,000	17		

Estate Duty in respect of agricultural property is to be charged in part on agricultural value at the rates set out in the Finance Act, 1919, in lieu of the above rates.

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes, are charged, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are charged, unless made more than three years before death; gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted. Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount also excepted.

Payment of Estate or Succession Duties may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30*s.* and 50*s.*, and are exempt from all other death duties.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 4 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death.

FACULTY OR DISPENSATION:	£	*s.*	*d.*
In England, in all cases	30	0	0
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others	25	0	0

FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
GAMEKEEPER, Deputation or Appointment of	0	10	0
HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS:			
Under hand	0	0	6
Under seal	0	10	0
(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)			
INCOME TAX.	In the £		
The tax is chargeable under five Schedules, A, B, C, D, and E, and the standard rate for the year 1926–27 is	0	4	0

Schedule A: Lands, Tenements, &c.

Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant.

Relief is given in certain cases in respect of Income Tax under Sch. A to the extent of ⅓ part of the assessment in the case of lands, and in the case of houses, where the amount of the assessment—

Does not exceed £40 ..... ¼
Exceeds £40, but not £100 ... ⅓
Exceeds £100 ..... £20 plus ⅙ of amount in excess of £100

Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses, for average cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance and management, may be claimed in addition. Five years' average taken.

A Clergyman or Minister using part of his house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent, or annual value.

Schedule B: In respect of the Occupation of lands used for the purposes of husbandry only, or mainly for those purposes, on an amount equal to the Annual Value; *or*, by special request, if made before 5th June (5th August in Scotland) in the current income-tax year, on *profits* of husbandry, as in case of Trades, under Schedule D. In the case of all other lands on an amount equal to one-third of the annual value.

Schedule C: Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks, &c.)

Schedule D: Trades, Professions, Remittances from Abroad, Interest, &c.

Schedule E: Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in approved Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income; but the amount allowable in respect of any premium for securing a capital sum on death not to exceed 7 per cent. of the actual sum assured, nor in respect of any premium for securing any other benefits, more than £100 in all.

RESIDENTS ABROAD.—No exemption or other relief is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom. *Exceptions:* British subjects, present or former servants of the Crown, widows whose late husbands were in the service of the Crown, missionaries, servants of native

States under British protection, residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and persons, previously resident in the United Kingdom, residing abroad for the sake of their health or the health of a member of their family.

DOMINION INCOME TAX.—Relief is granted under certain conditions in the case of a taxpayer who has paid, or is liable to pay, United Kingdom Income Tax on any part of his income, and who proves that he has paid Dominion Income Tax for the same year in respect of the same part of his income.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Income from a scholarship held by a person receiving full-time instruction at a university, college, school, or other educational establishment is exempted from Income Tax (including Super-Tax).

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX.—The Income Tax year is from April 6 to the following April 5. The following were the standard rates for the years mentioned :—

	£	s.	d.
1907-8 and 1908-9	0	1	0
1909-10 to 1913-14	0	1	2
1914-15	0	1	6
1915-1916	0	3	0
1916-17 and 1917-18	0	5	0
1918-19 to 1921-22	0	6	0
1922-1923	0	5	0
1923-24 and 1924-25	0	4	6
1925-26	0	4	0

SUPER-TAX.—An additional duty of Income Tax imposed at the following rates for the year 1926-27 on persons whose total incomes exceed £2,000 :—

In respect of the first £2,000	*Nil.*
In respect of the excess over £2,000—	
For every £ of the first £500 of the excess	0 0 9
For every £ of the next £500 of the excess	0 1 6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 1 6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 2 3
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 3 0
For every £ of the next £2,000 of the excess	0 3 6
For every £ of the next £3,000 of the excess	0 4 0
For every £ of the next £5,000 of the excess	0 4 6
For every £ of the next £5,000 of the excess	0 5 0
For every £ of the next £10,000 of the excess	0 5 6
For every £ of the remainder of the excess	0 6 0

Notes on Income Tax.

Under the Finance Act of 1920 a radical alteration was made in the method of granting relief in the Income Tax in favour of earned income as compared with investment income, and in the method of graduating the burden of the tax according to the size of a taxpayer's income and his family responsibilities. The previously existing exemptions, abatements, and reliefs were replaced by the various reliefs set out below. In introducing the new system, the Act employs two terms not previously used in connection with the Income Tax, *viz.*, "assessable income" and "taxable income."

"Assessable Income" means, in the case of "earned" income, the amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes, after deducting the amount of the "earned" income allowance mentioned below, and in the case of other income, the actual amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes.

"Taxable Income" means that part of the "assessable income" upon which Income Tax is actually charged, that is, the "assessable income" less the various deductions referred to below.

Deduction in arriving at Assessable Income. Earned Income Allowance.—The differentiation in favour of "earned" income is made, not as heretofore by reducing the rate of tax chargeable upon such income as compared with investment income, but by deducting one-sixth of the "earned" income in order to arrive at the assessable income. The deduction is given irrespective of the amount of the total income, but must not exceed £250 for any one individual. The "assessable income" of a taxpayer is, therefore, his total income, as computed for Income Tax purposes, after making the appropriate deduction in respect of any "earned" income.

The Finance Act 1925 provided for a special allowance of one-sixth of the total income (from whatever source) of persons of the age of 65 years and upwards whose total income does not exceed £500. This allowance is granted, in the case of a married couple, where *either* the husband *or* his wife, living with him, has attained the age of 65 years at the commencement of the year of assessment, but the *joint total income* must in such a case fall within the prescribed limits. Provision is also made for marginal relief, in order to avoid the hardship which would be involved when the total income falls just over the prescribed limit of £500.

Total Exemption.—Exemption from tax may be claimed where the total assessable income does not exceed £135, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £225. Where the income is wholly earned, these limits are equivalent to £162 and £270 respectively. *See* above.

Deductions from Assessable Income in order to arrive at Taxable Income.—Where the taxpayer is not totally exempt, the following deductions may be claimed from the total assessable income in order to arrive at the "taxable income." *The deductions may be claimed irrespective of the amount of the taxpayer's total income.*

Personal allowance may be claimed of £135, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £225.

Wife's Earned Income.—When a taxpayer's total income includes any earned income of his wife, the personal allowance of £225 is increased by a sum equal to nine-tenths of the amount of such earned income, subject to a maximum additional allowance of £45.

Deduction for a Widower's (or Widow's) Housekeeper taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £60 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by a widower who has living with him a female relative for the purpose of having the charge and care of any child or adopted child of his in respect of whom the deduction for children (*see* below) is given or in the capacity of a housekeeper or by a widow who has a female relative resident with her for the like purpose. If the widower or widow proves that he or she

has no such female relative who is able or willing to take such charge, the same deduction may be claimed in respect of some other female person employed for that purpose.

Deduction in respect of Widowed Mother, &c., taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £60 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by an *Unmarried Person* who has living with him and maintains at his own expense either his mother (being a widow or living apart from her husband) or some other female relative, for the purpose of having the charge and care of any brother or sister of his in respect of whom the deduction for children or adopted children (*see* below) is given.

Deduction for Children.—A deduction may be claimed in respect of each child, step-child, or adopted child under the age of 16 years, or who, if over that age, is receiving full-time instruction at any university, college, school, or other educational establishment. The deduction allowable is £36 in respect of one child, and £27 in respect of each additional child for whom the relief is due. No deduction is, however, allowed in respect of any child or adopted child who is entitled in his or her own right to an income which, after excluding any income to which the child is entitled as the holder of a scholarship, bursary, or other similar educational endowment, exceeds £40 a year.

Deduction in respect of Dependent Relatives.—A deduction of £25 may be claimed in respect of (*a*) any person whom the taxpayer maintains at his own expense, and who is a relative of his or of his wife, and incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, or (*b*) his or his wife's widowed mother, whether incapacitated or not, or (*c*) a daughter who is resident with the taxpayer, and upon whose services he is compelled to depend, by reason of old age or infirmity. The deduction under (*a*) or (*b*) is conditional, however, upon the income of the dependent relative not exceeding £50 a year. The deduction applies in the case of a female taxpayer, with the substitution of "husband" for "wife" above.

Rates of Tax chargeable on the "Taxable Income."—The following provisions as to the rates of tax chargeable on the taxable income (*i.e.*, that part of the income on which tax is actually charged) apply, *whatever the total amount of the income.* The first £225 of the taxable income is chargeable at half the standard rate of tax, *i.e.*, for the year ending April 5, 1927, at 2*s.* 0*d.* in the £. The remainder of the taxable income is chargeable at the standard rate of tax, *i.e.*, at 4*s.* 0*d.* in the £.

Relief in respect of Life Assurance Premiums.—Where allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities, the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax arrived at under the preceding paragraph, and calculated at following rates:—one-half the standard rate in the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 22, 1916, irrespective of the claimant's total income; and on policies taken out before June 22, 1916, a deduction of tax at one-half the standard rate in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of three-fourths of the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000, and at the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £2,000.

	£	s.	d.
INEBRIATES' RETREATS Licences ..... (10*s.* additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number.)	5	0	0
INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE:			
For any sum not exceeding £10	0	0	1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25	0	0	3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0	0	6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0	1	0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000	0	10	0
POLICIES OF INDEMNITY against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897:			
Under hand	0	0	6
Under seal	0	10	0
—ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property	0	0	6
Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 13, and 7 Edw. 7 c. 13, s. 8 (2).			
INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA:			
Where the premium does not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.	0	0	1
Where the premium exceeds 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.:			
For any Voyage:—			
Where the sum insured does not exceed £250	0	0	3
Exceeds £250 but does not exceed £500	0	0	6
" £500 " " " £750	0	0	9
" £750 " " " £1,000	0	1	0
" £1,000 for every £500 or fractional part of £500	0	0	6
For Time:—			
Where the insurance is made for any time:—			
(1) Not exceeding 6 months, three times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage;			
(2) Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, six times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage.			
Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of ..... (1 Edw. 7, c. 7, s. 11.)	0	0	6
Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty	100	0	0
INVENTORY DUTY, *see* ESTATE DUTY.			

LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 1*s.* in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons, corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £160 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one-half of the tax is remitted, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax.

*LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £40 per annum, *viz.*; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25 5*s.*; of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent:—

Exceeding	Not Exceeding	Not exceeding 35 years	Between 35 years and 100.	Exceeding 100 years.
	£5 ...	0 1 0 ...	0 6 0 ...	0 12 0
£5	10 ...	0 2 0 ...	0 12 0 ...	1 4 0
10	15 ...	0 3 0 ...	0 18 0 ...	1 16 0
15	20 ...	0 4 0 ...	1 4 0 ...	2 8 0
20	25 ...	0 5 0 ...	1 10 0 ...	3 0 0
25	50 ...	0 10 0 ...	3 0 0 ...	6 0 0
50	75 ...	0 15 0 ...	4 10 0 ...	9 0 0
75	100 ...	1 0 0 ...	6 0 0 ...	12 0 0

100, for £50, or fractional part of £50... 0 10 0 ... 3 0 0 ... 6 0 0

Lease of any kind not specially charged 1 0 0

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

* Section 15 of the Revenue Act, 1911, provides that in cases where the consideration or any part of the consideration consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rent), the amount or value of which does not exceed £500, and the instrument contains a certificate that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration other than rent exceeds £500, duty shall be charged at half the rates set out under the heading "Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property," &c.

The Section, however, does not apply in any case where part of the consideration for any lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds £20 a year.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES:—*Also see "Estate Duty."*

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict. c. 12, s. 42.—Except in the cases of small estates, *see* note to Estate Duty.

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, s. 18).

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues, and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1888, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable.

To Husband or Wife or Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (*see* above) £1 per cent

Exceptions.—Estates not exceeding £15,000.—Legacies and successions of less than £1,000 (£2,000 in the case of widow or child under the age of 21 of deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... £3 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants .....

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants .....

To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased ..... } £6 per cent.

Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1888, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1½, 4½, 6½, 7½, and 11½ respectively.

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same; persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION. Less than £5, 1*d.*; £5 and upwards, 6*d.*

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL £5

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz.: Duke, £350; Marquis, £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'elire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50; upon voluntary application, £10.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
LUNACY ACT, Licence for House	0	10	0
LUNATIC:—Grant of custody of person or estate	2	0	0
MARKETABLE SECURITIES transferable by delivery:—			
(1) Colonial Government Securities, per £100	0	5	0
(2) Colonial Municipal Securities, for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	2	0
(3) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug., 1885, double the duty on *Mortgage, Bond, &c.* (*q.v.*).			
(4) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10.....	0	4	0
MARKETABLE SECURITIES *not* transferable by delivery, same duty as on *Mortgage Bond, &c.* (*q.v.*).			
MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Wales, and Northern Ireland...	5	0	0
Not special (*see* page 245)	0	10	0
MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY: payable in respect of the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves.			
Rate of Duty (payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or, in any other case, by the immediate lessor of the working lessee): 1*s.* 0*d.* annually for each £1 of rental value.			
Exemptions, &c.—Common clay, common brick clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel are not charged.			
MONEY LENDERS' *Registration Fees* ...	£ 1	*s.* 0	*d.* 0
Failure to register involves severe penalties, *see* 63 and 64 Vict., c. 51.			
MORTGAGE, BOND, &c., not exceeding £10	0	0	3
Not exc. £25...0 1 3	Not exc. £200	0	5	0
,, 50...0 1 3	,, 250	0	6	3
,, 100...0 2 6	,, 300	0	7	6
,, 150...0 3 9				
Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100	0	1	6
Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100	0	0	6
Reconveyance, Release, &c., for every £100.....	0	0	6

	£	s.	d.
Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped; for every £100, or fraction of £100, 6*d.*, up to a maximum of	0	10	0
NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests)	0	1	0
PASSPORT	0	0	6
PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions:—			
On application for provisional protection	1	0	0
On filing complete specification	3	0	0
On notice of desire to have patent sealed	1	0	0
Application for certificate of payment of renewal:—			
Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—			
5th year	£5	0	0
6th ,,	6	0	0
7th ,,	7	0	0
8th ,,	8	0	0
9th ,,	9	0	0
10th ,,	10	0	0
11th year	11	0	0
12th ,,	12	0	0
13th ,,	13	0	0
14th ,,	14	0	0
15th ,,	15	0	0
16th ,,	16	0	0
Other small fees are also payable, of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury.			
POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages	0	1	0
For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually	0	5	0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only	0	1	0
Ditto in any other case	0	5	0
Proxy to vote at a meeting	0	0	1
Power of attorney of any other kind	0	10	0
PROCURATION, Deed or other Instrument of	0	10	0
PROMISSORY NOTE, *see* BILL OF EXCHANGE.			
PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX, *see* INCOME TAX.			
PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1s., the same duty as the Bill or Note.			
In any other case	0	1	0
RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards	0	0	2
Penalty for not stamping	*10*	*0*	*0*
RECEIPTS FOR SALARIES, Wages, and Superannuation, and other like allowances exempted by Sec. 36 Finance Act, 1924.			
REVOCATION of any Trust of Property, not being a Will	0	10	0
SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP	0	0	2
SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner: for every £100 or part of £100	0	5	0
SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer (secs. 4 (2) and 6 of Fin. Act, 1899), on first negotiation in U.K., for every £25, or fraction of £25	0	0	3
SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer:—			
1. Of any Company, Corporation, or body of persons in the U.K., *on issue*, per cent. on nominal value	3	0	0
2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U.K., for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	4	0
STOCK CERTIFICATE to Bearer, *see* SHARE WARRANT.			
SUCCESSION DUTIES, *see* LEGACY DUTIES.			
SUPER TAX, *see* INCOME TAX.			
TRANSFER OF STOCK, *see* CONVEYANCE. Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines	0	0	6
VALUATION, *see* APPRAISEMENT.			
VOTING PAPER or Proxy	0	0	1
WARRANT FOR GOODS	0	0	3

Deeds Stamped after Execution.

REGULATIONS under which the Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds and other instruments to be stamped after execution:—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY:

Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6*d.*—Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year.—Appraisements.—Attested copies,—within 14 days of *first* execution.

Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U.K.

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of *first* execution.

NOTE.—Where the deed or instrument has been wholly executed *abroad*, the period within which it may be stamped begins to reckon from the date of its arrival here.

WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—

Articles of clerkship.

Bills of exchange upon stamps of sufficient amount but of improper denomination.

Charter-parties. Receipts, within certain limits of time.—*Vide* Table of Penalties.

Contract notes.

Letters of Allotment and Renunciation. Scrip certificates.

Share warrants. Warrants for goods.

Policies of insurance, other than Marine policies.

INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT LEGALLY BE STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION:—

Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned).—Bills of lading.

Marine policies executed in the United Kingdom. Proxies and Voting Papers (except those first executed abroad, which may now be stamped within 30 days after first receipt in U.K.).

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING:—

	£	s.	d.
Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts: after 14 days from their first execution	10	0	0
Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution	0	4	6
Charter-parties after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given	5	0	0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases)	10	0	0

Hours at Somerset House.

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 1).

RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1921-22—1925-26.

Year ended March 31.	Beer.	Spirits.	Patent Medicines.	Licences.		Table Waters.	Entertainments.	Matches and Lighters.
				Spirit Retailers.	Other Licences			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1922	121,844,583	51,277,920	1,328,448	3,156,837	1,481,045	1,157,275	10,279,543	2,122,325
1923	92,262,893	45,079,233	1,319,704	3,038,354	1,378,947	871,065	9,603,047	1,800,249
1924	76,110,637	45,144,092	1,306,776	3,159,203	1,381,051	694,330	9,284,686	1,785,649
1925	75,825,828	42,824,674	1,323,317	3,446,207	1,439,640	518,104	6,249,344	1,763,217
1926	76,320,021	41,989,706	1,290,007	3,349,109	1,433,311	383,018	5,714,476	1,633,790

* *Other Licences* issued in 1923-24 included: Auctioneers, 8,194; Hawkers, 13,211; Patent-Medicine Makers and Vendors, 51,084; Pawnbrokers, 4,121; Plate Dealers, 20,228; and in 1921-22:—Male Servants, 264,246; Armorial Bearings, 40,890; Dogs, 1,888,140.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1921-22—1925-26.

Year ended March 31.	Tea.	Cocoa and Coffee.	Sugar.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Wine.	Spirits.	Matches.	Clocks and Watches.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1922	17,582,517	2,464,482	35,947,068	55,277,907	2,750,607	11,531,070	1,099,962	450,401
1923	11,555,725	1,707,842	39,376,392	53,472,257	3,051,851	8,569,348	1,212,514	538,981
1924	10,730,855	1,660,893	37,126,709	51,980,378	3,368,648	8,892,773	1,335,766	542,577
1925	5,981,033	882,464	20,035,072	51,998,372	3,752,029	8,229,054	1,531,908	...
1926	5,790,841	940,412	18,394,615	53,592,435	3,752,760	7,938,059	1,711,182	179,642

CONSUMPTION PER HEAD.—In 1919, the average consumption per head of the population of Great Britain and Ireland was: *Tea*, 8·41lb.; *Coffee*, 0·81lb.; *Cocoa*, 3·19lb., a total of 12·43lb. per head. In 1840, the figures were: *Tea*, 1·22lb.; *Coffee*, 1·08; *Cocoa*, 0·08lb., a total of 2·38lb.

SMUGGLING.—During the year ended the 31st March, 1924, 8,459 seizures of smuggled goods were made. Of these, 6,401 were seizures of tobacco, cigars and foreign spirits. The quantities seized were 3,915 lb. of tobacco and cigars, and 915 gallons of spirits. 3,807 persons were fined as being concerned in smuggling, and penalties to the amount of £12,138 recovered.

RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY, INCOME TAX, POST OFFICE, &c., 1921-22—1925-26.

Year ended Mar. 31.	Estate, &c., Duties.		Income Tax.	Super Tax.	Stamps.	Post Office Revenue.		
	Estate Duty.	Legacy and Succession Duty.				Postal.	Telegraph.	Telephone.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1922	45,145,726	7,300,355	337,027,000	61,730,000	19,638,000	40,000,000	5,900,000	8,200,000
1923	48,463,487	7,956,069	314,836,000	64,209,000	22,222,000	34,150,000	5,500,000	10,500,000
1924	49,804,961	7,677,761	271,433,000	61,746,800	21,579,000	32,840,000	5,570,000	13,550,000
1925	50,514,243	8,356,024	275,456,000	62,989,000	22,758,000	34,925,000	5,575,000	16,224,000
1926	52,861,205	8,262,188	259,411,000	68,810,000	24,700,000	35,750,000	5,650,000	15,950,000

ACTUAL INCOME OF TAXPAYERS (for Income Tax Purposes) 1922-3.

Schedule.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
A (From Ownership) ...	171,037,559	15,640,280	5,598,535	192,276,374
B (From Occupation)...	20,606,881	3,336,510	1,521,878	25,465,269
C (From Securities) ..	128,384,296	*Not stated*	687,500	128,149,796
D (From Businesses, &c.)	1,224,216,214	156,125,387	31,090,762	1,411,432,363
E (From Salaries)	519,021,198	55,224,590	21,614,859	595,860,647
	...	...	...	...
Total .....£	2,063,266,148	229,404,767	60,513,534	2,353,184,449

EXCESS PROFITS.

Year.	Yield.
	£
1919-20	290,045,000
1920-21*	186,255,000
1921-22	30,477,813
1922-23	2,004,000
1923-24	1,758,238
1924-25	...
1925-26	2,000,000

* To Feb. 12, 1921.

MOTOR VEHICLE DUTIES, 1925-26.

Division.	Gross Receipts.
England and Wales.....	£17,083,216
Scotland	1,590,618
Total	£18,673,834

CORPORATION PROFITS TAX, 1925-26.

Total Tax	£12,170,218
Repayments, &c.	465,560
Net Receipts	£11,704,658

STATE EXPENDITURE, 1926-27.

THE expenditure of the various departments of the State is met from two main sources, (1) supply grants, (2) receipts appropriated in aid. Together these form the *gross* expenditure for the year, the *net* expenditure being the amount raised by taxation for the particular purpose. In order to measure the actual total expenditure of public departments, the more significant figures are the *gross* estimates, that is, the supply grants and appropriations in aid combined, as these figures represent the total cash sums placed by Parliament at the disposal of departments. The Estimated Expenditure given below accounts only for the *net* expenditure, after taking credit for receipts appropriated in aid of expenditure.

THE CIVIL SERVICES.

The Estimates for the Civil Services and Revenue Departments show a reduction of £12,313,589 for the year 1926-27, made up as follows :—

Service.	1925-6.	1926-7.
Civil Services	£247,699,237	£234,256,631
Customs and Excise	4,780,000	4,920,000
Inland Revenue	6,670,635	6,864,652
Post Office	53,805,000	54,600,000
	£312,954,872	£300,641,283

The Civil Services show a saving of £13,442,606, but the Revenue Departments, with an increase of £1,129,017, reduce the total saving to £12,313,589.

The figures for 1925-26 included a total outgoing of £1,144,510 in respect to the British Empire Exhibition, the guarantee alone accounting for £1,100,000. Expenditure under this heading is omitted from the 1926-27 estimates. The Ministry of Labour's estimate of £11,720,135 represents a retrenchment of £2,139,084 and saving has been effected in the cost of the Diplomatic and Consular services, and in the case of the Colonial services there is a reduction of £664,318, and in that of the Dominion services one of £25,037. The cost of the Middle East services has declined by £481,000 to £4,444,000. Overseas Settlement, on the other hand, involves an advance from £497,935 to £935,000. The Board of Education estimate has increased from £40,832,754 to £44,300,000, and expenditure in respect to Old-Age Pensions is £2,786,000 more than in 1925-26, and in respect of the new Widows', Orphans', and Old-Age Contributory Pensions there appears for the first time an allocation of £4,000,000. The Ministry of Pensions' £63,504,900 shows a reduction of £4,013,100. An additional £1,500,000 to the beet sugar subsidy brings this provision now to £2,750,000. The League of Nations costs £5,500 more to Great Britain. The Development Fund advances from £140,000 to £200,000. The Government Hospitality Fund, which received £80,000 in 1925-26, drops to £5,000 in 1926-27, and the cost of the Mint, including coinage, for which £500,000 was allocated in 1925-26, is estimated at £150,000 for 1926-27.

Large reductions are shown under the head of *Unclassified Services*, which include the few remaining wartime commitments. One of them has relation to prize claims, and the amount falls from £45,000 to £23,000. For the Coal Subsidy, as to which £19,000,000 was provided in 1925-26, the amount allocated in the new estimates is £4,100,000. Several items which appeared in the 1925-26 estimates have been eliminated, such as £550,400 paid in settlement of Irish compensation claims, a sum of £80,000 paid as grants for compensation for "damage by enemy action," and a sum of £1,200,000 as a grant-in-aid to Northern Ireland. The estimates for the remaining services, together with those for 1925-26, are set out below :—

	1925-6.	1926-7.
Unemployment grants ...	£550,000	£225,000
Relief of unemployment	1,926,000	1,146,100
Grants in respect to unemployment schemes...	1,450,000	1,200,000
Totals.....	£3,916,000	£2,571,100

The Cost of Education.

The Board of Education's estimates for 1926-27, show that in 1924-25—the latest year for which complete figures are available—the total net expenditure on all forms of education in England and Wales was £74,809,397, of which £43,875,180 was provided by the Exchequer, and £30,934,217 was derived from local rates. The Exchequer's share represents the net charge, after deduction of £2,394,678 received from teachers in respect of pension contributions and £216,957 in miscellaneous receipts.

The aggregate expenditure was distributed between State grants and local rates in the proportion set out below :—

	Exchequer.	Rates.	Total.
	£	£	£
Elementary	32,666,359	24,931,170	57,597,529
Higher	7,979,663	5,567,065	13,546,728
Universities	1,127,532	342,489	1,470,021
Agricultural	279,832	93,493	373,325
Miscellaneous	267,987	—	267,987
Teachers' pensns.	3,374,199	—	3,374,199
Govt. inspection	346,307	—	346,307
Govt. administn.	444,936	—	444,936
Totals	46,486,815	30,934,217	77,421,032
Less receipts	2,611,635	—	2,611,635
Net totals	43,875,180	30,934,217	74,809,397

Health, Labour and Insurance.

The net total of Estimates Class VII is £32,737,419—a decrease of £2,107,839 by comparison with 1925-6. The present total is made up as under :—

Ministry of Health	£18,117,048	+	£41,061
Scottish Board of Health	2,728,345	—	10,921
Ministry of Labour	11,720,135	—	2,139,084
National Insurance Audit Department	165,900	+	1,260
Friendly societies' deficiency	5,991	—	155

The Ministry of Health's estimate shows increases of £56,968 for salaries, wages, and allowances, £616,000 in respect of grants towards housing expenses, and £125,000 in grants for the treatment of tuberculosis. The principal decreases are of £250,000 in medical benefit (grant-in-aid), and of £370,000 for sickness, disablement, maternity, &c., benefits. The outstanding increase in the Scottish Board of Health estimate is £199,806 for grants towards housing expenses.

The saving of £2,139,084 in the total for the Ministry of Labour is largely accounted for by a reduction of £1,395,000 in the contribution to the Unemployment Fund, which now amounts to £12,160,000. Salaries, wages, and allowances show a saving of £223,376. The cost of the industrial training of disabled men is estimated at £334,849—a reduction of £534,848.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The Navy Estimates for 1926–7 show a decrease of £2,400,100 from the figure proposed for the year 1925–6. Administrative economies effect a saving of £3,000,000, and the sum of £9,083,693 is allocated for the provision of new ships to replace obsolete vessels (as against £7,235,737 in 1925–6). Two "A" class cruisers, 1 "B" class cruiser, 6 "O" class submarines, 1 submarine depôt ship, 1 repair ship, and 4 motor launches will be begun during the year. The number of officers and men is 102,675 for 1926–7 and 450 R.M. Police as in 1925–6.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Army Estimates show a net reduction for the year 1926–7 of £2,000,000, made up as follows :—

	1925.	1926.
Pay, &c., of the Army	£10,048,900	£9,474,000
Territorial Army and Reserve Forces	5,596,200	5,392,000
Medical services	975,000	986,000
Educational establishments	923,300	932,800
Quartering and movements	1,524,000	1,669,000
Supplies, road transport, and remounts	5,938,500	5,912,000
Clothing	837,300	1,109,000
General stores	1,077,500	891,000
Warlike and engineer technical stores	2,743,300	2,345,000
Works, buildings and lands	4,440,000	3,944,000
Miscellaneous effective services	1,619,500	1,044,000
War Office	910,400	879,000
Half-pay, retired pay, and other non-effective charges for officers	3,630,200	3,633,000
Pensions and other non-effective charges for warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, men, and others	3,998,300	4,050,000
Civil superannuation, compensation, and gratuities	237,600	240,000
	£44,500,000	£42,500,000

THE AIR ESTIMATES.

The Air Estimates show an increase for 1926–7 of £486,990, the Net Estimates being £16,000,000 against £15,513,010 in 1925–6, but when account is taken of the provision made for the Fleet Air Arm and the Middle East, &c., there is a decrease of £454,820 in the gross total for 1926–7 (£20,864,500, against £21,319,320 for 1925–6).

In the general abstract of the estimates are given the following net figures under the various heads of expenditure :—

Pay, &c., of the Air Force	£3,405,000
Quartering, Stores (except Technical), Supplies and Transport	1,507,000
Technical and Warlike Stores (including Experimental and Research Services)	6,091,000
Works, Buildings and Lands	2,347,000
Medical Services	209,000
Educational Services	£432,000
Auxiliary and Reserve Forces	406,000
Civil Aviation	462,000
Meteorological and Miscellaneous Effective Services	135,000
Air Ministry	761,000
Half-pay Pensions, and other Non-effective Services	245,000
Total	£16,000,000

The principal increase in the above totals is that of £441,000 in respect of technical and warlike stores, including experimental and research services. The gross expenditure under this head, however, is £350,000 less than that shown in the estimates for 1925–6, appropriations-in-aid being down by £791,000—a decrease due to the reduction in expenditure on account of the Middle East and the Fleet Air Arm. There is an increase of £104,990 for Civil Aviation, and of £48,000 for quartering, stores (except technical), supplies, and transport. The largest decrease is that of £225,000 in respect of works, buildings, and lands; and other decreases are £54,000 for educational services and £7,000 for pay, &c. In the case of technical and warlike stores the provision made under the various heads compares as follows with the current year's votes :—

	1925–6.	1926 7.
Aeroplanes, Seaplanes, and Engines	£5,864,000	
Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough	37,000	
Aeronautical Inspection Dept., &c.	151,000	
Aircraft, Technical and Warlike Stores	198,000	
Armament and Ammunition	415,000	
Electrical Stores	396,000	
Miscellaneous Research	253,500	
Miscellaneous Materials	300,000	
Balloons and Hangars	42,500	
Mech. & other Transport	303,000	
Petrol and Oil	458,000	
War Liabilities (rewards to inventors & miscell. claims)	57,500	
Purchase of Airships	60,000	
Airship Development	440,000	

PAYMENTS TO LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNTS.

In addition to the amounts raised by Local Authorities from the Rates, the sum of £14,453,559 was paid by the Exchequer to Local Taxation Accounts in the financial year 1925–26. The amount estimated to be payable in this way during the financial year 1926–27 is stated at £14,100,000 in the Budget (*see* p. 461), and in the six months ended Sept. 30, 1926, the sum of £4,445,627 had been so paid by the Exchequer.

In the financial year 1925–26 *England and*

Wales received £1,107,260 in respect of Additional Beer and Spirit Duties; £1,804,802 in respect of Liquor and £832,060 in respect of Other Licences; £3,914,718 in relief of Rates; £413,091 in relief of Rates on Tithe Rent Charges; £3,160,827 under the Agricultural Rates Act, and £60,000 for the cost of collection of Licence Duties; a total of £12,614,458.

Scotland received a total of £1,839,101, of which £594,854 was in relief of Rates, and £413,189 additional grants under the Agricultural Rates Act (1923).

LOCAL RECEIPTS.

Sources of Receipts.	England and Wales (1922-23).	Scotland (1919-20).
Public Rates	£157,273,530	£12,951,609
Govt. Contributions	75,843,058	7,960,877
Tolls, Dues and Duties	17,128,437	2,102,535
Water Undertakings	14,900,844	1,598,873
Gas do.	18,060,607	4,775,722
Elect. Light do.	18,339,968	1,942,763
Tramways	23,420,475	2,801,604
For Improvements	1,126,800	9,143
Housing	...	168,505
Rents, Sales, &c.	35,023,538	1,751,703
Sales of Property	...	452,433
From Loans	61,077,230	4,014,006
Total Receipts	£422,194,487	£40,529,773

LOCAL EXPENDITURE.

Services.	England and Wales (1922-23).	Scotland (1919-20).
Elementary Education	£59,749,242	£9,454,811
Higher Education	15,061,135	
Electric Light Works	16,026,609	1,921,935
Gasworks	16,752,069	4,672,372
Harbours, Docks, &c.	15,319,062	1,960,554
Highways	40,809,171	2,600,118
Hospitals (not Poor Law)	6,977,318	960,592
Housing	14,591,922	*269,367
Public Libraries	1,473,955	119,386
Public Lighting	3,694,906	516,856
Lunatics and Asylums	8,160,573	771,758
Markets	1,663,951	75,239
Parks, &c.	3,532,270	333,181
Police and Stations	18,927,335	1,920,332
Poor Relief	35,723,009	2,074,699
Private Improvements	1,087,488	8,320
Sewerage	8,145,015	626,017
Cleansing	...	1,061,546
Small Holdings	2,588,614	...
Tramways	22,466,107	2,931,332
Waterworks	15,077,952	1,671,230
Other Works	38,901,097	2,688,032
From Loans	71,573,161	4,425,024
Total Expenditure	£428,280,961	£41,062,701

* In addition to the above-mentioned sum there was a loan expenditure on Housing of the Working Classes of £20,644,089 in England and Wales in 1922-23, and of £794,559 in Scotland (in 1919-20).

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (SCHEDULE D), 1923-24.

Profits from Businesses, Professions, Certain Employments, and Certain Interest.	England.	Scotland.	Northern Ireland.
Gross Income from :—	£	£	£
Manufacturing, &c., Industries	425,888,044	51,906,089	5,585,309
Distribution, &c. :—			
Railways (U.K.)	47,670,151	91,391	452,320
Other	402,130,775	43,029,699	5,308,725
Finance, Professions, &c.	159,761,800	15,843,149	1,515,305
Employments Assessed Annually	6,549,993	46,963	35,715
Interest on War Securities (not taxed at source)	79,246,149	13,933,566	997,695
Do. Dominion and Foreign do.	63,265,779	3,150,795	332,715
Total Gross Income	£1,184,512,691	£126,001,652	£14,227,784
Exemptions and Reductions	312,219,669	24,703,284	4,618,122
Total Actual Income	£872,293,022	£103,298,368	£9,609,662

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (SCHEDULE E), 1923-24.

Salaries of Government, Corporation and Public Company Officials.	England.	Scotland.	Northern Ireland.
Gross Income :—	£	£	£
Government Officials	70,921,697	810,910	1,380,949
Other Public Officials	5,895,382	...	...
Other Employments Assessed Annually	561,266,141	55,466,984	8,921,123
Do. Do. Quarterly	281,680,917	46,283,376	208,367
Total Gross Income	£919,764,137	£102,561,270	£10,510,439
Exemptions and Reductions	88,891,096	6,596,655	1,401,713
Actual Income :—			
Wages of Manual Earners	258,684,944	42,446,085	98,624
Other Assessments	572,188,097	53,518,530	9,010,102
Total Actual Income	£830,873,041	£95,964,615	£9,108,726

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The National Debt was raised almost entirely for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum of £664,463 until the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which added nearly £16,000,000 to the Debt. Under Queen Anne the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough added nearly £38,000,000, part of which was paid off in the time of George I. In the reign of George II. about £87,000,000 were added, but the first twelve years of George III. saw £10,000,000 of this paid off. The American War added £121,000,000, making the total nearly £250,000,000, which was reduced considerably until 1793, when the repayments ceased owing to the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War. In twenty-three years, £601,500,343 were added to the debt for the purposes of the war, the following amounts being raised:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1793...	4,877,956	1801...	27,305,271	1809...	12,298,375
1794...	6,998,389	1802...	14,638,254	1810...	7,792,444
1795...	30,464,831	1803...	8,752,761	1811...	19,143,953
1796...	22,244,982	1804...	14,570,763	1812...	24,790,697
1797...	30,356,873	1805...	16,649,801	1813...	39,649,282
1798...	16,858,503	1806...	13,035,344	1814...	34,563,603
1799...	21,714,863	1807...	10,432,934	1815...	20,241,807
1800...	23,030,520	1808...	12,095,044	1816...	514,059

The amount of the Debt in January, 1816, was £900,436,000 (Funded, £816,312,000; Unfunded, £44,727,000; Annuities, £39,397,000), the annual charge being nearly £33,000,000, but the following amounts were paid off from 1817–1837:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1817...	1,826,814	1824...	7,456,559	1831...	2,673,858
1818...	1,624,606	1825...	9,900,725	1832...	5,696
1819...	3,163,130	1826...	1,195,531	1833...	1,023,784
1820...	1,918,019	1827...	2,023,028	1834...	1,776,378
1821...	4,104,457	1828...	4,667,965	1835...	1,270,050
1822...	2,962,564	1829...	2,760,003	1836...	1,590,727
1823...	5,261,725	1830...	1,935,465	1837...	1,985,885

At the accession of Queen Victoria the amount stood as nearly £788,000,000, with an annual charge of £29,000,000. Small sums were paid off annually from 1837–1854, when the Russian War added £33,000,000 to the Debt. Repayments were made from 1858 onwards, with slight increases in 1868, 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1886, the following being the actual amounts paid off:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1858...	2,971,727	1872...	3,443,023	1886...	*Nil.*
1859...	838,441	1873...	6,899,370	1887...	5,993,723
1860...	2,888,254	1874...	15,094,807	1888...	30,703,615
1861...	381,691	1875...	*Nil.*	1889...	7,426,812
1862...	1,038,371	1876...	7,094,132	1890...	8,636,931
1863...	968,099	1877...	1,106,831	1891...	4,709,820
1864...	9,236,915	1878...	*Nil.*	1892...	5,412,351
1865...	4,084,429	1879...	*Nil.*	1893...	8,894,203
1866...	8,789,050	1880...	4,034,595	1894...	4,543,540
1867...	1,886,586	1881...	5,330,543	1895...	8,943,417
1868...	*Nil.*	1882...	15,647,752	1896...	7,620,502
1869...	1,092,700	1883...	6,669,421	1897...	7,630,258
1870...	4,073,603	1884...	9,952,555	1898...	6,643,365
1871...	5,303,406	1885...	6,093,283	1899...	6,873,119

On March 31, 1899, the "Dead Weight" total was £635,070,635, being a decrease since 1837 of £153,000,000. For the South African and China wars £142,752,190 was raised, but from April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1914, the sum of £115,518,571 was paid off, and the total Debt on March 31, 1914, was £661,473,765.

In the financial year 1914-15, and in the five subsequent years, the Great War caused enormous increases, the aggregate of the National Debt standing at its highest point (£7,878,607,166) on March 31, 1920; while the cost of Interest and Management increased from £24,500,000 in 1914-15 to £349,598,616 in 1920-21.

Gross Total of the National Debt.
(1925 and 1926.)

On March 31, 1925 and 1926, the aggregate National Debt consisted of the following totals:—

	1925.	1926.
External Debt	£1,121,599,874	£1,110,768,333
Internal Debt	6,476,248,179	6,447,875,966
Other Liabilities	68,032,092	75,078,203
	£7,665,880,145	£7,633,722,502

Cost of the Debt.
(Financial Year 1925–26.)

Interest—	
On Funded Debt	£33,199,119
On Terminable Annuities	401,619
On Unfunded Debt	273,394,109
Total Interest	£306,994,847
Management and Expenses	1,234,398
New Sinking Fund (1923)	50,000,000
Total Cost	£358,229,245

The Internal Debt.

The Internal Debt consists of the *Funded Debt* ("The Funds"); of the Capital Liability in respect of *Terminable Annuities*; and of the *Unfunded Debt*. On March 31, 1926, the Internal Debt amounted to:—

Funded Debt—	1926.
2½% Consols	£276,329,287
2¾% Annuities	2,399,679
2½% Annuities	21,130,357
3½% Conversion Loan	760,015,376
To Banks of England & Ireland	13,645,869
Total Funded Debt	£1,073,520,568
Terminable Annuities	£12,639,540
Unfunded Debt—	
Treasury Bills	£564,855,000
Ways and Means Credit	139,441,000
3½% War Loan (1925-28)	62,713,997
4½% " (1925-45)	12,804,441
5% " (1929-47)	2,044,952,511
4% " (1929-42)	64,914,955
4% Funding (1960-90)	391,909,485
4% Conversion Loan (1940-44)	210,586,986
4% Victory Bonds	347,609,045
Exchequer Bonds	15,540,000
National War Bonds	705,699,695
Treasury Bonds	481,431,571
Savings Certificates	375,575,390
Other Debt	£1,753,250
Internal Debt	£6,503,147,426

Paper Money.

Currency Notes (Paper Money) in circulation on Sept. 29, 1926, amounted to £300,152,865, a decrease since Sept. 30, 1925, of £5,406,023.

The External Debt.

The Debt payable abroad was stated at the following totals on March 31, 1926 :—

Due to United States :—	
Government Loan	£930,821,918
5½% Ten Year Bonds (1929)	4,001,199
5½% Twenty Year Bonds (1937)	29,504,178
6% Railway Bonds (1927)	3,082,192
Other Outstanding	2,846
Total to U.S.A.	£967,412,333
Straits Settlements :—	
5¼% Loan (1928)	3,341,000
5% Loan (1929)	4,315,000
Total to S.S.	£7,656,000
Allied Governments :—	
France	*53,500,000
Russia	*60,000,000
Italy (repayable by instalments commencing Sept. 15, 1928)	*22,200,000
	£1,110,768,333

* See "Estimated Assets" below.

The Debt to U.S.A.

The Debt Funding Commission fixed the total repayable at $4,604,128,085, of which $4,128,085 was to be repaid at once in cash and the balance funded at 3 per cent. for 10 years and 3½ per cent. thereafter, until redeemed by the operation of an accumulative sinking fund of ½ per cent. in 62 years. Interest is payable on June 15 and Dec. 15 in each year at the rate of 3½ per cent. for the first 10 years, and 4 per cent. thereafter, to include the sinking fund.

Other Capital Liabilities.

These sums are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge. They consist of various loans contracted for Telegraph and Telephone extension, for the purchase of land for Government offices, &c. On March 31, 1926, these liabilities stood at £75,078,203, an increase of £7,046,111 upon the total for the previous year, an amount of £9,754,979 having been created and £2,708,868 having been redeemed during the year.

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. These liabilities consist of Unclaimed Dividends and unclaimed amounts due to suitors or to creditors of bankrupt estates.

Loans Guaranteed by British Government.—The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31, 1926, to be as follows :—Turkish Loan, £3,815,200 ; Egyptian Loan, £4,876,700 ; Greek Loan, £3,360,400 ; Mauritius Loan, £165,304 ; Transvaal Loan, £23,756,979 ; Sudan Loan, £11,643,400 ; Welsh Church Loan, £2,317,982 ; Local Loans, £251,679,432 ; Irish Land Purchase Stock, £133,877,656 ; Ulster Savings Certificates, £1,853,549 ; and 24½ per cent. of the Austrian Guaranteed Loan, secured on the gross receipts of Austrian Customs and Tobacco monopoly.

Unrepaid Advances.—Against these Guaranteed Loans may be set the amounts remaining unpaid on March 31, 1926, on account of Advances made by Great Britain to various Governments. The amounts so outstanding on March 31, 1926, were :—Crete, £40,000 ; Kenya and Uganda, £9,798,203 ; Nyasaland, £614,913 ; Persia, £248,500 ; Albania, £1,603 ; Nauru and Ocean Islands, £1,600,636 ; Tanganyika, £3,085,184 ; Somaliland, £113,000 ; and Northern Rhodesia, £238,000.

The Sinking Funds.

Reductions in the Debt are made by means of the *New Sinking Fund*, a term formerly applied to the fund set up by Sir Stafford Northcote in 1875, and consisting of the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management, but now applied to the fund set up by Mr. Stanley Baldwin in 1923, and amounting to £60,000,000 (Budget of 1926-27), the National Debt being decreased by that amount annually ; the *Old Sinking Fund*, which is the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt when so determined by Parliament ; *Terminable Annuities*, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable (£413,868 in 1925-26) ; *Victory Bonds Sinking Fund*, by means of which Victory Bonds drawn for repayment on Sept. 1 of each year are discharged (£2,186,700 in 1926) ; *Funding Loan Sinking Fund*, £2,598,518 applied in cancellation of Debt in 1925-26 ; *Conversion Loan Sinking Fund*, £14,386,113 applied in purchase and cancellation of £18,915,514 in 1925-26 ; *Issues from the Consolidated Fund*, £10,233,330 applied in Debt reduction in 1925-26 ; *Depreciation Fund*, under the Finance Act of 1917, by which sums are issued by the Exchequer and applied for the purchase of various Government Stocks, &c. (£8,100,738 in 1925-26). (£156,751,000 of 5% Stock and £11,430,738 of 4% Stock had been so purchased up to March 31, 1926) ; *Payments for Death Duties*, under Section 3 of the War Loan Act, 1919, amounting at March 31, 1926, to £9,542,823 cash and £57,625,905 securities.

Decrease of Liabilities.

By the operation of the various Sinking Funds the following decreases were caused in the Gross Liabilities of the State during the financial year 1925-26. Terminable Annuities from £13,053,408 to £12,639,540, a decrease of £413,868 ; the Unfunded Debt from £6,610,628,804 to £6,529,755,641, a decrease of £80,873,253, while Bonds tendered for Death Duties were £8,747,715 in excess of 1924-25. The Funded Debt was increased by £50,831,082, and Other Capital Liabilities by £7,046,111, making a total reduction of the Gross Liabilities of the State of £32,157,643 in the financial year 1925-26.

Estimated Assets.

Against the External Debt of £1,110,768,333 owing on March 31, 1926, may be set the amounts owing to Great Britain by certain of the British Dominions, and by various Countries in Europe ; and against the Internal Debt may be set certain other assets. The amount owed to Great Britain far exceeds the External Debt, and the total Assets have a nominal value of £2,194,655,721.

The amounts remaining unpaid of the Debts owing to Great Britain, and the estimated value of Investments made by the British Government, in various Loans and Undertakings, are shown below (as on March 31, 1926) :—

Dominions and Colonies.

Capital Sums outstanding on March 31, 1926. Interest is being paid on all these Loans, and in

the case of Australia, New Zealand and Trinidad an annual Sinking Fund :—

Australia	£86,866,000
New Zealand	28,348,000
South Africa	11,884,000
Trinidad	464,000
Newfoundland	400,000
Fiji	210,000
Jamaica	66,000
	£128,238,000

Allies, &c.

1. Funded.

Aggregate of agreed Annuity Payments due under Funding Agreements and outstanding on March 31, 1926 :—

Allied War Debts.	
Italy	£274,750,000
Rumania	31,250,000
	£306,000,000

Capital Sums outstanding on March 31, 1926, repayable by instalments of principal and interest :—

Relief, &c., Loans.		
Belgium	£9,000,000	
Belgian Congo	3,600,000	
Poland	4,770,000	
Rumania	2,200,000	
Czechoslovakia	464,000	
Estonia	248,000	
Hungary	87,000	
		£20,369,000
Other Debts.		
Latvia	£1,303,000	
Estonia	917,000	
Czechoslovakia	827,000	
Poland	153,000	
Greece	108,000	
Rumania	36,000	
		£3,344,000

2. Not Funded.

Capital Sums owing on March 31, 1926.

Allied War Debts.		
Russia	£794,505,000	
France	647,106,000	
Yugo-Slavia	31,400,000	
Portugal	23,733,000	
Greece	21,167,000	
		£1,517,911,000
Relief and Reconstruction Loans.		
Austria (repayment postponed until Jan 1, 1943)	£11,887,000	
Yugo-Slavia	2,533,000	
Armenia	118,000	
		£14,538,000
Other Debts.		
Armenia	£953,000	
Lithuania	348,000	
Yugo-Slavia	187,000	
		£1,488,000
Total, War Loans, &c.		£2,091,888,000

Other Assets.

Miscellaneous	£96,210,721
Exchequer Balance	6,557,000
	£102,767,721
Grand Total	£2,194,655,721

Included in the "Miscellaneous Assets" are *Suez Canal* Shares, valued at £32,121,885, Government holding of 132,592,500 *Francs* 4 per cent. Rentes at cost £3,604,306, liability of India for 5 per cent. War Loan £18,320,805, Land Settlement Loans outstanding £15,272,227. Advances repayable from Unemployment Fund £7,510,000, and investments in various registered companies, the amounts paid for the shares being: Anglo-Persian Oil Company, £5,200,000; Cunard Steamship Company, £2,600,020; British Dyestuffs Corporation, £1,700,001; British Cellulose and Chemical Mfg. Co., £1,450,000; Commercial Bank of Siberia, £1,198,371; Standard Shipbuilding Co. (E. Finch, Ltd.) and Chepstow Property Co., £656,250; British America Nickel Corpn. of Canada, £629,618; British Farina Mills, £325,000: Home-Grown Sugar Ltd., £187,500; Turkish Petroleum Company, £22,105.

Dividend Paying Assets.

An item in the Revenue Accounts is *Interest on Sundry Loans, &c.*, £14,944,459. This is made up by interest on Suez Canal Shares, £1,115,161; Receipts in respect of Loans, £2,111,117; and by the following receipts :—

Interest, &c., on War Loans :—

Dominions and Colonies.		
Australia	£4,389,134	
New Zealand	1,412,732	
South Africa	522,280	
Newfoundland	20,562	
Crown Colonies, &c.	35,698	
		£6,320,406
Allied Powers.		
France	£2,435,679	
Italy	2,000,000	
Greece	27,578	
Yugo-Slavia	337	
Rumania	321	
Portugal	105	
		£4,464,020

Interest on Relief Loans, &c. :—

Belgium	£344,575	
Belgian Congo	178,532	
Estonia	12,519	
Hungary	5,429	
Rumania	144,806	
Czechoslovakia	1,190	
Poland	246,704	
		£933,755

Reparations Payments.

Lieut.-Colonel Guinness (Financial Secretary to the Treasury), in a written reply to a question addressed to him in the House of Commons, gave the following return of the payments made by the Agent-General for Reparations to or for the account of the Allies during the period from September 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925 :—

	Gold Marks.
France	325,506 390
British Empire	165,930,858
Belgium	78,313,022
Italy	51,739,283
Yugo-Slavia	23,971,559
Rumania	6,218,355
Portugal	4,054,248
Japan	3,711,459
Greece	2,225,731
Poland	40,179

In accordance with the Dawes plan these payments cover not only Reparation proper but all obligations of the German Government under the Peace Treaty.

German Reparation (Recovery) Act, 1921.

This Act, which came into force on April 1, 1921, provides for the payment to the Commissioners of H.M. Customs of a proportion of the purchase price of German goods, the official

receipt for the amount so paid operating *pro tanto* as a good discharge to the importer against the person to whom the purchase price of the goods is due. At the outset the proportion of the purchase price to be thus paid to the Customs was 50 per cent., and the Act applied not only to goods exported directly from Germany to this country but to all goods of substantially German origin. After the acceptance by the German Government of the Schedule of Payments prescribed by the Reparations Commission, the rate of the levy was reduced, on May 13, 1921, to 26 per cent. On May 27, 1921, the application of the Act was restricted by Board of Trade Order made under Section 1 (5) to goods first consigned from Germany to the United Kingdom. On February 26, 1924, the rate of the levy was further reduced to 5 per cent. of the purchase price of the goods. Exemption from the provisions of the Act has been granted by the Board of Trade, under certain conditions, to catalogues and advertising material, goods for experimental use by the Government, and memorial tablets for deceased German Prisoners of War. During the year ended March 31, 1924, £8,138,000 was collected and paid into a special account, under Section 1 (3) of the Act, to be applied in such manner as the Treasury might direct toward the discharge of the obligations undertaken by Germany under the Treaty of Versailles. In addition, the sum of £26,800, which had been collected by the Irish Free State authorities in respect of German goods imported during 1922-23, was paid by them to the Treasury in 1923-24.

Payment of the French Debt.

According to the settlement reached by Mr. Churchill with M. Caillaux on July 12, 1926, (which has not been ratified by the French Government), the total war indebtedness of France to Great Britain is £653,127,900, and France is to pay the equivalent of sixty-two annuities of £12,500,000. This is provided for by a ladder of ascending payments, the first being one of £4,000,000 due in the financial year 1926-27, and the last being instalments of £14,000,000 due in the financial years 1957-58 to 1987-88. On September 15, 1926, the French Government paid to the British Government the sum of £2,000,000, being the first instalment of the payment due in the financial year 1926-27.

Debt of France to U.S.A.

Negotiations between the two Governments have resulted in an offer by France to pay an average sum of about £18,000,000 per annum (£8,000,000 for 5 years, £12,000,000 for 7 years, £20,000,000 for 50 years).

Payment of the Italian Debt.

The Italian Government paid to the British Government, September 15, 1926, the sum of £2,000,000, being the second instalment payable under the Italian War Debt Funding Agreement of June 27, 1926.

Defaulting Debtors.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders reported in 1923 that a total of £1,782,544,291 of principal is owing by States which do not pay their debts, in addition to over £486,000,000 for interest due. The principal defaulter is Russia (£1,746,274,182), and included in the list are certain Southern States of the U.S.A. and certain cities of South America.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBTS.

In addition to the *National* Debt there are considerable amounts outstanding as Loans of *Local Authorities* in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. These amounts were raised for the provision of baths, cemeteries, electricity supply, gasworks, harbours, piers, docks, canals and quays, light railways, markets, tramways, waterways and other purposes. On March 31, 1923, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of £803,880,725, including £52,620,845 Metropolitan Water Board Stock and £30,590,459 of the Port of London Authority; against the total the sum of £62,415,462 stood at the credit of various Sinking Funds. The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Scotland (on March 31, 1920) was £62,260,201, and in Ireland (on March 31, 1919) £25,453,114.

PRICE OF THE FUNDS, 1920, 1925 AND 1926.

	Dec. 31, 1920.	Nov. 3, 1925.	Nov. 3, 1926
2½% Consols	44¼	55⅛	54⅛
4% War Loan	91¾	100⅛	100⅛
5% War Loan	82⅛	100	...
4% Funding	68	86⅝	84¼
3½% Conversion	—	76½	74½
4% Victory Bonds	72¼	93	91⅛
5% Nat. War Bonds (1927)	92⅞	105¼	105⅛
5% Nat. War Bonds (1928)	92¾	105½	105⅛
5% Nat. War Bonds (1929)	92¾	105	104⅛
3% Local Loans Stock	50⅞	64⅛	62¼
Bank of England Stock	165	251	246
3½% Metropolitan Stock	80½	95½	...
5% L.C.C. Stock	85¼	102	101
5% Corp. of London Stock	85	104	102½
4% Port of Lond. "B" Stk.	62½	80	79½
Dominion Securities.			
Australia 5½% (1922–27)	94	100	101
Canada 4% (1940–60)	72	91	89¼
Cape 3½% (1929–49)	60½	80½	79⅞
Gold Coast 6% (1945–70)	100	112½	111¼
N.S.W. 5¾% (1922–32)	94	101½	101
N.S.W. 6½% (1930–40)	98½	105¼	103⅛
New Zealand 4% (1929)	82⅜	96	96
Nigeria 6% (1949–79)	99¼	114¼	113
Queensland 6% (1930–40)	97¼	104	...
S. Africa 6% (1930–40)	...	103	...
S. Aust. 5½% (1922–27)	93	100½	100
Straits S. 6% (1936–51)	...	105	108
Tasmania 6½% (1930–40)	...	105½	...
Victoria 5½% (1924–34)	93¼	101¼	99⅜
W. Aust. 6% (1930–40)	...	104	102⅜

AVERAGE PRICE OF CONSOLS.

Month.	1914.	1925.	1926.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January	73 0 0	57 14 9	55 8 4
February	76 6 3	58 1 10	55 15 8
March	75 2 6	57 1 9	54 9 11
April	75 15 0	56 19 4	54 11 7
May	74 15 0	56 13 1	55 3 1
June	74 5 0	55 17 9	55 11 2
July	74 16 3	56 9 9	55 13 2
August	No price	56 10 3	55 7 11
September	,,	55 7 3	54 11 6
October	,,	55 7 8	54 9 6
November	,,	55 4 5	...
December	,,	55 1 5	...

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Rates of pensions under the *Old Age Pensions Act*, 1908, as amended in 1911, 1919 and 1924, to persons who have attained the age of 70 years:

(*a*) In the case of a claimant or pensioner who is one of a married couple living together in the same house:—

Where the combined means of husband and wife (*with £39 deducted from the means of each derived from any source except earnings*) do not exceed—	Weekly Pension.
£52 10*s.* a year ..	10*s.*
£52 10*s.* to £63	8*s.*
£63 to £73 10*s.*	6*s.*
£73 10*s.* to £84	4*s.*
£84 to £94 10*s.*	2*s.*
£94 10*s.* to £99 15*s.*	1*s.*
Exceed £99 15*s.*	No pension.

If each is pensionable, each would receive above weekly pension.

(*b*) In other cases—

Where the yearly means (*with £39 deducted*) do not exceed	Weekly Pension.
£26 5*s.*	10*s.*
£26 5*s.* to £31 10*s.*	8*s.*
£31 10*s.* to £36 15*s.*	6*s.*
£36 15*s.* to £42	4*s.*
£42 to £47 5*s.*	2*s.*
£47 5*s.* to £49 17*s.* 6*d.*	1*s.*
Where the yearly means exceed £49 17*s.* 6*d.*	No pension.

Under the *Finance Act* 1925 all contributors to the new Insurance scheme, male and female, over 65 years of age, will receive from Jan. 2, 1928, 10*s.* per week irrespective of means or test, and an Insured Person over 70 years of age at July 2, 1926, or who attains that age before Jan. 2, 1928, is entitled to receive, without enquiry as to means, residence or nationality, a pension of 10*s.* per week for life, and 10*s.* per week for life to wife or widow if and when she attains the age of 70.

In force on March 31, 1925.	England.	Wales (including Monmouth).	Scotland.	Total.
At 10*s.*	825,849	52,735	108,259	986,843
,, 8*s.*	6,422	275	493	7,190
,, 6*s.*	5,641	255	499	6,395
,, 5*s.*	63	3	5	71
,, 4*s.*	5,037	227	495	5,759
,, 3*s.*	4	2	1	7
,, 2*s.*	3,028	167	313	3,508
,, 1*s.*	798	30	83	911
Total	846,842	53,694	110,148	1,010,684
Pensioners dead since March 31, 1924	79,894	5,786	12,276	97,956

Number of Old Age Pensions payable on the 31st March in each of the years stated:—

	1914.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925. Men.	1925. Women.	1925. Total
England	642,161	653,684	691,106	717,393	749,016	766,722	311,204	535,638	846,842
Wales & Monm'th	42,474	41,449	43,189	44,655	46,816	48,167	21,156	32,538	53,694
Scotland	97,294	90,700	95,067	96,539	100,092	101,882	38,449	71,699	110,148
Ireland	202,202	172,082	172,980	170,870*	—	—	—	—	—
Total	984,131	957,915	1,002,342	1,029,367	895,924	916,771	370,809	639,875	1,010,684

* Includes 40,987 payable in Northern Ireland (15,304 to Men and 25,683 to Women).

POOR RELIEF.

Number of Persons in Receipt of Relief in Great Britain *on one day in the Winter*, and the total amount expended in Poor Relief, showing the amount falling to be met by the ratepayers:—

Year	England and Wales. Persons Relieved.	England and Wales. Expenditure on Relief. Total.	England and Wales. Expenditure on Relief. From Rates.	Scotland.* Persons Relieved.	Scotland.* Expenditure on Relief. Total.	Scotland.* Expenditure on Relief. From Rates.
1913	794,227	£14,935,605	£11,590,719	108,292	£1,576,116	£1,282,418
1919	554,617	18,423,883	14,712,277	82,835	1,667,536	1,383,994
1920	576,418	23,501,241	19,478,892	85,678	2,093,523	1,802,329
1921	663,667	31,924,954	27,169,556	94,088	2,797,695	2,480,503
1922	1,493,066	42,272,555	37,396,072	215,694*	3,770,752*	3,433,691*
1923	1,537,990	41,934,437	37,237,210	271,858*	4,538,127*	4,180,758*
1924	1,372,098	37,882,282	32,569,810	256,006*	4,370,609*	3,988,914*
1925	1,205,267	—	—	211,024*	—	—

* Scottish figures from 1922 onwards include *destitute able-bodied unemployed* (1922—No. 100,462, £760,605 from Rates £702,565; 1923—No. 148,226, £1,466,891, from Rates £1,466,891; 1924—No. 128,119, £1,286,654, from Rates £1,285,965; 1925—No. 80,691).

GREAT WAR PENSIONS.

THE rates of disability retired pay and pensions in respect of disablement due to service in the Great War are contained in the Royal Warrant of July 2, 1920, (*Officers and Nurses*), the Royal Warrant of December 6, 1919, (*N.C.O's and Men*), and the corresponding Orders in Council and Orders applicable to the *Royal Navy* and *Royal Marines* and the *Royal Air Force*.

DISABLEMENT.

The disablement pension is at the outset generally a temporary award based on a Medical Board's assessment of disablement arising out of injury and disease attributable to or aggravated by war service. Such temporary reward usually runs for a period of 12 months, and is from time to time reviewed until the case is ripe for consideration for a final award under the War Pensions Act, 1921 and the Regulations made thereunder. Under that authority a system of final awards has been brought into operation, the effect of which is to stabilise pensions, gradually to eliminate recurring medical examinations, and to bring about finality as to the amount of pension to be awarded. A man, on receiving notification that a final award has been made to him, has a right of appeal, subject to certain conditions, to an independent Assessment Appeal Tribunal, whose decision is final and binding on both the Ministry of Pensions and the appellant.

Disablement, for the purpose of pension, is assessed on a percentage scale. Total disablement is reckoned at 100 per cent., and the lowest degree entitling to pension is 20 per cent. Where the disablement is assessed at less than 100 per cent. the disablement pension and any allowances attached thereto are proportionately reduced. For instance, a man 50 per cent. disabled would receive 50 per cent. of the full rate of pension and 50 per cent. of the full rate of allowances for wife and children (if eligible).

Disablement assessed at less than 20 per cent. is compensated by a gratuity or a final weekly allowance paid over a definite number of weeks, subject in either case to a maximum payment of £200.

RATES OF PENSION.

The following are the principal rates of weekly pension for a private soldier 100 per cent. disabled, and of pensions or allowances for dependants of a private soldier: (except in the case of wife and children's allowances, the rates for other ranks are higher):—

Private—40*s.*; wife's allowance 10*s.*: children's allowances—7*s.* 6*d.* for first child and 6*s.* for each other child; (if there is no wife, 10*s.* for the first, 7*s.* 6*d.* for the second, and 6*s.* for each other child).

Widow—over 40 or with children 26*s.* 8*d.*; under forty and without children 20*s.*; allowances for children 10*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.*

Parents—need-pensions not exceeding 20*s.* Provision is also made for other dependants.

A totally disabled man who is certified to require constant attendance may receive an additional allowance not exceeding 20*s.* a week.

Alternative Pensions.

Alternative pensions are based upon the man's ascertained pre-War earnings. Application for alternative pension must be made within a year after the notification of the first award of disablement pension.

Treatment.

The Ministry of Pensions provide courses of treatment for disabilities accepted as attributable to or still aggravated by service, and if in consequence of and during a course of treatment a man is unable to provide for his own support and that of his family, treatment allowances may be granted in lieu of pension and allowances.

NUMBER OF AWARDS.

Officers and Nurses.—From the beginning of the War to March 31, 1926, the following awards of retired pay were made to officers (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their relatives, and to Nurses:—

Officers	60,191
Widows	11,771
Children	13,002
Other Dependants	8,111
Nurses	2,435

Men's Awards.—The following awards of pensions were made to N.C.O.'s and men (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their dependants from the beginning of the War to March 31, 1926:—

Navy—Seamen and Marines	33,857
Children's Allowances	20,849
Army and Air Force—N.C.O's and Men	1,239,986
Children's Allowances	994,538
Widows (Navy, Army and R.A.F.)	251,462
Children of Widows	403,312
Motherless Children	15,865
Other Dependants	412,612

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES IN PAYMENT (on March 31, 1926).

The following pensions (approx.) were in payment as at March 31, 1926:—

Officers	25,600
Nurses	1,100
Officers' Widows	9,000
,, Children	8,200
,, Dependants	6,200
Men	479,700
Men's Widows	145,000
,, Motherless Children	17,000
,, Dependants	338,000

The following allowances were also in payment as at March 31, 1926:—

Men's Final Weekly Allowances	29,800
Allowances for Men's Wives and Children.	475,000
Allowances for Children of Men's Widows.	260,000

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE, 1924.

—	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Northern Ireland
Persons entitled to benefits: —	No.	No.	No.	No.
Men	9,181,000	1,110,000	10,291,000	196,000
Women	4,424,000	543,000	4,967,000	128,000
Total	13,605,000	1,653,000	15,258,000	324,000
Receipts:—	£	£	£	£
Contributions	24,532,000	2,845,000	27,377,000	414,000
Interest on Funds	4,418,000	546,000	4,964,000	93,000
Votes and Grants	6,225,000	820,000	7,045,000	172,000
Total	35,175,000	4,211,000	39,386,000	679,000
Expenditure on benefits: —				
Sickness	8,846,000	1,003,000	9,849,000	229,000
Disablement	4,136,000	523,000	4,659,000	138,000
Maternity	1,486,000	216,000	1,702,000	45,000
Medical	8,037,000	1,157,000	9,194,000	29,000
Other	637,000	77,000	714,000	32,000
Total	23,142,000	2,976,000	26,118,000	473,000
Cost of Administration: —				
Approved Societies and Committees	3,372,000	432,000	3,804,000	71,000
Central Departments	913,000	115,000	1,028,000	34,000
Total	4,285,000	547,000	4,832,000	105,000

HEALTH INSURANCE FUND.

The accounts of the National Health Insurance Fund (England) show the following balance as at December 31, 1924:—

Approved Societies account	£128,290,498
Navy and Army Insurance Fund	3,700,915
Deposit Contributor's Fund	1,538,721
Exempt Persons Fund	228,738
Reserve Values (Apportionment)	1,564,258
Reserve Suspense Fund	6,758,238
Stamps sold	2,507,172
Unclaimed proceeds of stamp sales	188,612
Insurance Committees	879,656
Approved Societies (Officers') Guar. Fund	57,995
Sundry balances	297,965
Total	£146,012,774

The principal assets include National Debt Commissioners for investment £58,954,277, and reserve values £86,218,802. The sale of Health Insurance Stamps at Post Offices during the year produced £21,188,558.

THE WAR BONUS.

In order to counteract the increase in the *Cost of Living* the Government introduced a *Bonus Scheme*, under which salaried Civil Servants and wage-earning Government employees receive temporary additions to their salary or wages. The scheme was applied, irrespective of age or sex, as from March 1, 1920, the limit of the addition in any case being £750 per annum. The Government Bonus Scheme has been adopted generally by Public Authorities, certain modifications being made in particular instances. The scheme formulated a basic rate of increase, producing a basic addition to salaries or wages, and this basic rate rises or falls 1 *twenty-sixth* in response to every *five points* rise or fall in the Index figure average of prices over a six months' period. The standard cost of living in March, 1920, was 130 per cent. in excess of that of July, 1914, and the scheme of increase agreed by the *Whitley Council* is as follows:—

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration does not exceed 30s. per week—130 per cent. increase.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeds 35s. a week, but does not exceed £200 per annum—130 per cent. on the first 35s. a week (£91 5s. per annum) and 60 per cent. on the excess over £91 5s.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeds £200 per annum—130 per cent on the first £91 5s., 60 per cent. on the next £108 25s., and 45 per cent. on the amount in excess of £200 up to £500.

In addition to the reduction caused by the automatic decline of the cost of living figure the following decreases have been introduced:—

10 per cent. on salaries from £500 to £700; 15 per cent. on salaries from £700 to £800; 20 per cent. on salaries from £800 to £900; and so on until 60 per cent. is reached in the case of salaries of £1,600 a year.

Details of the Bonus addition to Salaries and Wages, under the scale in force at various dates, are shown below:—

Annual Salary.	Bonus Sept., 1926.	Weekly Wages.	Bonus Sept., 1926.
£	£ s.	s. d.	s. d.
90	63 0	14 0	9 10
150	82 17	15 0	10 6
200	99 0	16 0	11 2
300	123 5	20 0	14 0
400	147 9	30 0	21 0
500	171 14	40 0	26 1
600	176 7	50 0	29 4
700	187 3	60 0	32 7
800	195 10	70 0	35 10
900	201 9	80 0	38 9
1,000	205 0	90 0	41 2
1,086	219 13	100 0	43 8

The Sutton Judgment.—On Nov. 5, 1924, the House of Lords decided that a Post Office employé, who had enlisted in Sept. 1915, and was demobilised in May, 1919 after foreign service, was entitled to receive the War Bonus that would have been payable to him if he had remained at home in the service of the Post Office. This decision was based on the words of a circular which referred to "full civil pay in addition to military pay and allowances." In consequence of this judgment, Government employés who enlisted under that, or similar, circulars received varying amounts to a total of about £3,000,000, and many municipalities and other public bodies paid similar claims in full or upon a compromise scale.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Occupations of the People.

According to the Census Returns of 1921, the occupations of the people of Great Britain (aged 12 and upwards) were as shown in the following tables :—

England and Wales.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agriculture and Fishing	1,200,106	83,218	1,283,324
Clerks & Typists	568,034	429,695	997,729
Commerce and Transport	2,483,713	559,636	3,043,349
Domestic Service	339,094	1,676,425	2,016,369
Government and Defence	442,325	71,881	514,206
Mines & Quarries	1,061,749	3,364	1,065,113
Professional	306,830	359,982	666,812
Others	5,710,017	1,281,131	7,591,148
Total of Classes	12,112,718	5,065,332	17,178,050
Unoccupied	1,788,390	10,634,473	12,422,863
Total (over 12)	13,901,108	15,699,805	29,600,913

Scotland.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agriculture and Fishing	192,501	24,364	216,865
Clerks & Typists	59,487	67,966	127,453
Commerce and Transport	286,372	94,158	380,530
Domestic Service	31,738	168,149	199,887
Government and Defence	40,085	6,067	46,152
Mines & Quarries	151,884	3,368	155,252
Professional	42,378	44,970	87,348
Others	738,732	227,050	965,782
Total of Classes	1,543,177	636,092	2,179,269
Unoccupied	228,051	1,331,041	1,559,092
Total (over 12)	1,771,228	1,967,133	3,738,361

Great Britain.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agriculture and Fishing	1,392,607	107,582	1,500,189
Clerks & Typists	627,521	497,661	1,125,182
Commerce and Transport	2,770,085	653,794	3,423,879
Domestic Service	371,682	1,844,574	2,216,256
Government and Defence	482,410	77,948	560,358
Mines & Quarries	1,213,633	6,732	1,220,365
Professional	349,208	404,952	754,160
Others	6,448,749	2,108,181	8,556,930
Total of Classes	13,655,895	5,701,424	19,357,319
Unoccupied	2,016,441	11,965,514	13,977,955
Total (over 12)	15,672,436	17,666,938	33,339,274

Agriculture.

The total land surface of Great Britain and Ireland in 1926 is stated at 76,452,773 acres; the total area under cultivation, pasture and rough grazings, in 1918, was 62,527,000 acres. Of the remainder over 3,000,000 acres were woods and plantations.

Productive Acreage, 1925.

Division.	Arable.	Pasture.	Rough Grazings.
England (*b*)	10,000,000	12,965,000	3,419,000
Wales (*c*)	682,000	2,108,000	1,605,000
Scotland	3,229,000	1,476,000	9,644,000
Ireland	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Isle of Man	60,000	20,000	39,000
Channel Islds.	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)

(*a*) Figures not available.
(*b*) Excluding Monmouth.
(*c*) Including Monmouth.

Acreage under Crops.

Crop.	1910.*	1924.*	1925.*
Wheat, barley, oats, &c.	8,345,607	7,900,032	7,497,957
Potatoes, turnips, swedes, &c.	4,053,181	3,994,101	3,900,271
Hops	32,886	25,897	26,256
Small Fruit†	97,303	98,915	92,796
Fallow	354,010	362,591*a*	472,267*a*
Clover and grasses	6,625,052	4,062,762*a*	4,076,241*a*

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.
† Figures for Ireland include orchards.
a Great Britain only.

Numbers of Live Stock.

The Live Stock of Great Britain and Ireland was valued at £300,000,000 in 1922.

Live Stock.	1910.*	1924.*	1925.*
Horses†	2,084,893	1,706,714	1,616,477
Cattle	11,726,215	12,062,623	12,026,621
Sheep	31,082,461	24,964,366	26,390,743
Pigs	3,549,951	4,553,850	3,642,488

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.
† Horses used for agricultural purposes, breeding, and unbroken horses.

Produce.

Totals of the principal crops of Great Britain and Ireland for three years :—

	1923.	1924.	1925.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Wheat	1,620,000	1,444,000	1,438,000
Barley	1,220,000	1,268,000	1,287,000
Oats	2,803,000	2,950,000	2,954,000
Potatoes	5,042,000	5,862,000	7,516,000
Turnips	21,124,000	21,436,000	20,171,000
Mangolds	8,103,000	8,860,000	8,486,000
Hay	13,004,000	14,630,000	13,324,000

GOOD AND BAD SEASONS AND HARVESTS.

With the average price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales, together with the number of cwts. of Wheat and of Wheat-Flour imported into Great Britain and Ireland* to supply Deficiencies; and the Marriage Rate. The value of the Wheat Crop of Great Britain and Ireland in 1920 was about £31,000,000, and in 1924 (Great Britain only) £18,000,000.

Year.	England and Wales. Wheat Harvest compared with the Average of 30 years, 1892–1921.	England and Wales. Average Price of Wheat per Qr.	Great Britain and Ireland. *Imports of Wheat.	Great Britain and Ireland. *Imports of Wheat-Flour.	Marriage Rate.
		s. d.	cwt.	cwt.	
1898	Extremely good	34 0	65,227,930	21,017,109	15·4
1899	Good	25 8	66,636,078	22,945,708	15·6
1900	Bad	26 11	68,669,490	21,548,131	15·1
1901	Average	26 9	69,708,530	22,576,430	15·1
1902	Good	28 1	81,002,227	19,386,341	15·1
1903	Deficient	26 9	88,131,030	20,601,448	15·0
1904	Extremely bad	28 4	97,782,500	14,722,893	14·7
1905	Good	29 8	97,622,752	11,954,763	14·7
1906	Very good	28 3	92,967,200	14,190,300	15·0
1907	Very good	30 7	97,168,000	13,297,366	15·2
1908	Decidedly above average	32 0	91,131,205	12,969,855	14·5
1909	Very good	36 11	97,854,425	11,052,540	14·1
1910	Deficient	31 8	105,222,638	9,960,491	14·1
1911	Good	31 8	98,067,787	10,065,132	14·6
1912	Bad	34 9	109,572,539	10,189,476	14·9
1913	Slightly above average	31 8	105,878,102	11,978,153	15·0
1914	Good	34 11	103,926,743	10,060,223	15·3
1915	Slightly above average	52 10	88,667,900	10,482,170	18·3
1916	Bad	58 5	100,070,320	9,960,325	14·6
1917	Deficient	75 9	91,435,006	14,339,782	14·2
1918	Good	72 10	57,947,610	26,359,600	14·4
1919	Bad	72 11	71,443,000	17,711,070	16·1
1920	Bad	80 10	109,328,326	11,969,740	19 3
1921	Extremely good	71 6	80,478,794	15,841,055	16·2
1922	Slightly above average	47 10	96,379,634	13,474,721	15·0
1923	Slightly above average	42 2	100,466,923	11,718,465	15·1
1924	Decidedly above average	49 3	117,420,522	11,045,853	15·0
1925	Good	52 2	97,733,345	9,121,864	...

NOTE.—When the yield of wheat per acre differed from the average for the 30 years 1892–1921 by less than one-tenth of a bushel, the year has been noted as "Average." When the difference was between 0·1 and 0·5 bushel, the year has been noted as "Slightly above (or below) Average"; when between 0·5 and 1·5 bushels, as "Decidedly above Average" or "Deficient"; when between 1·5 and 2·5 bushels, as "Good" or "Bad"; when between 2·5 and 3·5 bushels, as "Very good" or "Very bad"; and when above 3·5 bushels, as "Extremely good" or "Extremely bad." * From April 1, 1923, the figures of Imports *include* imports (if any) into Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland from the Irish Free State, but *exclude* the direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State.

Production per Acre.

The production per acre of cereal crops, roots and hay in the year of the outbreak of the War, and in 1925, is shown in the following table:—

Crop.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
	1914	1925	1914	1925	1914	1925
Wheat .. *Cwts.*	18·1	18·1	23·6	22·4	20·5	18·2
Barley ... ,,	15·7	15·3	18·9	18·6	20·1	18·2
Oats ..... ,,	13·9	14·8	15·1	15·5	17·6	17·3
Beans ... ,,	17·6	17·7	20·6	17·6	24·1	*
Peas ..... ,,	12·8	14·6	13·0	9·8	16·8	*
Potatoes *Tons*	6·4	6·5	7·1	7·0	5·9	6·2
Turnips and Swedes ,,	12·9	11·4	14·7	17·2	16·0	16·9
Mangolds ,,	18·4	19·9	21·8	18·7	19·2	16·8
Hay ..... ,,	1·15	1·18	1·54	1·59	1·72	1·94

* Figures not available.

Number of Farms.

Size of Farm or Holding (*a*).	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	1924	1925	1918
Not above 1 acre ...	(*b*)	(*b*)	112,787
1 to 5 acres	76,859	17,026	47,619
5 to 50 acres	191,471	33,510	321,335
50 to 100 acres	60,781	10,185	57,476
100 to 200 acres	(*b*)	(*b*)	23,159
50 to 300 acres	—	—	—
200 to 300 acres	67,411	12,973	—
300 to 500 acres	(*b*)	(*b*)	8,231
Above 300 acres ...	12,861	2,467	—
Above 500 acres ...	(*b*)	(*b*)	1,967
Total.....	409,383	76,161	572,574

(*a*) Exclusive of Allotments under the *Small Holdings & Allotments Act*, 1908, of which there were estimated to be 500,000 (1914) and 1,170,000 (1924) in England and Wales. (*b*) Classification for Ireland only.

Fisheries.

The quantities and values of the sea fish of British taking landed in Great Britain and Ireland in 1925 (exclusive of river salmon) are shown in the following table. The total catch was 66,000 tons less than in 1924, 92,000 tons less than in 1920 (by far the largest since the outbreak of the War) and 218,000 tons less than the record catch of 1913. Representing the 1913 catch by 100, the catches during 1920–5 were respectively 90, 70, 75, 71, 87, and 82. The total value in 1925 was £1,082,000 less than in the previous year.

Tonnage and Value of Fish Landed, 1925.

Kind of Fish.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.*		Total.	
	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).
Cod	136,901	2,649,779	27,861	587,304	1,022	34,365	165,784	3,271,448
Haddock	112,503	2,338,990	46,821	901,323	65	2,138	159,389	3,242,451
Plaice	33,919	1,680,164	2,859	153,369	670	30,133	37,448	1,863,666
Hake	48,567	1,609,614	2,006	50,076	252	11,499	50,825	1,671,189
Skates and Rays	19,986	577,776	8,045	105,703	400	6,620	28,431	690,099
Whiting	13,509	245,030	8,096	122,395	513	9,153	22,118	376,578
Herring	195,643	2,045,629	159,421	1,732,976	14,006	156,477	369,070	3,935,082
Mackerel	9,439	153,785	2,042	12,540	6,205	61,566	17,686	227,891
Other	106,407	2,923,915	28,533	788,482	1,255	29,426	136,195	3,741,823
Total	676,874	14,224,682	285,684	4,454,168	24,388	341,377	986,946	19,020,227
Shell Fish	...	485,428	...	100,200	...	44,855	...	630,483
Grand Total	...	14,710,110	...	4,554,368	...	386,232	...	19,650,710

* The figures for Ireland are subject to revision.

Mineral Production (Great Britain).

Minerals won, 1924.	Tons.	Value (£).
Coal	267,118,000	251,665,000
Metalliferous Ores :—		
Iron	11,057,000	3,415,000
Tin	4,000	420,000
Lead	14,000	302,000
Zinc	2,000	13,000
For Chemical Industries, &c. :—		
Salt	2,039,000	1,608,000
Barytes and Witherite	55,000	117,000
Gypsum	372,000	188,000
China Clay, &c.	1,087,000	1,489,000
Oil Shale	2,857,000	1,071,000
For Smelting :—		
Fluorspar	49,000	54,000
Ganister and Silica	634,000	247,000
Fireclay	2,192,000	829,000
For Building and Road-making :—		
Limestone	12,844,000	3,163,000
Sandstone	2,692,000	1,575,000
Slate	288,000	2,157,000
Clay and Shale	10,967,000	1,144,000
Gravel and Sand	2,953,000	497,000
Igneous Rocks	7,836,000	3,228,000

The selling value (at the mines and quarries) of *all* minerals won in 1924 was £274,039,000. The total number of persons employed in 1924 at the 3,216 mines in work was 1,246,135, and 988,331 (males) were employed underground, and 251,375 males and 6,429 females above ground. In the 5,482 quarries, 79,428 persons were permanently employed; of these, 49,983 males and 52 females worked inside the quarries and 29,102 males and 291 females outside the quarries.

Coal Production of Great Britain and Ireland.

Year.	Persons employed.	Output.	
		Tons.	Value.
			£
1913	1,127,890	287,411,869	145,535,669
1917	1,021,340	248,473,119	207,786,894
1918	1,008,867	227,748,654	238,240,760
1919	1,191,313	229,779,517	314,113,160
1920	1,248,224	229,295,000	396,871,864
1921	1,126,000	163,250,897	213,745,652
1922	.....	250,808,763	219,997,568
1923	.....	276,000,588	259,734,307
1924	.....	267,118,000	251,665,000

In 1921 there was a stoppage of production for 88 days, ending in a settlement on June 28, 1921. In 1926 there was a stoppage of production from May 1, and work had not been resumed (except by a "drift back" of employees) at the time of going to press.

Home Consumption.

In a normal year about 200,000,000 tons of coal are available for home consumption, of which about half is absorbed in domestic use and in factories. Railway locomotives require about 14,000,000 tons; gas works 16,000,000 tons; coke production 17,000,000 tons, of which about half (with 1,500,000 tons of coal) is consumed by blast furnaces; colliery engines require about 17,000,000 tons, and coal miners receive about 6,000,000 tons; electrical generating stations require about 7,000,000 tons, and coasting ships require over 1,000,000 tons.

Coal Exports.

Admiralty shipments of coal (34,500,000 tons in 1918) are not included in these figures. Before the Great War of 1914-1918 the value of the coal consumed by the ships of the Royal Navy was about £2,500,000 annually. Oil has taken the place of coal in most of the recently built ships.

Year.	Exported.		Bunkered.
	Tons.	Value. £	Tons.
1913	73,400,118	50,727,252	21,023,693
1919	35,249,568	92,297,685	12,021,000
1920	24,931,853	99,627,146	13,840,360
1921	24,660,552	42,951,591	10,926,444
1922	64,198,384	72,529,500	18,273,017
1923	74,449,678	99,835,646	18,158,188
1924	65,532,000	78,313,000	17,700,000
1925	.....	50,500,000	.....

The average F.O.B. value of the exports was 13*s.* 8*d.* per ton in 1913, and 34*s.* 10*d.* in 1921.

Iron Ore.

The production and importation of iron ore are as shown below. Values are not shown, as that of iron ore produced in Great Britain is taken at the place of production, while the value of imported ore is enhanced by transport and handling to the port of entry. The value of the iron ore produced in Great Britain in 1924 is stated at £3,415,000; that of the imported ore at £6,570,000.

Year.	Tons Produced.	Tons Imported.
1913	15,997,000	7,441,000
1921	3,477,925	1,887,872
1922	6,867,872	3,472,642
1923	10,875,000	5,921,000
1924	11,000,000	6,000,000

Pig Iron and Steel.

The quantity of pig iron and steel ingots and castings made is shown below. In 1905 the quantity of coal used in the manufacture of pig iron was 19,255,555 tons; in 1924 the quantity was 1,490,000 tons of coal and 8,745,000 tons of coke. In 1905 there were 345 blast furnaces at work, and in 1925 they numbered 141.

	1923.	1924.
Pig Iron (tons)	7,438,500	7,319,000
Steel Ingots and castings (tons)	8,488,900	8,221,000

Joint Stock Companies.

On Dec. 31, 1924, there were registered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland 92,208 Joint Stock Companies, with a total paid up capital of £4,404,802,782; the total for 1923 was 89,200 Companies, paid up capital £4,309,705,250.

Friendly Societies.

During 1924 there were 672 new registrations, and 992 societies were removed from the register for various reasons, the total number registered at Dec. 31 standing at 33,048. In 1924 the number of societies and kindred associations making returns was 32,140, with an aggregate membership of 34,087,447, and funds amounting to £430,441,957. Comp red with the previous year the membership shows an increase of 572,465, and the total funds a rise of £44,454,226. Below are the main details:—

	Members.	Total funds.
Friendly Societies ...	22,668,827	£117,650,399
Industrial and Provident Societies ...	5,684,594	145,594,311
Building Societies ...	1,000,988	141,269,164
Trade Unions	4,501,015	11,581,287
Workmen's Compensation Schemes ...	59,409	48,690
Certified Loan Societies	23,309	190,635
Railway Savings Banks	149,305	14,112,471
Grand total ...	34,087,447	£430,441,957

Building Societies.

In 1924 there were 1,117 Building Societies in Great Britain, with 1,000,988 members. The amount advanced on mortgage during 1924 was £40,584,606, the share capital £108,983,304, the balance due on mortgage £119,744,926, and other assets £25,144,779.

Co-Operators' Profits.

The half-yearly balance-sheet of the Co-operative Wholesale Society submitted to the business meetings in October, 1922, shows sales of £32,000,000. During the half-year the supplies from the various productive works were just over £10,000,000. After providing for all the expenses of production and distribution and £994,634 for interest on capital and depreciation of property, there is a net profit of £23,521.

Bankruptcy Statistics.

England and Wales (1924).

The number of debtors adjudicated bankrupts was 4,706, with liabilities £12,223,858, and assets £2,284,204; of compositions 52, with liabilities £219,928 and assets £46,593; of administration orders for deceased debtors' estates 36, with liabilities £173,398 and assets £23,027. In addition, there were 1,901 assignments, compositions, &c., under deeds of arrangement, with liabilities £4,328,301, and assets £1,966,305.

Scotland (1924).

The number of bankruptcies in Scotland was 247, with liabilities £1,993,492, and assets £199,465.

Northern Ireland (1924).

The Bankruptcies numbered 51, with liabilities £78,880, and assets £19,669; deeds of arrangement 27, with liabilities £66,763, and assets £38,451; arrangements 66, with liabilities £124,836, and assets £40,631.

Unemployment Statistics.

The live registers of the employment exchanges in Great Britain contained the highest figures for unemployment on June 3, 1921, subsequent figures being appended for comparison:—

	June 3, 1921.	Sept 22, 1924.	Sept. 28, 1925.	Sept. 29, 1926
Men ...	1,682,449	887,866	1,068,948	1,161,981
Boys ...	102,116	38,184	40,358	43,542
Women	695,952	220,034	195,867	278,948
Girls ...	99,912	34,206	30,982	43,280
Total ...	2,580,429	1,180,290	1,336,155	1,527,751

Cost of Unemployment.

Schemes to the value of approximately £536,250,000 undertaken in connexion with the relief of unemployment have been, or are being, assisted by the Exchequer This total includes

the cost of the post-war resettlement of members of his Majesty's Forces, and is distributed as follows:—

	Million £.
Training, &c.	104¼
Unemployment insurance	240
Unemployment Grants Committee	92½
Ministry of Transport	74
Land settlement	22
Women's training, &c.	1
Miscellaneous	3½

Contributions towards this sum by the Exchequer will, it is estimated, reach £214,500,000 by the end of the financial year 1925-26, while the additional future Exchequer liability under schemes already approved amounts to £107,250,000 (including £60,500,000 guarantees under Trade Facilities Guaranteed Schemes). A further Exchequer liability of £3,000,000 is involved by schemes which the Government has offered to assist if undertaken.

Unemployment Insurance.

The actual expenditure upon unemployment insurance since the Armistice, including appropriations for administration and refunds, came to £247,233,000 (up to Oct. 3, 1925), and the income was derived from the following sources, in the proportions indicated:—

Contributions:—	
Employers	£85,301,000
Employed	77,354,000
Exchequer	56,434,000
Exchequer (ex-Servicemen)	3,278,000
Interest (net)	647,000
Balance of old fund at Armistice	15,534,000
Loans from Treasury (net)	7,975,000
Miscellaneous	710,000
	£247,233,000

Unemployment and Emigration.

The following table shows the occupation of Emigrants of British birth in 1922, 1923, and 1924:—

Occupations.	Emigrants. 1922.	1923.	1924.
Males:—			
Agricultural	12,937	26,223	18,984
Commercial	9,706	12,960	9,438
Professional	4,404	4,387	3,761
Skilled Trades:—			
Mines and Quarries	4,836	7,300	2,774
Metal and Engineering	10,536	24,724	7,742
Building	1,525	3,642	1,507
Other	7,835	16,867	6,906
Transport	3,009	4,573	2,745
Labourers	7,002	19,017	6,834
Others	8,462	10,495	8,240
Total Male Emigrants	70,272	130,188	68,931
Occupations.	Emigrants. 1922.	1923.	1924.
Females:—			
Domestic, &c.	18,025	23,580	18,797
Commercial	3,099	4,289	3,079
Professional	4,180	3,674	2,720
Clothing Trades	1,809	2,365	1,502
Wife or Housewife	30,824	39,106	29,537
Other	7,816	9,707	7,298
Total Female Emigrants	65,753	82,721	62,933
Grand Total	136,025	212,909	131,864

Workmen's Compensation.

The figures for the five years following the Armistice compare as follows with those for 1913:—

Year.	Cases. Fatal.	Cases. Non-fatal.	Compensation. Fatal	Compensation. Non-fatal.
			£	£
1913	3,748	476,920	595,012	2,766,638
1919	3,293	365,176	687,477	3,929,246
1920	3,531	381,986	755,657	5,222,352
1921	2,385	283,361	518,064	4,991,331
1922	2,489	390,423	546,889	5,948,839
1923	2,657	477,378	591,164	6,542,932

In the seven groups of industries the aggregate number of workers employed in 1922 was 7,205,609, compared with 7,315,866 in 1921, 8,348,150 in 1920, and 7,509,353 in the pre-war year. In 1922 the average payment in case of death was £220, against £217 in 1920, and £161 in 1914. In case of disablement the average amount (including cases settled by payment of a lump sum) was £15 5*s.* against £6 7*s.* in 1914. In 1922 the average amount paid in lump sums was £65 3*s.*, as against £73 in 1921, while the average amount in the weekly payment cases was £18 9*s.*, as compared with £13 18*s.* in 1921, and £4 17*s.* in 1914. The figures given above represent only the actual amount paid to workmen or their dependents, and not the total charge on the industries in respect of compensation. Adding the legal, medical, administrative, and other expenses, the aggregate outlay in respect of the 392,912 cases in 1922 can hardly have been less than £8,500,000. For a total of 442,116 cases in 1914 the estimate was £5,000,000. Taking the seven groups of industries together, the annual charge for compensation averaged 18*s.* per person employed, compared with 9*s.* 9*d.* in 1914. Below are the figures for the various groups

Group.	Number employed. (1922.)	Total paid. (1922.)	Charge per employee. (1923.)
		£	*s.* *d.*
Shipping	216,181	180,918	15 3
Factories	5,119,388	2,241,336	9 4
Docks	122,030	224,683	36 6
Mines	1,122,511	3,424,604	62 8
Quarries	62,781	71,595	24 3
Constructional work	93,183	88,148	23 5
Railways	469,535	264,444	12 5
Totals	7,205,609	6,495,728	.....

EXTERNAL TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND).

In statistics of Trade, the term GENERAL TRADE refers to the whole volume of Imports (including such as are temporarily detained and afterwards exported), and to the whole volume of Exports. The term SPECIAL TRADE includes only *Imports for consumption* in the country receiving them, and *Exports of home produce or manufacture*. Imports are taken at their C.I.F. value (which includes the *Cost* of the merchandise and the charges for *Insurance* and *Freight*), whereas Exports are taken at their F.O.B. (free on board) value, which includes only the *Cost* of the merchandise delivered to the exporting ship. Exports have an added value by the time they reach their destination, having become loaded *en route* with Insurance and Freight. They leave the country of origin with an F.O.B. value and arrive with an acquired C.I.F. value.

General Trade.

Year.	General Imports.	General Exports.	Total General Trade.
	£	£	£
1913	768,734,739	634,820,326	1,403,555,065
1923	1,096,226,214	885,801,576	1,982,027,790
1924	1,277,439,144	940,936,980	2,218,376,124
1925	1,320,715,190	967,418,501	2,288,133,491

Special Trade.

Year.	Special Imports.	Special Exports.	Excess of Imports.
	£	£	£
1913	659,168,008	525,245,289	133,922,719
1923	977,682,409	767,257,771	210,424,638
1924	1,137,469,001	800,966,837	336,502,164
1925	1,166,678,391	773,381,702	393,296,689

Britain's Best Customers.

Total Exports of British and Imported Merchandise to:—

	1924.	1925.†
India	£91,691,000	£87,138,000
U.S.A.	78,427,000	83,235,000
Germany	71,517,000	71,490,000
Australia	65,919,000	64,031,000
France	59,481,000	54,277,000
Irish Free State	58,512,000	51,125,000
Belgium	32,883,000	28,941,000
Netherlands	32,532,000	31,721,000
Union of S. Africa	32,001,000	32,321,000
Canada	30,582,000	30,693,000
Argentina	27,702,000	29,774,000
Japan	27,010,000	16,619,000
New Zealand	21,359,000	24,208,000
China	20,538,000	14,731,000
Italy	20,041,000	21,691,000

Total Exports of British and Imported Merchandise by Months, 1923–6.

	1923.	1925.*	1926.†
January	£76,736,869	£82,334,173	£72,122,522
February	67,333,227	83,209,864	76,035,306
March	70,006,332	83,079,815	78,485,428
April	75,299,602	73,287,548	64,012,955
May	83,328,290	78,703,466	53,296,643
June	73,838,491	69,493,391	60,860,376
July	68,258,733	76,202,599	66,713,762
August	66,232,141	74,537,667	58,357,261
September	71,946,587	71,260,698	58,762,664
October	82,469,892	80,459,406	...
November	75,939,265	74,515,622	...
December	74,511,921	80,413,128	...

* 9 months (1925) Imports, £965,945,080; Exports, £692,109,221.
† 9 months (1926) Imports, £905,746,674; Exports, £588,646,917.
‡ Provisional figures.

Value of the General Imports, 1913, 1924 and 1925 (C.I.F.).

Classification.	1913.	1924.	1925.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£295,149,630	£571,127,940	£570,105,184
Raw Materials and mainly unmanufactured	269,939,720	400,019,414	424,783,148
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	201,038,872	299,773,852	319,631,089
Animals not for food	488,411	2,527,837	2,302,496
Parcel Post, non-dutiable Articles	2,118,106	3,990,101	3,893,273
Total	£768,734,739	£1,277,439,144	£1,320,715,190

Value of Special Exports, 1913, 1924 and 1925 (F.O.B.).

Classification.	1913.	1924.	1925.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£33,875,845	£56,957,520	£54,986,612
Raw Materials and mainly unmanufactured	66,173,319	106,481,725	84,350,637
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	413,820,434	618,855,491	616,609,038
Animals not for food	2,229,868	2,299,325	2,293,141
Parcel Post, non-dutiable Articles	9,154,129	16,372,776	15,142,274
Total	£525,253,595	£800,966,837	£773,381,702

Estimated Tonnage of Goods Exchanged, 1913, 1920 and 1921.

	1913 (Tons).	1920 (Tons).	1921 (Tons).	1922–5 (Tons).
General Imports	56,020,000	45,540,000	39,300,000	Not now calculated.
Special Exports	91,800,000	39,510,000	33,000,000	
Re-Exports	1,820,000	1,660,000	1,440,000	

FINANCES AND TRADE OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Dominions by Continents.	Revenue.	Debt.	Imports		Exports.	
			Total	from U.K.	Total	to U.K.
Europe.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Irish Free State	30,500,000	40,000,000	69,000,000	51,000,000	51,500,000	43,500,000
Isle of Man	270,000	73,000	—	—	—	—
Jersey	240,000	525,000	—	4,320,000	—	3,450,000
Guernsey	230,000	560,000	—			
Malta and Gozo	760,000	—	4,000,000	1,750,000	1,137,000	53,000
Gibraltar	166,000	—	3,000,000	1,203,000	100,000	17,000
Asia.						
Indian Empire	60,000,000	—	235,000,000	87,000,000	270,000,000	80,000,000
Ceylon	7,000,000	700,000	21,000,000	5,200,000	25,500,000	17,100,000
Straits Settlements	4,000,000	23,000,000	87,000,000	12,000,000	77,000,000	18,800,000
Federated Malay States	8,500,000	11,750,000	13,000,000	2,000,000	26,000,000	5,000,000
Other Malay States	3,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	—	5,000,000	—
Hong Kong	3,000,000	2,000,000	82,000,000	5,200,000	86,000,000	720,000
Weihaiwei	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Borneo	400,000	—	828,000	56,000	1,302,000	300,000
Brunei	35,000	50,000	94,000	—	105,000	—
Sarawak	500,000	—	1,951,000	87,000	4,298,000	120,000
Cyprus	600,000	—	1,243,000	400,000	1,271,000	320,000
Mesopotamia	4,000,000	—	14,000,000	4,500,000	7,000,000	1,670,000
Palestine	2,000,000	—	5,000,000	750,000	1,600,000	1,160,000
Africa.						
Union of South Africa	25,000,000	214,000,000	66,000,000	32,000,000	84,000,000	30,000,000
Basutoland	260,000	—	—	—	—	—
Bechuanaland	100,000	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Rhodesia	1,600,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	1,350,000	5,565,000	900,000
Northern Rhodesia	270,000	—	—		4,000,000	
Gambia	210,000	—	672,000	250,000	1,000,000	422,000
Gold Coast	4,000,000	7,300,000	8,315,000	4,600,000	10,000,000	2,175,000
Sierra Leone	900,000	1,700,000	1,730,000	1,100,000	1,711,000	1,270,000
Nigeria	7,000,000	20,000,000	13,000,000	9,500,000	15,000,000	10,000,000
Somaliland	80,000	—	350,000	7,000	250,000	8,000
Kenya	2,200,000	5,000,000	6,180,000	3,700,000	6,140,000	4,155,000
Uganda	1,250,000	—		300,000		1,200,000
Tanganyika	1,400,000	—	1,733,000	900,000	1,800,000	1,430,000
Zanzibar	500,000	75,000	2,000,000	385,000	2,000,000	276,000
Nyasaland	300,000	430,000	548,000	250,000	584,000	850,000
Sudan	4,500,000	—	5,475,000	1,700,000	3,542,000	2,600,000
Mauritius	2,000,000	1,700,000	6,000,000	900,000	4,000,000	1,430,000
Seychelles	70,000	10,000	110,000	50,000	120,000	96,000
St. Helena and Ascension	17,000	—	90,000	75,000	50,000	40,000
America.						
Canada	70,000,000	550,000,000	160,000,000	31,000,000	214,000,000	71,000,000
Newfoundland	1,750,000	10,750,000	4,000,000	1,500,000	4,500,000	2,000,000
Jamaica	2,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	1,500,000	3,147,000	800,000
Bahamas	450,000	18,000	1,553,000	550,000	626,000	38,000
Leeward Islands	270,000	120,000	766,000	300,000	9,000,000	290,000
Windward Islands	270,000	370,000	700,000	280,000	800,000	300,000
Barbados	500,000	600,000	2,547,000	900,000	1,849,000	430,000
Trinidad and Tobago	1,600,000	3,400,000	4,300,000	1,600,000	5,000,000	2,000,000
British Guiana	1,000,000	2,750,000	2,744,000	1,500,000	3,240,000	820,000
British Honduras	200,000	125,000	800,000	210,000	650,000	200,000
Bermuda	330,000	45,000	1,815,000	340,000	446,000	2,000
Falkland Islands	200,000	—	425,000	270,000	3,500,000	500,000
South Georgia, &c.	—	—				
Oceania.						
Australia	70,000,000	430,000,000	101,000,000	64,000,000	130,000,000	71,000,000
New Zealand	29,000,000	228,000,000	49,000,000	24,200,000	53,000,000	51,350,000
Fiji	500,000	350,000	1,000,000	302,000	1,500,000	570,000
Papua	140,000	—	460,000	65,000	370,000	146,030
Pacific Islands	200,000	—	1,000,000	64,000	1,000,000	150,000

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

The total mileage of public roads in Great Britain is approximately 178,000 miles, of which 153,000 are in England and Wales and 25,000 in Scotland. The cost of maintenance in 1914–15 was £19,051,000, and in 1923–24 about £46,100,000. The roads of Great Britain have been classified by the Ministry of Transport, and out of the total mileage of 178,000, 24,552 have been included in Class I. and 15,625 miles in Class II.

The maintenance and repair of bridges and main roads is within the jurisdiction of the County authorities, other roads being maintained by Borough, Urban and Rural Councils. The motor licence duties (referred to below) are paid into a special *Road Fund* which is administered by the Minister of Transport. Grants are made from the Road Fund to highway authorities towards the cost of maintenance and improvement of roads and bridges. During the year 1925-26 the grants from the Road Fund amounted to £17,400,000. The bulk of this money was directed to assisting highway authorities in the maintenance and improvement of Class I. and Class II. roads, and in the construction of new and important arterial roads expedited for the relief of unemployment.

Road Taxes.

The total gross receipts from the taxation of road vehicles between Dec. 1, 1924, and Nov. 30, 1925, amounted to £17,233,238. The approximate number of motor licences issued during this period was 1,547,000, while licences in respect of private and hackney horse-drawn carriages numbered 153,487. The average receipt in respect of a whole year licence was £15 8*s.* 0*d.* for cars taxed on horse-power, £2 13*s.* 6*d.* for motor bicycles, £21 1*s.* 6*d.* for commercial goods vehicles, and £31 9*s.* 0*d.* for motor hackneys.

	Approximate No. of Vehicles.	Tax Receipts.
		£
Cars taxed on horse-power ...	580,000	8,063,467
Motor-cycles ...	572,000	1,373,701
Invalid vehicles ...	700	785
Commercial goods vehicles ...	232,000	4,697,020
Road locomotives ...	2,202	50,984
Motor ploughs, &c. ...	16,000	4,039
Motor tractors, &c. ...	1,300	23,713
Motor hackneys ...	99,000	2,270,506
Tramcars ...	14,200	10,623
General trade licences ...	2,600	61,423
Limited trade licences ...	11,000	47,695
Exempt vehicles ...	16,000	...
Horse-drawn carriages ...	131,020	102,016
Horse-drawn cabs ...	22,467	16,831
Miscellaneous receipts (fees for driving licences, &c.) ...	...	511,630

Motor Vehicles in the World.

When population was taken into account, there were 7 persons per car in the U.S., 13 in Canada, 74 in the U.K., 93 in France, 44 in Australia, 453 in Germany, 99 in Argentina, 490 in Italy, 27 in New Zealand, and 6,490 in India.

In 1923 the exports of "automotives" were valued at $189,737,018 for 151,866 motor vehicles, and from Canada $43,688,448 for 69,920 vehicles.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce (New York) estimates the number of Motor Vehicles (Passenger Cars) (1924):—

United States ...	13,464,608
Canada ...	554,874
United Kingdom ...	469,490
France ...	352,259
Australia ...	109,157
Germany ...	100,329
Argentina ...	85,000
Italy ...	45,000
New Zealand ...	44,864
India ...	44,843
All other Countries ...	577,398
Total ...	15,847,824

Street Accidents, Great Britain, 1924.

In addition to the accidents on the various railways of Great Britain, there were no fewer than 98,215 accidents caused by vehicles on streets and roads in 1924. Of this number 3,631 were fatal and 94,584 non-fatal, compared with 2,979 fatal and 80,122 non-fatal accidents in 1923.

Cause.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
Electric tramcars ...	113	5,615
Horse-drawn vehicles ...	258	6,288
Motor omnibuses ...	459	6,014
Other motor vehicles ...	2,560	58,304
Pedal cycles ...	241	18,363
Totals ...	3,631	94,584

Division.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
England (1923) ...	2,557	72,056
London (1924) ...	844	36,065
Birmingham (1923) ...	65	1,625
Liverpool (1923) ...	63	2,405
Manchester (1923) ...	48	1,386
Wales (1923) ...	137	2,234
Scotland (1923) ...	285	5,833
Glasgow (1923) ...	35	1,256
Edinburgh (1923) ...	36	1,378

In 1923 there were 109,425 street accidents in *Paris*, of which 150 were fatal.

Canals.

There are 4,673 miles of canals and canalised rivers in Great Britain and Ireland (England and Wales, 3,641 miles; Ireland, 848 miles; Scotland, 184 miles), no additions to the mileage having been made for several years. In 1905 the inland waterways carried 43,161,927 tons of merchandise, the revenue being £2,680,710 and expenditure £1,891,213. In 1921 the tonnage returns from 2,879 miles of canals were 11,803,000 tons. Of the total mileage 1,363 miles were (1905) owned or controlled by railway companies (the longest systems being the Shropshire Union, 202 miles; Grand Junction, 189 miles; Birmingham, 159 miles; and Leeds and Liverpool, 145 miles). The total paid-up capital of all the canals was (1905) £47,550,768. The existing system is at its greatest development in the midland counties of England, and in Lancashire and Yorkshire. A Royal Commission, appointed in 1906, reported, in 1909, in favour of a development scheme under an *Inland Waterways Board*, to improve the existing system. Their principal proposal was the formation of four main routes (from a centre in South Staffordshire) to the Thames (London), the Mersey

(Liverpool), the Humber (Hull), and the Severn (Gloucester), the proposed routes to accommodate barges up to 100 tons. The *Manchester Ship Canal*, opened in 1894, has a total length of 36 miles, and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool; in 1913 the tonnage carried through the canal was 5,780,161 tons, and in 1923 the tonnage of toll-paying traffic was 5,363,940 tons, and the tolls, dues, &c., £1,384,743.

Tramways.

The total mileage of tramways and light rails ways open in Great Britain on Dec. 31, 1924, was 2,624. The total receipts in 1924 were £29,434,000, the working expenses £22,822,000, and the net receipts £6,522,000, the total paid-up capital being £91,294,000. 4,443,327,000 passengers were carried. In addition there were 21 miles of "trackless trolley" routes.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

The carriage and custody of the mails has been maintained by the State "from time immemorial." The telegraphs were transferred to the State on Jan. 28, 1870; the telephone service became exclusively owned and operated by the Government (with one or two minor exceptions) on the transfer of the National Telephone Company's undertaking to the Post Office on Jan. 1, 1912. Some of the submarine telegraph cables connecting the British Isles with the various Dominions and Foreign Countries are maintained and operated by the State and some by private companies. The submarine telephone cables from the British Isles to the Continent are either owned entirely by the State or jointly with the Foreign Administration in whose territory the other end of the cable terminates.

Savings Banks.

Post Office Savings Banks.—On Dec. 31, 1924, there were 12,200,013 active deposit accounts in the *Post Office Savings Banks*, with the sum of £280,373,433 due to depositors. On Dec. 31, 1924, Government Stock to the amount of £197,514,063 stood to the credit of holders in the books of the Post Office Savings Banks.

Trustee Savings Banks.—In 1925 there were 2,340,644 Depositors in the *Trustee Savings Banks*, with £83,396,492 to their credit in the Banks' Government Departments, and £27,006,458 in their Special Investment Departments. In addition to these sums, representing money, Stocks and Bonds to the nominal amount of £31,744,553 were held for Depositors in the former Department, and of £31,865 in the latter. The year ends on the 20th November, and, in 1925, the banks had 424 offices, either principal or subordinate.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

In addition to the State Revenue and Expenditure large amounts are received and expended by Local Authorities in Great Britain, the total receipts (including the State contribution) being nearly £500,000,000 annually. The total amounts received from direct and indirect taxation, and from other sources of receipt by Local Authorities in England and Wales for 1922–23; and in Scotland for 1919–20, are stated below. The gross rental of Rateable Hereditaments in England and Wales in 1920–21 was £301,727,787, the rateable value being £236,024,438.

Work of the Post Office.

	1923 24.	1924 25.
Letters delivered ...	3,340,000,000	3,500,000,000
Postcards delivered	470,000,000	465,000,000
Printed Papers delivered	1,615,000,000	1,710,000,000
Newspapers delivered	160,000,000	165,000,000
Parcels delivered ...	126,000,000	137,000,000
Registered Letters and Parcels posted	59,200,000	59,400,000
Express Delivery Services	2,050,000	2,030,000
Telegrams forwarded	68,800,000	66,500,000
Money Orders	14,000,000	13,700,000
Postal Orders	114,400,000	121,800,000
Telephones:		
Trunk Calls	70,300,000	78,100,000
Local Calls	832,000,000	929,000,000
Savings Bank Deposits*	£83,561,000	£81,036,000
Withdrawals, Dividend Payments, &c.*	£85,096,000	£80,358,000
Government Stock Accounts open, (number*)	3,173,000	2,770,000
Wireless Licences issued.....	748,000	1,350,000
Other Licences issued	3,400,000	3,300,000
Old-Age Pension Orders paid (number)	49,800,000	52,600,000
Health Insurance Stamps sold.....	£24,900,000	£25,700,000
Unemployment Insurance Stamps sold.....	£33,600,000	£34,900,000
War Pensions and Allowances paid:		
Number	64,000,000	61,000,000
Amount.....	£56,700,000	£55,700,000
Postal Drafts paid:		
Number.....	3,700,000	4,200,000
Amount.....	£8,200,000	£9,920,000
War Loan Dividends —Amount.....	£8,900,000	£8,700,000
Savings Certificates —Amount:		
Issued	£45,400,000	£32,500,000
Repaid†	£40,100,000	£36,400,000
Entertainment Tax Stamps sold: Amount.....	£560,000	£380,000
Income Tax Stamps sold: Amount.....	£150,000	£140,000
Milcage of wire :	March 31, 1924	March 31, 1925
Overhead	1,063,000	1,106,000
Underground ...	3,657,000	4,096,000
Telephone Stations	1,158,500	1,273,800

The number of telephones per 100 of population in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, U.S.A., and certain other countries (1924), is shown below:—

U.S.A.	15·3	Germany	4·0
Canada	12·3	Great Britain and N. Ireland (1925)	3·0
Denmark	9·2	New Zealand	2·5
Netherlands	2·9	Sweden	6·9
Austria	2·4	Norway	6·2
Belgium	1·8	Australia	6·2
France	1·6	Switzerland.....	4·8
Italy (1921)	0·3		

* Figures are for the calendar years 1923 and 1924.
† Including interest.

For full official information *see* the Post Office Guide, price 1*s.*, published in January and July.

INLAND POSTAL SERVICES.

Within Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland and including Channel Is.

Letters.

Not exceeding 2 oz. ..... 1½*d.*
For every additional 2 oz., or less ..... ½*d.*
Limit: 2 ft. × 1 ft. × 1 ft, or if in the form of a roll, 30 in. length × 4 in. Weight unlimited.
Postcards, 1*d.*; *reply postcards*, 2*d.* (p. 497).

Printed Papers.

For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof ..... ½*d.*
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size, as *Letters*.

Printed papers bearing ½*d.* stamp only are not forwarded the same day unless posted by early afternoon.

Registered Newspaper Rate (per copy)

Not exceeding 6 oz. ..... 1*d.*
For every additional 6 oz., or less ..... ½*d.*
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size as *Letters*.

Parcels.

Not exceeding 2 lb. ..... 6*d.*
" " 5 lb. ..... 9*d.*
" " 8 lb. ..... 1*s.* 0*d.*
" " 11 lb. (limit of weight) ... 1*s.* 3*d.*
Limit of size: length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

UNPAID PACKETS (*letters, newspapers, postcards*) are charged *double postage* on delivery; UNDERPAID PACKETS, *double the deficiency*.

RE-DIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee: *Letters, post-cards, printed papers, and newspapers* may be re-posted free not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not being counted), and must not have been opened or tampered with. *Parcels* may be re-directed free of charge, within the same time limits, if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (the whole London Postal District being regarded for this purpose as one Town Delivery Area); otherwise they are charged on delivery at the ordinary prepaid rate. *Registered packets*, which must be taken to a Post Office, are re-*registered* free only up to day after delivery. (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken during temporary absence, unless house be left empty, or from clubs, hotels, &c.). Notice for re-direction of *letters*, &c., must be given on printed forms, to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen, and signed by the person to whom the letters are to be addressed. The notice holds good for twelve months, and may be extended by payment of 1*s.* for second, 1*s.* third, and 5*s.* each subsequent year. Separate forms must be filled in for *parcels*, and for the (postal) forwarding of *telegrams*.

REGISTRATION.—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration must be marked "Registered" in bottom left-hand corner, and *must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken.* Parcels (or the string with which they are tied) and letters, must be fastened with wax or other adhesive. The registration fee is 3*d.* exclusive of postage. With a further 3*d.* the sender may obtain advice of delivery. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets; at Head Offices this may be done later for an additional 6*d.* late fee. Unregistered packets containing coin or jewellery, or found open and containing stamps, uncrossed bearer cheques, &c., over 10*s.* in value, or any marked "registered" and found in a letter-box, undergo compulsory registration (3*d.*), carrying no compensation.

COMPENSATION for loss or damage is granted, though not as a legal right even if fee is paid and packing adequate.—The fees for *compensation inclusive of registration* are:—Fee 3*d.*, compensation up to £5; 4*d.*, £20; and 1*d.* for each additional £20 up to the maximum 1*s.* 11*d.* for £400. *Compensation* up to £2 is given on (*a*) *unregistered parcels* (for loss, only if certificate of posting is obtained at the time of posting), (*b*) *unregistered packets* conveyed by Express Delivery Service No. (1). Compensation in respect of *money* of any kind (*coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps*, &c.) is only given if particulars (for identification) are kept and the money is sent by Registered *Letter* Post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (*see* next page); the maximum compensation for *coin* is £5. Compensation for *jewellery, watches*, &c., is only given on *registered* packets; for *glass, crockery, greases, colour-powders, fish, meat, fruit, and vegetables* only when sent as *parcels*. Compensation is not given for *damage* to (1) eggs, soft fruit, liquids and semi-liquids or exceptionally fragile articles, in any case; (2) registered packets other than parcels, unless conspicuously marked "*Fragile, with care.*"

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING unregistered parcels, free; other unregistered postal packets, ½*d.*

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE BY SPECIAL MESSENGER.—There are five services of which (4) and (5) alone are available on Sundays:—(1) All the way, from most offices which deliver telegrams. Inclusive charge, *which must be prepaid*, in cash or by stamps, 6*d.* per mile, or part of a mile, with 1*d.* on each *separate* packet after the first, up to ten, the maximum; also a special charge of 3*d.* on each packet over 1 lb. in weight. Packets must be handed over the counter with "Express" clearly marked in left-hand top corner. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service, and persons may be conducted. The messenger may take back an inland telegram *gratis*. (2) After transmission by post, at sender's request: (*a*) from the ordinary delivery office, if a telegraph office, and *open* (maximum charge in London 6*d.*); or *if so marked*, (*b*) "Express Delivery from Head Office" in large provincial towns, and (c) in London "from Head District Office" or "from G.P.O." Packets must be marked "Express," with a broad vertical line back and front. Charges as before (without weight fee) in addition to postage. (3) Before ordinary deliveries, at addressee's request (6*d.* per mile for one packet, and 1*d.* for every ten or less additional packets). (4) *see* p. 504. (5) Of a message telephoned to an express delivery office (30 words for each express fee, besides telephone charges).—Waiting fees: 10 minutes free; each additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 2*d.*—For Sundays and Holidays, *see* p. 504, and next paragraph.

RAILWAY LETTERS.—On payment of 4*d.* extra at a Parcel or Booking Office of most railways, during such hours as the station is open, *whether on week days or Sundays*, an unregistered letter not exceeding 2 oz. will be forwarded by the next available train or steamship, and passed on from one company to another. The letter may be called for at the station of address, or posted there in the nearest letter-box, or (*except on Sundays*)

delivered as an Express Letter under Service *a* (or from the first Express Delivery office it reaches), or (by telegraphing for a messenger to meet it) under Service *x*.

DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED POSTAL PACKETS.—*Inland packets chargeable with a postage of 1½d. or more*, undelivered, are returned unopened if bearing sender's name and address outside; others are opened by the Returned Letter Officer and returned to senders without charge. Packets containing neither sender's address nor any enclosure of importance are destroyed, except parcels which, if not applied for, are generally disposed of after 4 months. If perishable are dealt with as requisite. *Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 1d.* are redelivered to sender on payment of a second postage, if his name and address, with a request for return in case of non-delivery, appear on the outside; those without such request are disposed of. *Foreign letters, &c., undelivered in Britain*, are returned unopened, after a short detention, to the countries whence received; *parcels* are disposed of after a reasonable time for inquiry. If containing sender's address, he is advised, and parcel will be returned on payment of fresh postage. *British packets undelivered abroad* are returned to sender here on payment of charges due; but for *parcels see* p. 499.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only).—Correspondence of any kind may be addressed as a rule to any Post Office (except Town Sub-Offices. It should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, or fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is not taken in, but is at once treated as undelivered. All persons applying for "Poste Restante" letters must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Poste Restante letters, parcels, &c., from abroad, or letters at a seaport for an expected ship, are kept two months; others, only one fortnight. After these intervals they are treated as undelivered (*see* above), unless bearing request for return at end of the interval, or some specified *shorter* period.

Letter Post.

The Normal Post of the Country. Most things may be sent by it (except explosive, offensive or obscene matter, eggs, fish, game, rabbits, meat, fruit, and vegetables) (*see* p. 496).

Post Cards.

Postage (*see* p. 496). The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence (the same holds for abroad). Plain cards (minimum size 4 × 2¾ in.), like but not thinner than official cards, may also be used both inland and abroad (maximum size (5⅞ × 4⅝).

Printed Papers Post (*see* p. 496).

For printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and not exceeding 2 lb.

By this post may be sent books and other works of a literary character, with or without written dedications, and any other *written or printed matter not being in the nature of a letter*, drawings, paintings, photographic prints, engravings, maps, &c., together with their binding (provided that the materials are those ordinarily used for the purpose and are not brittle or very fragile), together with anything necessary for the safe transmission of the packet. Commercial printed forms, legal documents, printers' copy and proofs, examination papers, answers, corrections, the writing on which refers solely to the subject matter of the document; Christmas and picture cards with date, names and addresses of sender and addressee, and with conventional formulas not exceeding 5 words or initials, are also admitted. (*See* the Post Office Guide.) Printed papers being subject to examination in the post, the cover, if any, must be capable of easy removal and replacement for purposes of examination, *i.e.*, without breaking, tearing, ungumming, or cutting.

Newspaper Post (*see* p. 496).

For newspapers registered at the G.P.O.

The cover, if any, must be open at both ends and easily removable, and copies should be folded so that title is readily inspected. Writing or additional printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments," name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered, and a reference to a page. Newspapers not registered at G.P.O., Christmas or special issues of registered newspapers, or supplements apart from their ordinary publications, will be charged at printed paper, letter, or (with 1*d.* fine) parcel rate.

Parcel Post.

For bulky and heavy matter (*see* p. 496). The parcel should be marked "Parcel Post," and handed across the counter or given to a rural postman; and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. The hours for Parcel Post business are the same as for general postal business. Parcels are neither accepted nor delivered on Sundays. The name and address of sender should be inside or (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel. More than 11 lb. must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot or bicycle, without notice on the previous day, and he may refuse parcels if already loaded; a postman with a cart must accept what he can conveniently carry.

Parcels to Irish Free State, Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty; the sender must, except in last case, declare contents when posting. 9*d.* customs clearance fee is charged on parcels from I.F.S. or Channel Is. delivered in Britain or N. Ireland.

By the *Cash on Delivery Service* (not available with I.F.S.) a sum (Trade Charge) up to £40 can under certain conditions be collected from addressee and remitted to sender of a parcel posted as a Money Order Office. Fees (additional to postage): For Trade Charge up to 10*s.*, 4*d.*; up to £1, 6*d.*, £2, 8*d.*; £5, 10*d.*; and for each further £5 or less, 2*d.*

Literature for the Blind.

Papers, periodicals and books, if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of posting, marked outside "Blind Literature," with name and address of sender; 2 lb., ½*d.*; 5 lb., 1*d.*; 6½ lb. (maximum), 2*d.* Maximum size, 2 × 1 × 1 ft., or if a roll 30 × 4 in.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties up to 2*s.* 6*d.*—*for list of latter see p.* 469) are sold of the respective values of ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.* Books of 6 1*d.*, and 6 ½*d.* stamps, together with (*a*) x8 1½*d.* stamps, 3*s.*, or (*b*) 10 1½*d.* stamps, 2*s.* Rolls of ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.* and 2*d.* stamps (480 or 960, in a roll) are also sold at 1*d.* or 2*d.* extra. Stamps may be purchased at most offices between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at any office open for telegraph business. Rural postmen carry ½*d.*, 1*d.*, and 1½*d.* stamps and registered letter envelopes.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES for foreign and inland letters, with a 4½*d.* embossed stamp (for registration and postage), are of four sizes: **F**, 5⅛ in. × 3¼ in., 5*d.* each; **G**, 6⅛ in. × 3¾ in., 5½*d.* each; **H**, 8 in. × 5 in., 6*d.* each; **K**, 11½ in. × 6 in., 6½*d.* each.

LETTER CARDS with 1½*d.* stamp, one 2*d.*; 2, 3½*d.*; 5, 9*d.*

POST CARDS with impressed 1*d.* stamp: *Inland* Single: thin—one, 1½*d.*; 2, 2½*d.*; 5, 5½*d.*; 11, 1*s.*; stout—one, 1½*d.*; 5, 6*d.*; 10, 1*s.*; reply —1, 2½*d.*; 4, 8½*d.*; 11, 2*s.*; *Foreign* (1½*d.* stamp): Single—one, 1½*d.*, 4, 7*d.*, 7, 1*s.*; reply —one, 3½*d.*; 5, 1*s.* 4*d.*; 10, 2*s.* 8*d.*

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES (*a*) with 1½*d.* stamp; "A" (4¾ × 3½ in.)—1, 1½*d.*; 3, 5*d.*; 5, 8½*d.*; 11, 1*s.* 6*d.*; "Commercial" (5⅛ in. × 3½ in.)—1, 1½*d.*; 2, 3½*d.*; 5, 8*d.*; (*b*) with ½*d.* stamp, ungummed "Commercial" size ("N"): 1, ½*d.*; 2, 1½*d.*; 5, 3*d.*

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS with ½*d.* stamp: 1, ½*d.*; 2, 1½*d.*; 3, 1½*d.*; 7, 4*d.*; with 1*d.* stamp: 1, 1½*d.*; 2, 2½*d.*; 5, 5½*d.*; 8, 8½*d.*; 11, 1*s.*

Embossed or impressed postage stamps (except of Queen Victoria's reign) cut out of envelopes, post-cards, letter-cards, newspaper-wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage or telegrams respectively, provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way.

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Metropolis is divided for postal (not telegraphic) purposes into eight Head Districts, each comprising the number of Delivery Districts indicated below :—

East Central (E.C.)	4	North Western (N.W.)	20
West Central (W.C.)	4	South Eastern (S.E.)	27
Eastern (E.)	27	South Western (S.W.)	20
Northern (N.)	28	Western (W.)	24

To avoid delay in delivery, the initials of the Head District, and the number of the proper delivery office should appear in the address of all *postal* packets. Each Head District has a Head Office (addresses given on p. 222), Branch Offices, and Sub-Offices. Total number of offices in the London Postal Area being about a thousand.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MAILS (latest times for posting without late fee on week-days at G.P.O.).—*LETTERS: European* (daily, exc. *a*) : (*a*) Europe generally, 7.30 a.m. ; (*a*) Norway, 8.30 a.m., Tu., Th., Sat. ; (3) France, Italy, 9.0 a.m. ; (4, 5) Belgium, Germany, Russia, Baltic States, Switzerland, Italy, 12.0 noon ; (6) France, Belgium, 1.30 p.m. ; (7) Jersey, Guernsey, Guernsey, Sark, Isle of Man, Scotland, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway (during Summer Time) 4.30 p.m. ; (8) Europe generally, 6.0. p.m. *Extra-European* : (9) Egypt, Palestine (*via* Brindisi, Supplementary) 9.0 a.m. Wed. ; (10) Africa (S., S.W., S.E.), Madeira, 11.30 a.m. Fri. ; (11) India, Egypt, Cyprus, Iraq, W. Persia, E. Africa, Far East (exc. Japan), Australia and New Zealand (*via* Suez) 6.0 p.m. Th. ; (12) Egypt, Palestine (*via* Brindisi) 6.0 p.m. Tu. ; (12a) E. Africa, Mauritius (French Packet) 6.0 p.m. altern. Tu. from Jan. 4 ; (13) Brazil, Argentine, etc. (*via* Europe) 6.0 p.m. frequently ; (14) Brazil, Argentine, etc. (by sea direct) 6.0 p.m., frequently ; (15) Canada, Newfoundland, U.S.A. and thence to Central and Northern S. America, West Indies, etc., and Japan, 2.0 a.m., frequently ; (16) West Africa, 2.0 a.m. about weekly. *PARCELS* (less frequent in general) : (1) Europe generally (except mails under *a*) 7.30 a.m. ; (2) Norway, 8.30 a.m. Tu. ; (3) Greece and Turkey by all-sea routes, Denmark and Bulgaria; (3) Wed. 1.15 p.m. to Gibraltar, Morocco, Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Syria, Aden, Iraq, E. Africa, Seychelles, India ; (4) Th. 1.15 p.m. to S. Africa, Madeira ; (5) 1.15 p.m., Fri. to Egypt, P. & O. Week-End, Ceylon, Singapore, Far East, Australia, New Zealand ; (6) 1.15 p.m. to Nyasaland, Port E. Africa, Rhodesia *via* Beira ; (7) 9 a.m. to (*a*) Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, *via* Orient Line ; (*b*) Newfoundland ; (*c*) Canada and U.S.A., and thence to China, Japan, Philippines, Central and N.W. South America ; (*d*) Jamaica ; (*e*) New Zealand direct ; (8) 11.0 a.m. to (*a*) Brazil, River Plate, &c. ; (*b*) Canarics, West Africa ; (*c*) West Indies except Jamaica. *REGISTERED LETTERS* must be posted half-an-hour earlier (but see (13) and (16), 45 min. the previous evening). *PRINTED PAPERS* must be posted earlier ; those stamped ½*d.* only, before 4.30 p.m.

INLAND MAILS.—For *Letters and Postcards* the latest time of posting for Provincial Night Mails, at G.P.O. and Head District Head Offices, Charing Cross, Paddington (London St.), and certain E.C. Offices, is 6 p.m., elsewhere in Head Districts, 5.30 p.m. ; for *Registered Letters* half-an-hour earlier ; for *Newspapers*, E.C., and W.C., 5.30, the other District Head Offices, 4.30-5 p.m.

LATE FEES (Weekdays).—Correspondence, not parcels, bearing extra stamps, posted in special boxes at chief offices or the nearest Sub-Office after the ordinary hour of collection but up to the times given below, is included in the mails :—*FOREIGN MAILS: At G.P.O.* : Unregistered :—Mails (4) & (5) of earlier paragraph, 7.0 p.m. up to 12.30 a.m. ; (6) 7.0 p.m. ; (7) 7.0 p.m. (Havre only) ½*d.*, 8.0 p.m.) ; (10) 2*d.*, noon ; (11) 2*d.*, 7.0 p.m. ; 4*d.*, 8.0 p.m. ; (12) and (13) 2*d.*, 7.0 p.m. ; (14) 2*d.*, 9.0 p.m. Registered : (4) and (5) 2*d.*, noon ; (6) 2*d.*, 6.30 ; 4*d.*, 7.0 p.m. (Havre only ; 2*d.*, 7.30 p.m.) ; (10) 4*d.*, 11.30 a.m. ; (12)–(13) 4*d.*, 6.30 ; 6*d.*, 7.0 p.m. ; (14) 4*d.*, 8.30 p.m. *Inland Parcels Transit* : Unregistered :—Mails to France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Algeria, Tunis and Malta : at Holborn Viaduct, 2*d.*, 8.10 p.m.* (if registered, 1s. 6*d.*), and at Victoria (L.B. & S.C.), 2*d.*, 8.15 p.m.* ; Daily mails from Liverpool Street to Holland, Germany, Denmark, E. Europe and Scandinavia (S. & W. Norway, Tu. only), 2*d.* 8.15 p.m., and to Belgium, 2*d.*, 8.25 p.m. ; Mail (12) Waterloo, 6*d.*, 1.15 p.m. ; and (with fee 6*d.* up to 10 min. before departure of final boat train) at Waterloo for mail (13) *viâ* Southampton, New Zealand *viâ* Panama, at Euston for mail (3) *viâ* Liverpool. *INLAND MAILS* (late Fee ½*d.* unless otherwise mentioned) : *At Post Offices* : Letters and postcards up to 7.30 p.m. at G.P.O. and District Head Offices, 7.0 p.m. at Charing Cross and some E.C. offices. 6.30 p.m. elsewhere in Head Districts. Newspapers at G.P.O. only, 1*d.* up to 6.45 ½*d.* up to 7.15 p.m. Registered packets : G.P.O., Charing Cross, some E.C. and District Head Offices : 3*d.*, to 6.0 p.m. ; 6*d.*, 6.30 ; 9*d.*, 6.55 (G.P.O., 7.0) ; and (G.P.O. only), 1s. 6*d.* up to 7.30 p.m. *At Railway Termini* (box on platform or sorting carriage) : *London Bridge* : 11.50 p.m.* (Kent, E. Surrey, E. Sussex) ; *Liverpool St.* : s 5.0 a.m.* (Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk), 10.12 (*a* 9.10) p.m. (Herts, Cambs, Norfolk) ; *King's +* : s 4.45 a.m. (E., Mid. & N. England, part of Scotland), s 8.25 p.m. (E. Coast route in England, S.E. Scotland), s 10.25 p.m.* (Yorks, Durham, Northumb.) ; *Euston* : s 5.0 a.m. (Midlands, N. Wales), s 8.15 a.m. and *ra* 8.50 p.m. (N. Wales, Ireland *viâ* Holyhead), *ra* 8.30 p.m. (N.W. & Mid. England, Mid. Wales, Scotland, W. Coast route, Ireland *viâ* Stranraer), s 11.0 (Sat. 9.20 p.m.) (N.W. & Mid. England, N. & Mid. Wales) ; *Paddington* : s 5.30 a.m. and s 10.10 p.m. (West of England, S. Wales) ; *Waterloo* : s 5.40 a.m. and 10 (*a* 9.34) p.m. (Dorset, Hants, I. of Wight). Registered letters can be received in the Sorting Carriages up to the same times (exc. *Euston* 8.15 a.m. train) (ls. 6*d.* late fee) : those for the week-day trains marked *r* also at Euston Station P.O. between 5.0 and 8.0 p.m. at fees varying from 3*d.* to 1s. 6*d.* according to lateness.

SUNDAY MAILS, &c., *see p.* 504. AIR MAILS, *see p.* 506.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL POST.

N.B.—For times of despatch *see* "London Postal Arrangements" above, Air Mails (p. 506), or enquire at a P.O.

Letters.

The letter rate *from* Great Britain to British Dominions generally, to countries outside the Postal Union† (exc. Transjordania), and to Egypt, Tangiers, Dubai and Wei-hai-wei, to the United States and Territories (incl. Hawaii but not Panama zone or island Dependencies), as well as to H.M. Forces on the Rhine, and H.M. Ships in Foreign Waters (address c/o G.P.O., London, E.C. 1), is 1½*d.* the first ounce and 1*d.* for each succeeding ounce or fraction. The charge to *all other destinations*, including Palestine and Iraq, is 2½*d.* the first ounce and 1½*d.* per ounce afterwards. Limits of size : to *Foreign* Countries in the Postal Union,† except Egypt, 1½×1½×1½ ft. ; elsewhere, 2 × 1½ × 1½ ft. ; but if in form of a roll, limits in all cases 30 in. × 4 in. diameter. Max. weight 4 lb.

Post Cards.

Postage 1½*d.* single, 3*d.* reply. (*See also p.* 497.)

Reply Post-Cards must have the heading "Carte Postale avec reponse payée," on first half, and on the second half (available only to the country of origin) "Carte Postale —réponse."

Reply Coupons.

Coupons (4*d.* each) may be bought for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters. Each coupon is exchangeable in any country in the Postal Union † (except Persia and Uruguay) for stamps representing a minimum letter postage from that country to another, but must be exchanged within 6 months.

Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.

(*a*) PRINTED PAPERS : Newspapers, Books, Catalogues, Photographs, Engravings, Music, and other wholly printed matter, ½*d.* per 2 oz. For *Literature for the Blind*, in other respects considered as a Printed Paper, the rates abroad are : up to 2 lb., ½*d.* ; 4 lb., 1*d.* ; 6½lb. (max.), 1½*d.*

(*b*) SPECIAL MAGAZINE POST for magazines, newspapers, and trade journals sent to CANADA *by direct packet*, and thence (or direct) to NEWFOUNDLAND, if properly registered for such post (or for Newspaper post in the United Kingdom) and packed without a cover, or with cover open at both ends, otherwise complying with conditions for Inland Newspaper

* Except Saturday.

† Afghanistan, Bahrein, Friendly Is. (Tonga), Johore, Muscat, Nigeria, N. Rhodesia, Pitcairn I., Transjordania, Trengganu, are not in the Postal Union.

s Hour for late-fee posting Sun. nt.—Mon. mrn. (p. 504.)

Post mentioned on p. 497. These packets cannot be registered. Rate: 2–6 oz., 1*d.*; 1½ lb., 1½*d.*; and ½*d.* per ½ lb. up to 5 lb., 5*d.*

(*c*) COMMERCIAL PAPERS: Legal and mercantile documents, MSS., invoices, etc., partly written, ½*d.* per 2 oz.; minimum charge of 2½*d.*

(*d*). SAMPLES, Patterns (*bond fide*), and Scientific Specimens, keys, fresh-cut flowers, &c., ½*d.* per 2 oz.; minimum charge of 1*d.*

Except that a single printed volume may weigh up to 6½ lb., the limits are: (i) to the British Empire, Egypt and countries not in the Postal Union (see note † p. 498): Size, (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) 8 × 1½ × 1½ ft., (*d*) 2×1×1 ft.; weight, generally 5 lb. (ii) Elsewhere: Size, (*a*) and (*c*) 1½ × 1½ × 1½ ft., (*d*) 18 × 8 × 4 in.; weight, (*a*) and (*c*) 4 lb., (*d*) 1lb. If in the form of a roll, the limits of size for (*d*) are 12 × 6 in. in case (ii), for (*a*) and (*c*) 30×4 in. everywhere. Postage must be prepaid; wholly unpaid packets are *stopped*. Regulations as to packing, writing, &c., are much similar to those for inland packets.

Parcels from abroad.

These are subject to British Customs examination, and duties (with 6*d.* fee, if any are levied) must be paid before delivery to addressee.

Parcels sent abroad.

Enquiries should always be made at a P.O., or the P.O. Guide consulted, before packing. Parcels can be (and if containing coin, jewellery, &c., *must* be) *insured* for many countries, but not registered. They are subject to *Customs*, and contents and value must be declared on special forms; undervaluation or other inaccuracy may lead to confiscation and heavy fines (especially U.S.A.). (Rebate of Customs Duty is allowed on British goods by the chief Colonies.) The Customs charges of Dominions and certain countries (not U.S.A.) can be prepaid by sender, on depositing generally one-fifth to one-half of declared value, otherwise they are collected from addressee. *Packing must be substantial*, and sometimes special kinds of packing are insisted upon. Certain articles are *prohibited*; among them letters nearly everywhere.

Delivery in many countries is only to certain towns, post offices, stations, or customs houses, whence addressee, who is notified of the arrival, must arrange conveyance. In Belgium, France, and Spain parcels are delivered by the railway companies. From most countries abroad, an *undeliverable parcel is returned without notice at sender's expense, unless, when posting*, he instructed *either* its abandonment *or* its delivery to some other address or person in the country. Warehousing fees and (rarely) the foreign customs duty are sometimes payable, the return postage always.

Limits:—Parcels over 11 lbs. are only accepted at important post offices, for the countries (*e. f.*, in table below), and generally may not contain coin, jewellery, &c. Maximum length generally 3½ ft., length and girth) combined 6 ft.; but to *Paraguay, Portuguese Timor*: length 2 ft., length and girth 4 ft.; *China*, other than about 1300 chief P.O.'s, the same, except that if not more than 8 in. across a parcel may be 3 ft. 3 in. long, and that for Sinkiang Province no parcel may exceed 1 × 1 × 1 ft. For *Italy*, length 2 ft., but if girth be not more than 2 ft., length may be 3 ft. 3 in.

Imperial and Foreign Parcel Rates.

(With Time to Port of Entry and Frequency of Mails.)

Parcels for H.M. Ships addressed "in Foreign Waters, c/o G.P.O., London":—(i) in Atlantic Fleet (when this appears in address) may be prepaid at inland rate, but are then liable to delay; (ii) in other cases, must be prepaid at following rates: *b* 1/3, *c* 2/6, *d* 3/3.

Abyssinia (Adis-Ababa, Dire-Dawa, Harrar only; from France *or*, *a* 8/–, *c* 5/3, *d* 5/9; *Aden* (12 d., Wed.), *b* 2/–, *c* 3/9, *d* 5/3, *f* 8/9; *Albania* (5–8 d., daily), *a* 3/6, *c* 4/–, *d* 4/6, *e* 7/–; *Algeria* (daily), *a* 1/9, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/3, *e* 6/–; *Argentine* 23 d., 6 *m*), *b* 3/–, *c* 4/3, *d* 5/6, *e* 9/3; *Ascension* (14 d., 1 *m*), *b* 1/9, *c* 3/–, *d* 4/3, *e* 6/6; *Australia* (36 45 d., about 4 *m*), *c* 1 4, *y* 6; *Austria* (daily), *a* 2 6, *c* 3 3, *d* 3 9, *e* 5 9; *Azores* (2–3 w. from Portugal *or*, *a* 3 6, *c* 4 6, *d* 4 9; *Bahamas* (from New York, *a* 2/–, *b* 2/–, *c* 3 9, *d* 5–, *e* 7 6; *Barbuda* (15 d., daily), *a* 2 6, *c* 3 6, *d* 4–; *Barbados* (14 18 d., 3-4 *m*), *b* 1/6, *c* 3–, *d* 4 3, *e* 6/3; *Belgian Congo*: (*a*) (23 d., *vid* Antwerp 1–2 *m*), *a* 2 9, *c* 4 6, *d* 5–, *e* 8–; (*b*) Katanga Province only (*i*) *vid* Beira (6 w., *a*) *b* 4 6, *c* 8–, *d* 10 9; (*ii*) *vid* Cape, over 22 d., 4 *m*), *b* 5–, *c* 10 9, *d* 15/–; (*c*) Katanga and Eastern Province only *vid* Aden, Wed.), *b* 3/6, *c* 5 3, *d* 7/–; (*a*) Haut Uele, &c. *vid* Sudan, Wed.) *a* 2 9, *c* 6/–, *d* 7/–; *Belgium* (daily), *b* 1 6, *c* 2 3, *d* 2 9, *e* 4–; *Bermuda* (18 d., from New York *a m*), *b* 2–, *c* 3 9, *d* 5–, *e* 7/6; *Bismarck Archipelago* (2 *m*., *vid* Sydney *or*, *c* 1 4, *y* 7–10; *Bolivia* (6 w., *vid* Peru *or*, *b* 3 9, *c* 5–, *d* 6–, *e* 9/6; *Brazil* (3 w., irregular), *b* 3 3, *c* 4 3, *d* 5 3; *British Guiana* (3 w., *via* Barbados), *b* 1 9, *c* 3–, *d* 4 3, *e* 7/3; *British Honduras*: (*a*) direct, 5 w., *via*), *b* 1 6, *c* 3/–, *d* 4 6, *e* 7/6; (*b*) 13–5 w., *vid* Jamaica *or*), *b* 2 6, *c* 4/–, *d* 5 6, *e* 8/3; *British Somaliland* (*via* Aden *or*, *b* 2/–, *c* 3 6, *d* 4 9, *e* 7 9; *Brunei* (*via* Singapore 8–9 *m*), *c* 3/3, *d* 4 6, *e* 8/3; *Bulgaria* (w., irregular), *c* 1 9, *c* 2 6, *d* 3 3, *e* 4/9; *Cameroons* (27 d., 2 *m*): (*a*) British sphere, *b* 2 3, *c* 3 6, *d* 4 9, *e* 7/6; (*b*) French sphere, *b* 1 9, *c* 2 9, *d* 3 9, *e* 5/9; *Canada* (10–16 d., about 9 *m*), *b* 2 3, *c* 4 3, *d* 6–, up to 15 lb. 8/9; *Canary Is.* (8–10 d., 4 *m*), *b* 2 3, *c* 3 3, *d* 4 3; *Cape Verde Is.* (Portuguese), *b* 3/–, *c* 3 6, *d* 4 –; *Caroline Is.*, same as Cyprus, *Cayman Is.*, same as Jamaica; *Ceylon* (25 d., 4 *m*), *b* 2 –, *c* 3 9, *d* 5 3, *e* 8/–; *Chile*: (*i*) *vid* P.S.N.Js., 38 d., irregular), *b* 3 3, *c* 4 6, *d* 5/6; (*ii*) except Punta Arenas *and* Argentine, 26 d., 6 *m*), *b* 3/–, *c* 3/8, *d* 3/6; *China*: (*a*) Chinese P.O. (*i*) except Kansu, Sinkiang, *vid* Suez *or*, *b* 3 9, *c* 5 3, *d* 6 3, *e* 10/6; (*ii*) Kansu, Sinkiang, *vid* Siberia, *b* 3/–, *c* 4 9, *d* 5 9; (*b*) *vid* U.S.A. (4 w., 4 *m*), *or vid* Canada (9 d., *b* 4 –, *c* 6 9, *d* 9 9; (*ii*) Yunnan only (*vid* Hong Kong), *c* 3 9, *c* 4 9, *d* 5 6, *e* 9/9; (*iii*) British Agency (Wei-hai-wei), same as (*a*) (*i*) above; (*c*) Japanese Agencies and Kwantung, same as Japan; (*d*) Macao, 4 w., *vid* Colombo, direct *or vid* Colon *or*): (*a*) Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Tumaco Depts., *b* 3 –, *c* 4 9, *d* 5 9; (*b*) else, where, *b* 3/–, *c* 5/9, *d* 8 9; *Corea* (Chosen), same as Japan; *Corsica* (*a*'d.), *a* 1 9, *c* 2 9, *d* 3 3, *e* 5–; *Costa Rica* (18 d., 2 *m*), *b* 2 3, *c* 3 –, *d* 5 6, *e* 8 6; *Cuba*: (*a*) *vid* France (4 8 w., 2 *m*), *or vid* Germany, *b* 2 3, *c* 3 3, *d* 4 3, *e* 7 6; *Cyprus* (*vid* Egypt *or*), *b* 2/6, *c* 3/9, *d* 5/–, *e* 8/6; *Czecho-Slovakia* (daily), *a* 1/9, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/3, *e* 5/–.

Dahomey (5 w., 2 *m*), *b* 1/9, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/9, *e* 5/6; *Danzig* (daily), *a* 2/6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/–, *e* 6/3; *Denmark* (daily), *a* 1 6, *c* 2 3, *d* 2 9, *e* 4/6; *Dominica*, same as Barbados; *Dutch East Indies* (*vid* Str. Settlements), *b* 4/–, *c* 5/–, *d* 5/9; *Dutch Guiana* (*via* Brit. G.), *b* 2/3, *c* 3/9, *d* 5/3; *Dutch West Indies* (3–4 *m*), *b* 3/–, *c* 3 6, *d* 4 9; *Ecuador* (*vid* Panama *or*, 32 d., 3 *m*), *c* 4/–, *d* 5 3, 10/–; *Egypt* (14 d., to Pt. Said), *b* 1/–, *c* 2 3, *d* 3/–, *e* 5/–; *Eritrea* (*vid* Italy *or*), *b* 3/6, *c* 5/3, *d* 5/9, *e* 9/6; *Estonia* (8 d. to Reval, 3 *m*), *a* 2 3, *c* 3/–, *d* 3 6, *e* 5/6; *Falkland Is.* (4 w., *vid*), *b* 1/9, *c* 3/3, *d* 4/6, *e* (Stanley only) 8/–; *Fanning and Washington Is.* (from Australia 6 times yearly), *b* 1/6, *c* 2 9, *d* 4/6; *Faroe Is.* (3 d., *vi.* *a* 1 6, *c* 2 3, *d* 2 9, *e* 4/6; *Fiji Is.* (*vid* Canada, 38 d., 3 *m*), *b* 3/–, *c* 5/9, *d* 6/3; *Finland* (6 d., 4 *m*), *a* 2/6, *c* 3/9, *d* 4/3, *e* 6/6; *France* (exc. Corsica), (daily), *a* 1/8, *c* 2/6, *d* 3/–, *e* 4/9; *French Equatorial Africa* (4–5 w., from France *or*), (*a*) Gabon and 4 places on coast of Middle Congo: *a* 2/9, *c* 4/3, *d* 5/–, *e* 8/–; (*b*) elsewhere in Middle Congo: *a* 3/6, *c* 6/3, *d* 7/–, *e* 12/–; *French Guiana* (*via* France), *French Somali Coast*, *a* 4 6, *c* 7 3; *French Guinea* (12 d., *a m*), *b* 1/9, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/9; *French Indo-China* (from Singapore, 3 *m*), *a* 3/–, *c* 6/–, *d* 6/6, *e* 10/9; *French Settlements of Oceania* (2–3 *m*., *vid* New Zealand service (*i*), and thence, 1 *m*), *b* 3 6, *c* 4/9, *d* 6/9, *e* 9/6, *e* 8 3; *French Soudan*, *French Somali Coast* (from France *or*), *a* 2/6, *c* 3/9, *d* 4/–, *e* 6/6; *French W. Indies* (from France *or*), *a* 2/6, *c* 3/9, *d* 4/3, *e* 6/9; *Gambia* (2 w., 3 *m*), *b* 2 3, *c* 3 6, *d* 4 9, *e* 6/9; *Germany* (*via* Ostend daily, or direct Tu., Th., Sat.), *a* 1/9, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/3, *e* 6/–; Do. (British Army of the Rhine) *a* 1/9, *c* 2/6, *d* 3/–, *e* 6/–; *Gibraltar* (6 d., Wed.), *b* 1/6, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/9, *e* 6/6; *Gilbert & Ellice Is.* (*via* Sydney *or*), *a* 1/4, *y* –/10; *Gold Coast* (17–19 d., 3–4 *m*), *b* 2 6, *c* 3 6, *d* 4/9, *e* 7/; *Greece*: (*a*) all parts (*i*) direct 3 w., about 4 *m*), *b* 2/6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/–, *e* 6/–; (*ii*) from France about 6 *n*. (12 d.), *a* 3/3, *c* 4/6, *d* 5/–, *e* 7/9; (*b*) Corfu only (*vid* Italy *or*), *a* 2/3, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/–, *e* 6/6; *Greenland* (*via* Denmark *or*), *a* 1/6, *c* 2/3, *d* 3/–; *Grenada* (3 w., 3–4 *m*), *b* 1/9, *c* 3/3,

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a = for the first 2 lb.; *b* = for the first 3 lb.; *c* = up to 7 lb.; *d* = between 7 and 11 lb.

e = between 11 and 22 lb.] see *Limits* above.

f = between 11 and 20 lb.

n = approximate number of mails per month.

o = as opportunity offers.

p = for parcels not over 4 ft.……] in length and girth

q = for parcels between 4 and 6 ft.] combined.

x = for the first lb. *y* = for each further lb. up to 22 lb.

d = days; *w* = weeks; *m* = months.

d 5/-, e 8/-; *Guatemala* (5 w., 2 m.), b 2/6, c 3/6, d 4/8; *Hawaii*, same as U.S.A.; *Hayti*: (a) (*via* Holland 2 m.), *a* 2/9, *c* 4/-, *d* 4/6; (b) (*via* Germany or), *e* 7/-; *Holland* (daily), b 1/9, c 2/6, d 3/-, e (semi-official) 4/6; *Honduras Rep.*: (a) Pacific side (*via* France or), *a* 3/9, *c* 5/-, *d* 5/6; (b) Atlantic side (3 w., 2 m.), b 2/3, c 3/6, d 4/9; *Hong Kong* (38 d., alternate Wed.), b 1/9, c 2/9, d 3/9, e 7/-; *Hungary* (daily), *a* 2/6, *c* 3/9, *d* 4/6, *e* 6/9; *Iceland* (direct, 2 m., (b) 3/3, *c* 3/4, *d* 4/-, e 5/-; *Indiat* (22 d. to Bombay, W.), b 2/-, *c* 3/9, *d* 5/3, *f* 8/6; *Iraq* and Kuwait: i (*via* Bombay), b 3/3, *c* 4/9, *d* 6/-, *f* 11/9; ii (*via* " Overland Mail Haifa-Baghdad " (Desert Motor Route), Wed.), b 5/6, *c* 8/3, *d* 11/-; *Italian Somaliland* (*via* Italy or), *a* 3/3, *c* 4/3, *d* 5/9, *e* 9/-; *Italy* (daily), *a* 2/6, *c* 3/3, *d* 3/9, *e* 5/9; *Ivory Coast* (4 w., 3 m.), b 1/9, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/9, *e* 6/9; *Jamaica* (16 d., 4 m.), b 1/6, *c* 3/-, *d* 3/-, *e* (Kingston only) 6/6; *Japan* (with Cores, Formosa, and Jap. Sachalien): (i) *via* Suez (50 d. to Yokohama, alternate Wed.), b 2/-, *c* 3/9, *d* 5/3; (ii) U.S.A. (8 m., 4 m.), or Canada (8 m., d) b 3/9, *c* 6/3, *d* 9/3; *Kenya and Uganda* (*via* Aden, Wed.), b 2/9, *c* 4/6, *d* 6/3, *e* 10/6; *Leeward Is.*, W. Indies (from New York 2 m.), b 2/-, *c* 3/9, *d* 5/-, *e* 8/-; *Lettonia* (Latvia) (8 d., 4 m.), *a* 2/-, *c* 3/-, *d* 3/6, *e* 5/6; *Liberia* (2-3 w., 2-3 m.), b 3/3, *c* 4/3, *d* 5/3; *Libya* (*via* Italy or), *a* 3/3, *c* 4/3, *d* 5/9, *e* 9/-; *Lithuania* (4 m., 4 m.), *a* 2/3, *c* 3/-, *d* 3/6, *e* 5/6; *Luxemburg* (daily), *a* 1/6, *c* 2/3, *d* 2/9, *e* 4/-; *Macao* (*via* Hong Kong), b 2/3, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/6; *Madagascar*, Comoro and dependencies (3-4 w., from France 2 m.), *a* 3/3, *c* 4/-, *d* 4/9, *e* 7/6; *Madeira* (3 d., Th., *a* 2/-, *c* 3/-, *d* 3/6, *e* 5/6; *Malay States*, Federated and Unfederated (*via* Straits Settlements), b 2/-, *c* 3/3, *d* 4/6, *e* 8/-; *Malta* (10 d., 4 m.), b 1/3, *c* 2/6, *d* 3/3, *e* 6/-; *Marian Is.*: (a) (Guam, same as Samoa 8; (b) elsewhere, same as Japan; *Marshall Is.*: (a) Nauru, same as New Hebrides: (b) elsewhere, same as Japan; *Mauritania* (*via* France or), *a* 2/6, *c* 4/-, *d* 4/6, *e* 7/6; Rodriguez: (i) direct, b 2/-, *c* 3/9, *d* 4/9; (ii) *via* France, alternate Th., *a* 3/-, *c* 4/6, *d* 5/3; *Mexico*: (i) direct (32 w., 2-3 m), b 2/3, *c* 3/6, *d* 5/-, *e* 7/9; (ii) *via* U.S.A. (12 d., 9 m), b 4/-, *c* 7/3, *d* 11/-; *Morocco*: (a) Tangier (7 d., *via* Gibraltar), b 1/9, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/3; (b) French Zone, Shereefian P.O. (*via* France or), *a* 3/3, *c* 4/6, *d* 5/6, *e* 8/-; (c) Spanish P.O. (daily), *a* 2/6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/-; (d) British P.O. agencies in French and Spanish Zones † (7-11 d., *via* Gibraltar), b 1/9, *c* 3/3, *d* 4/9 (Casablanca only, *e* 8/-); *New Caledonia* (from Australia 3 m., b 2/6, *c* 3/3, *d* 4/3, *e* 7/6; *Newfoundland* (*via* U.S.A., 6 m., b 2/6, *c* 4/3, *d* 5/9; *New Guinea Territory* (except Dutch) (3 m., *via* Brisbane o), *x* 1/4, *y* -/10; *New Hebrides* (2-3 m., *via* Sydney o), *x* 1/4, *y* -/10; *New Zealand*: (i) direct (6 w., 2 m), (p) b 2/3, *c* 4/-, d 5/6, *e* 9/-, (q) b 4/-, *c* 5/9, *d* 7/6, *e* 11/3; (ii) *via* Australia, (p) *b* 2/-, *c* 3/6, *d* 5/3, *e* 8/6; (q) b 3/3, *c* 4/6, *d* 6/3, *e* 9/-; *Nigeria* (28-30d. to Lagos, 3-5 w. to interior, 3-4 m), b 2/3, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/9, *e* 7/6; *North Borneo* (*via* Straits Settlements), b 1/9, *c* 3/-, *d* 4/6, *e* 8/-; *Norway* (3-5 d.: M., Wed., Th., F.: 2 m.), *c* 2/-, *d* 2/6; *Nyasaland Prot.* (6 w., *via* Beira), *a* 3/3, *b* 3/6, *c* 5/9, *d* 7/3, *e* 10/-.

Palestine (*via* Egypt), b 2/6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/3, *e* 8/-; *Panama*: (a) Republic (22-23 d., o), b 2/9, *c* 4/-, *d* 5/-, *e* 8/-; (b) Canal Zone: i (*via* U.S.A.), b 3/-, *c* 6/6, *d* 8/6; ii (direct, o) b 3/-, *c* 4/3, *d* 5/3; *Papua*, same as New Guinea; *Paraguay* (36 w., *via* Argentine), b 3/-, *c* 4/3, *d* 5/6; *Persia*: i (*via* Bombay, 5 w.), b 2/9, *c* 4/3, *d* 6/-; ii (Poste Restante, Qasr-i-Shirin, *via* Iraq, Service ii), b 6/-, *c* 9/-, *d* 11/9; *Peru*: (a) Loreto Dept. (8 w., o), b 4/-, *c* 5/-, *d* 6/-, *e* 10/-; (b) elsewhere (4 w.), b 3/3, *c* 4/6, *d* 6/6, *e* 9/-; *Philippine Is.* (*via* U.S.A.), b 3/3, *c* 6/3, *d* 9/3; *Pitcairn I.* (5-6 w., 8-9 times yearly), (p) b 1/6, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/9, (q) b 3/-, *c* 4/6, *d* 5/9; *Poland* (6 d. to Danzig, 4 m), a 1/9, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/3, *e* 5/3; *Portugal* (6 d., 4 m), *a* 2/-, *c* 3/-, *d* 3/3; *Portuguese E. Africa* (6 w. to Beira, 2 m.), b 2/6, *c* 4/-, *d* 5/-; *Portuguese India* (*via* Bombay), b 2/9, *c* 4/3, *d* 6/-; *Portuguese Timor* (*via* Straits Settlements), *c* 3/-, *d* 5/3; *Portuguese W. Africa* (5-6 w., *via* Portugal or): (a) Angola, b 3/9, *c* 4/3, *d* 4/6; (b) Guinea, b 3/-, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/-; (c) S. Thomé & Principe, b 3/6, *c* 4/-, *d* 4/3; *Reunion* (4 w., *via* France or), *a* 2/9, *c* 4/3, *d* 5/-, *e* 8/-; *Rhodes* (*via* Italy or), *c* 4/6, *d* 5/-, *e* 8/-; *Roumania* (daily), *a* 2/9, *c* 4/-, *d* 4/6, *e* 7/-; *Russia-in-Europe* (*via* Lettonia), *a* 3/6, *c* 4/-, *d* 4/6; *Russia-in-Asia* (*via* Lettonia), *a* 5/3, *c* 5/9, *d* 6/3.

St. Helena (22 d., 2 m.), b 1/9, *c* 3/-, *d* 4/3, *e* 6/6; *St. Lucia* (23 d., 3-4 m), b 1/9, *c* 3/3, *d* 5/-, *e* 7/9; *St. Pierre & Miquelon* (2-4 w., *via* Canada o), b 3/-, *c* 4/3, *d* 5/3; *St. Vincent*, W. Indies (3 w., 3-4 m), b 2/-, *c* 3/9, *d* 5/6, *e* 8/-; *Salvador* (4 w., *via* Panama), b 3/-, *c* 4/-, *d* 5/3, *e* 8/-; *Samoa*: (a) British (3 m.), same as N. Zealand (i), but limit of weight 22 lbs.; (b) Pago-Pago (*via* U.S.A.), b 3/-, *c* 5/6, *d* 8/6; *Sarawak* (*via* Str. Settlements), b 2/-, *c* 3/3, *d* 4/6, *e* 8/-; *Sarre Territ.* (daily), *a* 1/9, *c* 2/6, *d* 3/-, *e* 4/9; *Senegal*: St. Louis & Dep. Valley (4 d., to Dakar, 2 m.), b 1/9, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/9; *Seychelles* (*via* India o), b 2/-, *c* 3/9, *d* 5/3, *f* 10/-; *Siam* (*via* Str. Settlements), b 3/6, *c* 4/9, *d* 6/9, *e* 9/-; *Sierra Leone* (23-24 d., 3-4 m), b 2/6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/9, *e* 7/3; *Solomon Is.*, same as New Hebrides; *South Africa*: (a) Union (with Bechuoland, Swaziland, and British Basutoland) (8 d. to Cape Town, Th.), *x* -/9, *y* -/9; (b) Bechuanaland Protectorate and S.W. Africa (*via* Cape Town), *x* 1/-, *y* 1/-; (c) S. Rhodesia (i) *via* Cape (23 d. to Bulawayo), *x* 1/4, *y* 1/4; (ii) (6 w. to Beira, 2 m), b 3/6, *c* 5/6, *d* 7/-, *e* 10/-; (d) N. Rhodesia (i) *via* Cape (24 d. to Livingstone), *x* 1/8, *y* 1/8; (ii) *via* Beira, b 4/-, *c* 6/6, *d* 9/6; *S. Georgia*, same as Falkland Is.; *Spain* (*via* France), *a* 2/3, *c* 3/3, *d* 3/9; *Spitsbergen* (Svalbard) (summer only), same as Norway; *Straits Settlements* (Malacca, Penang, Prov. Wellesley, Singapore, Labuan, Christmas and Cocos Is.) (3-4 d. to Singapore, alternate Wed.), b 2/3, *c* 3/3, *d* 4/6; *Sudan* (Anglo-Egyptian), *via* Egypt, b 2/9, *c* 3/9, *d* 4/6; *Sweden* (4 d. to Gothenburg, ev. Th., Fr., akern. Tu.), b 2/-, *c* 3/-, *d* 4/3, *e* 6/-; *Switzerland* and Liechtenstein (daily), *a* 2/-, *c* 3/-, *d* 3/3, *e* 5/3; *Syria* (*via* Egypt), *a* 2/6, *c* 3/9, *d* 4/9.

Tanganyika Territory: (a) Lake Victoria Area (*via* Kenya), b 3/9, *c* 6/3, *d* 8/6, *e* 13/9; (n) elsewhere, same as Kenya; *Togoland*: (a) British, same as Gold Coast; (n) French (*via* France o), *a* 2/9, *c* 4/-, *d* 4/9, *e* 7/6; *Tonga* (3 m., *via* N. Zealand o), (p) b 2/9, *c* 4/3, *d* 5/9, (q) b 4/6, *c* 6/6, *d* 7/9; *Trans-Jordania* (*via* Egypt), b 3/-, *c* 3/9, *d* 4/9; *Trinidad & Tobago* (2-3 w., 3-4 m), b 1/9, *c* 3/3, *d* 4/9, *e* 7/-; *Tunis* (*via* France 17 m), *a* 2/9, *c* 3/9, *d* 4/3, *e* 6/9; *Turkey-in-Europe*: (i) (by sea direct, 4 m), *a* 2/-, *c* 3/-, *d* 3/6 and Stamboul, Pera, Galata only) *e* 5/6; (ii) *via* Constanza, daily), *a* 3/9, *c* 4/6, *d* 5/- and above (p) 10/-; (iii) *via* Italy and Marseilles, 3 m), *a* 2/9, *c* 4/-, *d* 4/9 and (above places only) *e* 7/3; *Turkey-in-Asia*, -/6 more than for Turkey-in-Europe: *c* (by route iii and to Mersina, Smyrna only) 7/9; *Turks & Caicos Is.* (*via* New York, 2 m), b 2/-, *c* 3/9, *d* 5/-; *United States of America* (including Alaska and Hawaii) (9 d. to New York, 25 d. to S. Francisco; about twice a week), b 2/-, *c* 3/9, *d* 5/-; *Uruguay* (22 d. 6 m), b 3/3, *c* 4/6, *d* 5/6, *e* 9/-; *Venezuela* (3 w. to La Guayra, 3-4 m), b 4/-, *c* 5/3, *d* 6/6; *Yugo-Slavia* (daily), *a* 2/6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/-, *e* 6/3; *Zanzibar* (*via* Aden), b 2/3, *c* 3/9, *d* 5/6.

General Regulations: Postage Abroad.

DUTIABLE ARTICLES, except to some countries, must be sent by Parcel or Insured Box Post.

REGISTRATION (except parcels and magazine post) is in force to almost all countries. Valuable articles may not be sent in unregistered letters. Fee, 3*d.* Compensation on registered packets up to £2 is paid in the case of entire avoidable loss while in the custody of a country in the Postal Union (*see* † p. 498), if claimed within a year.

INSURANCE (including, except for parcels, REGISTRATION) may be effected on packets to many countries (not U.S.A.) at the following rates:—5*d.* for £12; and 2*d.* for every additional £12 up to 5*s.* 11*d.* for £400. COMPENSATION up to 20*s.* (32*s.* if over 11 lb.) is also given on *uninsured* parcels to or from Newfoundland, India and the smaller colonies, Egypt, with many larger foreign countries, except U.S.A., if certificate of posting is produced. Only packets containing nothing but valuable papers (banknotes, etc.) or valuable documents (plans, etc.) can be insured as *letters*; *other* valuable articles should be sent as insured parcels, or as "insured boxes."

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and similar articles (*not* letters, valuable paper, or commercial papers, except an open invoice) may be sent in strong boxes by letter mails to some British colonies, Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, Danzig, Denmark, Egypt (not Sudan), France and many French colonies, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Palestine, Portugal, Sarre, Sweden, Switzerland. Postage 2*d.* per 2oz. (minimum 10*d.*); maximum weight 2lb., size 12×4×4 in. Customs declarations must be filled in. Insurance rates and limit as above.

* Including French India, Andamans, and agencies in Tibet (Gyangtse, Pharijong, Yatung-Chumbi), on Persian Gulf (Bahrein, Dubai, Muscat), and Baluchistan (Gwadur, Pasni).

† Casablanca, Fez, Marrakesh, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Safi in French, Larache, Tetuan in Spanish zone.

‡ Rate to Bushire, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Mohammerah; Bonzilup.

[For other notes, *see* p. 499.]

CASH ON DELIVERY.—A reciprocal service exists between Great Britain and various parts of the Empire and certain Foreign Countries. Fees for collection: 4½*d.* for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1, with 2½*d.* extra for each additional £1 of Trade Charge up to the maximum, which is £40 (fee 8*s.* 6*d.*) but in some countries £20 or £30. Addressee has generally also to pay on delivery, besides Customs if any, a further fee (6*d.* in U.K.) not prepayable. If Trade Charge cannot be collected the rules for undeliverable parcels apply.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence (locally including parcels up to 11 lb.) to or from certain countries (*e.g.* West and Central Europe, except Spain, and Union of S. Africa), or certain towns in the same, has now been arranged. 6*d.* is paid by the sender, the rest by addressee.

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

ADVICE OF PAYMENT: 2*d.* inland (and to I.F.S.), 3*d.* for foreign and colonial orders (to certain countries). Payment may also be stopped (fee 4*d.*); or deferred (at time of issue).

Inland (and I.F.S.) Ordinary Money Orders.

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £3, 4*d.*; £10, 6*d.*; £20, 8*d.*; £30, 10*d.*; £40 (maximum), 1*s.* No order may contain a fractional part of 1*d.* The rules and regulations are on the forms issued. *No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of many Revenues (including Income Tax)* if official "notice to pay" is produced, or of *Savings Certificates.*

Inland Telegraph Money Orders.

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office which also despatches telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order office which also delivers telegrams, and at some other offices.

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, *plus* supplementary fee of 2*d.*, and cost of official Telegram of Advice. If the order is to be delivered at payee's address any charge for porterage must be prepaid.

Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on week-days. They are also issued and paid in almost all parts of the Empire, in Egypt, Palestine, and at the British Agencies in Morocco (p. 500, *note* †) including Tangier. They are *paid* (but not *issued*) at 55 Canadian offices, in Iraq, and (to soldiers only) in Australia. They are issued, with a counterfoil to be retained by the sender, for every 6*d.* up to 20*s.*, and for 21*s.* Poundage: 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*d.*; 3*s* to 15*s.*, 1½*d.*; 15*s.* 6*d.* upward, 2*d.* The name of payee must be inserted. They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh poundage will be charged. Adhesive British Postage Stamps (*not* perforated, and not exceeding 3 in number) may (except for Canada) be affixed to the *face* of an order, to increase its value by 1, 2, 3 4 or 5 pence.

Ordinary Money Orders Abroad.

These, which are payable in nearly all countries, should be taken out 1 or 2 days before despatch of mail. Poundage, £1, 6*d.*; £2, 1*s.*; £3, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and thereafter 3*d.* per £1 or part thereof. Limits of amount, £20 or £40. Period of validity, 6–12 months.

Telegraph Money Orders Abroad.

Only to certain countries, *e.g.*, to Canada, India and U.S.A., and to certain towns only in others, *e.g.*, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Egypt and Palestine. Poundage at same rate as for Ordinary Money Orders abroad, *plus* cost of official Telegram of Advice (at deferred rate if desired, in most British Possessions), *plus* supplementary fee of 6*d.* for Newfoundland and foreign countries, 1*s.* for British Empire and Mandates, Egypt (Canada 6*d.* if telegram is full-rate).

TELEGRAMS.

Inland.

Telegrams may be handed in at a telegraph office, or, if prepaid, posted or handed to a rural postman. Rate throughout British Isles, 12 words or less 1*s.*, each further word 1*d.*; the address, which may be telephonic (*e.g.*, "Jones, London North 154"), is charged for; (an abbreviated address may be registered for £2 per annum, and is then inserted free of charge in Sell's Directory, published at 8 & 9 Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4). Payment in stamps affixed to the form by the sender. Original or redirected telegrams, or replies, handed in on *Sundays*, and (except in Scotland) *Good Friday, or Christmas Day* are charged 6*d.* extra. Replies may be prepaid up to 48 words; the voucher issued to addressee may be used, or its value refunded to sender, within 12 months. Receipt for charges 1*d.* Certified copy 6*d.*, sometimes more. The charge includes delivery within 3 miles (1 in Irish F.S.) of the nearest telegraph delivery office, or, if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the charge is 6*d.* per mile, calculated from the free delivery limit, to be paid by sender (in I.F.S. by addressee). Usual hours 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; larger offices 8 a.m. to 7, 7.30 or 8 p.m. (*see* below and p. 504). For Sunday and Holidays, *see* above, below, and p. 504.

LATE FEES.—A telegram may often be got through from an office which is open to one which may, perhaps, be closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following extra fees: 1*s.* for the telegraphist, 1*s.* for the messenger, and 6*d.* an hour for the telegraphist if he has to wait for a reply. In the same way postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of 1*s.* for the postmaster, 1*s.* for the telegraphist, and 1*s.* for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist.

COUNTING, &c.—Plain language, *i.e.*, Latin or any modern European language, is charged for according to the number of words; all other words or unintelligible combinations of letters are charged one word *per* 5 letters. *The following count as one word*:—(1) All names of towns and villages in U.K. (*not* of branch or sub-offices or districts in towns, unless in addition to street name); (2) all names of railway and coastguard stations (*not* in towns) with public telegraph; (3) words *ordinarily* written as one or with hyphen, as "cannot" "to-day," &c.; (4) *Names* with prefix "St.," "De," "De la," "O'," "Mac," but not hyphened surnames; (5) each five *figures* (th, &c., in ordinals count as two figures); (6) each initial, *except* London Postal Districts (p. 498—A.M.—P.M.—E.M.S. (in address), which are one word each group; (7) signs of punctuation, and the symbols a/c, b/l, s/s, c/o/%; counts as one word or as three figures); (8) names of telegraph offices abroad written in the form in which they occur in the International List of Telegraph Offices.

NIGHT TELEGRAPH LETTERS with full ordinary address, in plain language, for delivery (except on Sundays) by first morning post, may be sent before midnight between offices marked *t* below (with Fleet Street and House of Commons T.O. in London) with additional fee of 1*s.* (before 10 p.m.) and Londonderry (8 p.m.), at 1*s.* for 36 words or less, and 1*d.* per 3 words beyond 36. Reply prepaid for 1*s.* to 4*s.* extra.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN: *London*—Central (Newgate St.) *t*, and West Strand *xt*, and the following railway stations, (*nd*): King's Cross (G.N.), London Bridge (S.E.), Liverpool Street (G.E.), St. Pancras, Euston, Marylebone. *Some Head and other Telegraph Offices in the Provinces*—Birmingham *xt*, Bradford *t* (exc.

Sun. to 8.30 a.m.), Brighton *t* (exc. Sun. to 7 a.m.), Bristol *xt*, Cardiff *xt*, Derby *t* (exc. Sun. 3.30-9, 10.30-6), Dover *t* (for despatch), Exeter *t* (exc. 5-7 a.m., and exc. Sun. 0-7, 10-5), Holyhead *t*, Hull *xt*, Leeds *xt*, Liverpool *xt*, Manchester *xt*, Newcastle-on-Tyne *xt*, Newport (Mon.) *t*, Norwich *t* (exc. 12-7 a.m., Sun. 12-8.30, 10-7), Nottingham *xt*, Plymouth *t*, Portsmouth *t*, Sheffield *xt*, Southampton Docks (branch office) *t*, Swansea *t*. *Scotland*—Edinburgh *xt*, Glasgow *xt*, Aberdeen *xt*, Dundee *xt*. *Ireland*—Belfast *xt*, Cork *t*, Dublin *xt*, Queenstown *xt*. *Most Wireless Stations* (*nd*), and *Railways* or *Signal Stations at* : Alnmouth, Bedford (M.R., exc. Sun. 10 p.m.—Mon. 6 a.m.), Berwick, Broxbourne (exc. Sun. 6 a.m.–10 p.m.), Cambridge (G.E., exc. Sun. noon–1.15, 2.30–4), Carlisle (Citadel St.), Chester*, Chesterfield (L.M.S.), Chevington, Christon Bank, Crewe*, Darlington (*nd*), Derby, Doncaster, Durham (exc. Sun.), Exeter (G.W.), Ferry Hill, Fishguard Harbour, Flamborough Head *d*, Fleetwood (exc. from departure of Sun. morn. mail–Mon. 6 a.m. Sun. *also* 1.30–5.30 p.m.; *d*, Sun. only, 10–1.30 p.m., 6–9), Gainsboro' (exc. Sun., and Mon. to 6 a.m.), Gloucester (G.W., M.R.), Godley *nd* (Sun. only train times), Grantham, Hereford *nd*, Heysham Harbour, Hitchin, Holyhead, Ince (exc. Sun. 8 p.m.–10), Hubbert's Bridge, Huddersfield* *nd*, Ipswich, Kettering, Kildare *nd* (exc. 5-7 a.m.; Sun. exc. 5, noon-7), Killingworth, Kingsbridge (Dublin) *t*, Leicester (M.R.), Limerick Junc. (exc. 5-6 a.m.; Sun. exc. 5, 12-7; *d* 7 p.m.–Mon. 6 a.m.), Lincoln (exc. 5-6 a.m.), Liverpool (Central and Lime St.) *nd*, Lucker, Mallow (exc. 2.30-6 a.m.; Sun. open 9 a.m.–10 p.m.), Manchester (Central and London Rd.) *nd*, March (Sun. 10-1, 2.30-7.30 only), Newton Abbot *nd*, Northallerton *nd* (exc. Sun. 8-6), Northampton (N.W.), (exc. Sun. & Mon. to 8 a.m.), Norwich (Thorpe), Oxford (G.W.), Parkeston Quay, Peterboro' (G.N. and Sun. 2.30-4.30 p.m., 6-8 only) G.E.), Pontypool Road, Potters Bar (exc. Sun. 10 p.m.–Mon. 6 a.m.), Preston (N.W.)*, Reading (G.W.), Retford *s*, Salisbury *nd* (S.W.) (exc. Sun. 6-8, 8.30-11.30, 1-5, 9.30–Mon. 8 a.m.), Sedgfield (exc. Sun. to 6 p.m.), Selby *nd* (exc. Sun. 4.30 noon, 2–Mon. 6 a.m.), Shipley Gate, Shrewsbury, Skipton (M.R.) (exc. Sun. 10 p.m.–Mon. 6 a.m.), Slough *nd*, Stafford (L.M.S.), Stannington (Northumb.), Stillington (exc. Sun. from 5 a.m.), Swindon (G.W.), Taunton *s*, Thirsk (exc. Sun. 6-8, 8–Mon. 6 a.m.), Thorne (exc. Sun. 6 a.m.–8 Sun. 6-8, noon-7), Tilbury Dock (exc. 12-7 a.m.; Sun. open 9 a.m.–11 p.m.), Trent (exc. Sun. ; *d* 8 8). Tutbury (exc. 6-8 a.m., 8 p.m.–10; and exc. Sun.), Wigan (8 a.m.–7 p.m.*), Worcester (G.W.), York.

Abroad.

In the following list the names of countries on places are followed by the ordinary or FULL RATE per word (minimum charge, 1*s.* 3*d.*) from any part of the United Kingdom, whether transmitted by cable or by radio-telegraphy (wireless). OTHER RATES are indicated by signs referred to in footnotes. Certified copy : 5*d.* per 50 words or less (minimum 1*s.* 3*d.*).

Rules for counting of words are more or less as for inland (*see* above); in *address*, name of terminal office coming under class (8) counts as one word. In plain-language telegrams (which must be in roman characters) 15 letters, in code 10, in cipher 5, is the maximum number counting as one word. *Prepaid Replies* (minimum 10*d.*) are allowed from most places, but not at any Reduced Rate. The indication for this "RP," counting as one word, must be paid for ("RPD" if Urgent *q.v.*).

URGENT TELEGRAMS or replies, at three times Full Rates, are allowed to or from all places or regions in the list *except* those followed by the sign ‡, and *except* by certain routes. Minimum charge, 2*s.* 6*d.*; the word "Urgent" must be paid for.

REDUCED RATES (not available for radio-telegrams): (*A*) *Deferred Telegrams*, in plain English (indication LCO, charged one word) French (LCE), or sometimes language of country of destination (LCD), are accepted at usually *half* the Full Rate on condition that they may, if necessary, be deferred during transmission in favour of Full-rate Telegrams. This service applies to all regions, places, or rates in the list *except* (i) Europe, ii: those marked thus ‡. When the deferred rate is other than half the full rate it is given next after the sign *d*. (*B*) *Letter Telegrams*, charged at about quarter rates, must be in English or French. *Week-end Letter Telegrams* (TWT) normally delivered on Monday mornings, must reach Central Telegraph Office, London, by Saturday night; *Night Letter Telegrams* (TLT), may be handed in at any time of any day, for delivery next morning (unless it be Sunday): *Daily Letter Telegrams* (DLT) are for delivery not *less* than 48 hours after acceptance. The "indication" (shown above) must be paid for one word according to the kind of letter telegram sent. The signs *nd*, *lt*, *dlt* in the list below show the countries to which the respective services extend; the two prices following the sign are those of (i) the first 20 words or less, (ii) each further word.

EUROPE§: *Albania* -/4½; *Andorra* -/2½; *Austria* -/3½; *Belgium* -/2½ (*c* -/4 *m*); *Bulgaria* -/4½ (*c* -/3 *m*); *Czecho-Slovakia* -/3½; *Danzig Free City* -/3½ (*c* -/4); *Denmark* -/2½ (*c* -/3 *m*); *Estonia* -/5 (*c* -/3); *Finland* -/4 (*c* -/3 *m*); *Fiume* -/2½; *France* -/2½ (*c* -/4); *Germany* -/3 (*c* -/4); *Gibraltar* -/3 (*c* -/6); *Greece*, with Eubœa and Poros -/6 or -/4½; other Greek Islands -/6½ or -/5 (*c* -/4 *m*); *Holland* -/2½ (*c* -/4 *m*); *Hungary* -/4; *Italy* -/3 (*c* -/6); *Lettonia* (Latvia) -/4 (*c* -/2½ *m*8); *Liechtenstein* -/3; *Lithuania* -/3½ (*c* -/2½ *m*8); *Luxembourg* -/2½; *Norway* -/2½ (*c* -/3 *m*); *Poland* -/3½; *Portugal* -/3½ (*c* -/4); *Roumania* -/4; *Russia-in-Europe* and Caucasus -/5½ (*c* -/6); *Sarre Territ.* -/2½; *Spain* -/2½ or -/4½ (*c* -/4½ *m*); *Sweden* -/2½ (*c* -/3 *m*); *Switzerland* -/3; *Turkey-in-Europe* -/7; *Yugo-Slavia* -/4 (*c* -/6 *m*).

ASIA: *Aden* 2/- *dlt* 10/-, -/6 (*c* -/6); *Annam* 3/-, (*c* -/5 *m*); *Arabia* (*see* Aden, Hedjaz, Muscat); *Boukhara*§ -/6½; *Brunei* 3/3; *Burma* and *Ceylon* (as India); *China* 3/- *c* -/5 (Macao 3/2 *c* -/2½); *Chosen* (Corea) 3/4; *Cochin-China* 3/- (*c* -/5 *m*); *Hedjaz*§ *w* : Djedda, Mecca 2/4, elsewhere 3/2; *Hong-kong* 3/- (*c* -/6 *m*); *India* 1/8 *dlt* 8/4, -/5 (*c* -/6); *Iraq* 2/6 *dlt* 12/6, -/7½; *vi* 2/- *dlt* 10/-, -/6; *nd* Egyptradio 1/8 (*c* -/6); *Japan* 3/4 (*c* -/6); *Kwang Tung Peninsula via* Japan 3/4, *vid* China (§ except Dairen) 3/- (*c* -/6); *Kwang-chowan* (*see* Quang-); *Laos* 3/2; *Malay Peninsula* : Kelantan 2/11 or 3/9; elsewhere 2/10 *dlt* 14/2, -/8½; *Muscat* 2/2 *vi* 1/7; *Palestine* 1/1 *w*; *Persia* : Bunder Abbas§ 2/9 *vi* 2/1, Bushire§ 2/8 *vi* 1/10 (*c* -/6), elsewhere§ 2/3 *vi* 1/7; *Persian Gulf* 2/2 *vi* 1/7 (Bahrein, Lingah 2/8 *vi* 2/1) (*c* -/6)*; *Quang-Tchéou-Wan* : Fb. Bayard, Potsi, Taiping, Tchekam 3/-, elsewhere§ 3/- (*c* -/2½ *m*8); *Russia-in-Asia*§ and Transcaspia§ -/5½ (*c* -/6); *Saghalien* (Japanese) 3/4; *Sarawak* 4/- *dlt* 20/5, 1/0½ (except to Goebilt, Kuching, Miri, Sadong, Sibu, "Telephone" must precede address and be paid for) (*c* -/6 *m*5); *Siam vid* Moulmein 2/10, *vid* Saigon 3/6 (*c* -/4 *m*); *Straits Settlements* 2/10 *dlt* 14/2, -/8½ (*c* -/6); *Syria and Liban* 1/4 *w* (*c* -/6); *Tonquin* 3/- (*c* -/5 *m*); *Trans-Jordania* 1/3 *w*; *Turkey-in-Asia*§ -/7.

AFRICA: *EAST* :—*Erythrea* 1/6 *w* (*c* -/6); *Kenya* 2/3 *dlt* 11/8, -/7 (*c* -/6); *Ottre Giuba Territ.* (Chisimaio) *w* 1/7 (*c* -/6); *Portuguese* : Nyassa Co. & Trans-Zambesia Rly. Co. Offices 2/8, Nyassa Co. & Trans-Zambesia Rly. Co. Offices 2/8. Buzi§ *nu* 2/4, elsewhere 2/2 (*c* -/6); *Ruanda-Urundi* 2/9 ; *Somaliland*, Brit. 2/6 (*c* included), French 3/- *d* 2/- (*c* -/6); Ital. 1/7 *w* (*c* -/6); *Tanganyika Terr.* 2/4 *dlt* 11/8, -/7 (Bukoba 2/9 *dlt* 13/9, -/8½); Kasanga, Namariyere 2/8 *dlt* 15/2, -/9); *Uganda* 2/3 *dlt* 11/8, -/7; *Zanzibar* 2/- *dlt* 10/-, -/6 (Pemba§ 2/2 *no dlt*) (*c* -/2 *m*5).

‡ Night Telegraph Letters allowed (*see* above).
x Express Sunday Delivery, Service 4, p. 504.
? Accepts only urgent or passengers' telegrams on Sundays (or weekdays outside hours shown, if any).
§ Railway, &c., Station offices are purely telegraphic, and unless marked *d* do not deliver outside the station; *nd* = no delivery at all, despatch only.
▼ Hours of *delivery* restricted at night.
* Except 6 a.m. Sun.–6 a.m. Mon.

N.B.—For explanation of symbols, *see* p. 504.

NORTH:—*Algeria*§ –/3 (*c* –/4); *Egypt w*: 1st region (with Alexandria, Cairo, Pt. Said, Suez) 1/–, and 1/1, 3rd including Soudan) 1/4 (*c* –/6); *Libya* (Tripoli)§ –/5½ (*c* –/6); *Morocco*§ : 10 places –/3½, Tangier –/4, Alcazarquivir –/8, Spanish –/2½, elsewhere –/5 (*c* –/4); *Tunis*§ –/3 (*c* –/4). *SOUTH* (British):—*Union* (Cape, with Basutoland and Brit. Bechuanaland, Natal with Zululand, Orange F.S., Transvaal) 2/– *dlt* 10/–, –/6 (*c* –/6); *Rhodesia N.* 2/5 *dlt* 14/2, –/8½ (Abercorn, Ft. Jameson, Kasama 2/6 *dlt* 15/–, –/9); *Rhodesia S.* (with Bech. Prot.) 2/2 (*dlt* 11/8, –/7); *S.W. Africa* 2/– *dlt* 10/–, –/6 (*c* –/6). *WEST*:—*British*: *Gambia*: Bathurst 2/6 *dlt* 12/6, –/7½ (*c* –/6), elsewhere 2/9 *dlt* 13/9, –/8½; *Gold Coast*: Accra (*c* –/4) & Secondi 3/– *dlt* 15/–, –/9, elsewhere 3/3 *dlt* 15/10, –/9½; *Nigeria*: Lagos (*c* –/6) & Bonny 3/– *dlt* 15/–, –/9; elsewhere 3/3 *dlt* 15/10, –/9½; *Sierra Leone*: Sierre Leone (*c* –/6), Cline Town, Water Street 2/6 *dlt* 12/6, –/7½; elsewhere 2/8 *dlt* 13/4, –/8. *BELGIAN*: *Congo*: 16 places 2/9, 8 others 2/10, Banana (*c* –/3) and elsewhere 2/11. *FRENCH*: *Cameroons* 2/11 (*c* –/3 *m*); *Dahomey* 2/8 (*c* –/4½); *Equatorial Africa*, 1st zone 3/– (*c* –/4½ *m*), 2nd 3/–, 3rd 3/2 (except Abéché, Ati, Fada, Ft. Lamy, Mao-Tchad 2/10); *Guinea* 2/2 (*c* –/4½); *Ivory Coast* 2/8 (*c* –/4½); *Senegal* 1/7, *vid* France Wireless§ 1/2; *Togo* 2/8. *LIBERIA* 3/4 (*c* –/4½). *PORTUGUESE*: *Angola* 5/7 (Benguela, Loanda, Mossamedes *towns* 5/6) (*c* –/4 *m*); *Cabinda* 3/2 (*c* –/4 *m*); *Guinea*: 3/8 (*c* –/4½) (Bissau and Bolama 3/7, *c* –/4); *Principe I.* 5/1; *St. Thomé I.* 5/1 (*c* –/4 *m*). *SPANISH*: *Fernando Po* 3/7 (*c* –/5½ *m*). *REST* (not included above): *Abyssinia*§ 1/7 *w*; *Brit. Cent. Africa* (Nyasaland) 2/5 (*dlt* 14/2, –/8½).

AMERICA: *CENTRAL nu*—*Costa Rica* 2/11 (San José C.R., Limon C.R., Puntarenas 2/7; Colorado Bar 3/5); *Guatemala* 2/10 (San José de G. 2/7); *Honduras*: Republic 2/10; British 2/4 (*c* –/5 *m*); *Mexico*, 1/10 *twt* 10/10, –/6½ *tlt* 11/8, –/7 (*c* –/4½ *m*); *Nicaragua*: Bragmans Bluff 4/7, El Gallo, Rio Grande 4/–, C. Gracias 3/7, San Juan del Sur 2/7, elsewhere 2/10; *Panama* Republic and Canal Zone: Ancon, Balboa, Colon, Cristobal, Panama 2/5; Bocas Del Toro & Almirante 3/6, elsewhere 2/6 (*c* –/6); *Salvador* 2/10. *NORTH nu*:—*CANADA*: *C. Breton, N.B., N.S., Ont., P.E.I., Queb.* Provinces –/9 *d.* –/4 (*twt* 3/9 –/2½ *tlt* 4/6, –/3) (*c* –/5); *Manitoba* 1/2 (*twt* 6/3, –/4 *tlt* 7/–, –/4½); *Alta., Sask., B.C.* 1st zone (with Vancouver and Victoria) 1/3 (*twt* 7/1, –/4½ *tlt* 7/10, –/5) (*c* –/5); *B.C.* and zone 1/5, 3rd zone 1/6, 4th to 8th zone 1/8; *Yukon*, and *Mackenzie* (Ft. Simpson) 2/6. *NEWFOUNDLAND*: –/9 (*twt* 3/9, –/2½, *tlt* 4/6, –/3) (*c*: Belle Isle –/3, Cape Race –/8½); *Labrador* –/11, *d* –/8½. *UNITED STATES*: *New York*: City, Brooklyn, Yonkers and certain other places in the State –/9 (*twt* and *tlt* 5/–, –/3); elsewhere in N.Y. State, *see* below; *Conn., Maine, Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt.* and *N.J.* (Hoboken, Jersey City, Union Hill only): –/10 (*twt* and *tlt* 5/–, –/3); *District of Columbia* (Washington City), *Del., Md., Pa.*, and all places not already referred to in *N.Y.* or *N.J.*: –/11 (*twt* and *tlt* 5/10, –/3½); *Ala., N.C., S.C., Ga., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Miss., Ohio, Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis.*, with *Fla* (Pensacola only), *Lou.* (New Orleans only), *Minn.* (Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, South St. Paul, South St. Paul Stockyards, Winona only), *Mo.* (St. Louis only): 1/1 (*twt* and *tlt* 6/8, –/4); *Ark., Col., N. Dak., S. Dak., Iowa, Kans., Mont., Nebr., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Wyo.*, and all places not already named in *Fla.* (except Key West, *see* below), *Lou., Minn., Mo.*: 1/3 (*twt* and *tlt* 7/6, –/4½); *Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.* (State) and Key West in *Fla.*: 1/4 (*twt* and *tlt* 8/4, –/5); *Alaska* 2/5. *SOUTH*:—*Argentine* 2/9+¶ *dlt* 14/2, –/8½ (*c* –/6 *m*); *Bolivia*: Ballivian, Cachuela-Esperanza, Cobija, Dorbigny, Esteros, Riberalta, Trinidad, Villa Bella 3/9† (*dt* 2/4½); elsewhere 2/9‡, *dlt* (to La Paz, onward only by post) 14/2, –/8½; *Brazil*: Pernambuco *town* 1/7; Fernando Noronha 2/7; Amazon Co. offices: 1st zone 3/10‡¶, 2nd zone 5/–+¶; Acre District 4/7½† ; elsewhere 2/7‡¶ *dlt* (to Sao Paulo and 11 chief coastal towns, onward, by post only, to all districts) 13/4, –/8 (Manaos only, *dlt* 25/–, 1/3) (*c* throughout –/6 *m*); *Chile*: Punta Arenas 2/9+¶ ; elsewhere 2/9† *dlt* (to 13 towns, onward only by post) 14/2, –/8½ (*c* –/6 *m*); *Colombia nu*: Cartagena (*c* –/6) and Buenaventura 2/6; Bogota 2/7, *d* 1/4; elsewhere 2/9 *d* 1/5½; *Ecuador nu* 2/6 (*c* –/6); *Guiana nu*: Brit.: Akyma, Apoteri, Mackenzie-City, Rockstone, Wismar 2/7 *twt* 15/10, –/9½; Pickersgill 2/5 *d* 1/3 *twt* 15/–, –/9; elsewhere 2/3 (Georgetown 2/2) *twt* 11/8, –/7 (*c* –/6); Dutch 2/7 (*c* –/6); French§ : 3/– or 5/7 (*c* –/4); *Paraguay* 2/9†¶; *Peru*: El Encanto, Iquitos, Leticia, Masisea, Pto. Maldonado 3/7 *d* 2/–(*vn* 3/3 *d* 1/10½); elsewhere† 3/2, *d* 1/7 (*c* –/6); *Uruguay* 2/9+¶ *dlt* (Montevideo, onward only by post) 14/2, –/8½ (*c* –/5 *m*); *Venezuela nu*: Porlamar §2/6; elsewhere 4/10, *d* 2/6, or *vid* Trinidad Wireless 3/2 *d* 2/1 (*c* –/6 *m*).

AUSTRALASIA: *Australian Commonwealth*: Flinders I., King I. and Maria I. 2/7 (*twt* 12/11, –/7½); Brunette Downs and Wave Hill §2/7; elsewhere 2/6 (*twt* 12/6, –/7½, *dlt* 15/–, –/9) (*c* throughout –/6); *New Zealand*: Kawau I. §2/6; elsewhere 2/3 (*twt* 11/8, –/7, *dlt* 13/4, –/8) *c* –/6).

ISLANDS, &c., not included in foregoing: *Ascension* 2/0 (*dlt* 10/–, –/6); *Azores*§ –/9½ (*c* –/4); *Bahamas nu*: Nassau 2/1 (*c* –/6 *m*), Gov. Hbr. and Hbr. I., Clarencetown, Hopetown, Normanscastle, Wallings I., and West-End 2/4, Bimini 2/2, Inagua§ 2/2; *Bermuda nu* 2/2 (*c* –/6) (*twt* 11/8, –/7); *Bismarck Archip.*: Admiralty I. [Manus], New Ireland [Kawieng] & New Britain [Rabaul], *see* New Guinea Territory; *Canaries*§ : –/4½ (*c* –/4½ *m*); *Cape Verde Is.*: St. Thiago, 3/1, St. Vincent 2/3 (*c* –/4½ *m*); *Carolines*: Yap, Ponape, Truk 3/4 (*c* –/6); *Chatham Is.* 2/9, *d* 1/7½ (*c* –/6); *Christmas I.* (Str. Sett.) 3/10; *Cocos* (do.) 2/– *dlt* 10/–, –/6 (*c* –/6); *Comoro* 2/2 (*vid* French Wireless *nu*§ 1/9) *c* –/5; *Cook or Harvey nu*§ : Aitutaki, Mangaia 4/–, Rarotonga (*c* –/6) & Niue 3/9; *Cyprus* 1/1½, *d* –/7; *Dutch E. Indies* [Java, Sumatra, D. Borneo, D. New Guinea, etc.] 3/2 (*c* –/6); *Falklands*† : Pt. Stanley 3/11 *d* 2/6½, Fox Bay 4/6 *d* 2/11, (*c* –/6); *Fanning I.* 2/3 (*twt* 11/8, –/7, *dlt* 12/6, –/7½); *Faröe*§ –/3 (*c* –/3 *m*); *Fiji*: Suva 2/3 (*twt* 11/8, –/7, *dlt* 13/4, –/8) (*c* –/6); Levuka 2/4 (*twt* 12/1, –/7, *dlt* 13/9, –/8); Labasa, Taveuni & Savu-savu 2/6 (*twt* 12/11, –/8, *dlt* 14/7, –/9) (*c* –/6); Ba, Lautoka, Nadarivatu, Nausori, Navua 2/5 (*twt* 12/6, –/7½, *dlt* 14/2, –/8½); *Formosa* 3/4; *Gilbert & Ellice nu*§ : Ocean I. 3/3, Tarawa I. 3/9, (*c* –/5); *Greenland* (5 places) *nu*§ –/8; *Guam* 3/10 (*c* –/6); *Hawaii nu* 3/– (Oahu I. with Honolulu 2/5, *c* –/6); *Hong-kong* 3/– (*c* –/6 *m*); *Iceland*§ –/3½ (*c* –/4 *m*); *Labuan* 2/10

(*dlt* 14/2, –/8½); *Madagascar* 2/2 (*vid* French wireless§ 1/9) (*c* –/5); *Madeira* 1/– (*c* –/4); *Makatea* [Pomotou Archip.]§ 4/3; *Malta*§ –/4 (*c* –/6); *Marquesas* (Atuona)§ 5/– (*c* –/9); *Marian Is.*, see Guam, Saipan; *Marshalls*: Jaluit 3/4, Nauru§ 3/9, (*c* –/6); *Mauritius* 2/– *dlt* 10/–, –/6 (*c* –/6); *Midway nu* 3/–; *Nauru*, see Marshalls; *New Caledonia* 3/1 *d* 1/11 (*c* –/2); *New Guinea Territory* (Brit.): Aitape, Kawieng, Kieta, Madang, Manus, Morobe 3/5 (*twt* 17/1, –/10½),, Rabaul (*c* –/6) & Kokopo 2/11 (*twt* 14/7, –/8½); see *also* Papua; *New Guinea, Dutch, see* D. E. Indies; *New Hebrides*§ 3/3 (*c* –/6); *Norfolk I.* 2/3 (*twt* 11/6, –/7, *dlt* 13/4, –/9); *North Borneo* 3/2 *dlt* 15/10, –/8½ (*c* –/6); *Palaos and Angaur* 3/4 (*c* –/6); *Papua Territory* [New Guinea]: Port Moresby, Samarai, Vailala Oilfields 2/11 *twt* 14/7, –/8½ (*c* –/6); *Perim* 2/– *dlt* 10/–, –/6; *Philippines*: Manila 3/– (*c* –/5); Batan, Catanduanes, Corregidor, Luzon, Marinduque, Masbate, Mindoro, Romblon, Ticao 3/2, *d* 1/8; elsewhere 3/9, *d* 2/3 (*c* –/3); *Poulo Condore*§ 3/– (*c* –/5 *m*); *Réunion* 2/2 (*vid* French Wireless *nu*§ 1/9) (*c* –/5); *Rhodes*§ –/6 (*c* –/6); *Rodriguez* 2/–, *dlt* 10/–, –/6; *St. Andrews nu*§ 3/3: *St. Helena* 2/– *dlt* 10/–, –/6; *St. Pierre and Miquelon nu*–/9 (*twt* and *tlt* 5/–, –/3) (*c* –/6); *Saipan* 3/4 (*c* –/6); *Samoa*§: Apia 3/3 (*c* –/6); Ofu & Tau *nu* 3/2; Tutuila *nu* 3/– (*c* –/6); *Sandwich Is.*, see Hawaii; *Seychelles* 2/– *dlt* 10/–, –/6; *Society Is.* [Tahiti)§ 4/1 (*c* –/10); *Solomon Is.*: Bougainville I. [Kieta], see New Guinea Territory; Tulagi (*c* –/6) & Rouiana 3/9§; *South Georgia* 4/11† (*d* 3/6½†) (*c* –/6); *Spitsbergen* (Svalbard)§ –/6 (*c* –/3 *m*); *Timor* (Portuguese) *nu* 4/2 (*c* –/6); *Tonga* (Friendly Is.) [Nukualofa (*c* –/6 & Vavau) 3/3; *Vestmann Is.*§ –/4; *Wallis Islets*§ (Dec. to March only) 2/8. *WEST INDIES nu*:—*British*: *Antigua, Dominica I., Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Turks I.* 2/2 *twt* 11/8, –/7 (*c* –/4); *Jamaica, Montserrat*, the same but *c* –/6; *Barbados* 1/8 *twt* 11/8, –/7 (*c* –/4); *Carriacou* 2/4 *twt* 12/6, –/7½; *Tobago* 2/5 (*c* –/6); *Trinidad* 2/3 (Port of Spain 2/2) *twt* 11/8, –/7 (*c* –/6). *Dutch*: *Aruba, Bonaire* 7/–§ (*c* –/6), *Curaçao* 6/6 (*c* –/6). *French*: *Guadeloupe* 4/2, *vid* Imperial 2/10 *d* 1/7; *Martinique* 4/2 (*c* –/3), *vid* Imperial 3/6 *d* 2/1; *Les Saintes, Marie Galante* 4/2. *Independent, &c.*: *Cuba*: Havana & Santiago de Cuba 1/5, elsewhere 1/7 (*c* –/4, Guantanamo –/6); *twt* 11/8, –/7 (Havana 8/4, –/5); *tlt* 13/4, –/8 (Havana 10/–, –/6); *Dominican Republic* (San Domingo): San Domingo City & Pto. Plata 2/10 *twt* 15/–, –/9; La Romana 3/2, *d* 1/9 *twt* 21/8, 1/1; elsewhere 2/11, *d* 1/6 *twt* 17/6, –/10½; also (all places) §2/8; *Hayti*: Pt. au Prince (*c* –/6),; Cap Haitien, Mole St. Nicolas 2/10; elsewhere 3/–, *d* 1/7; also (all places) §3/7; *St. Martin*§ 2/6 (*c* –/6); *Swan I.*§ 2/1. *United States*: *Porto Rico*, 2/5 (*c*–/6) (*twt*: San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez 13/4, –/8, elsewhere 14/9, –/8½); *Virgin Is.* (St. Croix, St. Thomas) 2/9 *twt* 15½, –/9½ (*c* –/6).

§ *Vid* Deferred Rate. *See* "Reduced Rates (*A*)." p. 502.
† *Vid* Marconi 3*d*. (def. rate, where any, 1½*d*.) less.
‡ *Vid* Marconi 4*d*. (def. rate 2*d*.) less.
vid Tallsman 3*d*. (def. rate 1½*d*.) less.
c, *m*.—Const-station charges. *See* p. 506, Note 3.
d.—*See* "Deferred Telegrams," (p. 502).
nu.—*See* "Urgent Telegrams," p. 502.
twt, *tlt*, *dlt*.—Letter Telegrams. *See* "Reduced Rates (*B*)." p. 502.
vm.—*Vid* Marconi; *vi*.—*Vid* Indo-European Co.
w.—*Vid* Egyptradio–3 (def. rate, where any, 1½*d*.) less.
y.—Denotes rate *vid* Yugo-Slavia.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On SUNDAY throughout the U.K. no *Parcel Post, Money and Postal Order*, or *Savings Bank* business is transacted, nor is there any delivery even to callers of letters, &c., except by Express Services (4) and (5) below. *In London* all but 27 post offices are closed. These open in the morning, 25 of them (including those mentioned in the next paragraph, on p. 502, or on p. 502 also in evening (stamps, telegrams). St. stations chiefly S. of the Thames, besides those on p. 502, send telegrams, mostly at train times. The general collection (10 p.m. to midnight) is for *Monday* mails and first London delivery. Letters for *Sunday Mails* must be posted with extra stamps (late fee) at the places and by the times indicated below. *Registered* (post in special boxes; late fee: ½*d*. inland, 2*d*. abroad): Day Mails: (1) Continent: at G.P.O., up to 7 a.m. Night Mails: (2) Continent: G.P.O., 6 p.m.; (3) N. Europe (*vid* Hook): Liverpool St. Sta. (G.E.R.), 8.15 p.m.; (4) France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Algeria, Tunis, as for 5 and 6 below: Victoria (L.B. & S.C.) 3.20 p.m.; (5) Inland: (i) (*a*) G.P.O, 6 p.m.; (*b*) 24 offices open on Sundays, 4.45 to 6 p.m.; (*c*) 3 offices not open 5.15 to 5.30 p.m.; (ii) up to 6 p.m. in boxes at *any* of termini referred to under (iii) below (exc. Cannon St. or at Charing +), and Victoria, up to 6.30 p.m. at *appropriate* terminus up to times marked *s* on p. 498 (under late fees, Inland Mails), and Charing + (Kent, &c.) 9.30 p.m. *Registered* (to be handed in; late fees: at sorting carriages 1*s*. 6*d*., elsewhere 3*d*. Inland, 6*d*. abroad): Mails and (6) Victoria (L.B. & S.C.) Telegraph Office, 6.30 a.m., 5.55 p.m. respectively; (4) Same as for 5 below, also Victoria sorting carriage 8.20 p.m.; (5) P.O.s referred to under 5 i *b* above, 5 minutes before special box closes; also at Centr. Tel. Office, 5.55 p.m.; and sorting carriages referred to under 5 ii above; Euston 8.15 a.m. train. *Outside London* all Head Offices and most country telegraphic Sub-offices open from 9–10.30 a.m. (Scotland 9–10 a.m.) for stamps, telegrams, registration; but all town Sub-offices, and most non-telegraphic offices, are closed. Many stations send railway letters (*q*). Inland telegrams at train times. There is a collection and night despatch in most towns.

Express Sunday Delivery (Service 4) is available *only* to and from London and a few Provincial Head Offices. The offices marked *x* on pp. 501 *x*, together with the following in London, complete the list: G.P.O., W. and S.W. District Offices, and among Branch Stations: Camberwell Green, Chapel Street, Grosvenor Hammersmith Broadway, Holloway, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage. Letters, &c. (not parcels) are accepted up to time of posting for general Saturday night mails (for Belfast, locally earlier); fee 1*s*., besides postage and usual express fees (calculated in London from G.P.O.). *Outside London*:

Express Delivery by messenger of a telephoned message (Service 5, p. 496) is on Sundays restricted to the London Postal District; but a letter reaching "Central Telegraph Office, London, E.C. 1," early on Sunday morning will be telephoned to the addressee in the London Telephone Area if the envelope be marked conspicuously "For Sunday telephone delivery," with a broad perpendicular line back and front, usual postage being prepaid on the envelope, and 3*d*. per 30 words or less by stamps affixed to the enclosed message.

CHRISTMAS DAY and GOOD FRIDAY.—*In London* there is one message delivery, Sundays &c., on Christmas Day; none on Good Friday. Offices are usually opened as on Sundays, but in some cases for shorter hours. *Outside London*: In Scotland business is as on week-days. In England and N. Ireland there is one delivery of letters and parcels; no acceptance of parcels. Offices open as Sundays.

BANK HOLIDAYS.—*London*: One morning delivery of letters and parcels. Collection of letters, evening (from Head District and Branch Offices only) and late (general); parcels are accepted, in the morning, but are not despatched. Head District Offices (p. 422) open for most business (but not ordinary Money Order, Savings, Licence, Pensions). *Outside London*: In *Scotland*, business is generally as usual. In *England and Ireland* only one letter and parcel delivery, and generally one despatch (early in rural districts). Smaller offices are closed; the more important open in morning, some also in evening, for parcels, express, &c., and answering only postal orders. Telegraph offices nearly all open 9 to 10.30 a.m. and generally at the same hours, if any, as on Sunday evenings.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS in *Scotland*: Telegraph mostly as usual, other business as English Bank Holidays. One delivery only on Local Holidays. On New Year's Day one delivery of letters and parcels, no parcel, M.O., P.O., &c., business; hours as on Sundays.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Post Office as Licensing Authority.—By the Wireless Telegraphy Acts, 1904-25, it was made illegal to install or work wireless telegraphy in the United Kingdom or on board British ships in territorial waters except with the Postmaster General's licence. The Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Act, 1919, made it compulsory for all British sea-going ships over 1,600 tons to carry wireless apparatus. The Post Office conducts the inspection of such apparatus under the Acts, and also the examination of Wireless Operators and Watchers for the Postmaster General's Certificate.

Ship and Shore Service.—The ship and shore stations of the Marconi Company and Lloyds, 10 in number, were bought by the Postmaster General in 1909. The service has since been reorganised and now comprises 12 stations, viz:—Cullercoats, Fishguard, Humber, Land's End, Malin Head, Niton, North Foreland, Port Patrick, Seaforth, Valentia, Wick, and Devizes.

Anglo-Continental Wireless Services. — Post Office wireless services having been instituted side by side with the cable services to the following Continental countries:—Italy, Poland, Estonia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the Free State of Danzig, Russia and Rumania.

The services with Poland (in part), Danzig and Estonia are carried on *viâ* the Stonehaven Station (near Aberdeen), which is also available for communication with Scandinavia and Iceland during cable interruptions; while the services with Italy, Hungary, Czechoslovakia (in part), and Rumania are carried on *viâ* the Northolt Station (near London). The latter station is also used for the transmission of news and commercial intelligence intended for reception in certain European countries

Oxford and Cairo Stations.—The high-power stations at Leafield, near Oxford, and at Abu Zabal, near Cairo, were completed in August, 1921, and April, 1922, respectively, and a regular service between these stations was opened in May, 1922, for the transmission of telegrams between Great Britain on the one hand, and Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, Transjordania, Syria, Abyssinia, Erythrea, and Italian Somaliland on the other hand. The Oxford station is also used for the transmission of press messages to Halifax (Nova Scotia), and for the services to Czechoslovakia and Poland.

New Super-power Station at Rugby.—A new super-power station was opened at Rugby on January 1, 1926. The station has a power of 1,000 kilowatts and is capable of communication with any part of the globe. It is used for the broadcasting of the British Official news messages and for transmitting telegrams and news messages to ships at sea.

Marconi Company's Stations at Caernarvon and Ongar.—The only privately-owned wireless stations in this country at present carrying on commercial services with other countries are the Marconi Company's stations at Caernarvon, used for communication with the United States, and at Ongar, used for communication with France, Switzerland, Spain, Austria, Yugo-Slavia and Russia. The Ongar station also exchanges telegrams *viâ* Vienna with Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey.

Beam Stations.—Two groups of stations on the "beam" system, each consisting of two units, have been erected for the Post Office by the Marconi Company under contract: (x) for communication with Canada and South Africa, and (z) for communication with Australia and India. The transmitting unit of the group of stations for communication with Canada and South Africa is situated near Bodmin, and the receiving unit near Bridgwater. The transmitting unit of the group for communication with Australia and India is situated near Grimsby, and the receiving unit near Skegness.

All the stations are controlled from the Central Telegraph Office, London, which is thus placed in direct communication with Montreal, Cape Town, Melbourne (or Sydney) and Bombay. The rates are two-thirds of the corresponding cable rates in force in July, 1924, except in the case of the Canadian service, where the rates are the same as the existing cable rates.

* Radiotelegrams.

The *Address* of a radiotelegram should contain name of addressee, of ship, and of coast-station to be used. Messages for *H.M Navy* must have in the address "Warship" followed by the name of the vessel and (*a*) if it be abroad, the name of the coast station [if this name is not known, sender should enquire of the Secretary, Admiralty, London, by reply-paid telegram or letter, stating when it is proposed to send the message]; if it be *at sea* in the Mediterranean, the only coast station allowed is Rinella (Malta); (*b*) if the ship be in home waters, the word "Wireless" (*see* Note 2). Radios to H.M. Ships cannot be sent through Devizes or Rugby Radio. In the case of the *Mercantile Marine*, "Steamship" should precede the name if confusion with name of some telegraph office is otherwise possible; if name of nearest coast station is uncertain the message may yet be got through by other means (*see* Notes 2 and 3), while if the name of the ship is not known, sufficient particulars of the voyage (names of ports, &c.) may be substituted, at sender's risk, under services *A* 1, *B* 1, and *B* 2 only. *Prepayment of Replies* is admissible except for messages through Athens or St. Pierre and Miquelon. *Counting of words*, etc., the subject to the rules for ordinary Telegrams Abroad; the name of ship and (if written in standard form) name of coast station count as one word each.

The *Cost of Transmission (per word)* from any telegraph office is the sum of three rates: rate for cable or other message to the coast station (denoted by *t* below); coast station charge (*c*); and ship charge (*s*). The charges and services may be classified as follows:—

A. Ordinary Distance, to all ships: 1. *Through Post-Office coast stations†* (range 250—300 miles): (*t*) + (*c*) = 7*d.* Ship charges (*s*) are as follows:—(i) H.M.Navy *nil*; (ii) ships of most nationalities, including British, 4*d.*; (iii) Argentine, Belgian, Danish, Dutch, Greek, Norwegian and Portuguese ships, 8*d.*, but with a minimum 3*s.* 4*d.*; (iv) Spanish and Swedish ships, 3*d.*, minimum 2*s.* 6*d.*; (v) Finnish ships, 1½*d.*, minimum 1*s.* 3*d.*; (vi) Lettonian ships, 1½*d.*, minimum 1*s.* 2. *Through coast stations abroad*: (*t*) = rate for *full-rate* telegram to the country in which coast station is situated (see list under Beam Stations). Telegrams *A* 2 and *B* 2, which vary from 0 to 10*d.*, is given in the same list, after the name of a country or place with a coast station, preceded by the sign *c* (*see* Note 3); (*s*) same as given under *A* 1 (*s*).

B. Long-distance Communication with certain ships beyond range of ordinary stations: 1. *Via P.O. station "Devizesradio"* ("continuous wave", range about 1,500 m.) *to ships* (ships of about 319) having long-range *sending* apparatus; rates same as under *A* 1. 2. *Via P.O. station "Rugbyradio"* (which must appear in address) at 12 a.m. and (exc. Sun.) 7 p.m. (range world-wide) to the above-mentioned 319 ships, as well as others (about 1,896) with long-range receiving apparatus; ships are unable to reply or acknowledge receipt to this station. Rates, (*t*) + (*c*) = 1*s.* 2*d.*, (*s*) = same as under *A* 1(*s*). 3. *Via the following coast-stations* abroad to the

* "Radiotelegram," as used in the official Postal Guide, denotes only a message to or from a ship at sea, and includes no other kind of radiotelegraphic message.

† Cullercoats, Fishguard, Humber, Land's End, Malin Head, Niton, North Foreland, Portpatrick, Seaforth, Valentia, Wick—all "spark" stations.

t. c. s.—*See* above. "*Cost of Transmission.*"

same 319 ships (rates as under *A* 2):—Louisburg (Nova Scotia), S. Maries de la Mer (France), Norddeich (Germany), Gibraltar, Malta, Bergen (Norway), ranges 2,200-1,500 m.).

C. REDUCED RATES FOR CROSS-CHANNEL AND SHORT-VOYAGE SHIPS: 1. *Through home stations* the *inclusive* (*t* + *c* + *s*) rates per word are as follows, *in each case subject to a minimum charge* equal to that for 10 words: (*a*) to 352 such ships, 3½*d.*; (*b*) to 98 ships, 5½*d.*; (*c*) to *Botanier II, III, IV*, through Humber or North Foreland, 3*d.* 2. *Through foreign coast stations* for the same groups of vessels respectively: (*a*) Charges calculated as under *A* 2, but ship charge is reduced to 1*d.*, with minimum of 10*d.* [Exceptions in group (*a*) are (i) To the 8 Dover-Ostend Packets, through Antwerp or Ostend, *t* + 2½*d.* : + *s* = 2*s.* 6*d.*, for 10 words or less, 2*d.* each further word; (ii) To 20 cross-Channel boats through Boulogne, Cherbourg or Havre, *t* = 2½*d.*; *c* = 1½*d.*] (*b*) Charges calculated as under *A* 2, but ship charge is 1½*d.*, with a minimum of 1*s.* 3*d.* (*c*) Through Scheveningen Haven the *all-inclusive* charge per word is 10 words or less, (3*s.* 9*d.*) + (2½*d.* per word); over 10, 7*d.* per word.

NOTE 1.—The word "Wireless" *may* be substituted for name of a particular P.O. coast station in services *A* 1 and *B* 1, but not *C* 1; and *must* be so substituted in messages for one of H.M. ships known by the sender to be within 250 miles of the British Isles (service *A* 1)—in this case the P.O. ascertains proper coast-station.

NOTE 2.—Messages intended to pass through ordinary-distance coast stations in Newfoundland or *east* coast of Canada (not Louisburg) may have "Montreal" in place of the name of any particular station, similarly those for coast stations on east coast of Canada (except Cape Race) or either coast of U.S.A. may bear "New York." The inclusive charge in both cases is 1*s.* 9*d.* per word.

NOTE 3.—If *m* follow the coast-station charge shown after *c* in list, and not otherwise, this charge is subject to a minimum equal to the cost of 10 words; but if a number follow the *m*, then the minimum is equal to the cost of that number of words. Thus (*c* -*m* 8) denotes a coast-station charge of 2*d.* per word, with a minimum of 16*d.*

SEA ROUTES.

Great War's Effect on Sea Routes.

Route.	Percentage of Tonnage Employed. April, 1921.	June, 1921.
East Indies	17·22	20·49
South America, East Coast	15·53	13·55
United States, West Indies, and East Coast of Canada	15·00	24·39
Mediterranean	12·24	3·22
Australia	11·35	14·61
China and Japan.....	9·15	9·01
Pacific, North and South...	7·48	2·15
Baltic, France, Spain, Portugal, and "Home Trade"	4·57	6·41
West Africa and Cape of Good Hope	3·00	4·71
Coasting Trade	4·46	2·46
	100·00	100·00

The tonnage of all trading vessels recorded as employed on the selected dates fell by 33·7 per cent. in the ten years.

CIVIL FLYING ACCIDENTS.

Dec. 1920.	British.	Golders Green (4 killed).
Apl. 1922.	French.	Collision in fog, Thieuloy (7 killed).
June 1922.	French.	Off Folkestone (3 killed).
May 1923.	French.	Conty (6 killed).
Aug. 1923.	French.	East Malling (1 killed).
Sept. 1923.	British.	Manchester (5 killed).
Dec. 1924.	British.	Croydon (8 killed).
Oct. 1925.	French.	Kent (2 killed).
Aug. 1925.	French.	Hurst (3 killed).
Aug. 1926.	French.	Ashford (4 killed).
Oct. 1926.	French.	Kent (7 killed).

AIR MAILS.

AIR MAIL SERVICES change frequently; latest information, therefore, should always be obtained from the nearest Head Office. The following services have been in operation during 1926; those marked † are liable to suspension in winter. Unless otherwise shown, the mail leaves every weekday, and closes at G.P.O., London, at 6 a.m.; the relative time of delivery is shown after each destination.

AIR LETTER MAILS. — † (1) London-(*a*) *Paris* (aft.) -(*b*) *Bâle* (aft. §)-*Zurich* (even. §) [Austria, Italy, Egypt (saving up to 3 days if posted Wed., Th., Sat.) and thence (overland) Palestine, 2; 2] Palestine, Syria, Cyprus] Toulouse (*c*) ***Casablanca* (*d*)***Dakar* (Th. only) [(*c*) and (*d*) reach same places as route 10 at same times]. † (2) London-*Lyons* (ev.) *Geneva* (ev. §)-*Marseilles* (ev. §) [Fri. overtakes mail 11 ; for India, &c., and usually Australia; Mon. also for Egypt] 9) 11 a.m. London-*Paris* (ev.) [Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Yugo-Slavia]. † (4) 2.45 p.m. (exc. Sat.) Paris-*Prague and Vienna* (next aft.) [S. Germany, Balkans, Turkey]. (5) (*a*) London-*Brussels* (aft.), Antwerp (ev.) *Cologne* (aft.)-† (*b*) Frankfort a/M.-*Munich* (ev. §) (6) London-*Amsterdam-Rotterdam* (aft.). (7) London (*a*) *Hamburg* (ev.§) † (*b*) *Malmo* and Copenhagen (ev. §), Stockholm (and morn.), Oslo and *Helsingfors* (and aft.), E. Baltic States. † (8) 6 a.m. (also noon Sat., and 11 p.m. Sat., with 2d. late fee 7 a.m. Sun.) London-*Geneva and Berlin* (aft. or ev. §)-*Königsberg* [E. Baltic States, E. and S. Germany, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia]. † (9) London-(*a*) *Koenigsberg* (and day) Riga, Reval (3rd d.) *Moscow* (and and 3rd d.), Siberia, China, Japan. N. Persia-(*b*) Moscow-*Kharkov* and S. Russia (4th or 5th d.). (10) 6 p.m. (also 11 p.m. Sat., or with 2d. late fee 7 a.m. Sun.) Toulouse (*a*) ***Casablanca* and Tangier (3rd ev.)-Oran (do. 4th morn.), Algiers (4th or 5th morn)-(*b*) ** 6 p.m. Wed. *Dakar* (5th d.) Gambia, Fr. Guinea, Sierra Leone (ar. saving 5 d.), Belgian Congo.) (11) 6 p.m. Jan. 6th and alternate Th. only) Cairo-*Baghdad* (8-9 d.) NW. Persia (Ispahan, &c., as far as Bushire). (12) Normally 2 a.m. Wed. and Sat. New York *Chicago* (twice daily) for 1st zone of States-*Cheyenne* for 2nd zone and Alta., Man., Sask. in Canada-San Francisco for 3rd zone and British Columbia.

Where ordinary mails are frequent, and the air passage short, time is saved by adding air packet reaches G.P.O., London, after the closing of the preceding ordinary mail (*see* p. 498); "Air Mail" letters which would arrive sooner by ordinary mail are so forwarded unless specially marked otherwise.

Air Mail Fee *per ounce* (extra to ordinary postage) is 3*d.* except as follows: (*a*) 2*d.* to France, Belgium, Netherlands, Spain; 4*d.* to Bulgaria, Rumania, Greece, Turkey, Yugo-Slavia; 6*d.* to E. Baltic States, Finland, E. Africa, Aden, India and beyond (Australia, &c.), Iraq and W. Persia by routes 2 and 12 combined; (*b*) Route 9, 8*d.*; (*c*) N. Africa: ½ oz., 4*d.*; 3½ oz., 8*d.*; each further 3½ oz., 4*d.*; (*d*) W. Africa: ½ oz., 10*d.*; 1 oz., 1*s.*; 3½ oz., 1/8; 7 oz., 1/8; each further 3½ oz. 6*d.*; (*e*) U.S.A. and Canada, 1st zone, 5*d.*; and zone, 10*d.*; 3rd zone, 1/2. Except parcels (*see* ¶ 100), any kind of packet can be sent by Air Mail, registered or unregistered, but cannot be insured. "By Air Mail" must be very prominently marked (preferably the special labels obtainable *gratis* should be used), and the Air Fee *prepaid*, as well as (if any) the express fee 6*d.* (*see* preceding section).

AIR PARCELS up to 11 lb. are accepted for (*a*) *Paris only* (not the rest of France), delivery by Imperial Airways Ltd. (charge to addressee 4.50 fr. within the city walls, 8.50 fr. to certain suburbs, for customs clearance and delivery). The sender pays: non-express, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 3*d.*; "express," 1*s.* 5*d.* to 6*s.* 3*d.*; *Netherlands* (any part), saving 2-3 days. Postage (inclusive): 3 lb., 2*s.* 6*d.*; 7 lb., 5*s.*; 11 lb., 8*s.* 6*d.* (3) *Germany*: Route 5, 2*s.* 6*d.* (2 lb.) to 13*s.* (22 lb.); †Routes 7, 8, 3*s.* 6*d.* (2 lb.) to 21*s.* (22 lb.). (4) †*Switzerland*: 2 lb., 3*s.*; 7 lbs., 8*s.*; 11 lb., 11*s.*; 22 lb., 20*s.*

† Service liable to suspension in winter.

§ If Express Delivery Fee 6*d.* is also prepaid.

‡ See list of Foreign Letter Mails on p. 498.

** Packets must be plainly marked (below "Air Mail") "Par avion de Toulouse," "Par avion de Toulouse à Dakar," or "Cairo Baghdad" as the case may be.

At the Imperial Conference of Oct. 1926, the Secretary for Air, Sir Samuel Hoare, laid down two broad propositions :—

(1) That the Empire is in urgent need of better communications.

(2) That their improvement will require a sustained and united effort.

As an illustration of the power of the new instrument now within their reach, he remarked that there was no technical or operational reason why by aeroplane or airship London should not be brought within a fortnight of the furthest cities and territories of the Empire. Journeys could be reduced to the following periods :—

	Days.
Canada	3½
India	5
Cape Town	6
Australia	11
New Zealand	13

The Secretary for Air referred to the opening at the end of 1926 of a regular civil air line between Cairo and Karachi enabling seven or eight days to be saved on the journey from England to India. He showed how this might become, given the necessary co-operation, the first section of an Empire air route to the Far East stretching to Australia and New Zealand. There must also, he said, be an Empire air route from London to the Cape, with branches diverging to the West African Dependencies. Here again a small beginning was being made during the next few months, as "an enterprising pioneer" had organised an experimental service covering 1,400 miles between Khartoum and Kisumu. For the creation of these two long-distance air routes the co-operation of the overseas Governments was essential for the provision of suitable landing grounds. Empire airship routes were also dealt with in the statement. The two great airships which the British Government is building will be completed in a year's time. It is then proposed to fly at least one of the airships regularly to and from India for a full period of trial. It is also hoped, if the Dominions so desire, to make demonstration flights to the capitals of the Empire. These two airships are of 5,000,000 cubic feet capacity, or about 150 tons gross lift.

CIVIL AVIATION.

RETURNS supplied voluntarily by civil air transport firms in the United Kingdom for the year 1925 show that for Great Britain and on the Continental route 37,485 flights were made, the mileage totalling approximately 1,031,000, of which 862,000 was over regular air routes. The number of passengers carried was 80,571, and the weight of goods carried amounted to 454·8 tons. During this period 85 pilots were licensed for the first time and 217 licences were renewed, the number of licences current at the end of the year being 182 ; 98 aircraft were licensed for the first time and 151 licences were renewed, the number of licences for aircraft in force at the end of the year being 214.

In 1925 there were no accidents resulting in death or injury to occupants.

AIR SERVICES.

The following services were in regular operation during the summer of 1926 :—

Imperial Airways, Ltd.—Daily—from London (Croydon) to Paris (2½ hours), and thence to Basle and Zürich.

Imperial Airways, Ltd.—Weekdays only—from London (Croydon) to Brussels (3 hours), and thence to Cologne, Essen, Magdeburg, Berlin, Stettin, Munich, Hamburg and Copenhagen.

Imperial Airways, Ltd., and Sabena Joint Service.—Weekdays only—from London (Croydon) to Brussels (3 hours).

Imperial Airways, Ltd., and Deutsch-Russische Luftverkehrs Gesellschaft.—Daily—from London (Croydon) to Ostend (1½ hours), Amsterdam, Hanover, Berlin, Danzig, Königsberg and Moscow.

Imperial Airways, Ltd., and A. B. Aerotransport.—Weekdays only—from London (Croydon) to Ostend (1½ hours), Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Copenhagen and Malmö.

Imperial Airways, Ltd.—Wednesdays only—from Southampton to Guernsey (1 hour and 40 minutes).

Air Union.—Daily—from London (Croydon) to Paris (2¾ hours), Lyons, Marseilles and Geneva.

Royal Dutch Air Line (K.L.M.).—Weekdays only—from London (Croydon) to Rotterdam (3 hours), Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen, and Malmö.

Royal Dutch Air Line (K.L.M.).—Weekdays only—from London (Croydon) to Rotterdam (3 hours), Essen, Dortmund, Cassel, Halle, and Leipzig.

PRINCIPAL BRITISH WORLD FLIGHTS.

Newfoundland to Ireland.—Sir John Alcock and Sir J. Whitton Brown. June 14, 1919.

Scotland to New York and Back by Airship (6,260 miles).—R 34 (Maj. G. H. Scott in command). July 2-6, 1919.

England to Australia (11,294 miles).—Sir Ross Smith and Sir Keith Smith. Nov. 12—Dec. 10, 1919.

England to Cape Town (8,000 miles).—Sir P. van Ryneveld and Sir Q. Brand. Feb. 4—March 20, 1920.

Round Australia.—Wing-Commander Goble and Flying-Officer McIntyre. May, 1924.

England to Egypt and Palestine (12,000 miles).—Alan Cobham. 1924.

England to India.—Alan Cobham. Nov. 20—Jan. 3, 1925-6.

England to Zurich and Back in 24 hours.—Alan Cobham. May 29, 1925.

England to Cape Town and Back (16,000 miles).—Alan Cobham. 1925-1926.

England to Australia and Back (28,000 miles).—Sir Alan Cobham. June—Oct., 1926.

OTHER NOTABLE FLIGHTS.

First Round the World Flight.—U.S. Army team of 4 machines (2 completing journey). March 17—Sept. 6, 1924.

Amsterdam to Japan.—Major Zanni (Argentine). 1924.

Paris to Japan (12,000 miles).—Capt. Pelletier d'Oisy (France). April 24—June 9, 1924.

Round Europe (4,600 miles).—Messieurs Arrachard and Carol (France). Aug. 9-12, 1925.

Rome to Australia, Japan and Back (34,000 miles).—Marchesi de Pinedo (Italy). Sept.—, 1925.

Spain to South America.—Commandant Franco and Capt. de Alda (Spain). 1925.

Over North Pole (Airship).—Airship *Norge*, with Amundsen Expedition (Italy—Denmark). 1926.

THE first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801 for a line 9½ miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon. During the following 47 years parliamentary sanction was granted for construction of thousands of miles of railways and was known as the "railway mania" period.

The Railways Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening; for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury; for Government inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulation, and for the conveyance of troops, 1842, the Railways Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session.

The Cheap Trains Act, 1883, amended by the Finance Act, 1921, provides that fares not exceeding the minimum fare shall be exempt from duty, but fares for return or periodical tickets shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. On all other fares a duty of 2 per cent. is charged between stations within one urban district. Such district shall contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character. Outside this area the duty payable is 5 per cent. The expression "minimum fare" means the lowest fare normally charged to an adult or a child, as the case may be, for a single, a return, or a periodical ticket, as the case may be, for any journey, and the expression "normally charged" means charged otherwise than to a special class of passengers or on a special occasion.

Officers or men in the military or police forces, when travelling on public service, are charged three-fourths or one-half of ordinary passenger rates, according to number travelling. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

Hiring of Special Trains.—The charges per mile for hire of special trains are 10s. Single and 15s. Return, plus the ordinary fare for each passenger according to class of vehicle hired. Minimum £6.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.—This Act, which received the Royal assent on Aug. 6, 1897, came into operation on July 1, 1898.

The Railways Act, 1921, which received the Royal assent on Aug. 19, 1921, amalgamated all railways in Great Britain (with a few exceptions) into four groups, viz., Great Western, L. & N.E., Lon. Mid. & Scottish, and Southern. Details of this Act are given in previous editions of Almanack.

Irish Free State Railways Act, 1924 (Acht Na Bothar Iarainn, 1924), dated July 23, 1924. The Act in general corresponds very closely to the British Railways Act of 1921. Details of this Act are also given in previous editions of Almanack.

FINANCES OF BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1925.

Particulars.	Totals for Great Britain.		
	1913.	1924.	1925.
CAPITAL.	£	£	£
Expenditure :—			
Railway	1,018,475,971	1,052,904,986	1,060,500,000
Horses and Road Vehicles	606,647	1,116,687	1,200,000
Steamboats and Marine Workshops	7,054,454	9,535,694	9,500,000
Canals	8,350,465	8,143,411	8,100,000
Docks, Harbours and Wharves	49,523,989	56,992,677	57,300,000
Hotels	7,611,226	8,972,168	9,100,000
Electric Power Stations, &c.	4,571,226	7,274,300	7,100,000
Land, Property, &c., not forming part of the Railway or Stations	39,941,735	42,669,534	42,800,000
Subscriptions :—To other Railway Companies	1,447,624	1,447,624	1,300,000
To Companies other than Railway Companies	1,993,374	1,206,750	1,200,000
Other items	1,966,850	310,955	500,000
Total Capital Expenditure	1,141,543,561	1,190,574,786	1,198,600,000
Receipts :—			
From capital issued	1,103,043,294	1,132,575,587	1,150,600,000
„ other sources	3,148,564	1,074,268	1,100,000
Total Capital Receipts	1,106,191,858	1,133,649,855	1,151,700,000
Capital Expenditure in excess of Capital Receipts	35,351,703	56,924,931	46,900,000

Particulars.	Totals for Great Britain. 1913.	1924.	1925.
BALANCE SHEET.			
Liabilities :—	£	£	£
Temporary Loans, Lloyd's Bonds, &c.	4,434,476	1,684,705	1,000,000
Interest and Dividends unpaid or accruing, &c., and provided for	6,640,299	6,176,064	6,300,000
Savings Banks	8,734,238	16,677,571	17,600,000
Superannuation and other Provident Funds	13,902,065	36,543,239	39,400,000
Accounts payable, &c.	6,547,951	12,447,606	11,100,000
Liabilities accrued and Miscellaneous Accounts	5,814,064	20,183,198	12,900,000
Reserves and Depreciation Funds	20,725,848	114,287,534	103,200,000
Balance available for Dividends and Reserves (*less* Interim Dividends paid)	20,892,838	22,179,125	21,200,000
Total	87,691,779	230,179,052	212,700,000
Assets :—			
Balance at debit of Capital Account	35,351,703	56,924,931	46,900,000
Cash on deposit and at Bankers, &c.	16,165,963	28,069,389	22,100,000
Investments	6,615,267	89,694,926	86,100,000
Stocks of Stores and Materials	14,326,558	24,389,546	24,700,000
Outstanding Traffic Accounts	9,780,028	14,756,562	15,000,000
Accounts Receivable, &c.	1,462,553	6,693,257	4,200,000
Miscellaneous and Suspense Accounts	3,989,707	9,650,641	13,700,000
Total	87,691,779	230,179,052	212,700,000
NET INCOME AND APPROPRIATION.			
Net Receipts :—			
Railway (*see* below)	44,103,950	36,534,393	34,600,000
Passenger Road Vehicles	3,880	2,013	—
Steamboats	146,228	319,861	400,000
Canals	19,505	Dr. 129,769	Dr. 100,000
Docks, Harbours and Wharves	1,281,165	1,177,744	800,000
Hotels, Refreshment Rooms and Cars	552,267	1,090,191	1,000,000
Other Separate Businesses	6,898	9,767	—
Miscellaneous Receipts (Net) :—	46,113,893	39,004,200	36,700,000
Rents	2,440,121	3,865,652	4,000,000
General Interest	—	4,063,420	3,900,000
Joint Lines—Other Receipts (Net)	2,162	1,777	—
Other Receipts	385,030	243,387	200,000
Profit on realization of Investments	—	—	300,000
Appropriations from amounts received under Section 11 of Railways Act 1921		2,760,555	4,000,000
Appropriations from Reserves	22,383	2,351,430	2,600,000
Total	48,963,589	52,290,421	51,700,000
Rentals and Fixed Charges, &c.	1,696,230	2,254,354	2,500,000
Joint Lines—Rentals, &c.	—	1,593	—
Interest and Dividends on Capital	46,172,494	50,067,436	49,300,000
Appropriations to Reserves, &c.	1,048,869	194,691	200,000
Increase(+) or Decrease(−) in Amount carried forward	+ 45,996	− 227,653	− 300,000
Average rate of Interest and Dividend paid per cent. of Receipts from Capital issued	Per cent. 4·17	Per cent. 4·41	Per cent. 4·3
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF RAILWAY WORKING.			
Gross Receipts :—			
Passenger Train Traffic :—			
Ordinary Passengers :—			
First Class	3,629,446	5,521,112	5,400,000
Second Class	903,118	546,252	600,000
Third Class	34,263,413	57,215,341	55,800,000
Total	38,795,977	63,282,705	61,800,000

Particulars.	Total for Great Britain.		
	1913.	1924.	1925
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF RAILWAY WORKING—*continued.*			
Gross Receipts—*continued.*			
Passenger Train Traffic—*continued.*	£	£	£
Season Tickets:			
First Class	1,657,284	3,277,410	3,200,000
Second Class	583,560	537,330	500,000
Third Class	2,531,106	7,261,256	7,400,000
Total	4,771,950	11,075,950	11,100,000
Workmen's Tickets	1,663,150	4,124,055	4,100,000
Mails	1,124,022	1,713,706	1,800,000
Parcels up to 2 cwt., Parcel Post, &c., and Other Merchandise	8,911,339	15,929,765	16,200,000
Less Expenses of Collection and Delivery	Dr. 740,627	Dr. 1,014,945	Dr. 1,000,000
Net	8,176,722	14,914,850	15,200,000
Total, Passenger Train Receipts	54,525,821	95,111,306	94,000,000
Goods Train Traffic:—			
Merchandise	35,694,755	56,764,173	56,800,000
Less Expenses of Collection and Delivery	Dr. 4,357,122	Dr. 6,662,132	Dr. 6,700,000
Net	31,337,633	50,102,041	50,100,000
Live Stock	1,286,135	2,059,857	2,000,000
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	22,672,036	37,773,394	35,800,000
Other Minerals	8,958,091	16,456,844	15,800,000
Total, Goods Train Receipts	64,254,895	106,402,136	103,700,000
Total, Traffic Receipts	118,780,716	201,513,442	197,700,000
Joint Lines	12,750	34,047	—
Miscellaneous, &c.	1,014,804	1,869,496	1,900,000
Total Receipts	119,808,270	203,416,985	199,600,000
Expenditure:—			
Maintenance and Renewal of:—			
Way and Works	11,877,578	24,375,912	24,000,000
Rolling Stock:—			
(1) Locomotives	6,962,388	12,260,028	13,400,000
(2) Carriages	3,647,635	7,825,734	7,500,000
(3) Wagons	3,619,583	7,404,604	7,200,000
Locomotive Running Expenses	17,239,375	41,871,326	40,900,000
Traffic Expenses	23,568,029	55,219,133	55,200,000
General Charges	2,671,011	5,820,987	5,900,000
Compensation (Accidents and Losses)	1,162,780	1,162,721	1,200,000
Rates and Taxes	4,772,529	7,664,176	7,600,000
Other Expenditure	835,652	1,865,109	1,800,000
Total Traffic Expenditure	75,456,530	166,469,730	164,700,000
Joint Lines	Cr. 65	32,461	—
Miscellaneous, &c.	247,855	380,401	300,000
Total Expenditure	75,704,320	166,882,592	165,000,000
Net Receipts	44,103,950	36,534,393	34,600,000
Total Traffic Expenditure percennage of Total Traffic Receipts	Per cent. 63·53	Per cent. 82·61	Per cent. 83·3

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, NET INCOME, DIVIDENDS, LARGEST STATIONS, AND ROLLING STOCK OF THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAY COMPANIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1925.

Company.	Total Expenditure on Capital Account.	M. Own'd Shared & Worked Inst. Track.	Revenue. Gross Receipts.	Revenue. Per Mile.	Working Expenses. Amount.	Working Expenses. P.c. on Gr. R'c'pts.	Net Receipts. (Rly.)	Miscellaneous Receipts. (Net).	Total Net Income.	Divid'd on Ord. Stock. c	Largest Station.	Rolling Stock. No. of Locomot's.	Rolling Stock. No. of Coach. Veh's.	Rolling Stock. No. of Goods Veh's.	Rolling Stock. No. of Serv. Veh's.
	£		£	£	£		£	£	£	£ s. d.					
Great Western	170,794,613	3,819	35,242,137	9,228	29,457,723	84	5,784,414	1,323,344	7,107,758	7 0 0	Paddington...	3,991	10,190	88,368	10,009
London & North Eastern	340,776,001	6,722	63,546,729	9,454	54,930,192	86	8,616,537	1,512,531	10,129,068	5 0 0	Liverpool St.	7,454	21,032	281,987	16,715
London, Midland & Scottish	442,290,368	7,550	84,817,421	11,234	70,172,614	83	14,644,807	3,357,169	18,001,976	6 0 0	Euston	10,205	26,332	308,287	23,082
Southern	153,297,944	2,242	27,114,961	12,095	21,918,690	81	5,196,271	1,219,370	6,415,641	3 10 0	Waterloo	2,203	9,159	34,802	2,494
Metropolitan	20,173,407	66	1,998,979	30,288	1,325,163	66	673,816	306,107	979,923	5 0 0	Moorgate St.	58	647	550	96
Central London	4,706,428	6⅜	511,345	73,049	340,249	67	171,096	88,861	259,957	4 0 0	—	—	258	—	22
City & South London	4,630,751	7⅛	539,310	77,044	265,633	49	273,677	42,877	316,554	3 0 0	—	49	79	—	30
London Electric	21,521,841	30	1,914,183	63,806	1,131,814	59	782,369	188,455	970,824	3 10 0	—	—	698	—	17
Metropolitan & District	12,739,669	27¾	1,634,778	58,385	1,102,085	67	532,693	184,058	716,751	3 10 0	Earl's Court	11	546	—	60
Belfast & County Down	1,635,243	80	298,031	3,725	257,156	86	40,875	7,502	48,377	2 0 0	Belfast	30	214	689	91
Great Northern (Ireland)	10,031,597	617	1,899,080	3,078	1,653,305	87	245,775	a112,498	358,273	3 0 0	Amiens St. (Dublin)	202	677	5,751	481
Great Southern (Ireland)	29,672,290	2,181	4,430,519	2,031	4,050,129	91	380,390	b462,103	842,493	1 0 0	Waterford	575	1,670	12,671	1,050
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	192,424	99	62,727	634	72,469	115	*Dr.* 9,742	7,433	*Dr.* 2,309	—	Londonderry	17	52	276	7
Northern Counties Committee	3,465,151	281	689,481	2,454	622,576	90	66,905	5,396	72,301	—	York Road (Belfast)	91	396	2,541	134

a Includes £80,000 compensation under Irish Rly. (Settlement of Claims) Act, 1921.
b " £376,000 " " " " " "
c For price of these Stocks, *see* page 513.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAYS, WITH *OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES.

Company.	Incpd under pres Title	Chairman.	General Manager. T.Traffic Manager.	Goods Manager. (I.) Indoor. (O.) Outdoor.	Locomotive Superintendent.	Secretary.	Superintendent.	Head Office.
Belfast and County Down	1846	Thomas Richardson	Charles A. Moore	.....	J. L. Crosthwait	H.E.Mellor, F.C.I.S.	W. F. Minnis ..	Queen's Qy., Belfast.
Cheshire Lines Committee	1865	.....	W. H. Oates	.....	H. N. Gresley, C.B.E.	W. H. Oates	.....	Central Station, Liverpool.
County Donegal Joint Com.	—	.....	Henry Forbes (T.)	G. T. Glover	.....	Henry Forbes ..	.....	Stranorlar, Co. Donegal
Great Northern (Ireland) ..	1876	Sir G. Smith Clark, Bt...	John Bagwell ..	W. J. Bailie	G. T. Glover	J. B. Stephens ..	W. J. Bailie	Amiens St Station, Dublin
Great Southern (Ireland) ..	1924	Sir Walter R. Nugent, Bt.	M. F. Keogh	T. Elliot (Com. Man.)	J. R. Bazin	C. E. Riley	P. J. Floyd (Chief Operating)	Kingsbridge Stn., Dublin.
Great Western	1835	Rt. Hon. Viscount Churchill, C.V.O....	Sir F. J. C. Pole	E. Ford, O.B.E. ..	C. B. Collett, O.B.E.	F. R. E. Davis ..	R. H. Nicholls, C.B.E.	Paddington Stn., W.2.
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	1853	I. J. Trew Colquhoun ..	H. Hunt	.....	W. Napier	R. Hunt	.....	Pennyburn, Londonderry.
London & North Eastern ..	1921	William Whitelaw	Sir R. L. Wedgwood, C.B., C.M.G.	G. Marshall (S. Area) T. Hornsby (N.E. Area) J. C. Christie, O.B.E. (S. Area, Scotland) S. R. Willox (N. Area, Scotland)	H. N. Gresley, C.B.E.	J. McLaren	W. Clow, C.B.E. (S. Area, England) C. M. Jenkin Jones (N. Area, England) C. H. Stemp, C.B.E. (S. Area, Scotland) William Johnston (N. Area, Scotland)	Marylebone Station, N.W.1.
London, Midland & Scottish	1921	Sir Guy Granet, C.B.E.	Sir Josh. Stamp, (Pres. of Exec.) Rt. Hon. H. G. Burgess, P.C. (Gen. Man.) ..	S. H. Hunt, C.B.E.	Sir Henry Fowler, K.B.E. ..	R. C. Irwin, C.B.E.	J. H. Follows, C.B.E.	Euston Stn., N.W.1.
Metropolitan	1853	Rt. Hon. Lord Aberconway, P.C.	R. H. Selbie, C.B.E.	W. Holt (T) .. John Wandle (Com. Man.)	P. R. Boulton (Chief Elect.) G. Hally (Mechanical)	H. S. Stewart ..	W. Holt	Baker St. Stn., N.W.1.
Northern Counties Com. (Lon., Mid. & Scottish)	1903	Major J. A. Torrens, D.L.	James Pepper ..	.....	W. J. Wallace ..	James Pepper ..	.....	.....
Southern	1921	Brig.-Gen. the Hon. Everard Baring, C.V.O., C.B.E.	Sir H. A. Walker, K.C.B.	H. A. Sire, C.B.E. (Chief Commercial) F. H. Willis (Indoor Commercial) G. T. Hedge (Outdoor Commercial) A. L. Barber (Com. Man.)	R. E. L. Maunsell, C.B.E. (Chief Mech.) A. D. Jones, O.B.E. (Loco. Running)	G. Knight	E. C. Cox, C.B.E. (Chief Operating)	Waterloo Stn., S.E.1.
Underground Electric	—	Rt. Hon. Lord Ashfield..	.....	A. L. Barber (Com. Man.)	W. A. Agnew (Mechanical)	J. C. Mitchell, J.P., F.C.I.S.	J. Thornton ..	55, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1

* Engineers and Solicitors shown on page 523.

BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAY STOCKS AND SHARES.

Railway.	Stocks.	Highest, 1925.	Lowest, 1925.	Prices. Sept. 22, 1926.	Prices. Sept. 29, 1926.
Great Britain.					
Central London	Ordinary	56	50½	52½	52½
Central London	Preference (4 per cent.)	55½	52½	49½	49½
Central London	Deferred	47½	46½	43½	43½
Central London	4 per cent. Debenture	83½	77½	79	79
Central London	4½ Red. Debenture	97	91½	92½	92½
City and South London	4 per cent. Perp. Debenture	80	76¼	78½	78½
City and South London	4½ per cent. Second Debenture	97¼	90¾	92½	92½
City and South London	5 per cent. Preference (1891)	95½	89	88½	88½
City and South London	5 per cent. Preference (1903)	97	89	88½	88½
Great Western	Consolidated Ordinary	111¼	82½	89½	90
Great Western	5 per cent. Consolidated Pref.	103¾	92	95	95
Great Western	5 per cent. Red. Preference (1950)	97	95¼	97½	97½
Great Western	4 per cent. Debenture	87	79⅝	82	82
Great Western	4¼ per cent. Debenture	90½	85	85½	85½
Great Western	4½ per cent. Debenture	95	89	90½	90½
Great Western	5 per cent. Debenture	106¾	100	100½	100½
Great Western	2½ Debenture	53¼	50	50	50
Great Western	5 per cent. Rt. Charge	104½	97¾	99½	99½
Great Western	5 per cent. Cons. Guarantee	104½	97¼	98½	98½
London and North Eastern	5 per cent. Preference Ordinary	83¼	53⅛	52½	52½
London and North Eastern	Deferred Ordinary	32	18⅛	17¼	18
London and North Eastern	4 per cent. First Preference	82	66⅛	67½	67½
London and North Eastern	4 per cent. Second Preference	81¼	60	59	59
London and North Eastern	5 per cent. Red. Pref. (1955)	98	90	88½	88½
London and North Eastern	4 per cent. First Guarantee	84	73½	74	74
London and North Eastern	4 per cent. Second Guarantee	82⅜	72	70	70
London and North Eastern	3 per cent. Debenture	63¼	57	58	58
London and North Eastern	4 per cent. Debenture	84	76	78½	78½
London Electric	Consolidated Ordinary	62½	41	50½	50½
London Electric	4 per cent. Preference	81½	70	71½	71½
London Electric	4 per cent. Debenture	82½	76½	78½	78½
London Electric	4½ per cent. Red. Second Deb.	97	92	92½	92½
London Midland and Scottish	Ordinary	103¾	71	73½	74
London Midland and Scottish	4 per cent. Preference (1923)	82⅛	70	71	71
London Midland and Scottish	4 per cent. Preference	81¼	68¼	73	73
London Midland and Scottish	5 per cent. Red. Preference (1955)	101½	93½	96½	96½
London Midland and Scottish	4 per cent. Debenture	84⅛	78½	80	80
London Midland and Scottish	4 per cent. Guarantee	84½	77	77	77
Mersey	Ordinary	11	5	7	7
Mersey	4 per cent. Perp. Debenture	70	60	58	58
Mersey	3 per cent. Perp. Debenture	44¼	40	38½	38½
Mersey	3 per cent. Perp. Preference	36¼	28	29	29
Metropolitan	Cons. Ordinary	83	64	62	61½
Metropolitan	Surplus Lands	71	64¾	73	74
Metropolitan	3½ per cent. Debenture	74	68	69½	69½
Metropolitan	3½ per cent. Preference	71¾	62	63½	63½
Metropolitan	3½ per cent. Conv. Preference	82½	65¼	70½	70½
Metropolitan	5 per cent. Preference	100½	89⅞	90½	90½
Metropolitan District	Ordinary	57	40	51½	52½
Metropolitan District	4 per cent. Pr. Lien. Deb. Red.	81½	74½	76½	76½
Metropolitan District	6 per cent. Perp. Debenture	120⅜	112½	113½	113½
Metropolitan District	5 per cent. Red. Debenture	98½	94½	96½	96½
Metropolitan District	4½ per cent. First Preference	86¾	78	77½	77½
Southern	Preference Ordinary	85½	71¾	78	78
Southern	Deferred Ordinary	45	38⅝	45½	46
Southern	5 per cent. Preference	102¾	89⅛	95	95
Southern	5 per cent. Red. Preference (1964)	101¼	94½	97½	97½
Southern	5 per cent. Guar. Pref.	103¾	97½	98½	98½
Southern	4 per cent. Debenture	84	78½	80	80
Southern	5 per cent. Debenture	—	—	100½	100½
Underground	Ordinary	3⅛	2⅛	3⅞	4
Underground	4½ per cent. Bds. 1933 Red.	105	89½	101	101
Underground	6 per cent. First Cum. Income Deb. Red.	107¾	102	102	102
Underground	6 per cent. Inc. Bds., Red.	102½	94⅝	100	100

Dividends on Ordinary Stocks, *see* p. 511.

BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAY STOCKS AND SHARES—*continued*

Railway.	Stocks.	Highest, 1925.	Lowest, 1925.	Prices. Sept. 22, 1926.	Prices. Sept. 29, 1926.
Ireland.					
Belfast and County Down	Ordinary	59½	23	18	18
Great Northern	,,	58	25½	24	25
Great Southern	,,	37	16	18⅞	19
Great Southern	Preference	50½	23½	36	36½
Great Southern	Guarantee	59	34	49	49½
Great Southern	Debenture	70¼	50¼	60	60

SALARIES AND WAGES OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

MALE CLERICAL STAFF, INCLUDING HEAD-QUARTERS, STATION-MASTERS, AND BOOKING CLERKS, FROM AUGUST 1ST, 1919.

Junior Scale.

Age 15, £35; age 16, £45; age 17, £55.

(After this age Juniors pass into Senior Scale as below if successful in passing prescribed educational examination.)

Senior Scale.

Class 5. Commence at £80 per annum and increase by £10 per annum up to £200 per annum.
Class 4. £210 to £230 per annum.
Class 3. £240 to £260 ,, ,,
Class 2. £270 to £300 ,, ,,
Class 1. £320 to £350 ,, ,,
Special Class. £360 and upwards.

(£10 per annum additional paid to those in Junior Scale and Classes 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 who work at offices, stations and depôts within 10 miles of Charing Cross.)

FEMALE CLERICAL STAFF, FROM AUGUST 1ST, 1919.

Juniors.

Age.	Per week. s.	d.	Age.	Per week. s.	d.
16	17	6	23	40	0
17	21	6	24	42	6
Class 2.			25	45	0
18	30	0	26	47	6
19	32	0	27	50	0
20	34	0	28	52	6
21	36	0	29	55	0
22	38	0	30	57	6
			31	60	0

Class 1.

From 65*s.* to 70*s.*

Special.

From 70*s.* and upwards.

(4*s.* per week additional paid to those in above-mentioned Classes who work at offices, stations and depôts within 10 miles of Charing Cross.)

DAILY RATES OF PAY OF RAILWAY DRIVERS, FIREMEN & CLEANERS FROM AUGUST 18TH, 1919.

Drivers.	Per day. s.	d.	*Firemen.*	Per day. s.	d.	*Cleaners.*	Per day. s.	d.
1st and 2nd years	12	0	1st and 2nd years	9	6	16 years of age and under	4	0
3rd and 4th years	13	0	3rd and 4th years	10	6	17 years of age and under	5	0
5th year	14	0	5th to 10th year	11	0	18 and 19 years of age	6	0
8th year	15	0	11th year	12	0	20 years of age and over	7	0

WEEKLY WAGES* OF RAILWAY SERVANTS FROM SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1920.

Porters	40*s.* to 48*s.*	Shunters	50*s.* to 65*s.*
Parcel Porters	50*s.* to 56*s.*	Goods Porters	40*s.* to 47*s.*
Ticket Collectors	54*s.* to 58*s.*	Checkers	47*s.* to 57*s.*
Passenger Guards	50*s.* to 65*s.*	Carters	46*s.* to 53*s.*
Goods Guards	50*s.* to 65*s.*	Undermen	40*s.* to 50*s.*

* Excluding War Bonus, if any.

WEEKLY WAGES FOR LADS ON RAILWAYS FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1921.†

Age 15 or under	16*s.*	On reaching age 18	30*s.*
On reaching age 16	20*s.*	,, ,, ,, 19	35*s.*
,, ,, ,, 17	25*s.*	,, ,, ,, 20	Adult rate

† Does not apply to Clerks, Engine-cleaners, youths employed in or about Railway shops and hotels and on steamers.

WEEKLY WAGE OF SIGNALMEN FROM MAY 1ST, 1922.

Class.	Average number of marks.*	Standard rate per week.
Special.....	375 and over	75s.
1	300 to 374	70s.
2	225 to 299	65s.
3	150 to 224	60s.
4	75 to 149	55s.
5	30 to 74	50s.
6	1 to 29	48s.

* The whole of the signal-boxes on the Railways are classified, the class into which each post is placed being determined by the system of marks representing work done, &c.

RAILWAY POLICE FROM JANUARY 9TH, 1923.

Uniform Inspectors ... } Each man employed in these ranks is to be allocated by the employing
Detective Inspectors ... } company to one or other of the undermentioned three classes and to be paid the salary (or if the employing company so decide, the equivalent weekly wages) applicable to the classes in which he is placed.

RATE OF SALARY FOR EACH YEAR OF SERVICE.

Class.	1-2	3-4	5 years.
	£	£	£
3	250	260	270
2	280	295	310
1	330	345	360

In addition £10 8*s.* *od.* per annum (or 4*s.* per week, if paid weekly) for working at stations or depôts within 10 miles from Charing Cross.

UNIFORM CONSTABLES AND SERGEANTS.

Rank.	* Weekly rates of Wages for each year of service in the various ranks.																			
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11 years	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Uniform Constable ...	63	0	64	0	65	0	66	0	67	0	68	0	69	0	70	0	71	0	72	0	73	0
Uniform Sergeant	75	0	76	6	78	0	79	6	81	0	82	6	84	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detective	68	0	69	0	70	0	71	0	72	0	73	0	74	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detective Sergeant. ...	77	0	78	6	80	0	81	6	83	0	84	6	86	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Includes cost of Living Bonus, which of course fluctuates. The above rates were 1*s.* less in all cases at end of November, 1925.

Men in any rank who are not supplied by the employing Company with uniform, 4*s.* per week extra and 3*s.* per week extra if working at stations or depôts within 10 miles from Charing Cross.

RAILWAY SPEED.

The Longest Runs without Stoppage are made by the Companies as under :—

Company.	Old Company.	Train.	From.	To.	Time.	Distance.	Average Speed.
					Min.	Miles.	m.p.h.
Great Western	G.W.	(*b*) 10.28 A.M.	Paddington	Devonport	244	226·9	55·8
London Midland & Scottish.	L. & N.W.	11.10 A.M.	Euston	Colwyn Bay	258	219·5	51·0
London & North-Eastern ..	G.N	11.50 A.M. D. / 4.0 P.M. U.	King's Cross....	York	210	188·2	53·8
London Midland & Scottish.	Mid.	2.9 P.M.	Chesterfield	St. Pancras.....	166	146·3	52·9
London & North Eastern ..	G.E.	12.25 P.M.	Liverpool Street ..	North Walsham	159	130·2	49·1
London & North Eastern ..	N.E.	7.32 P.M. D.	Grantham	Darlington	142	126·8	53·6
London & North Eastern ..	N.B.	12.5 P.M.	Edinburgh	Newcastle	257	124·4	47·5
London Midland & Scottish.	Cal.	10.55 P.M.	Stirling	Carlisle.....	162	117·8	43·9
Southern	L. & S.W.	1.30 P.M. / 2.30 P.M.	(*c*) Waterloo	Bournemouth ..	130	108·0	49·8
London & North Eastern ..	G.C.	6.20 P.M.	Marylebone	Leicester	114	107·6	56·6
Great Southern (Ireland) ..	G.S.W.	10.20 A.M. U.	Thurles	Dublin	105	86·8	49·6
Southern	S.E. & C.	4.0 P.M. D.	Victoria	Dover Marine ..	95	78·0	49·3
London Midland & Scottish.	Highland	12.0 NOON D.	Perth	Kingussie	124(*a*)	71·6½	34·7
Southern	L.B. & S.C.	10.45 A.M. D.‡ / 5.20 P.M. U.‡	Victoria	Eastbourne	85	65·9	46·4
London & North Eastern ...	G.N Scot.	9.8 P.M. U.*	Dufftown.....	Aberdeen	82	64·0½	46·8
Somerset & Dorset	S. & D.	2.30 P.M. D.	Bath	Broadstone Jct..	99	63·9‖	38·8
London Midland & Scottish.	G.S.W.	9.47 P.M. U.	Dumfries.....	Kilmarnock	80	58·1	43·6
London Midland & Scottish.	N.C.C.	12.29 P.M. D.†	Greenisland	Portatewart	79	57·8½	43·9
Great Northern (Ireland) ..	G.N. of I.	3.0 P.M. D.	Dublin	Dundalk	64¶	54·3	50·9
Great Southern (Ireland) ..	Mid. G.W.	5.45 P.M. U. / 6.5 P.M. U.	Dublin	Mullingar	75	50·3	40·2
Midland & G. N. Joint	Mid. & G.N. Joint	4.7 P.M.	Melton Constable .	Yarmouth	62	41·5	40·2
Belfast & C. D. (Ireland)....	B. & C.D.	12.0 NOON D.† / 6.30 P.M. U.†	Belfast	Newcastle	50	38·0	45·6
Cheshire Lines Committee..	C.L.C.	11.38 A.M. D.	Stockport	Liverpool.....	45	37·3‖	49·7

a Three other runs in 120, 128 and 125 min. with intermediate stops. *b* Longest regular non-stop run in the world. *c* Commenced Summer Season 1925. * Wednesdays and Saturdays only. † Saturdays only. ‡ Sundays only. § Partly single line. ‖ Chiefly single line. ¶ Also in 60 min. (=54.3 p.m.) by Newspaper Express at 6.30 a.m. on Sunday mornings only.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES

reported by the Railway Companies in Great Britain as having occurred during the year 1925 and in the four preceding years.

Particulars.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
I.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS:—					
Collisions	194	181	246	290	281
Derailments	348	301	418	408	232
Running into Level Crossing Gates, &c.	235	243	263	331	298
Fires	60	117	98	98	53
Miscellaneous	2	6	4	24	9
II.—ACCIDENTS TO OR FAILURE OF ROLLING STOCK OR PERMANENT WAY:—					
Bursting of Boilers or Tubes, &c., of Engines	3	3	6	3	3
Failure of Machinery, Springs, &c., of Engines	50	62	39	40	28
Failure of Tyres	77	55	70	58	40
Failure of Axles	81	89	84	71	68
Failure of Coupling Apparatus	8,885	9,818	11,086	10,586	10,053
Failure of Tunnels, Bridges, Viaducts, Culverts, &c.	3	3	1	—	4
Broken Rails	165	220	231	195	175
Flooding of Permanent Way, Slips, &c.	8	6	33	78	50
Fires at Stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	21	33	41	57	31
Miscellaneous	1	3	1	3	4

	Killed	Inj'd.	Killed	Inj'd.	Killed	Inj'd.	Killed	Inj'd.	Killed	Inj'd.
NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED:—										
A.—In Accidents to Trains, Rolling Stock and Permanent Way:—										
Passengers	18	589	5	406	3	449	24	502	1	391
Servants	10	75	4	83	9	105	8	139	14	107
Other Persons	2	14	12	30	7	12	10	42	19	46
Total	30	678	21	519	19	566	42	683	34	544
B.—In Accidents caused by the movement of Railway Vehicles, exclusive of Accidents to Trains, &c.:—*										
Passengers	70	1,485	73	1,870	66	2,262	85	2,677	70	2,989
Servants	217	2,756	203	2,864	201	3,491	220	3,764	242	3,561
Other Persons*	53	83	49	106	60	121	61	97	54	107
Total	340	4,324	325	4,840	327	5,874	366	6,538	366	6,657
C.—In Accidents on Railway Premises not connected with the movement of Railway Vehicles:—*										
Passengers	4	564	7	571	9	727	3	787	5	997
Servants	30	12,878	33	13,021	38	15,467	35	17,195	42	17,635
Other Persons*	12	429	16	393	14	470	16	438	18	560
Total*	46	13,871	56	13,985	61	16,664	54	18,420	65	19,192
Totals:—*										
Passengers	92	2,638	85	2,847	78	3,438	112	3,966	76	4,377
Servants	257	15,709	240	15,968	248	19,063	263	21,098	298	21,303
Other Persons*	67	526	77	529	81	603	87	577	91	713
GRAND TOTAL*	416	18,873	402	19,344	407	23,104	462	25,641	465	26,393

* Excluding Trespassers, Suicides and Attempted Suicides.

Number of Trespassers, Suicides, and attempted Suicides, killed or injured:—										
B—In Accidents caused by the movement of Railway Vehicles, exclusive of Accidents to Trains, &c.	338	58	315	78	322	68	354	75	356	51
C.—In other Accidents on Railway Premises which were not connected with the movement of Railway Vehicles	11	42	11	40	14	68	14	53	17	57
Total	349	100	326	118	336	136	368	128	373	108

CENSUS OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Average Earnings of Male Staff.

	Week ended March 27, 1926.	Week ended March 28, 1925.
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Staff entered at salaried rates :—		
Clerical, supervisory, &c., staff (excluding officers in receipt of £500 per annum and upwards and staff entered under ancillary businesses)	91 1	91 3
Staff entered at wages rates (excluding staff entered under ancillary businesses) :—		
Conciliation staff	67 2	67 4
Shop and artisan staff	70 2	69 11

Summary of Total Staff Employed in 1926 and 1925.

Name of Company.	At Mar. 27, 1926.	At Mar. 28, 1925.
Great Western	114,649	117,850
London & North Eastern	201,615	206,893
London Midland & Scottish	269,798	273,129
Southern	72,844	73,469
Cheshire Lines Committee	4,875	4,831
London Electric	6,894	6,626
Metropolitan	4,046	4,679
Metropolitan District	3,730	3,952
Midland & Great Northern Joint Committee	2,436	2,480
Somerset Joint Committee	1,409	1,456
Railway Clearing House	2,822	3,061
Other Companies	4,146	4,236
Total, Great Britain	689,264	702,062

The following table gives the numbers employed in each of the principal grades and in ancillary businesses during the selected week in 1926, with the corresponding numbers for the selected week in 1925 :—

MALE STAFF.

	1926.	1925.
Railway Staff :—		
Capstanmen	1,520	1,516
Carters and vanguards	23,148	21,888
Carriage cleaners	7,128	7,336
Carriage and wagon examiners	4,778	4,809
Carriage and wagon oilers and greasers	2,206	2,259
Checkers	11,406	11,219
Cranemen	549	574
Crossing keepers	1,497	1,545
Engine cleaners	9,192	11,114
,, drivers & motormen	38,679	38,292
Firemen & assistant motormen	36,405	36,359
Foremen and chargemen	7,702	7,612
Guards—Goods	16,560	16,792
,, Passenger	8,089	8,163
Hydraulic and pumping-engine staff	1,543	1,540
Labourers	29,982	32,140
Lampmen	2,390	2,417
Loaders, callers off, ropers and sheeters	7,320	7,170
Locomotive shed staff (excluding labourers)	10,995	10,866
Messengers	1,202	1,905
Number-takers	2,505	2,664
Officers and clerical staff	75,950	77,118
Permanent-way men	63,588	60,480
Pointsmen	379	393
Police staff — Supervisory grades	196	214
,, ,, Other grades	2,581	2,751
Porters—Goods	20,431	20,577
,, Passenger	26,971	27,858
Porter guards	528	511
,, signalmen	1,836	1,723
Shop and artisan staff :—		
Supervisory grades	3,005	3,029
Other grades (excluding labourers & watchmen)	116,388	119,137
Shunters	17,941	18,055
Shunt horse drivers	679	712
Signal and telegraph men	5,672	5,722
Signalmen	28,897	29,184
Signal-box lads	1,772	1,097
Stationmasters, yard-masters, &c.	7,016	7,257
Supervisory staff (other than shop and artisan, and police)	11,753	11,935
Technical staff	2,681	2,699
Ticket collectors	4,951	5,087
Traffic control staff	1,326	1,330
Watchmen	566	579
Miscellaneous grades	11,285	11,292
Railway Total	631,196	642,920
Ancillary Business Staff :—		
Canal staff	1,448	1,597
Dock and quay staff	15,943	16,119
Marine staff afloat	5,306	5,508
Marine and dock shop and artisan staff	4,024	4,207
Motor omnibus and passenger road vehicles :—conciliation staff—traffic department	432	399
Hotel, refreshment room, dining-car, and laundry staff	7,581	7,425
Total—Ancillary Businesses	34,734	35,255
Total—Male Staff	665,930	678,175

FEMALE STAFF.

Railway :—		
Carriage cleaners	641	786
Clerical and technical staff	9,350	9,787
Crossing-keepers	1,531	1,561
Office cleaners and charwomen	3,392	3,383
Shop and artisan staff	1,320	1,263
Waiting-room and lavatory attendants	744	773
Miscellaneous grades	438	443
Total	17,416	17,996
Ancillary Businesses :—		
Hotel, refreshment room, dining-car, and laundry staff	5,797	5,781
Marine staff	121	110
Total—Female Staff	23,334	23,887
Grand Total, all Staff	689,264	702,062

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

This Institution was opened in Jan. 2, 1842, and in addition to the work of clearing through bookings of passenger and luggage traffic, is the medium through which agreements relating to rates and fares, &c., are arrived at. *Chairman*, Sir E. R. Turton, M.P.; *Secretary*, P. H. Price, O.B.E. *Offices*, Seymour Street, N.W.

IRISH RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

The Irish Railway Clearing House occupies the same position to the railway system of Ireland as the (London) Clearing House does to the railways of Great Britain. It was established July 1, 1848. *Chairman*, Sir Walter R. Nugent, Bt.; *Secretary*, W. E. Richardson. *Offices*, 5 Kildare Street, Dublin. Employees number 170.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS.

		M.	Yds.
Severn	Great Western	4	636
Totley	Midland	3	950
Stanhedge, Old	L. & N. W.	3	57
,, New	,,	3	57
,, Double Line	,,	3	60
Woodhead	Great Central	3	13
Chipping Sodbury	Great Western	2	913
Disley	Midland	2	346
Bramhope	North Eastern	2	234
Festiniog	North Western	1	206
Cowburn	Midland	1	182
Sevenoaks	S. E. & C.	1	1692
Rhondda	Rhondda & Swans. B.	1	1683
Morley	North Western	1	1590
Box	Great Western	1	1452
Catesby	Great Central	1	1237
Dove Holes	Midland	1	1224
Littleborough	Lanc. & Yorks.	1	1125
Vict. W'loo (L'pool)	L. & N. W.	1	1000
Bolsover	Great Central	1	864
Polhill	S. E. & C.	1	849
Glenfarg	North British	1	759
Queensbury	Great Northern	1	741
Merthyr	Great Western	1	735
Kilsby	North Western	1	666
Bleamoor	Midland	1	629
Shepherd's Well	S. E. & C.	1	605
Gildersome	L. & N. W.	1	571
Strood	S. E. & C.	1	563
Clayton	L. B. & S. C.	1	506
Oxted	Brighton & S. E. Jt.	1	506
Sydenham	S. E. & C.	1	440
Drewton	Hull & Barnsley	1	356
Merstham New (Quarry)	L. B. & S. C.	1	353
Wapping (L'pool)	North Western	1	351
Mersey	Mersey	1	350
Greenock	Caledonian	1	340
Bradway	Midland	1	267
Sough	Lancs. & Yorks.	1	255
Watford New	L. & N. W.	1	229
Abbot's Cliff	S. E. & C.	1	173
Corby	Midland	1	160
Halton	G.W. & L. & N.W. Jt.	1	160
Wenvoe	Barry	1	108
Sapperton	Great Western	1	100
Sharnbrook	Midland	1	100
Glaston	Midland	1	82
Merstham Old	S. E. & C.	1	70
Midford	Som. & Dorset Jt.	1	69
Belsize	Midland	1	62
Watford Old	L. & N. W.	1	55
Glenfield	Midland	1	36
Claycross	Midland	1	24
Harecastle	North Staffordshire	1	3
Lissumnon	G.N. (Ireland)	1	0

The Fastest Running, without Stoppage, is made by the Companies as under:—

Railway.	Section.	Train.	From.	To.	Distance.	Time.	Speed.
					Miles.	Min.	m.p.h.
Great Western	—	3.45 P.M.	Swindon	Paddington	77 3	75	61 8
London & North-Eastern	N.E.	9.01 P.M.	Darlington	York	44 1	43	61 5
London & North-Eastern	G.C.	4.30 A.M.	Leicester	Arkwright Street	22 6	22	61 5
London Midland & Scottish	L. & N.W.	1.0 P.M.(a)	Birmingham	Coventry	18 9	19	59 7
London Midland & Scottish	Mid.	9.04 A.M.	Luton	Kettering	47 5	43	58 3
London & North-Eastern	G.N.	9.44 A.M.	Grantham	King's Cross	105 5	111	57 0
Southern	L. & S.W.	10.00 A.M.(b)	Waterloo	Salisbury	83 8	91	55 3
Great Northern (Ireland)	—	9.15 A.M.	Adavoyle	Dundalk	8 2	9	54 7
London Midland & Scottish	Cal.	6.13 A.M.	Perth	Aberdeen	89 8	99	54 4
Southern	S.E. & C.	8.27 A.M.	Redhill Junction	Tonbridge	19 7	22	53 7
Southern	L.B. & S.C.	8.55 P.M.	Three Bridges	Brighton	21 4	24	53 4
London Midland & Scottish	G. & S.W.	10.58 P.M.(c)	Thornhill	Dumfries	14 2	16	53 3
Great Southern (Ireland)	G.S. & W.	6.42 P.M.	Maryboro'	Dublin	51 0	58	52 7
Cheshire Lines Committee	—	2.15 P.M.	Manchester	Warrington	15 7	18	52 3
London & North-Eastern	G.E.	10 19 P.M.	Shenfield	Prittlewell	20 7	24	51 8
London & North-Eastern	N.B.	12.3[illegible] P.M.(d)	Polmont	(Edinburgh (Waverley))	22 3	26	51 5
London Midland & Scottish	L. & Y.	4.47 P.M.	Hellifield	Chatburn	11 6	14	49 7
Midland & Great Northern J.	—	9.30 A.M.	Peterborough	Wisbech	21 2	26	48 0
London & North-Eastern	G.N.S.	1.00 P.M.(d)	Aberdeen	Auchindachy(e)	56 8*	72	48 0
Belfast & County Down (I.)	—	12 noon (d)	Belfast	Newcastle	38 0*	50	45 6
Somerset & Dorset Jt.	—	12.21 P.M.(f)	Blandford	Evercreech Junc.	26 4*	35	45 2
London Midland & Scottish	N.C.C. (I.)	10.15 A.M.	Londonderry	Limavady Junc.	15 8*	21	45 1
London Midland & Scottish	Highland	11.14 A.M.	Pitlochry	Perth	28 5*	39	43 8
Great Southern (Ireland)	M. G.W. (I.)	5.45 P.M.(h)	Mullingar	Dublin	50 3	75	40 2

a And at 4.58, 6.20, and 8.20 P.M. *b* And at 12 noon and 3.0 P.M. *c* Sundays only. *d* Wednesdays and Saturdays only. *e* Working stop to cross up train on single line. *f* And at 2.27 P.M. *g* And at 6.30 P.M. Newcastle-Belfast; both Saturdays only. * Small proportion of distance single line. † Part distance of single line. : In a few cases only over the same route.

NOTABLE ACCIDENTS SINCE AUGUST, 1867, RESULTING IN LOSS OF LIFE.

Date.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Number Killed.
Aug. 20, 1867	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail in coll. with petroleum trucks	Abergele	33
June 20, 1870	Gt. Northern	Collision, excursion with goods	Newark	18
Sept. 10, 1874	Gt. Eastern	Collision, engine to engine	Thorpe	25
Dec. 24, 1874	Gt. Western	Broken tyre	Shipton	34
Aug. 7, 1876	Som. & Dor.	Collision	Radstock	15
Dec. 28, 1879	N. British	Train blown off the first Tay Bridge	Tay Bridge	73 drown'd
July 16, 1884	M. S. & L.	Crank axle broke	Penistone	24
Sept. 16, 1887	M. S. & L.	Express ran into race train	Hexthorpe	25
June 12, 1889	G. N. Ireland	Train divided, ran back	Armagh	80
July 27, 1903	Glas. & S. W.	Train ran into buffer stops	Glasgow	15
July 10, 1905	Lanc. & York.	Collision between two electric trains	Hall's Road	20
July 1, 1906	Lon. & S. W.	Derailment in consequence of excessive speed around curve.	Salisbury	28
Dec. 28, 1906	N. B. & Cal.	Rear collision	Elliot Junction	22
Oct. 15, 1907	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment on curve at speed	Shrewsbury	18
Sept. 17, 1912	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment; high speed through crossover	Ditton Junction	16
Sept. 2, 1913	Midland	Rear collision, non-observance of signals	Aisgill	16
Jan. 1, 1915	G. E. R.	Signals overrun	Ilford	10
May 22, 1915	Caledonian	Coll., two pass. trains and troop special.	Gretna	227*
Aug. 14, 1915	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail train derailed owing to displacement of coupling-rod on engine of passing express from Birmingham.	Weedon	8
Dec. 18, 1915	N. Eastern	Double collision; fire	Jarrow	17
Dec. 19, 1916	L. & N. W.	Collision with shunting train	Wigan	2
Dec. 19, 1916	G. S. & W.	Collision	Kiltimagh	5
Jan. 1, 1917	N. B.	Collision, express and light engine	Ratho	12
Sept. 15, 1917	Military	Derailment	Yorkshire	4
Jan. 19, 1918	Midland	Landslide	Little Salkeld	6
July 17, 1920	L. & Y.	Collision, passing signals	Lostock Junction	4
Jan. 26, 1921	Cam.	Head-on collision, single line	Newtown-Abermule	17
July 8, 1921	East London	Goods and pass. trains in collision	Wapping station	2
Nov. 11, 1921	L. & N. W.	Loco. boiler explosion	Buxton	2
Nov. 26, 1921	Midland	Rear collision	Birmingham (N. St.)	3
Aug. 21, 1921	S. E. & C.	Workmen's train over-ran platform; workmen alighting on line caught by light engine, and stationary train ran into by another workmen's train.	Milton Range Halt.	5
Feb. 13, 1923	L.&N.E.(G.N.)	Collision, express and goods trains	Retford	3
April 26, 1924	L. M. & Scot.	Stationary Cup Final special run into by electric train.	Euston	5
July 28, 1924	L. & N. E.	Passenger train ran into rear of previous train, which was stopping at Haymarket Station.	Haymarket	5
Nov. 3, 1924	L. M. & S.	Derailment, believed to have resulted from failure of tyre of driving wheel of locomotive.	Lytham	15
Nov. 20, 1924	L. M. & S.	Head-on collision passenger train and light engine.	Whitehouse Junct.	11
Jan. 30, 1925	Co. Donegal	Train blown over viaduct	Owencarrow	4
Sept. 3, 1925	L. M. & S.	Head-on collision passenger train and stationary ballast train.	Hope	3

* Including 3 Officers and 215 other ranks.

Up to Aug. 21, 1921, pre-amalgamated names of Co.'s used.

HIGHEST ALTITUDES REACHED BY BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Railway.	Summit.	Height.
		feet.
Snowdon Mountain (Rack)	Snowdon Summit	3,140
London Midland & Scottish (H.R.)	Dalnaspidal	1,485
London & North-Eastern (N.E.R.)	Weatherhill	1,444
Great Western	Princetown	1,373
London & North-Eastern (N.E.R.)	Stainmore	1,369
London & North-Eastern (N.B.R.)	Between Currour and Tulloch	1,350
Great Western (B. & M.R.)	Between Dowlais Top and Fochriw	1,324
London Midland and Scottish	Waenavon	1,286
London Midland & Scottish & G. W. Joint	Between Nantybwch and Rhymney Bridge	1,216
London Midland & Scottish (M.R.)	Between Hawes and Kirkby Stephen	1,166

INDIAN RAILWAYS, 1924-25.

Railway and Year of Opening.	London Office or Headquarters.	Miles all gauges owned and worked.	Capital Outlay to end of Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Per Cent. of Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.	Latest Dividend 12 Months Per Cent. £ s. d.	Train Mileage all Gauges Passenger and Goods.	No. of Locomotives.	No. of Passenger Vehicles.	No. of Goods Vehicles.
Assam (1881)	85 London Wall, E.C.	140	£2,060,000	24.47.363	15.74.374	64·33	8.72.989	10 0 0	—	31	50	1,478
Assam-Bengal (1892)	80 Bishopsgate, E.C.	1,049	£2,661,800	1.61.56.000	97.54.000	63·74	64.02.000	3 0 0	—	165	521	4,730
Barsi Light (1895)	Winchester House	118	—	—	—	—	£55,405	12 0 0	—	17	49	200
Bengal N. Western (1884)	237 Gresham House	2,054	£6,094,475	3.30.27.840	1.43.30.092	43·39	1.86.97.748	14 0 0	—	330	1,221	9,263
Bengal-Dooars (1893)	132 Gresham House	157	—	22.63.884	11.52.862	50·92	11.11.022	10 0 0	—	16	63	461
Bengal-Nagpur (1880)	132 Gresham House	2,799	£45,380,148	8.26.70.742	5.22.34.801	63·18	3.04.35.941	5 0 0	—	809	1,579	24,364
Bhavnagar (1880)	Bhavnagar, Para	283	—	—	—	—	—	—	698.637	27	146	575
Bombay, Baroda & C.I. (1860)	91 Petty France, S.W.	3,814	Rs.16.90.68.981	12.32.28.850	7.09.34.425	57·56	5.22.94.425	6 0 0	17,776,546	905	2,450	18,796
Burma (1877)	199 Gresham House	1,779	Rs.19.75.23.608	3.85.01.065	2.23.57.473	58·07	1.61.43.592	12 0 0	6,356,466	364	1,175	9,429
Darjeeling-Himalayan (1880)	Kurseong	147	Rs.99.84.123	—	—	—	9.53.011	—	521,031	31	142	466
Eastern Bengal (1862)	Barrackpur, Calcutta	1,722	Rs.44.83.25.000	6.20.03.000	4.38.80.000	70·77	1.81.23.000	—	8,105,000	549	1,936	13,744
East Indian (1854)	73-76 King William St.	2,796	£18,500,000 Db	17.65.08.627	10.53.58.542	59·79	7.11.50.085	—	25,139,349	1,349	2,321	45,277
Gondal-Porbandar (1881)	Gondal	231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	115	450
Great Indian Peninsula (1853)	4 Coleman St., E.C. 2.	3,377*	£6,075,000	15.69.27.914	9.41.58.067	60·00	6.27.69.847	5 0 0	—	1,279	2,308	18,805
Gwalior (1899)	Gwalior	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	90	339	
Jodhpur-Bickanir (1882)	Jodhpur	842	Rs.3.78.75.498	1.14.93.524	68.43.020	59·54	46.50.504	—	2,179,638	96	231	2,230
Junagad (1888)	Junagad	148	Rs.1.06.41.358	14.00.185	7.52.251	53·72	6.47.934	—	230,491	18	81	314
Madras-Southern Mah. (1856)	25 Buckingham Pal. Rd.	3,022	£9,800,000	8.10.23.000	4.38.31.000	54·10	†3.71.92.000	11 0 0	12,885,237	604	2,013	13,076
Mysore-Arkisere (1881)	Mysore	432	£1,704,671	29.23.000	26.49.000	90·62	2.74.000	—	—	40	151	518
Nizam's (The) (1874)	Winchester House	992	£6,799,910	—	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	142	329	3,159
North-Western State (1861)	Lahore	5,887	Rs.1.12.62.19.738	17.07.58.673	11.39.09.218	66·71	5 58.49.455	—	20,976,000	1,751	3,984	30,810
Oudh & Rohilkhund (1862)	Lucknow	1,630	Rs.3.72.27.000	3.75.20.000	2.77.79.000	74·04	97.41.000	—	4,932,000	318	1,165	8,719
Rohilkhund & Kumaon (1864)	237 Gresham House	571	£2,547,000	64.14.039	34.15.933	53·25	29.98.106	13 0 0	—	73	283	2,227
South Indian (1860)	91 Petty France, S.W.	1,876	Rs.29.99.37.997	4.56.15.859	2.70.16.014	54·45	2.25.99.845	8 0 0	—	534	1,884	6,782

* Including Indian Mid. Railway, transferred to Indian Government June 30, 1925, and remains in existence for purpose of paying annuities only.

† In addition, 1 per cent. special bonus payable July 1, 1926.

NOTE.—At the standard rate of exchange of Rs. 10 to the pound sterling, which has been adopted, with effect from the year 1920-21, a lakh of rupees (Rs. 1.00.000) is equivalent to £10,000, and a crore of rupees (100 lakhs) to £1,000,000.

1926 *Statistics.*

The route-mileage of all railways in India, 38,557. Capital, £572,000,000 (of this sum the State has sunk £506,000,000). Gross receipts, Rs. 99½ crores; net, Rs. 35¼ crores, giving 5·23 per cent. 79,000,000 tons of goods carried (1 ton can be carried 100 miles for 5*s.*); average haul, 273·4 miles. 579 million passengers were carried. The staff employed numbered three-quarters of a million.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1927.

INDIAN RAILWAYS IN 1924-1925.

The construction of Railways in India commenced in 1853. The mileage opened from 1853 to 1880 inclusive was 9·766, an average of 327 miles a year. From 1881 to 1925, 29,052 miles were opened, an average of 645 miles a year.

1.—ANALYSIS OF OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The following summary sets forth route mileage, gross earnings and working expenditure as on March 31, 1925, according to official classification of ownership and working and other arrangements in force.

	Route Mileage.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.
	Miles.	Rs. (Thousands).	Rs. (Thousands).
State Lines worked by the State	10,154·92	43.88.96	28.72.79
State Lines worked by Companies	17,004·26	56.44.14	33.00.41
Branch Lines Co.'s Railways under Guarantee Terms—			
Worked by Branch Line Company	196·06	11.38	8.19
Worked by the Main Line	114·65	12.79	6.53
Branch Line Co.'s Railways under Rebate Terms	1,981·04	2.66.63	1.35.59
Branch Line Companies' Railways under Guarantee and Rebate Terms	166·60	14.57	8.10
Companies' Lines subsidised by Government of India	2,171·54	32.1.85	1.50.00
Companies' Lines subsidised by Local Governments	137·02	41.31	25.86
Unassisted Companies' Lines	69·70	3.97	2.90
District Board Lines	271·27	36.73	19.67
Companies' Lines subsidised by District Boards	306·10	36.19	18.68
Indian State Lines worked by Indian States	3,054·54	2.85.74	1.83.20
Indian State Lines worked by the Main Line	1,814·01	2.15.18	1.24.00
Companies' Lines guaranteed by Indian State	754·47	1.76.33	68.69
Lines in Foreign Territory worked by British Indian Railway Companies	73·60	19.43	12.07
Grand Total (all Railways)	38,269·78	1.14.75.20	69.36.68

2.—INDIAN RAILWAY CLASSIFICATION.

For statistical purposes, Indian Railway systems have been classified under three classes :—

CLASS I.—Railways with gross earnings of Rs. 50 lakhs and over a year.

CLASS II.—Railways with gross earnings of less than Rs. 50 lakhs a year, but exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs a year.

CLASS III.—Railways with gross earnings of Rs. 10 lakhs and under a year.

(A lakh of rupees is equivalent to £10,000.)

Below is a detailed list of the railways in each class :—

CLASS I.

Assam-Bengal.
Bengal and North Western.
Bengal-Nagpur.
Bombay Baroda and Central India.
Burma.
Eastern Bengal.
East Indian.
Great Indian Peninsula.
Jodhpur-Bikanir.
Madras and Southern Mahratta.
Nizam's Guaranteed State.
North Western (Commercial).
North Western (Military).
Oudh and Rohilkhund.
Rohilkhund and Kumaon.
South Indian.

CLASS II.

Barsi Light.
Bengal-Dooars.
Bhavnagar State.
Darjeeling-Himalayan.
Dibru-Sadiya.
Gaekwar's Baroda State.
Gondal.
Junagad State.
Morvi.
Mysore (including Birur-Shimoga, Chickjajur - Chital - drug, Mysore-Bangalore, and Mysore-Nanjangud Rys.).

CLASS III.

Aden.
Ahmadpur-Katwa.
Arakan Light.
Arrah-Sasaram.
Bankura-Damoodar River.
Baraset-Basirhat Light.
Bengal Provincial.
Bukhtiarpur-Bihar Light.
Burdwan-Katwa.
Cutch State.
Dehri-Rohtas Light.
Dholpur-Bari.
Futwah-Islampur.
Gwalior Light.
Howrah-Amta Light.
Howrah-Sheakhala Light.
Jagadhri Light.
Jamnagar.
Jamnagar and Dwarka.
Jessore-Jhenidah.
Jorhat (Provincial).
Kalighat-Falta.
Kolar District (including Bangalore - Chick Ballapur Light Ry.).
Kulasekarapatnam Light.
Okhamandal.
Shahdara (Delhi) - Saharanpur Light.
Tarikere - Narasimharajapura Light.
Tezpore-Balipara Light.
Treivellore Light.
Udaipur-Chitorgarh.

3.—INDIAN RAILWAY MILEAGE.
Open on March 31, 1925.

Classification.	Single Lines.	Double, Treble, &c.	Total Rout Mileage.	Running Track.	Sidings.	Total.
Class I. Railways—						
5 ft. 6 in. gauge	15,620·11	3,161·63	18,781·74	22,135·66	6,391·59	28,527·25
3 ft. 3¾ in. gauge	13,498·05	182·35	13,680·4c	13,862·74	2,614·74	16,477·48
2 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. gauges	1,962·43	...	1,962·43	1,962·43	244·51	2,206·94
Total	31,080·59	3,343·98	34,424·57	37,960·83	9,250·84	47,211·67
Class II. Railways—						
3 ft. 3¾ in. gauge	1,790·32	...	1,790·32	1,790·32	228·18	2,018·50
2 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. gauges	603·05	0·07	603·12	603·19	74·28	677·47
Total	2,393·37	0·07	2,393·44	2,393·51	302·46	2,695·97
Class III. Railways—						
3 ft. 3¾ in. gauge	294·51	...	294·51	294·51	30·00	324·51
2 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. gauges	1,157·26	...	1,157·26	1,157·26	82·94	1,240·20
Total	1,451·77	...	1,451·77	1,451·77	112·94	1,564·71
Total State Railways—						
5 ft. 6 in. gauge	13,113·37	3,161·11	16,274·48	19,627·88	6,024·78	25,652·66
3 ft. 3¾ in. gauge	9,498·58	164·53	9,663·11	9,827·63	2,014·27	11,841·90
2 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. gauges	1,387·23	...	1,387·23	1,387·23	195·39	1,582·62
Total	23,999·18	3,325·64	27,324·82	30,842·74	8,234·44	39,077·18
Total Other Railways—						
5 ft. 6 in. gauge	2,506·74	0·52	2,507·26	2,507·78	366·81	2,874·59
3 ft. 3¾ in. gauge	6,084·30	17·82	6,102·12	6,119·94	858·65	6,978·59
2 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. gauges	2,335·51	0·07	2,335·58	2,335·65	206·34	2,541·99
Total	10,926·55	18·41	10,944·96	10,963·37	1,431·80	12,395·17
Total—						
5 ft. 6 in. gauge	15,620·11	3,161·63	18,781·74	22,135·66	6,391·59	28,527·25
3 ft. 3¾ in. gauge	15,582·88	182·35	15,765·23	15,947·57	2,872·92	18,820·49
2 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. gauges	3,722·74	0·07	3,722·81	3,722·88	401·73	4,124·61
Grand Total	34,925·73	3,344·05	38,269·78	41,806·11	9,666·24	51,472·35

4.—Government of India Railway Department (Railway Board).

Chief Commissioner of Railways, Sir C. D. M. Hindley, V.O.
Financial Commissioner, G. G. Sim, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Members, P. C. Sheridan, C.M.G.; F. Austin Hadow, C.V.O.
Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, Sir Ernest Bell, Kt., C.I.E., F.C.H.*
Director, Mechanical Eng., A. J. Chase, O.B.E.
Director, Civil Engineering, Lt.-Col. L. E. Hopkins, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.E.
Director, Establishments, S. C. Tomkins.
Director, Traffic, S. D. Manson.
Secretary, J. Izat, C.I.E.
Deputy Director, Establishments, T. H. Carpenter.
Deputy Director, Stores, A. F. Harvey.
Deputy Director, Statistics, Major F. H. Budden, M.C., R.E.
Deputy Director, Way and Works, Muzaffar Hussain.
Dpy. Director, Projects, P. H. Maffin, O.B.E., M.C.
Deputy Director, Traffic, R. N. Nicolls, O.B.E.
Deputy Director, Finance, A. M. Hayman.
Assistant Director, Technical, K. C. De.
Assistant Director, Finance, Rai Sahib B. D. Puri.
Assistant Secretary, R. Thomas.
Officers on Special Duty, A. A. L. Parsons, I.C.S.; Khan Sahib Barkat Ali.
Superintendents, H. A. Colin Campbell; Muhamed Hussain Khan; V. G. Gadgil; W. S. Wood; C. H. L. Harvey; Rai Sahib A. L. Misra; P. B. Chandwani (Offg.); Ghansham Dass (Offg.); W. W. Morgan.
Accountant-General, G. W. V. de'Rhe Philipe, O.B.E., F.E.S.
Deputy Accountant-General, J. L. Kaul.

*Address—India Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1. All others at Simla, India.

Government Inspectors, E. B. Beatson; Major W. Macrae, R.E.; D. M. Cookson; H. D. Green; C. H. H. Edwards; A. E. B. Sullen; Lt.-Col. E. Baruardiston, D.S.O., R.E.; E. L. Manley.

India Office (Railway Department).
Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

Secretary, W. Stantiall, C.I.E.
Assistant Secretary, F. W. H. Smith.

Clerks, R. Mowbray; C. W. Shepheard.
Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, Sir E. A. S. Bell, C.I.E.*
Assistant, W. Gauld.
Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.

* Address—India Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1. All others at Simla, India.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ENGINEERS AND SOLICITORS OF BRITISH & IRISH RAILWAYS*

(*continued from page* 512).

Railways.	Engineer.	Solicitors.
Belfast & County Down	P. A. Arnott, C.E.	E. & R. D. Bates.
Cheshire Lines Committee	A. P. Ross	Sir F. Dunnell, Bt., K.C.B.
Great Northern (Ireland)	F. A. Campion	Cecil Baillie-Gage.
Great Southern (Ireland)	J. F. Sides	E. White.
Great Western	J. C. Lloyd	A. G. Hubbard.
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	R. B. Newell	J. Tracy.
London & North Eastern	C. J. Brown, C.B.E., Southern Area John Miller, B.E., LL.D., North Eastern Area W. A. Frazer, Scotland Area	Sir R. Francis Dunnell, Bt., K.C.B.
London, Midland & Scottish	E. F. C. Trench, C.B.E.	H. L. Thornhill.
Metropolitan	E. A. Wilson	I. Buchanan Pritchard.
Northern Counties Committee	—	John Bristow.
Southern	A. W. Szlumper, C.B.E.	William Bishop,
Underground Electric	A. R. Cooper	Bircham & Co.

* For other Railway Officers see page 512.

HIGHEST ALTITUDES ON WORLD'S RAILWAYS.

Railway.	Summit.	Height.
		feet.
Antofagasta & Bolivia, Chile	Collahuasi	15,809
Peruvian Central, Peru	Galera Tunnel	15,583
Pike's Peak, U.S.A.	Pike's Peak	14,147
Jungfrau, Switzerland	Jungfrau	11,342
Transandine Railway, Argentine	La Cumbre	10,466
Interoceanic, Mexico	Nanacamilpa	8,400
Uganda	Kikuyu	7,857
Ceylon Government (2 ft. 6 in. gauge)	Kandapola	6,316
Canadian Pacific, Canada	Stephen	5,296
St. Gothard	Gothard	3,789

LARGEST SIGNAL BOXES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Railway.	Station.	No. of Levers.	Whether Manual or Power.	Railway.	Station.	No. of Levers.	Whether Manual or Power.
G. & S. W.	Glasgow Stn.	488	Power*	L. & N. W.	Crewe North Jct.	266	Power
Caledonian	Glasgow Stn.	374	Power	N. B.	Edinburgh East.	260	Manual
N. E.	York Loco. Yd.	295	Manual	L. & S. W.	Waterloo A	248	...
L. & N. W.	Euston No. 2	288	...	L. & N. W.	Crewe South Jct.	247	Power
L. B. & S. C.	London Br. Nth.	280	...	G. E. R.	Liverpool St. W.	244	Manual
L. B. & S. C.	Victoria South.	269	Power*	S. E. & C.	Cannon St. Stn.	243	...
N. E.	Newcastle No. 1	266	Power	G. W.	Birm'gh'm S. Hill	224	Power

* Points are worked by ordinary levers and the signals by power.

MERCHANT SHIPPING OWNED IN EACH COUNTRY.

(Extracted from "Lloyd's Register Book," 1926-1927.)

COUNTRY.	Steamers and Motor Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers and Sailing Vessels.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.
United Kingdom	7,964	19,263,785	405	136,012	8,369	19,399,797
British Dominions	1,959	2,688,675	518	181,652	2,477	2,870,327
Total British	9,923	21,952,460	923	317,664	10,846	22,270,124
U.S.A. :—Sea	3,116	11,391,780	885	972,888	4,001	12,364,668
Great Lakes	505	2,348,319	24	84,730	529	2,433,049
Philippines	97	81,044	...	...	97	81,044
Total U.S.A.	3,718	13,821,143	909	1,057,618	4,627	14,878,761
Argentine	209	215,625	33	19,223	242	234,818
Belgium	222	503,083	3	4,390	225	507,473
Brazil	338	464,549	43	17,759	381	482,308
Chile	120	164,080	18	15,632	138	179,712
China	193	296,757	8	3,049	201	299,806
Danzig	36	140,058	...	...	36	140,058
Denmark	661	1,049,386	110	31,760	771	1,081,146
Finland	219	148,028	144	84,764	363	232,792
France	1,498	3,324,397	271	166,209	1,769	3,490,606
Germany	1,928	3,062,095	58	48,823	1,986	3,110,918
Greece	457	921,861	10	3,083	467	924,944
Italy	1,099	3,150,246	302	90,384	1,401	3,240,630
Japan	2,087	3,967,617	...	...	2,087	3,967,617
Netherlands	1,061	2,552,613	48	12,291	1,109	2,561,904
Norway	1,802	2,806,544	42	35,361	1,844	2,841,905
Portugal	185	251,037	100	29,079	285	280,116
Russia	354	314,881	16	8,403	370	323,284
Spain	802	1,126,284	122	36,724	924	1,163,008
Sweden	1,205	1,894,576	175	43,513	1,380	1,938,089
Turkey	173	136,306	1	490	174	136,796
Yugo-Slavia	136	195,444	1	343	137	195,787
Other Countries	619	740,935	166	67,538	785	808,463
Country not Recorded	47	71,942	20	18,333	67	90,275
Grand Total	29,092	62,671,937	3,523	2,112,433	32,615	64,784,370

Steamers of less than 100 tons gross, and Sailing vessels of less than 100 tons net, are not included.
Vessels trading on the Caspian Sea, and *Wood* vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America, are not included.
Japanese Sailing vessels are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.
In the absence of satisfactory information most of the sailing vessels belonging to Greece, Turkey, and Southern Russia are also omitted.

SHIPBUILDING.

DURING 1925-26 the committee of Lloyd's Register passed plans for 361 new vessels of 1,089,360 tons gross—a figure substantially below that for 1924-25; of this total projected tonnage 68·3 per cent. (744,030 tons) is to be built in Great Britain and Ireland, and 31·7 per cent. (345,330 tons) abroad, the percentage of the amount to be built at home showing an increase of 13·3. The countries contributing to the total include :—

Country.	No. of Vessels.	Gross Tons.
Great Britain and Ireland	269	807,627
British Dominions	14	14,679
Germany	27	198,172
Italy	20	69,690
Netherlands	22	56,743
Denmark	13	52,024
United States	10	35,023
Sweden	9	30,446
Japan	7	29,762
France	11	27,472

The report gives the following data of engines and fuel relating to all existing vessels of 100 tons gross and upwards :—

	Tons gross
Total Steam and Motor Tonnage (including auxiliary screw vessels)	62,671,937
Type of Engines—	
Steam Reciprocating	50,040,978
Steam Turbines	9,137,675
Motors	3,493,284
Fuel—	
Coal only	40,935,114
Oil (including steamers capable of burning either coal or oil)	21,736,823

The *M.S. Augustus*, under construction at Sestri Ponente, near Genoa, to the order of the Navigazone Generale Italiana, will be the largest and highest-powered oil-engined vessel afloat.

During 1925-26 refrigerating installations were fitted in fifty-one vessels, representing a total insulated capacity of nearly 4,400,000 cubic feet. Among these are the *M.S. Upwey Grange*, which has thirty-two insulated cargo chambers of a total capacity of 550,830 cubic feet.

Mercantile Shipping.

On June 30, 1925, the sea-going Mercantile Marine of Great Britain and Ireland of 100 tons and upwards had a total tonnage of 19,440,711 gross tons, of which 19,304,670 tons were steamers and motor ships, and 136,041 sailing vessels. In 1923 there were 1,624 motor vessels, aggregating 428,214 gross tons, registered as trading vessels, and 4,712 motor vessels (51,413 tons net) registered as fishing vessels. In 1923 there were 198,513 British seamen employed (with 55,935 Lascars and 11,477 other foreigners) in trading vessels; there were also 57,525 British regularly (and 10,066 occasionally) employed in fishing vessels.

Wrecks.—In 1924, 47 sailing vessels (4,702 gross tons) and 133 steam vessels (103,826 gross tons), a total of 180 vessels (108,528 gross tons), were totally lost at sea. In 1924 the following lives were lost through wrecks at sea—from sailing vessels, crew 10, passengers *nil*; from steam vessels, crew 161, passengers *nil*—a total of 171. The years with the heaviest losses of life at sea were 1912 and 1914. In 1912 the total of 2,335 included 673 of the crew and 845 passengers on *S.S. Titanic*; in 1914 the total of 1,778 included 171 of the crew and 840 passengers on *S.S. Empress of Ireland*.

Ocean Shipping in British Ports.

Total net tonnage of British and Foreign sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared (with cargoes and in ballast) at all ports in Great Britain and Ireland :—

Year.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.
1913	82,148,569	82,661,012	164,809,581
1921	55,307,136	55,779,166	111,086,302
1922	76,245,586	77,496,219	153,741,805
1923	90,362,793	90,536,572	180,899,365
1924	87,056,576	88,779,869	175,836,445

British and Foreign Tonnage Entered.

Year.	British.	Foreign.
1913	46,602,920	35,545,649
1922	44,187,598	32,057,988
1923	51,393,266	38,969,527
1924	52,271,099	34,785,477

Ireland.

Shipping.—The principal port of Northern Ireland is Belfast (entrances 1922, 616,154 net tons; departures 1922, 558,660 tons). The principal ports of the Irish Free State are Cobh (Queenstown), Dublin and Dun Laoghaire (Kingstown). Net tonnage of all vessels arriving and departing (with cargoes and in ballast) in the Foreign Trade (1924) :—

Port.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Cobh	2,777,374	2,750,530
Dublin	2,226,149	2,217,064
Dun Laoghaire	1,033,657	1,034,360
Cork	657,965	654,509
Waterford	380,112	369,779
Rosslare	356,884	355,271

Railways.—In 1924 there were 765 miles of railway open in Northern Ireland, and in the Irish Free State 3,032 miles of railway carrying (I.F.S.) 26,184,973 passengers in 1922.

Canals.—There are 180 miles of canal in Northern Ireland and 203 miles of canal and about 200 miles of navigable rivers in the Saorstat.

Port.	Arrived. 1924.	Departed. 1924.
England & Wales—	Tons.	Tons.
Barrow	329,726	209,565
Beaumaris	1,591,381	1,513,592
Blyth	1,242,015	1,909,180
Bristol	2,380,098	2,075,123
Cardiff	6,588,730	6,829,023
Cardigan	532,025	526,126
Cowes	940,174	960,071
Dartmouth	873,770	856,081
Dover	1,638,959	1,623,334
Falmouth	813,199	758,364
Fleetwood	16,454	4,220
Folkestone	790,750	787,433
Goole	671,071	715,680
Grimsby	2,178,474	2,306,861
Hartlepool	922,816	762,297
Harwich	1,391,802	1,373,935
Hull	5,450,067	4,845,336
Liverpool	13,185,360	12,572,997
London	17,456,798	15,100,668
Manchester	2,805,349	2,476,316
Middlesbrough	2,470,275	2,414,896
Newcastle & Shields	7,205,071	8,536,788
Newhaven	525,611	524,879
Newport	2,173,870	2,928,578
Plymouth	4,477,910	4,340,290
Portsmouth	122,293	81,391
Port Talbot	869,919	1,058,339
Southampton	9,196,723	9,151,009
Sunderland	1,315,707	1,664,312
Swansea	2,649,032	3,348,769
Weymouth	581,752	583,540
Scotland—		
Aberdeen	409,927	231,585
Ardrossan	253,618	241,350
Burntisland	333,007	551,179
Dundee	556,839	409,898
Glasgow	4,143,556	4,884,653
Grangemouth	1,168,201	968,955
Greenock	1,137,754	1,087,521
Leith	1,453,064	1,523,867
Methil	736,846	1,105,990

Ocean Tonnage by Flags, 1924.

Flag.	Entered.	Cleared.
British	52,271,099	53,393,996
Belgium	1,295,544	1,303,530
Denmark	3,024,426	3,032,973
France	4,638,978	4,673,136
Germany	4,160,415	4,226,680
Greece	924,474	964,805
Italy	966,908	1,118,591
Japan	832,605	845,316
Netherlands	4,816,627	4,859,786
Norway	4,614,734	4,708,897
Portugal	186,562	190,145
Russia and Finland	282,753	297,008
Spain	1,528,652	1,565,358
Sweden	2,747,852	2,807,184
U.S.A.	3,541,321	3,528,583
Other Flags	1,223,626	1,263,821
Total	87,056,576	88,779,869

Coastwise Tonnage.

The net tonnage of all vessels with cargoes and in ballast engaged in the coasting trade of Great Britain and Ireland in 1913 was 65,273,838 net tons for arrivals and 65,111,086 net tons for departures; in 1924 the net tonnage of arrivals was 47,206,419 (British, 41,870,656 tons) and of departures 47,250,180 (British, 41,934,561 tons).

THE LARGEST STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners or Lines.	Head Office
Not less than 100,000 *tons each.*	
American-Hawaiian S.S. Co.	San Francisco.
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.), Ltd.	Glasgow.
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	London.
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.	London.
Armement Deppe	Antwerp.
Atlantic Gulf W. Indies S.S. Line	New York.
Australian Commonwealth Line	Sydney.
Blue Star Line (1920), Ltd.	London.
Boland and Cornelius	Buffalo.
British India Steam N. Co., Ltd.	London.
British Tanker Co., Ltd.	London.
Brocklebank, T. & J., Ltd.	Liverpool.
CanadianGovt.Mercht.Mar.,Ltd.	Toronto.
Canada S.S. Lines, Ltd.	Montreal.
Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd.	London.
Carlsson, G.	Gothenburg.
Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd. (Clan)	London.
Chargeurs Réunis	Paris.
China Nav. Co., Ltd., The	London.
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Commonwealth & Dom. Line, Ltd.	London.
Cie. Générale Transatlantique	Paris.
Cia Trasmediterranea	Barcelona.
Compania Trasatlantica	Cadiz.
"Cosulich" Soc. Triestina di Nav.	Trieste.
Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Deutsch-Australische	Hamburg.
Dollar Steamship Line	San Francisco.
Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.	London.
Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Elders & Fyffes, Ltd.	London.
Ellerman & Bucknall S.S.Co., Ltd.	London.
Ellerman Lines, Ltd.	Liverpool.
Ellerman's Wilson Line, Ltd.	Hull.
Embiricos M.	London.
Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London.
Forenede Dampskibs Selskab.	Copenhagen.
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.	London.
Grängesborg-Oxelösund	Stockholm.
Great Lakes S.S. Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Great Lakes Transit Corp.	Buffalo.
Gulf Refining Co., Inc.	New York.
Hain Steamship Co., Ltd.	Cardiff.
Hamburg-Amerika	Hamburg.
Hamburg-Sudamerika	Hamburg.
Hanna, M. A., & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
"Hansa" Deutsche	Bremen.
Harrison, T. & J.	Liverpool.
Hogarth, H., & Sons	Glasgow.
Holt, A., & Co.	Liverpool.
Houlder Bros. & Co., Ltd.	London.
Hutchinson & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Indo-China S. Nav. Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong.
Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.	Kobe.
Kinkaï Yusen K. K.	Tokio.
Kokusai Kisen K. K.	Kobé.
Koninklijke Holland Lloyd	Amsterdam.
Koninklijke Nederland	Amsterdam.
Koninklijke Paketvaart	Amsterdam.
Lamport & Holt, Ltd.	Liverpool.
Leyland, F., & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Lloyd Brasileiro	Rio de Janeiro.
Lloyd Royal Belge Soc. Anon.	Antwerp.
Lloyd Sabaudo	Genoa.
Lloyd Triestino	Trieste.
Luckenbach S.S. Co., Inc.	New York.
Matson Nav. Co., Inc.	San Francisco.
Messageries Maritimes	Paris.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.	Tokio.
Nav. Générale Italiana	Genoa.
Nav. Libera-Triestina	Trieste.
"Nederland" Line	Amsterdam.
Nederlandsch-Amerikansch	Rotterdam.
New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.	London.
Nippon Yusen K.K.	Tokio.
Norddeutscher Lloyd	Bremen.
Oceanic Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London.
Osaka Mercantile Co., Ltd.	Osaka.
Ostasiatiske Kompagni	Copenhagen.
Pacific Steam Nav. Co.	Liverpool.
Pan-American Petroleum Trans.	Los Angeles.
P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	London.
Pickands, Mather & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Pittsburgh S.S. Co.	Duluth, Minn.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	London.
Runciman, W., & Co.	Newcastle.
Ruys, Wm., & Sons	Rotterdam.
Shaw, Savill, & Albion Co., Ltd.	London.
Smith, Sir W. R., & Sons	Cardiff.
Soc. Gen. de Transports	Marseilles.
Sota y Aznar	Bilbao.
Southern Pacific Co.	New York.
Sovtorgflot	Moscow.
Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)	New York.
Standard Oil Co. (California)	San Francisco.
Standard Trans. Co.	New York.
Steamships, Ltd.	Montreal.
Stinnes, A. G. Hugo	Hamburg.
Submarine Boat Corp.	Port Newark.
Toyo Kisen K.K.	Yokohama.
United Fruit Co. Line	Boston.
United States Steel Products Co.	New York.
Union Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	London.
Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand.	London.
Van Nievelt, Goudriaan & Co.	Rotterdam.
Vereenigde Nederland	The Hague.
Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd.	London.
Weir, Andrew & Co.	London.
Wilhelmsen, Wilhelm	Christiania.
Under 100,000 *tons, but not less than* 80,000 *tons each.*	
American Line	New York.
Atlantic Refining Co.	Philadelphia.
Atlantic Transport, Ltd.	London.
Baltisch Amerikaniske	Danzig.
Bibby Bros. & Co.	Liverpool.
Cie des Messageries Maritimes	Paris.
Cie. Havraise Péninsulaire de Nav. à Vapeur	Paris.
Dalgliesh, R. S., Ltd.	Newcastle.
Donaldson Bros., Ltd.	Glasgow.
Export S.S., Corp.	New York.
Ericson, H.	Stockholm.
Fabre Cyp.	Marseilles.
Glen Line, Ltd.	London.
Grace, W. R., & Co.	New York.
Jansen, S. G.	Gothenburg.
Java China Japan Lijn	Amsterdam.
Kosmos Deutsche Damps.	Hamburg.
Lloyd Mediterraneo	Genoa.
Mallory, C. D., & Co., Inc.	New York.
Munson Steamship Line	New York.
Norske Amerikalinje	Christiania.
Soc. Nazionale di Nav.	Genoa.
Texas Co. Inc., The	New York.
Thomson, Wm., & Co.	Leith.
Tomlinson, G. A.	Duluth, Minn.
Transatlantica Italiana	Genoa.
Union Oil Co. of California	Los Angeles.
United American Lines, Inc.	New York.

FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS.

Line.	Funnel.	Flag.
Aberdeen	Yellow	Red and blue horizontal stripes; white star in centre.
American	Black; with white band	White, with blue eagle.
Anchor	Black	White burgee, with red anchor.
Atlantic Transport	Red; with black top	Red, white and blue horizontal stripes, with stars.
Bibby	Pink; black top	Red.
Blue Funnel Line	Light Blue	Blue; A H in black on a white diamond.
Blue Star Line	Buff; black top and blue star	Red burgee; five-pointed blue star.
Booth	Black	White; red diagonal cross, B in centre.
British & African	Black	Blue burgee; white cross.
British India	Black; with two white stripes	White burgee; with red diagonal.
Bucknall	Black; three white diamonds	Blue; B S L in three white diamonds.
Bullard, King & Co.	Buff; black top, mauve band	Red, white St. George's Cross, initials in centre.
Canadian Govt. Merchant Marine, Ltd.	Buff; black top	Blue; thin red cross over broad white cross.
Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.	Buff	Three red and three white squares, initials in centre.
Chargeurs Réunis	Buff; white band with red stars	White flag with five red stars.
Cie. Gén. Trans'que	Red; with black top	White; red ball; name of Co. in red.
Compania Trasatlantica	Black	Blue; white ball.
Cunard	Red; black top	Red; in centre lion holding globe.
City	Buff; black top, white band	Red, initials S S and blue pennant, initials J R E.
Elder Dempster	Buff	White burgee; red St. George's Cross, crown in centre.
Ellerman	Buff; black top, white band	Blue pennant; J R E in white.
Furness	Three black and two red bands	Blue; F in white.
Gen. Steam Nav. Co.	Black	White; 1824 under globe in centre, initials in corner.
Houlder	Black; white Maltese Cross on red band	Red; white Maltese Cross.
Lamport & Holt	Blue; black top, white band	One white longitudinal stripe (L & H in black) between two red stripes.
Leyland	Pink; black tops	Red.
Messageries Maritimes	Black	White; red at corners; letters M M.
Nederland	Buff; black top	White; blue cross in centre, red diamond (white N).
Netherlands-American	Buff; white between two green bands	White longitudinal stripe (N A S M) between two green ones.
New Zealand S. Co.	Buff	White; red St. George's Cross, initials in squares; red, white and blue pennant above.
Nippon Yusen K.	Black	White; two red horizontal stripes.
Orient S. N. Co.	Yellow	White; blue cross, crown in centre.
Pacific Steam Nav. Co.	Buff	White; blue St. George's Cross, crown in centre; red initials in squares.
P. & O.	Black	Square divided diagonally into red, white, blue and yellow quarters.
Prince	Black; one deep and one narrow red band, Prince of Wales Feathers	Red burgee; Prince of Wales Feathers in centre.
Red Star	Black; white band	White burgee; one red star.
Rotterdam-Lloyd	Black	Wide white cross on red ground; blue square (R L white) in centre.
R. Mail S. P. Co.	Buff	White; red diagonal cross and gold crown.
Shaw, Savill & Albion	Buff; black top	Red cross on white square; one corner blue with white stars and red cross.
Union-Castle	Red; black top	Blue; red diagonal cross super-imposed white cross.
White Star	Buff; black top	Red burgee; five-pointed star.
Wilson	Red; black top	White pennant; red ball.

THE LARGEST MERCHANT VESSELS AFLOAT.

THE following list has been compiled from *Lloyd's Register* (June 30, 1925), and includes all steamers of 12,000 tons upwards.

Abbreviations.—Br. = British; Fr. = French; Ger. = German; Hol. = Netherlands; Itl. = Italian; Jap. = Japan; Nor. = Norway; Swe. = Swedel.; U.S. = United States; *m.* = Motor-ship; § = Turbines; ** = Twin screws; *** = Triple screws; **** = Quadruple screws; N.R. = No record yet.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions: Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
Adriatic **	Br.	24,541	709	75	52	18	1906	White Star.
Agamemnon ** (*ex* Kaiser Wilhelm II.)	U.S.	19,361	684	72	40	20½	1902	U.S. Shipping Board.
Alaunia §**	Br.	14,030	519	65	39	15	1925	Cunard.
Albania §**	,,	12,768	523	64	43	14	1920	,,
Albert Ballin §**	Ger.	20,815	602	78	41	16	1923	Hamburg American.
Alcantara *m***	Br.	22,150	630	78	40	N.R.	1926	Royal Mail.
Almanzora §***	,,	15,551	570	67	33	17	1914	,,
America **	U.S.	21,144	668	74	47	16	1905	U.S. Shipping Board.
American Legion §**	,,	13,736	516	72	27	17	1920	Munson.
Amerikaland *m***	Swe.	15,355	561	72	44	N.R.	1925	Angf. Aktieb Tirfing.
Andania §**	Br.	13,950	520	65	39	15	1922	Cunard.
Andes §***	,,	15,620	570	67	33	17	1913	Royal Mail.
André Lebon **	Fr.	13,684	508	61	45	14	1913	Messageries Maritimes
Antonia §**	Br.	13,867	519	65	39	15	1921	Cunard.
Antonio Delfino**	Ger.	13,589	499	64	38	14	1921	Hamburg-Sud-Amerika.
Aorangi *m****	Br.	17,491	580	72	43	18½	1924	Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand, Ltd.
Aquitania §***	,,	45,647	868	97	49	23½	1914	Cunard.
Arabic ** (*ex* Berlin)	,,	16,786	590	69	38	17	1908	White Star.
Arcadian**	,,	12,015	520	62	31	16½	1908	Royal Mail.
Arlanza §***	,,	14,930	570	65	33	17	1912	,,
Armadale Castle **	,,	12,973	570	64	39	17	1903	Union Castle.
Arundel Castle §**	,,	19,023	630	72	41	18	1921	,,
Ascania §**	,,	14,013	520	65	39	15	1925	Cunard.
Asturias *m***	,,	22,137	630	78	40	17½	1925	R.M.S.P. Meat Transport Ltd
Athenia §**	,,	13,465	526	66	38	15½	1923	Anchor Donaldson, Ltd.
Athenic **	,,	12,366	500	63	45	13	1901	White Star.
Athos II. §**	Fr.	13,800	541	66	—	N.R.	1925	Messageries Maritimes.
Aurania §**	Br.	13,984	519	65	39	15	1924	Cunard.
Ausonia §**	,,	13,912	520	65	39	15	1921	,,
Ballarat **	,,	13,033	519	64	37	14½	1921	P. & O.
Balmoral Castle **	,,	13,361	570	64	38	17	1910	Union Castle.
Balranald **	,,	13,039	519	64	29	14½	1922	P. & O.
Baltic**	,,	23,884	709	75	52	17	1904	White Star.
Baradine **	,,	13,144	519	64	37	14½	1921	P. & O.
Barrabool **	,,	13,148	519	64	37	14½	1922	,,
Belgenland §***	,,	27,132	670	78	44	17½	1917	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Bendigo **	,,	13,039	519	64	37	14½	1922	P. & O.
Berengaria §**** (*ex* Imperator)	,,	52,226	883	98	57	23½	1912	Cunard.
Berlin **	Ger.	15,286	549	69	34	16	1925	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
C. A. Larsen **	Nor.	12,093	527	66	33	N.R.	1913	Hvalfanger a/s.
Cadillac	Br.	12,074	530	66	33	N.R.	1917	Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.
Caledonia §**	,,	17,046	553	70	38	16½	1925	Anchor.
California §**	,,	16,792	553	70	38	16½	1923	,,
Cameronia §**	,,	16,365	552	70	38	16½	1920	,,
Cap Norte**	Ger.	13,615	499	64	38	14	1922	Hamburg-Sud-Amerika.
Cap Polonio §***	,,	20,576	637	72	39	18	1914	,, ,,
Carinthia §**	Br.	20,277	600	73	40	16½	1925	Cunard.
Carmania §***	,,	19,566	650	72	40	18½	1905	,,
Carnarvon Castle *m***	,,	20,050	630	73	41	18	1926	Union Castle.
Caronia **	,,	19,782	650	72	40	18½	1905	Cunard.
Cathay **	,,	15,104	523	70	42	16	1925	P. & O.
Cedric **	,,	21,227	680	75	44	17	1903	White Star.
Celtic **	,,	21,179	680	75	44	17	1901	,, ,,
Ceramic §***	,,	18,495	655	69	43	16	1913	,, ,,
Champollion **	Fr.	12,263	495	62	40	N.R.	1924	Messageries Maritimes.
Chenonceaux §**	,,	14,825	543	65	41	N.R.	1922	,, ,,
Chilore §**	U.S.	13,154	549	72	40	N.R.	1922	Ore Steamship Co.
Chitral **	Br.	15,248	526	70	42	16	1925	P. & O.

Name of Steamer.	Flag	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
City of Los Angeles §**	U.S.	12,642	560	62	35	16	1899	Los Angeles S.S. Co.
Cleveland **	,,	15,746	588	65	46	15	1908	Atlantic Mail Corp. Inc.
Colombo **	Itl.	12,003	518	64	24	17	1917	Nav. General Italiana.
Columbus**	Ger.	32,354	749	83	49	20	1922	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Comorin **	Br.	15,116	523	70	42	16	1925	P. & O.
Conte Biancamano§**	Itl.	24,416	650	76	27	21	1925	Lloyd Sabaudo.
Conte Rosso §**	,,	17,048	570	74	35	20	1922	,, ,,
Conte Verde§**	,,	18,765	570	74	35	20	1923	,, ,,
Corinthic **	Br.	12,367	500	63	45	13	1902	White Star.
D'Artagnan **	Fr.	15,105	543	65	41	N.R.	1924	Messageries Maritimes.
De Grasse §**	,,	17,759	552	71	42	N.R.	1924	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Deutschland§**	Ger.	20,602	602	78	51	16	1923	Hamburg American.
Devonian **	Br.	12,153	582	60	38	15	1902	F. Leyland & Co., Ltd.
Diogenes §**	,,	12,341	500	63	39	15	1922	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Doric §**	,,	16,484	575	67	41	16	1923	White Star.
Duilio §****	Itl.	24,281	602	76	46	21	1923	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Edinburgh Castle **	Br.	13,330	570	64	38	17	1910	Union Castle.
Empress of Asia §****	,,	16,909	570	68	42	20	1913	Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
Empress of Australia §** (*ex* Tirpitz)	,,	21,861	589	75	41	17	1914	,, ,, ,,
Empress of Canada §**	,,	21,517	627	77	42	20	1922	,, ,, ,,
Empress of France §****	,,	18,357	571	72	41	19	1913	Allan.
Empress of Russia §****	,,	16,810	570	68	42	20	1913	Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
Empress of Scotland ** (*ex* Kaiserin Auguste Victoria)	,,	25,160	677	77	50	17	1905	,, ,, ,,
Esperance Bay §**	,,	13,856	530	68	39	15	1922	Australian Commonwealth.
Euripides §**	,,	14,947	550	67	44	15	1914	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
France §****	Fr.	23,769	690	75	48	24	1912	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Franconia §**	Br.	20,175	601	73	40	16½	1923	Cunard.
G. Harrison Smith **	,,	15,371	550	72	44	N.R.	1921	International Petroleum Co.
Gelria **	Hol.	13,868	541	65	35	16	1913	Holland Lloyd.
George Washington **	U.S.	23,788	699	78	50	18	1908	U.S. Shipping Board.
Giulio Cesare §****	Itl.	21,657	602	76	46	20½	1921	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Gripsholm *m***	Swe.	17,993	553	74	37	17	1925	Svenska Amerika.
Hamburg §**	Ger.	21.000	602	78	51	N.R.	1925	Hamburg Amerika.
Hobsons Bay §**	Br.	13,840	530	68	39	15	1922	Australian Commonwealth.
Homeric **	,,	34,351	751	83	48	20	1922	White Star.
Ile de France §**	Fr.	43,500	757	91	61	N.R.	1926	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Ionic **	Br.	12,352	500	63	45	13	1902	White Star.
Jervis Bay §**	,,	13,839	530	68	39	15	1922	Australian Commonwealth.
John D. Archbold **	U.S.	14,054	570	75	42	N.R.	1921	Standard Oil Co., N. Jersey.
Kenilworth Castle **	Br.	12,975	570	64	38	17	1904	Union Castle.
Laconia §**	,,	19,695	601	73	40	16½	1922	Cunard.
Lafayette §****	Fr.	12,220	546	64	34	18½	1915	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Lancastria §**	Br.	16,243	552	70	38	16½	1922	Cunard.
Lapland **	,,	18,565	625	70	37	17	1908	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Largs Bay §**	,,	13,853	530	68	39	15	1921	Australian Commonwealth.
Letitia §**	,,	13,475	525	66	29	N.R.	1925	Anchor Donaldson.
*a*Leviathan §****(*ex* Vaterland)	U.S.	59,957	907	100	58	24	1914	U.S. Shipping Board.
Lutetia §****	Fr.	14,654	579	64	36	20	1913	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
*a*Majestic §****(*ex* Bismarck)	Br.	56,551	915	100	58	25	1921	White Star.
Maloja **	,,	20,837	600	73	48	17	1923	P. & O.
Malolo §**	U.S.	17,200	554	83	54	N.R.	1926	American Hawaiian.
Manchuria **	,,	15,445	600	65	31	16	1904	Atlantic Trans. Co. W. Virginia.
Mariette Pacha **	Fr.	12,500	508	62	43	N.R.	1925	Messageries Maritimes.
Massilia §****	,,	15,147	577	64	37	20	1920	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Mauretania §****	Br.	30,696	762	88	57	25½	1907	Cunard.
Medic **	,,	12,222	550	63	39	13	1899	White Star.
Megantic **	,,	14,878	550	67	41	17	1909	,, ,,
Melita §***	,,	15,183	520	67	50	16½	1918	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Metagama **	,,	12,420	500	64	37	16	1915	,, ,,
Minnedosa §***	,,	15,186	520	67	41	16½	1918	,, ,,
Minnekahda §***	U.S.	17,281	620	66	47	16	1917	Atlantic Trans. Co., W. Virginia.
Minnetonka §**	Br.	21,998	600	80	49	16½	1924	Atlantic Trans. Co., Ltd.
Minnewaska §**	,,	21,716	600	80	45	16½	1923	,, ,, ,,
Moldavia §**	,,	16,449	552	71	38	16	1922	P. & O.
Mongolia §**	,,	16,504	551	72	38	16	1923	,,

a See note on p. 85.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (knots).	Built (Yard).	Owners or Lines.
Mongolia **	U.S.	15,442	600	65	31	16	1904	Atlantic Trans. Co., W. Virginia.
Montcalm §**	Br.	16,418	549	70	40	17	1921	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Montclare §	,,	16,314	549	70	40	17	1922	,, ,, ,,
Monte Olivia m**	Ger.	13,750	500	65	37	14½	1924	Hamburg-Sud-Amerika.
Monte Sarmiento m**	,,	13,625	500	65	37	14½	1924	,, ,, ,,
Montnairn **	Br.	17,282	590	68	38	16½	1908	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Montrose §**	,,	16,402	548	70	40	17	1922	,, ,, ,,
Montroyal **	,,	15,646	548	65	36	18	1906	,, ,, ,,
Mooltan **	,,	20,847	600	73	48	17	1923	P. & O.
Moreton Bay §**	,,	13,855	530	68	39	15	1921	Australian Commonwealth.
Mount Vernon **	U.S.	18,372	685	72	40	20½	1906	U.S. Shipping Board.
München **	Ger.	13,483	526	65	34	16	1922	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Naidera **	Br.	15,993	580	67	44	18½	1918	P. & O.
Narkunda **	,,	16,227	581	69	27	18½	1920	,,
Nestor **	,,	14,547	563	68	31	14	1913	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd.
Niagara §***	,,	13,415	524	66	34	18	1913	Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand, Ltd.
Nieuw Amsterdam **	Hol.	17,149	600	68	35	16	1906	Holland-Amerika.
Noordam **	,,	12,528	550	62	34	15	1902	Holland-Amerika.
Ohio **	Br.	18,940	590	72	37	18	1923	Royal Mail.
Olympic §***	,,	46,439	852	92	59	22½	1911	White Star.
Orama §**	,,	19,777	632	75	32	20	1924	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Orbita §***	,,	15,486	550	67	43	15	1915	Royal Mail.
Orca §***	,,	16,063	550	67	43	15	1918	,, ,,
Orduña §***	,,	15,499	550	67	43	15	1914	,, ,,
Ormonde §**	,,	14,853	580	66	40	18	1917	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Ormuz **	,,	14,588	550	67	35	16	1914	,, ,,
Oronsay §**	,,	20,001	633	75	33	20	1925	,, ,,
Oropesa §**	,,	14,072	530	66	41	14	1920	Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
Oroya §**	,,	12,257	525	62	32	14	1923	,, ,,
Orsova **	,,	12,041	536	63	34	18	1909	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Orvieto **	,,	12,133	535	64	38	18	1909	,, ,,
Osterley **	,,	12,184	535	63	34	18	1909	,, ,,
Otranto §**	,,	20,032	632	75	32	20	1925	,, ,,
Pan America **	U.S.	13,712	517	72	27	17	1921	Munson.
Paris §****	Fr.	34,569	735	85	59	22	1921	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Paul Lecat **	,,	12,989	510	61	42	14	1911	Messageries Maritimes.
Pennland §***	Br.	16,322	575	67	41	16	1922	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Persic **	,,	12,221	550	63	39	13	1899	White Star.
Pieter Corneliszoon Hooft m**	Hol.	15,000	541	67	46	N.R.	1925	Nederland.
Porthos **	Fr.	12,692	510	61	42	13½	1914	Messageries Maritimes.
President Cleveland §**	U.S.	14,123	517	72	36	17	1921	Dollar.
,, Grant §**	,,	14,119	517	72	27	17	1921	Admiral Oriental.
,, Harding §**	,,	13,869	516	72	27	18	1921	U.S. Shipping Board.
,, Jackson §**	,,	14,124	517	72	27	17	1921	Admiral Oriental.
,, Jefferson §**	,,	14,174	516	72	27	17	1920	,, ,,
,, Lincoln §**	,,	14,187	516	72	27	17	1921	Dollar.
,, McKinley §**	,,	14,127	516	72	27	17	1921	Admiral Oriental.
,, Madison §**	,,	14,187	516	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
,, Pierce §**	,,	14,123	517	72	27	17	1921	Dollar.
,, Roosevelt §**	,,	14,187	516	72	27	18	1922	U.S. Shipping Board.
,, B. Taft §**	,,	14,123	517	72	27	17	1921	Dollar.
,, Wilson §**	,,	14,127	516	72	27	17	1921	,,
Presidente Wilson **	Itl.	12,578	477	60	43	17	1912	Cosulich Soc. Triestina di Nav.
Rajputna **	Br.	16,568	547	71	43	17½	1926	P. & O.
Ranchi **	,,	16,650	548	71	43	17½	1925	,,
Ranpura **	,,	16,601	548	71	43	17½	1925	,,
Rawalpindi **	,,	16,619	547	71	43	17½	1925	,,
Regina §***	,,	16,500	575	67	41	16	1918	P. Leyland & Co., Ltd.
Reliance §*** (*ex* Johan Heinrich Burchard)	U.S.	19,582	592	72	39	16½	1920	United American Lines Inc.
Republic **	,,	17,910	599	68	48	14	1907	U.S. Shipping Board.
Resolute §*** (*ex* William Oswald)	,,	19,653	596	72	40	16½	1920	United American Lines Inc.
Rijndam **	Hol.	12,535	550	62	26	15	1901	Holland-Amerika.
Rochambeau §****	Fr.	12,678	559	63	43	16½	1911	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Roma §****	Itl.	33,000	664	82	51	N.R.	1926	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Rotorua **	Br.	12,112	526	61	33	15	1911	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions			Speed (Knots).	Built. (Year).	Owners or Lines.
			Length.	Breadth.	Depth.			
Rotterdam **	Hol.	24,149	650	77	43	17	1908	Holland-Amerika.
Runic **	Br.	12,663	550	63	39	13	1900	White Star.
Samaria §**	,,	19,597	601	73	40	16½	1921	Cunard.
San Fabian §	,,	13,031	530	69	42	N.R.	1922	Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.
San Felix §	,,	13,037	530	69	42	N.R.	1921	,, ,, ,,
San Fernando §	,,	13,056	530	69	42	N.R.	1919	,, ,, ,,
San Florentino §	,,	12,842	530	68	42	N.R.	1919	,, ,, ,,
San Gaspar §	,,	12,910	530	68	42	N.R.	1921	,, ,, ,,
San Gerardo §	,,	12,915	530	68	42	N.R.	1922	,, ,, ,,
San Jeronimo	,,	12,028	525	66	33	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Lorenzo	,,	12,097	527	66	42	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Melito	,,	12,286	530	66	33	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Nazario	,,	12,020	525	66	33	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
Saranac	,,	12,070	530	66	42	N.R.	1918	Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.
Saturnia *m***	Itl.	25,000	599	79	46	N.R.	1926	Cosulich Soc. Triestina di Nav.
Saxon **	,,	12,385	570	64	38	17	1900	Union-Castle.
Scythia §**	,,	19,761	600	73	40	16½	1920	Cunard.
Shinyo Maru §***	Jap.	13,039	558	61	35	16	1911	Toyo Kisen K.K.
Sophocles §**	Br.	12,354	500	63	39	15	1922	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Southern Cross §**	U.S.	23,789	516	72	27	17	1920	Munson.
Statendam §**	Hol.	28,150	670	81	49	N.R.	1926	Holland Amerika.
Stavangerfjord **	Nor.	13,156	532	64	29	16	1918	Norske Amerika.
Stockholm **	Swe.	12,835	547	62	34	15½	1900	Svenska Amerika.
Stuttgart **	Ger.	23,367	627	65	34	16	1923	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Suevic **	Br.	12,686	550	63	39	13	1901	White Star.
Svealand *m***	Swe.	15,357	561	72	44	N.R.	1925	Angf. Aktieb Tirfing.
Taiyo Maru** (ex Cap Finisterre)	Jap.	14,457	560	65	31	16	1911	Toyo Kisen K.K.
Tenyo Maru §***	,,	13,401	558	61	35	16	1908	Nippon Yusen K.K.
Transylvania §**	Br.	16,923	552	70	30	16½	1925	Anchor.
Tuscania §**	,,	16,991	552	70	38	16½	1922	,,
Ulysses **	,,	14,652	563	68	40	14	1913	China Mutual S. N. Co.
Vandyck §**	,,	13,233	510	64	39	14½	1921	Lamport & Holt, Ltd.
Veendam §**	Hol.	15,450	550	67	41	15	1923	Holland-Amerika.
Volendam §**	,,	15,434	550	67	32	15	1922	,, ,,
Voltaire **	Br.	13,248	510	64	39	14½	1923	Lamport & Holt, Ltd.
Walmer Castle **	,,	12,546	570	64	38	17	1902	Union Castle.
Western World §**	U.S.	13,712	527	72	41	17	1921	Munson.
William Rockfeller **	,,	14,054	554	75	43	N.R.	1921	Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.
Windsor Castle §**	Br.	18,967	632	72	41	18	1922	Union Castle.

FASTEST OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS IN THE WORLD NOT UNDER 20 KNOTS.

In order of Speed.—Mauretania, Majestic, France, Leviathan, Aquitania, Berengaria, Olympic, Mecklenburg, Oranje Nassau, Prinses Juliana, Wahine, Paris, La Savoie, Esperia, Duilio, Conte Biancamano, Giulio Cesare, Agamemnon, Mount Vernon, Nairana, Maori, Loongana, Homeric, Orama, Oronsay, Otranto, Empress of Asia, Empress of Canada, Empress of Russia, Lutetia, Massilia, Charles Roux, Columbus, Conte Rosso, Conte Verde.

FASTEST SHORT-TRIP STEAMERS.

In order of Speed.—Versailles, Anglia, Hibernia, Cambria, Scotia, Paris, Engadine, Riviera, Viking, Biarritz, Maid of Orleans, H. F. Alexander, St. Andrew, St. David, St. Patrick, Manxman, Mona's Isle, Snaefell, Victoria, Isle of Thanet, Maid of Kent, all not under 22 knots.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED FOR LIQUID FUEL.

**Majestic*, 56,551 tons (White Star); **Leviathan*, 59,957 tons (U.S. Shipping Board); *Berengaria*, 52,226 tons (Cunard); *Olympic*, 46,439 tons (White Star); *Aquitania*, 45,647 tons, *Mauretania*, 30,696 tons (Cunard); *Ile de France*, 43,500 tons (Cie. Genl. Transatlantique); *Belgenland*, 27,132 tons (International Nav. Co.); *Conte Biancamano*, 24,416 tons (Lloyd Sabaudo); *Duilio*, 24,281 tons (Nav. Gen. Italiana); *Empress of Scotland*, 25,160 tons, *Empress of Australia*, 21,861 tons, *Empress of Canada*, 21,517 tons (Canadian Pac. Rly. Co.); *Minnetonka*, 21,998 tons; *Minnewaska*, 21,716 tons (Atlantic Transport); *Hamburg*, 21,000 tons (Hamburg Amerika); *Mooltan*, 20,847 tons, *Maloja*, 20,837 tons (P. & O.); *Cap Polonio*, 20,576 tons (Hamburg Sud Amerik); *Carinthia*, 20,277 tons, *Franconia*, 20,175 tons (Cunard); *Otranto*, 20,032 tons, *Oronsay*, 20,001 tons (Orient Steam Nav. Co.). There were on June 30, 1926, 3,600 vessels fitted for liquid fuel, of which 1,891 were over 5,000 tons, and 333 under 1,000 tons each. Those with a gross tonnage exceeding 20,000 tons each are given above.

Carriage of Petroleum in Bulk.—1,174 steamers and 158 sailing ships were engaged in carrying petroleum in bulk.

* *See* note on p. 85.

LARGEST SAILING-SHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners.	Ships.	Tonnage Gross tons.	Belonging to	Name of Largest Ship.	Tonnage.	Remarks.
East Asiatic Co.	27*	139,000	Copenhagen	Java	8,682	Own 6 Steamers.
Glen Line	11*	90,000	London	Glenogle	9,513	Own 3 Steamers.
Bélot, G.	32	76,000	Nantes	Ville de Mulhouse	3,110	Own 4 Steamers.
Reading Co.	65	58,000	Philadelphia	Cumru	1,780	Own 12 Steamers.
Johnson Axel Axelson	14*	56,000	Stockholm	Buenos Aires	5,624	
Alaska Packers Association	27	52,000	San Francisco	Star of Lapland	3,382	Own 7 Steamers.
Crowell & Thurlow	42	51,000	Boston	Jeu. Flood Kreger	1,838	
Cie. Francaise d'Armement	11	48,000	Paris	Valparaiso	3,082	Own 6 Steamers.
Nelson (Charles) Co., Inc.	25	44,000	San Francisco	Moshulu	3,116	Own 14 Steamers.
Dollar, R., Co., Inc.	12	37,000	San Francisco	Mae Dollar	3,403	Own 2 Steamers.
Southern Trans., Inc.	30	33,000	Philadelphia	Portsmouth	2,215	Own 11 Steamers.

* With auxiliary motor power.

LARGEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

In order of Size.—Majestic, Leviathan, Berengaria, Olympic, Aquitania, Ile de France, Paris, Homeric, Roma, Columbus, Mauretania, Statendam, Belgenland, Empress of Scotland, Saturnia, Adriatic, Conte Biancamano, Duilio, Rotterdam, Baltic, George Washington, France, Alcantara, Asturias, Minnetonka, Empress of Australia, Minnewaska, Giulio Cesare, Empress of Canada, Cedric, Celtic, America, Hamburg, Mooltan, Maloja, Albert Ballin, Deutschland, Cap Polonio, Carinthia, Franconia, Carnarvon Castle, Otranto, Oronsay, Caronia, Orama, Scythia, Laconia, Resolute, Samaria, Reliance, Carmania, Agamemnon, Arundel Castle, Windsor Castle, Ohio, Conte Verde, Lapland, Ceramic, Mount Vernon, Empress of France, Gripsholm, Republic, De Grasse, Aorangi, Montnairn, Minnekahda, Malolo, Nieuw Amsterdam, Conte Rosso, Caledonia, Tuscania, Transylvania, Empress of Asia, Empress of Russia, California, Arabic, Ranchi, Rawalpindi, Ranpura, Rajputana, Mongolia, Regina, Doric, Moldavia, Montcalm, Montrose, Cameronia, Pennland, Montclare, Lancastria, Narkunda, Orca, all 16,000 tons and above.

THE LARGEST SHIPBUILDERS.

Name	Output 1923 & 1924 (Gross Tons).
Harland & Wolff, Ltd. ... Belfast	218,689
Swan, Hunter	Wallsend	169,902
W. Gray & Co.	W. Hartlepool	118,318
Barclay, Curle	Whiteinch	99,007
Vickers, Ltd.	Barrow	89,770
Lithgows	Port Glasgow	86,076
Workman, Clark	Belfast	71,745
J. Brown & Co.	Clydebank	64,452
Fairfield	Govan	64,040
Stephen & Sons	Linthouse	62,312
R. & W. Hawthorne Leslie	Hebburn	61,464
Armstrong, Whitworth ...	Newcastle	60,753
Furness Shipbuilding Co.	Haverton Hill	58,526
R. Duncan	Port Glasgow	58,212
Cammell Laird	Birkenhead	56,192
W. Hamilton	Port Glasgow	51,504
Palmer's	Jarrow	50,819
Scott's	Greenock	48,956
Wm. Beardmore	Dalmuir	47,109
Short Bros.	Sunderland	41,464
Northumberland Shipbuilding Co.	Howdon	40,148
Wm. Denny	Dumbarton	39,890
Henderson	Partick	36,659

REDUCTION OF ATLANTIC PASSAGE.

Days.			Tons.	
1862.	Under 9	from Q'town.	Scotia	3,871
1869.	,, 8	,, ,,	City of Brussels	3,081
1882.	,, 7	,, ,,	Alaska	6,400
1889.	,, 6	,, ,,	City of Paris	10,669
1894.	,, 5½	,, ,,	Lucania	12,950
1897.	,, 6	,, S'ton.	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	14,349
1903.	,, 5½	,, Cherb'g.	Deutschland	16,502
1909.	*4d. 10h. 41m.*	from Q'town.	Mauretania	30,696
1924.	*5d. 1h. 49m.*	to Cherb'g.	Mauretania	30,696

THE LARGEST MARINE ENGINE BUILDERS.

Name.	Output 1923 & 1924. (Horse Power).
Harland & Wolff	Belfast.	276,940
Vickers	Barrow.	116,600
N. E. Marine Eng. Co.	Wallsend and Sunderland.	116,218
D. Rowan & Co.	Glasgow.	108,880
Cammell Laird	Birkenhead.	91,795
Parson's	Wallsend.	90,200
Wallsend Slipway	Wallsend.	87,660
J. Brown & Co.	Clydebank.	85,050
Central Mar., Eng.	W. Hartlepool.	80,050
J. G. Kincaid	Greenock.	78,800
Barclay, Curle	Whiteinch.	62,900
Swan, Hunter	Wallsend.	61,600
Wm. Beardmore	Dalmuir.	56,037
R. & W. Hawthorne Leslie	Hebburn.	54,325
Denny & Bros.	Dumbarton.	51,700
Fairfield	Govan.	50,600
J. L. Thornycroft & Co.	Southampton.	50,258
Stephen & Sons	Linthouse.	47,300

PROGRESS IN LENGTH.

	Feet.		Tons.
1838.	1st to exceed	200	Great Western	1,340
1845.	,, ,,	300	Great Britain	2,084
1858.	,, ,,	680	Great Eastern	18,918
1871.	,, ,,	400	Oceanic (1)	3,807
1881.	,, ,,	500	Servia	7,392
1893.	,, ,,	601	Campania	12,952
1899.	,, ,,	685	Oceanic (2)	17,247
1904.	,, ,,	709	Baltic	23,884
1907.	,, ,,	762	Mauretania	30,696
1911.	,, ,,	852	Olympic	46,439
1912.	,, ,,	883	Berengaria	52,226
1914.	925 × 100 × 58 feet		Majestic	56,551

LONDON OFFICES OR AGENCIES OF THE PRINCIPAL LINES.

Aberdeen Line: Geo. Thompson & Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter Sq., E.C. 3.
American Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W. 1, and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.), Ltd., 16, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.
Anchor-Brocklebank Line: Agents, Alex. Howden & Co., 50, Lime St., E.C. 3.
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., 36 & 38, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd., St. Helen's Court, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Asiatic S. Nav. Co., Ltd., 45, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd., 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Bibby Bros. & Co., 10, Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.
Birt, Potter, & Hughes, Ltd., 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Blue Funnel Line: Agents, John Swire & Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter Sq., E.C. 3.
Blue Star Line (1920) Ltd., Holland House, Bury St., E.C. 3.
Booth Line: The Booth Steamship Co., Ltd., 11, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2.
Bowring, C. T., & Co., Ltd., 52, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
British & Irish S. P. Co., Ltd., North Quay, Eastern Basin, London Dock.
British Tanker Co., Ltd., Britannic House, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.
Bullard, King & Co., Ltd., 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Cairns, Noble & Co., Ltd., 38, Great St. Helen's, E.C. 3.
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., 17–19, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Head European Office, 62–65, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., 8, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1.
China Nav. Co., Ltd., 8, Billiter Square, E.C. 3.
Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.: Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd., 2, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Commonwealth and Dominion Line, Ltd., 9 & 11, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Commonwealth & Government Line, Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Cook, Thos., & Son: Head Office, Ludgate Circus. Branches: 38 & 39, Piccadilly; 125, Pall Mall, S.W. 1, &c., &c.
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, 4 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; 22, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Compania Trasatlantica: Agents, Wainwright Bros. & Co., 21, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
Cunard Line, 21, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 26, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
Davies & Newman, Ltd., 3, Gracechurch St., E.C.
Denholm, J. & J., Ltd., 155, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.
Donaldson Bros., Ltd., 48, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.
Eagle Oil Transport, Ltd., 16, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.
East Asiatic Co., Ltd.: Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 13, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Elder Dempster and Co., Ltd., 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., 31 & 32, Bow St., W.C. 2.
Ellerman Lines, Ltd., 104 & 106, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.
Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd., 5 & 6, Billiter Avenue, E.C.
Ellerman's Wilson Line, Ltd.: Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.
Federal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
France, Fenwick & Co., Ltd., 5, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., Furness House, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.
Glen Line, Ltd., 20, Billiter Street, E.C. 3.
Harrison Line: Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Dock House, Billiter St., E.C. 3.
Henderson Line: Agents, Galbraith, Pembroke & Co., 64, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Holland-America Line (London) Ld., 28, 29 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Houlder Brothers & Co., Ltd., 53, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Houston Line, 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Lamport & Holt Line, 36, Lime St., E.C. 3.
Leyland Line, 1A, Cockspur St., S.W., and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
MacAndrews & Co., Ltd., Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 4.
MacIver, David, & Co., Ltd., 6, Lloyd's Av., E.C.
McIlwraith, McEacharn's Line Proprietary, Ltd., Billiter Sq. Buildings, E.C. 3.
Messageries Maritimes, 72 to 75, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3, and 6A, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., 31-33, Lime St., E.C. 3.
Moss, H. E. & Co., 43, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Nederland Line: Agents, Keller, Bryant & Co., 115–117, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
Nelson, H. & W., Ltd., 98, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.
Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.: Anderson, Green & Co., Ltd.: Head Office, 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3. Branches, 14, Cockspur St., S.W. 1., and Australia House, Strand.
Pacific Mail S.S. Co.: Agents, R. G. Bonsor & Co., 49, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Pacific Steam Nav. Co., The, Royal Mail House, E.C. 2.
P. & O. S. Nav. Co., 122, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Red Star Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W., and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Rotterdam Lloyd: Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 13, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Royal Mail St. Pkt. Co., Royal Mail House, Moorgate St., E.C. 2, and 32, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.
Scottish Shire Line, Ltd., Turnbull, Martin & Co., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Shaw Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., 34, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Southern Pacific Co.: Agents, R. G. Bonsor & Co., 49, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.
Strick, Frank C., & Co., Ltd., 27, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Tankers, Ltd., 37–42, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.
Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., 3 & 4, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.
United States Shipping Board, British Terminal Buildings, Strand, W.C.
United S.S. Co. of Copenhagen: Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.
Watts Watts & Co., Ltd., 7, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Weir, Andrew, & Co., Baltic Exchange Buildings, 21, Bury St., E.C. 3.
White Star Line, 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and 1, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.
Worms & Cie Steamship Lines: Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., Ltd., 3 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between 55° 46′ and 49° 57′ 30″ N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between 1° 46′ E. and 5° 43′ W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean (which washes the Cornish coast), the Principality of Wales and the Irish Sea. The total area of the kingdom is 50,851 square miles. At the *Census* of 1921 the population numbered 35,678,530 (an increase of 1,633,240 in the decennial period).

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division of England into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the *Cheviot Hills* run from east to west and divide England from Scotland, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the *Pennine Chain*, running N. by W. to S. by E., with their highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the *Cumbrian Mountains*, which contain in *Scafell Pike* (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the *Yorkshire Moors*, their highest point being Urra Moor (1,489 feet). South of the Pennines there are heights above 2,000 feet in the *Peak of Derbyshire* (highest point 2,088 feet), and in *Dartmoor* (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated Wrekin (1,335 feet), Long Mynd (1,674 feet), and Brown Clee (1,805 feet); in Herefordshire the Black Mountain reaches 2,310 feet, in Worcestershire the Malvern Hills reach 1,395 feet, in western Monmouthshire are the Sugar Loaf (1,955 feet) and Coity (1,905 feet), and the Cotteswold (or Cotswold) Hills of Gloucestershire contain Cleeve Cloud (1,134 feet).

Hydrography.—The *Thames* is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the Cotteswold Hills to its outflow into the North Sea. The lower river is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge, and small craft reach Lechlade, 160 miles from the mouth. The Thames is tidal to Teddington (60 miles from its mouth), and its upper stream is connected with the Severn by a canal at Lechlade; the Wilts and Bucks canal enters at Abingdon, and the Wye canal at Reading. The principal tributaries are the Cherwell, Lee, Kennet, Wey, Mole and Medway. The Thames forms county boundaries almost throughout its course, and on its banks are situated the capital of the British Empire; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign; Eton College, the first of the public schools; and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The *Severn* is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of Plinlimmon (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the Vyrnwy, Tern, Stour, Teme and Upper (or Warwickshire) Avon. The Severn is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as Tewkesbury (13½ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the Severn is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (16¾ miles), which admits vessels of 250 tons to Gloucester, other canals connecting with the Thames, Trent, Dee and Mersey. The *Severn Tunnel*, which carries the Great Western Railway under the river, 14 miles below the Sharpness Bridge, was begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, &c. The tunnel is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which 2½ miles are under the river). Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse and Trent from the Pennine Range, the Great Ouse (160 miles) from the Central Plain, and the Orwell and Stour from the hills of East Anglia. Flowing into the English Channel are the Sussex Ouse from the Weald, the Itchen from the Wiltshire and Hampshire Hills, and the Axe, Teign, Dart, Tamar and Exe from the Devonian Hills; and flowing into the Irish Sea are the Mersey, Ribble and Eden from the western slopes of the Pennines and the Derwent from the Cumbrian Mountains. The *English Lakes* are noteworthy rather from their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than from their size. These lie mainly in Cumberland, but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, the largest being Windermere (10 miles long), Ulleswater and Derwentwater.

Islands.—The *Scilly Islands* form part of the county of Cornwall, and are distant 25 miles from Land's End. The group consists of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes and Bryher being inhabited, the total population in 1921 being 1,749. The capital is Hugh Town, in St. Mary's. The climate of the Scilly Islands is unusually mild, and vegetation is luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. The *Isle of Wight* forms an administrative county and is separated from Hampshire by the Solent and Spithead. The total area is 147 sq. miles, with a population in 1921 of 94,697. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. The capital is Newport, at the head of the estuary of the Medina, Cowes (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Freshwater, Yarmouth, Totland Bay and Bembridge.

Climate.—The south-westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean penetrate to the heart of the country, affecting the temperature of the greater part of the kingdom, and only the coastal regions of the east have a modified continental climate. The mean annual temperature is about 50° Fahrenheit, varying from 52° in the Scilly Islands to 48° at the mouth of the Tweed, and generally the west of England is mild and wet in winter and cool and less wet in summer, while the east is cool and dry in winter and spring and hot and less dry in summer and autumn, the wettest region being the Lake district of Cumberland and the driest in the Thames estuary and the Lincolnshire Wash.

EARLY INHABITANTS.

Prehistoric Man.—A skeleton found at *Galley Hill*, near Northfleet, Kent (in 1895), has been ascribed to a man of Central Asian race of the Early Stone Age, and stone implements of the remote Eolithic, Palæolithic and Neolithic periods are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (presented by Sir C. H. E. Chubb to the Nation in 1908, and now preserved as a national monument). Stonehenge (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height), only 16 remaining in position in the outer circle, while two of the five triple sets are still in position in the inner circle. The use for which the temple or monument was erected is the subject of many conjectures.

The Celtic Invasion.—In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age another Celtic race of *Brythons*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C., and in 43 A.D. the conquest of the country was undertaken by the Roman Emperor Claudius, who sent Aulus Plautius with a well-equipped army of 40,000 men, and himself visited Colchester (Camulodunum) and Londinium. The British leader from 48–51 A.D. was *Caractacus* (strictly Caratăcus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By 70 A.D. the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea* (strictly Boudicca), Queen of the Icēni (Norfolk), being crushed in 61 A.D. In 122 A.D. the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway), remains of which are still traceable. The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. A well preserved Roman town of about 100 acres was first uncovered in the 18th century at *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, and since 1890 the whole site has been investigated. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium (St. Albans) to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. *Christianity* reached the Roman Province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), the Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attending the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties from the Wash to Spithead, while about 350 A.D. incursions in the north of Irish (Scotl) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders, and Britain was cut off from Rome; officials were no longer sent to the island, the garrison was left to defend itself, and appears to have been driven inland by the Northern and Saxon invaders, and to have been conquered and absorbed by the Celtic inhabitants, whose language and customs re-emerged.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans.—The Celtic Britons appear to have called in the Saxons to resist the raids of the Picts and Scots, and eventually the *English* (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) drove the Britons into the mountain fastnesses of the West (Strathclyde, Wales and Cornwall), the name of *Welch* (old English *Waelisc* = Foreign) being given to the islanders by the invaders from the continent. The area thus conquered was divided into several kingdoms, of which the chief were Northumbria (Bernicia and Deira), Mercia (Middle Angles), and Wessex. The heathen Angli (whose gods Tī, Woden, Thunor and Frigg are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and the whole of England appears to have been converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welsh. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871–901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating a Northumbrian revolt under his brother Tostig (aided by an invading army of Harold Hadraada of Norway) at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire (Sept. 25), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* (or Sautlache) on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy. Since the *Norman Conquest* all attempts to invade England have been defeated.

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

For Administrative purposes England is divided into 50 *Administrative Counties* (under the Local Government Act of 1888). The boundaries of these Administrative Counties differ in many cases from those of the older Geographical Counties, while the areas of the 72 *County Boroughs* created under the Act of 1888 are excluded from the County Areas, and the population of the Boroughs is separately enumerated. The area, population and chief officers of the Administrative Counties are shown overleaf.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff, 1927-8.	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Bedford	Samuel H. Whitbread, C.B.	Lt.-Col. D. C. Part, O.B.E.	Anthony H. Wingfield
(2) Berks	James Herbert Benyon	Charles Eric Palmer	Louis W. Jelf-Petit [T.D.
(3) Bucks	Col. Lord Cottesloe, C.B., V.D., T.D.	Capt. W. H. Lambton	Lord Cottesloe, C.B., V.D.,
(4) Cambridge & (5) Isle of Ely	Charles R. W. Adeane, C.B.	Arthur George Dilley	T. Musgrave Francis, D.L. ; His Hon. Judge Farrant
(6) Cheshire	Col. Sir W. Bromley-Davenport, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	Sir John Herbert Vernon, Bt.	Hercules Campbell Yates
(7) Cornwall	John C. Williams	George Horace Johnstone	G. T. Petherick, Col. E. Treffry, C.M.G., O.B.E.
(8) Cumberland	Earl of Lonsdale	Lt.-Col. T. Fetherstonhaugh, D.S.O.	G. A. Rimington [C.B.E.
(9) Derby	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	Capt. G. M. Buckston	H. St. J. D. Raikes, K.C.,
(10) Devon	Earl Fortescue, K.C.B.	Sir C. H. Cave, Bt.	Lord Coleridge ; Sir T. H. Kekewich, Bt. ; Sir F. G. Newbolt, K.C.
(11) Dorset	Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	Major H. B. Nicholson, D.S.O.	J. C. Swinburne-Hanham
(12) Durham	Earl of Durham, K.G.	Sir T. G. Wrightson, Bt.	His Hon. Judge Greenwell, C.B.E.
(13) Essex	Lord Lambourne, C.V.O.	Lt.-Col. Eustace Hill, D.S.O., T.D.	Collingwood Hope, K.C., C.B.E.
(14) Gloucester	Earl Beauchamp, K.G.	Sir A. W. E. Guise, Bt.	Sir F. A. Hyett
(15) Hants	Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Sir J. H. B. D. Tichborne, Bt.	Duke of Wellington, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
(16) Isle of Wight			
(17) Hereford	Sir John Cotterell, Bt.	C. A. Rouse-Boughton-Knight	His Hon. Judge Ingham
(18) Hertford	Viscount Hampden, K.C.B., C.M.G.	Sir F. W. Lewis, Bt.	J. C. Priestley, K.C. ; E. A. Mitchell-Innes, K.C.
(19) Huntingdon	Earl of Sandwich	Arthur Charles Dilley	G. F. Rowley
(20) Kent	The Marquess Camden	C. E. Gunther	Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B. ; Sir Coles Child, Bt.
(21) Lancashire	Lord Shuttleworth	John Percy Taylor	J. Openshaw ; H. W. Deacon, C.B.E. (two vacancies).
(22) Leicester & Lincoln :	Sir A. G. Hazelrigg, Bt.	Sir Maurice Levy, Bt.	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.
(23) Lindsey	Earl of Yarborough	Lt.-Col. Sir W. E. G. A. F. Weigall, K.C.M.G.	F. Acton, C.B.E. ; Earl of Ancaster ; Fitzalan Howard
(24) Kesteven			
(25) Holland			
(26) London	Marquess of Crewe, K.G.	M.S. Spencer-Smith, D.S.O.	Sir R. Wallace, K.C.
(27) Middlesex	Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O.	Col. C. H. Pank, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.	Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C.
(28) Monmouth	Lord Treowen, C.B., C.M.G.	Charles Leigh Clay	Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt., C.B.E.
(29) Norfolk	Earl of Leicester, G.C.V.O.	Sir George Chamberlin	Ernest Barkley Raikes
(30) Northampton	Marquess of Exeter, C.M.G., K.G.	Lt.-Col. Sir C. B. Lowther, Bt., D.S.O.	John Alfred Gotch ; His Hon. Judge Woodcock
(31) Peterborough, Soke of			
(32) Northumberland	Duke of Northumberland,	Arthur Scholefield	Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B.
(33) Nottingham	Duke of Portland, K.G.	Col. Sir A. E. Bingham, Bt., O.B.E., V.D., T.D.	Col. Sir L. Rolleston, K.C.B., D.S.O.
(34) Oxford	Duke of Marlborough, K.G.	John Graeme Thomson	Sir Edward L. O'Malley
(35) Rutland	Earl of Ancaster	W. H. Montgomery Finch	William Henry Neill
(36) Salop	Earl of Powis	N. W. Howard-McLean	R. Lloyd Kenyon
(37) Somerset	Marquess of Bath, K.G.	Col. Sir F. B. Beauchamp, Bt., C.B.E.	Hon. W. B. Lindley
(38) Stafford	Earl of Dartmouth, K.C.B.	Maj. C. A Mander	Sir R. Hardy, Bt.
(39) Suffolk, E.	Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bt., C.B.	John Soame Austen	Lord Walsingham ; C. H. Lomax ; R. E. White
(40) ,, W.			A. Maitland-Wilson, O.B.E.
(41) Surrey	Lord Ashcombe, C.B.	C. S. Gordon Clark	G. Cecil Whiteley, K.C.
(42) Sussex, E.	Lord Lecconfield	Lt.-Col. R. V. Gwynne, D.S.O.	G. M. Freeman, K.C. ; W. P. G. Boxall, K.C.
(43) ,, W.			
(44) Warwick	Lord Leigh	C. I. P. Smith-Ryland	Lord Ilkeston
(45) Westmorland	Lord Hothfield	Sir S. H. Scott, Bt.	Earl of Lonsdale, G.C.V.O.
(46) Wilts	Earl of Radnor	Maj. R. Fleetwood Fuller	His Hon. Judge Randolph, K.C.
(47) Worcester	Viscount Cobham	Richard Stuart Todd	J. W. Willis Bund, C.B.E.
(48) Yorks, E.R.	Lord Deramore	Sir William Aykroyd, Bt.	Sir A. Macdonald, Bt. ; E. R. Turton, M.P. ; W. F. Tempest
(49) ,, N.R.	Sir Hugh Bell, Bt., C.B.		
(50) ,, W.R.	Earl of Harewood		

CHAIRMEN OF C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M.O.H.

Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.	Medical Officer.
(1) Duke of Bedford, K.G.	J. B. Graham	Lt.-Col. F. A. D. Stevens, C.B.E.	Prof. H. R. Kenwood C.M.G., M.B.
(2) Sir William A. Mount, Bt., C.B.E.	H. J. C. Neobard, O.B.E.	Lt.-Col. A. Poulton, C.B.E.	G. C. Taylor, O.B.E., M.D.
(3) L.H. West, O.B.E., LL.D.	Lt.-Col. G. C. Crouch, M.C., LL.B.	Maj. O. Mayne, O.B.E.	S. J. C. Holden, M.B., B.Ch.
(4) M. V. J. Webber	A. Tabrum, O.B.E.	W. Varney Webb	Frank Robinson, M.D.
(5) Sir William H. Clarke	C. E. Copeman, C.M.G.	Maj. W. R. Hartcup, C.B.E.	James P. Walker, M.D.
(6) Sir William Hodgson	Reginald Potts	Lt.-Col. P. Malcolm, D.S.O., M.V.O.	Meredith Young, M.D.
(7) Henry Grylls [C.B.E.	W. Leslie Platts	Lt.-Col. H. B. Protheroe-Smith.	E. M. Clarke, M.D.
(8) Rev. Canon A. Sutton.	C. C. Hodgson, O.B.E.	Philip T. B. Browne	F. H. Morison, M.D.
(9) E. C. Barnes, C.B.E.	H. Wilfrid Skinner (Depy.).	Maj. F. R. Anley	Walter M. Ash, F.R.C.S.
(10) Sir Henry Lopes, Bt.	Brian S. Miller	Capt. H. R. Vyvyan	G. Adkins, M.D.
(11) Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	J. Leslie Torr	Major L. W. Peel Yates	J. Elliott Robinson, M.B.
(12) W. N. Smith, M.A.	Harold Jevons	George Morley, C.B.E.	T. E. Hill, O.B.E., M.B.
(13) W. Chisenhale-Marsh	J. H. Goold	Capt. J. A. Unett, D.S.O.	W. A. Bullough, M.B.
(14) Lt.-Col. R. J. Kerr	E. T. Gardom, O.B.E.	Maj. F. L. S. Clarke	J. Middleton Martin, M.D.
(15) Earl of Northbrook	F. Viccars Barber	Maj. St. A. B. Warde	R. A. Lyster, M.D.
(16) Sir G. Baring, Bt.	John Dufton	Capt. H. C. Adams-Connor, M.V.O.	James Fairley, M.D.
(17) George Cresswell	E. W. Maples, O.B.E.	Capt. H. F. M. Munro	Peter Lowe, M.B.
(18) E. B. Barnard, O.B.E.	Sir C. E. Longmore, K.C.B.	Lt.-Col. A. L. Law [O.B.E.	H. Hyslop Thomson, M.D.
(19) G. F. Rowley	J. Percy Maule	Lt.-Col. A. G. Chichester,	C. B. Moss-Blundell, M.D.
(20) Col. F. S. W. Cornwallis, C.B.E.	W. B. Prosser, O.B.E.	Maj. H. E. Chapman, O.B.E.	Alfred Greenwood, M.D.
(21) Sir H. F. Hibbert, Bart.	G. Hammond Etherton, O.B.E.	Sir H. P. P. Lane, C.B.E., M.V.O.	J. J. Butterworth, M.D.
(22) Lt.-Col. R. E. Martin, C.M.G.	W. J. Freer	E. Holmes, O.B.E.	J. A. Fairer, M.D.
(23) Lord Heneage	Eric W. Scorer	Capt. C. Mitchell-Innes, C.B.E.	R. Ashleigh Glegg, M.D.
(24) Sir C. Welby, Bt., C.B.	A. D. Piper		A. H. Lowe, M.B.
(25) J. W. Gleed, M.A.	H. C. Marris		H. C. Jennings, M.B.
(26) (*see* pp. 545–548)	John Dix	(Metrop. Police Area)	F. N. Kay Menzies, M.D.
(27) Benjamin Todd	E. S. W. Hart, M.B.E.	(Metrop. Police Area)	John Tate, M.R.C.S.
(28) William C. Watkins	Thomas Hughes	Victor Bosanquet	D. Rocyn Jones, C.B.E., M.B.
(29) Russell J. Colman	Hugh Christopher Davies	Capt. J. H. Mander	J. T. C. Nash, M.D.
(30) Sir A. de Capell Brooke	H. Millington, O.B.E.	J. D. K. MacCallum, C.B.E.	L. Meredith Davies, M.D.
(31) Marquess of Exeter	Walter J. Deacon		C. Rolleston, M.D.
(32) Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B.	Charles D. Forster	Capt. F. James, C.B.E.	W. F. J. Whitley, M.D.
(33) Viscount Galway, C.B.	K. Tweedale Meaby	Col. F. J. Lemon, D.S.O. [D.S.O., R.N.	T. E. Holmes, M.D.
(34) W. H. Ashhurst, C.B.E.	James Rose, M.A.	Capt. E. K. Arbuthnot,	Charles Coles, M.D.
(35) Earl of Ancaster	B. A. Adam	Fredk. Wm. Golder	C. Rolleston, M.D.
(36) Col. H. H. Heywood-Lonsdale, D.S.O.	A. A. Johnson	Maj. Jack Becke [D.S.O.	James Wheatley, M.D.
(37) J. Cooke Hurle	G. Iliff Simey	Lt.-Col. H. C. Metcalfe,	W. G. Savage, M.D.
(38) Sir R. Hardy, Bart.	R. Eustace-Joy, M.A.	Col. Hon. G. A. Anson, C.B.E. M.V.O.	W. D. Carruthers, M.D.
(39) C. H. Lomax	Cecil Oakes, LL.M.	Capt. J. G. Mayne, C.B.E.	Bernard Wood-White, M.D.
(40) Marquess of Bristol, M.V.O.	L. G. Hensman Munsey	Maj. E. P. Prest	A. H. Bygott, M.D.
(41) Edward J. Holland	T. W. Weeding	Capt. M. L. Sant	Joseph Cates, M.D.
(42) Sir A. R. Sargeant	H. J. T. McIlveen	Col. G. M. Ormerod, D.S.O.	A. G. R. Foulerton, F.R.C.S.
(43) Lord Leconfield	S. Thornely	Capt. A. S. Williams	R. D. Smedley, M.D.
(44) Lord Algernon Percy	S. R. Field	Capt. J. T. Brinkley, O.B.E.	A. Hamilton Wood, M.D.
(45) (Vacant)	H. Greenwood, LL.B.	P. T. B. Browne	W. E. Henderson, M.B.
(46) Marquess of Bath, K.G.	W. L. Bown	Lt.-Col. Hoel Llewellyn, D.S.O.	C. E. Tangye, M.D.
(47) J. W. W. Bund, C.B.E.	C. H. Bird	Lt.-Col. H. S. Walker, C.B.E.	Wyndham Parker, M.B.
(48) Lord Deramore	J. R. Procter	Capt. A. F. Hordern	R. L. Thornley, M.D.
(49) Maj. R. B. Turton	H. G. Thornley, O.B.E.	Maj. Sir R. L. Bower, K.B.E., C.M.G. [C.M.G.	Harry Mason, M.D.
(50) Sir J. P. Hinchliffe	F. A. Darwin	Col. J. d'Ewes Coke,	J. R. Kaye, M.B

WHERE the figures for the Administrative County are smaller than those for the Geographical County or Shire the difference is accounted for by the exclusion of County Boroughs.

County or Shire and Capital.	Geographical Boundaries.		Administrative Boundaries.	
	Acreage.	Population.	Acreage.	Population.
Bedfordshire (Bedford)	302,942	206,478	302,942	206,478
Berkshire (Reading)	463,830	294,807	454,725	202,533
Buckinghamshire (Aylesbury)	479,360	236,209	479,360	236,209
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)	315,168	129,594	315,168	129,594
Cheshire (Chester)	657,950	1,025,423	640,791	625,001
Cornwall (Bodmin)	868,167	320,559	868,167	320,559
Cumberland (Carlisle)	973,086	273,037	968,598	220,437
Derbyshire (Derby)	650,369	714,539	45,097	584,703
Devonshire (Exeter)	1,671,364	709,488	1,660,948	440,023
Dorsetshire (Dorchester)	625,612	228,258	625,612	228,258
Durham (Durham)	649,244	1,478,506	633,058	943,670
Ely, Isle of (March)	238,073	73,778	238,073	73,778
Essex (Chelmsford)	979,532	1,468,341	964,443	918,111
Gloucestershire (Gloucester)	805,842	757,668	785,088	329,277
Hampshire (Winchester)	958,896	910,333	935,195	410,223
Herefordshire (Hereford)	538,924	113,118	538,924	113,118
Hertfordshire (Hertford)	404,523	333,236	404,523	333,236
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)	233,985	54,748	233,985	54,748
Kent (Maidstone)	975,965	1,141,867	971,990	1,118,129
Lancashire (Lancaster)	1,194,555	4,928,359	1,054,741	1,746,418
Leicestershire (Leicester)	532,779	494,522	524,197	260,332
Lincolnshire	1,705,193	602,105	...	...
Holland (Boston)	263,255	85,225	263,355	85,225
Kesteven (Sleaford)	469,142	108,237	469,142	108,237
Lindsey (Lincoln)	972,796	408,643	963,800	260,894
London (London)	74,850	4,483,249	74,172	4,469,543
Middlesex (Brentford)	148,692	1,253,164	148,692	1,253,164
Monmouthshire (Monmouth)	349,552	450,700	345,048	358,331
Norfolk (Norwich)	1,315,064	504,277	1,303,568	322,914
Northamptonshire (Northampton)	585,148	302,430	581,679	211,507
Northumberland (Alnwick)	1,291,515	746,138	1,278,691	407,397
Nottinghamshire (Nottingham)	540,123	641,134	529,188	378,476
Oxfordshire (Oxford)	479,220	189,558	474,501	132,506
Peterborough, Soke of	53,464	46,954	53,464	46,954
Rutlandshire (Oakham)	97,273	18,368	97,273	18,368
Shropshire (Shrewsbury)	861,800	242,959	861,800	242,959
Somersetshire (Taunton)	1,037,594	465,682	1,032,442	397,034
Staffordshire (Stafford)	741,318	1,349,225	707,177	711,003
Suffolk	948,269	399,988	...	...
East Suffolk (Ipswich)	557,353	291,006	549,241	211,623
West Suffolk (Bury St. Edmunds)	390,916	108,982	390,916	108,982
Surrey (Guildford)	461,833	930,377	452,821	739,500
Sussex	932,471	728,001	...	...
East Sussex (Lewes)	530,555	532,206	517,040	261,253
West Sussex (Chichester)	401,916	195,795	401,916	195,795
Warwickshire (Warwick)	605,275	1,390,092	557,527	342,449
Westmorland (Appleby)	504,917	65,740	504,917	56,740
Wight, Isle of (Newport)	94,146	94,697	94,146	94,697
Wiltshire (Salisbury)	864,101	292,213	864,101	292,213
Worcestershire (Worcester)	458,352	405,876	451,144	301,120
Yorkshire	3,889,432	4,182,735	...	...
East Riding (Beverley)	750,115	460,717	741,073	173,704
North Riding (Northallerton)	1,362,058	456,312	1,357,899	325,209
West Riding (Wakefield)	1,773,529	3,181,654	1,652,647	1,508,620
York City and County	3,730	84,052	3,730	84,052
Total	32,559,868	35,678,530	31,965,683	23,533,348

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows. The weights include *clothing*, which is generally calculated at one-twenty-fourth of the whole.

	Average Height.	Average Weight.
Scotsmen	5 ft. 8¼ in.	11 st. 11 lb.
Irishmen	5 ft. 8 in.	10 st. 13 lb.
Englishmen	5 ft. 7¼ in.	11 st. 1 lb.
Welshmen	5 ft. 6½ in	11 st. 4 lb.

LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Empire, and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 50 miles from its outflow into the North Sea.

The City of London represents London within its ancient boundaries. The City is the financial and business centre of London, and includes the head offices of the principal banks, insurance companies, and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall, the Norman Tower and the 14th century Guildhall, to the massive splendour of St. Paul's, and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires (Bow Church, St. Bride's, St. Dunstan's in the East, &c.).

The City of Westminster, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St. Marylebone and Holborn on the north, and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south, was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1899, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct. 19, 1900, the Council consisting of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen and 60 Councillors. Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxford-street to the Thames, it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St. James's, and the principal Government offices, Clubs and Theatres are situated in Westminster, which also includes the fashionable residential districts of Mayfair and Belgravia. Westminster is the richest of the London areas, the rateable value of property being £9,105,229 in 1922.

Metropolitan Boroughs.—Under the London Government Act of 1899 the administrative functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs, of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster. The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammersmith.

London County Council.—For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council, which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888.

Miscellaneous Authorities.—The Poor Law is administered in the Metropolitan area by the *Metropolitan Asylums Board*, and by 31 *Boards of Guardians*; for Police purposes the administration is invested in the City Corporation as to the *City Police* and in the Home Office as to the *Metropolitan Police*. The authority for the supply of water is the *Metropolitan Water Board*, while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the *Port of London Authority* and above Teddington by the *Thames Conservancy*, the lighthouse and pilotage authority being *Trinity House*. The bridges are maintained in the City of London by the *Bridge House Estates* Committee of the Coporation of the City, and in the remaining area by the London County Council. The lighting of London is carried out by private enterprise, and in some cases by the Borough Councils, while locomotion is provided by the London County Council as the Tramway authority, and by private enterprise as to underground or other railways and motor vehicles.

LONDON CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

Cities and Boroughs.	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Rate per 1,000. Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Rates, 1925-26 s.	Rates, 1925-26 d.	Mayor, 1926-27.	Town Clerk.
London:	7,476,168	17·9	11·9	49,428,581	s.	d.		
CITY OF LONDON	13,706	7·1	11·3	8,069,045	9	6	Sir R. Blades, Bt.	Sir James Bell, C.V.O.
WESTMINSTER	141,317	10·7	12·3	9,070,413	9	6	S. P. B. Bucknill	Sir John Hunt, O.B.E.
Battersea	167,739	18·5	10·5	1,121,736	13	4	W. H. Humphreys	Edwin Austin.
Bermondsey	119,455	21·6	12·6	1,081,539	18	7	George Catchpole	Fredk. Ryall.
Bethnal Green	117,238	12·0	21·9	600,551	22	0	C. W. Hovell	David J. Keep.
Camberwell	267,198	17·7	11·1	1,529,580	13	4	H. W. Shalders	C. E. Newton.
Chelsea	63,700	14·4	13·6	1,044,073	10	6	C. B. Clapcott, O.B.E.	John T. Jefferys.
Deptford	112,500	20·6	12·0	648,043	15	0	R. L. W. Hall	A. Purkis.
Finsbury	76,019	22·6	13·6	1,225,205	10	5	S. Geoffrey Nunn	Hugh Green.
Fulham	157,944	16·9	10·7	1,084,823	10	3½	W. J. Waldron	Wilfred Townend.
Greenwich	102,000	15·87	9·70	861,167	14	3	George C. Budd	Fredk. J. Simpson.
Hackney	222,159	17·9	10·7	1,428,184	11	11	Walter E. Loweth	H. R. H. Tee, LL.B.
Hammersmith	130,287	17·5	11·9	1,055,162	11	11	B. J. Samels	Hugh Royle.
Hampstead	86,153	12·2	10·5	1,322,063	10	10	E. C. Andrews, M.A., M.D.	Arthur P. Johnson, M.A.
Holborn	43,192	12·16	12·5	1,618,455	10	0	H. W. Coleman	Lionel Walford.
Islington	330,737	19·4	12·3	2,139,302	10	9	Thomas L. Harrold	C.G.E. Fletcher, C.B.E.
Kensington (Royal)	175,686	15·8	13·2	2,902,581	10	1	R. D. Baxter	Horace Rapson.
Lambeth	302,960	24·6	12·1	2,209,871	11	5	R. S. Pearson	Bruce Penny.
Lewisham	174,194	15·6	10·3	1,292,262	11	8	A. E. Webb	John W. Shuter.
Paddington	144,261	15·88	12·10	1,683,842	10	10	L. T. Snell	W. F. Abbiss, M.B.E.
Poplar	164,100	22·7	11·7	995,445	25	0	T. T. Goodway	H. E. Dennis.
St. Marylebone	104,222	14·1	11·0	2,728,392	9	9	Percy R. Clarke	R. Graves, LL.D.
St. Pancras	212,900	17·9	12·7	2,069,948	10	10	Rev. R. C. Morrell, M.A.	F. V. Creed.
Shoreditch	104,308	24·6	13·3	948,981	14	0	George J. Varnals	J. A. D. Milne, O.B.E.
Southwark	184,404	21·2	13·1	1,449,128	15	6½	T. E. Hewitt	Percy Hayman Gray.
Stepney	249,738	20·1	9·1	1,773,519	19	0½	J. Sullivan	V. B. Bateson.
Stoke Newington	52,167	15·8	11·2	398,516	11	7	Capt. F. Sandford Dod, O.B.E.	Sidney White, LL.D.
Wandsworth	328,657	14·17	10·32	2,678,465	11	7	S. Cresswell	D. A. Nicholl, M.A.
Woolwich	140,389	18·3	10·8	1,027,124	13	8½	W. Barefoot	Sir A. B. Bryceson.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it is said it received municipal institutions, which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (*i.e.*, possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1191, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred. The title of *Lord Mayor* was not in general use in the outer world until about 1545. The Lord Mayor is elected at Michaelmas; he is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant, conducted with some degree of civic state, being popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1242, and were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council*, elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21), was at an early date substituted for a popular assembly called the Folkmote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members, and none less than four. *Sheriffs* (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers, who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1130. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens, however, lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888, but they continue as heretofore to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas.

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time two Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circ.* 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1271. The Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Serjeant (now appointed by the Crown) are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II., A.D. 1319, but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1926–1927.

Col. Sir Rowland Blades, Bt., M.P., *born* April 15, 1868; *Common Councilman*, 1913; *Alderman of Bassishaw*, 1920; *Sheriff*, 1917; *Lord Mayor of London*, 1926; *Address*, The Mansion House, E.C. 2 ..... £10,000

Private Secretary (2nd year), Sir Wm. J. Soulsby, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.

The Aldermen.

Aldermen.	*Ward.*	*Born.*	*C.C.*	*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayor*
Rt. Hon. Viscount Bearsted, LL.D.	*Bridge Without* (1921)	1853	*	1891	1894	1902
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt.	*Dowgate*	1857	1882	1895	1902	1908
Sir John Knill, Bt.	*Bridge*	1856	1893	1897	1903	1909
Sir David Burnett, Bt.	*Candlewick*	1851	1888	1902	1907	1912
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bt. M.P.	*Castle Baynard*	1862	1899	1907	1905	1913
Sir Charles Johnston, Bt	*Aldersgate*	1848	1900	1907	1910	1914
Sir Charles C. Wakefield, Bt., C.B.E.	*Bread Street*	1863	1904	1908	1907	1915
Rt. Hon. Lord Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O. ...	*Vintry*	1865	1896	1909	1901	1918
Sir James Roll, Bt.	*Billingsgate*	1849	1903	1910	1909	1920
Sir Louis Arthur Newton, Bt.	*Cordwainer*	1867	1905	1916	1916	1923
Sir Alfred Louis Bower, Bt.	*Langbourn*	1860	1896	1917	1913	1924
Sir William Robert Pryke, Bt.	*Queenhithe*	1847	1887	1920	1921	1925
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.						
Sir Frederick James Barthorpe, Kt.	*Broad Street*	1857	*	1921	1924	.....
Sir Harold Moore, Kt.	*Walbrook*	1877	*	1921	1921	.....
Sir Charles Albert Batho, Kt.	*Aldgate*	1872	1913	1921	1925	.....
Isidore Nathan Jacobs	*Portsoken*	1867	1910	1921	.....	.....
Sir William Alfred Waterlow, K.B.E. ...	*Cornhill*	1871	1914	1922	.....	.....
William Phené Neal	*Lime Street*	1860	1893	1922	.....	.....
Maurice Jenks, F.C.A.	*Cheap*	1872	1910	1923	.....	.....
Sir Kynaston Studd, Kt., O.B.E., M.A. ...	*Farringdon Without*	1865	*	1923	1922	.....
Percy Walter Greenaway	*Bishopsgate*	1874	1917	1923	.....	.....
Sir John William Baddeley, Bt.	*Cripplegate*	1869	1922	1924	.....	.....
Josiah Gunton, F.R.I.B.A.	*Coleman Street*	1863	1904	1924	.....	.....
Sir John Scott Hindley, Kt.	*Tower*	1883	*	1924	.....	.....
Sidney John Sandle	*Farringdon Within*	1862	1904	1926	.....	.....

* *Not previously a Member of the Common Council.*

MEMBER.	WARD.
Abrahams, L. H. W.	*Portsoken.*
Agar, Sir F.	*Aldgate.*
Alderton, *Dep.* S.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Algar, *Dep.* C. G.	*Candlewick.*
Allcard, V.	*Broad St.*
Allen, R. C. de L.	*Cripple Wt.*
Anning, E. H.	*Cheap.*
Ashdown, Sir C. G.	*Aldgate.*
Baily, H. D.	*Bridge.*
Barrett, H. Roper	*Lime St.*
Beal, E. S.	*Bridge.*
Beatty, A. H., O.B.E.	*Vintry.*
Bedford, A.	*Bishopsgate.*
Bennet, *Dep.* J. R.	*Cordwainer.*
Berridge, *Dep.* G. J.	*Dowgate.*
Berry, F. W.	*CastleBynd.*
Berry, O. C.	*Bridge.*
Biggs, W.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Bird, *Dep.* Sir H.	*Billingsgate.*
Blackham, *Col.* R.J., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Botterill, *Col.* G. P.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Bouts, G. W.	*Portsoken.*
Bowater, *Maj.* F. H.	*CastleBynd.*
Bowles, H. E.	*Bridge.*
Bray, A. W.	*Aldgate.*
Brough, *Dep.* J. R.	*CastleBynd.*
Brown, H. W., B.A.	*Bishopsgate.*
Brown, Victor, J.P.	*Broad St.*
Brown, W. Hurst	*Broad St.*
Brundle, F. H.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Bull, O.	*Bishopsgate.*
Bull, *Dep.* W.	*Bishopsgate.*
Callard, T. B.	*CastleBynd.*
Champness, *Mj.* W. H.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Chapman, W. B.	*Bread St.*
Chubb, C. A.	*CastleBynd.*
Coates, *Dep.* S.J., J.P.	*Bread St.*
Collett, C. H.	*Bridge.*
Collins, *Dep.* D. G.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Conoley, J.	*Queenhithe.*
Cooper, E. H.	*Cornhill.*
Cooper, E. R., O.B.E., M.C.	*Tower.*
Corke, W. C.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Coxen, *Maj.* W. G.	*CastleBynd.*
Crowther, J. S.	*Langbourn.*
Darrington, T.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Davies, *Dep.* Sir E., C.B.E., J.P.	*Broad St.*
Davies, T. M.	*Bread St.*
Deighton, *Dep.* T. H.	*Bridge.*
Dennis, W.	*Candlewick.*
Dickson, J. P.	*Aldersgate.*
Doree, H. G.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Dove, H. S.	*Coleman St.*
Downer, Sir H G., LL.B.	*Coleman St.*
Dray, F. G.	*Vintry.*
Dunfee, *Dep. Col.* V., C.B.E., V.D., J.P.	*Vintry.*
Durant, E. L. J.	*Langbourn.*
Dutton, E. H.	*Portsoken.*
Easton, H. A.	*Coleman St.*
Edwards, J. J.	*Cordwainer.*
Elkan, J., M.V.O.	*Bishopsgate.*
Ellis, *Dep.* T. H.	*Aldersgate.*
Farmer, H. L.	*Cheap.*
Farnan, *Dep.*, F.	*Tower.*
Farrow, L. W.	*Bishopsgate.*
Fletcher, Sir B. F., F.R.I.B.A.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Fortescue, W., J.P.	*Farrin. Wn*
Foxton, W.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Francis, J. M.R., J.P.	*Walbrook.*
Galloway, A.	*Tower.*
Gamon, C.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Gibson, W.	*Cornhill.*
Giddins, C. S., J.P.	*Candlewick.*
Gillett, F.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Ginner, W. P., J.P.	*Billingsgate.*
Goldney, *Dep.* T.	*Cornhill.*
Goodinge, A. C.	*Aldersgate.*
Gower, H. J.	*Cordwainer*
Green, Sir F. H., Bt.	*Vintry.*
Green, R., J.P.	*Aldersgate.*
Green, W. W., J.P.	*Tower.*
Hamilton, A. King-	*Cornhill.*
Harrowing, T. J.	*Bishopsgate.*
Hart, J. T.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Hayden, C.	*Bassishaw.*
Haydon, D.	*Aldersgate.*
Hays, A. C.	*Cornhill.*
Haywood, E. H.	*Dowgate.*
Heath, *Capt.* A. H.	*Tower.*
Heilbuth, *Dep.* G. H.	*Walbrook.*
Hewitt, T. W.	*Aldgate.*
Hicks, *Dep.* J., J.P.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Horner, F. A.	*Tower.*
Howe, H. M.	*Broad St.*
Howell, J. G.	*Billingsgate.*
Hughes, H. G.	*Bread St.*
Janes, T. M.	*Aldersgate.*
Jennings, C. F. J.	*Walbrook.*
Johnson, B.	*Bishopsgate.*
Jones, G. W.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Juniper, A. S.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Kershaw, C.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Key, *Dep.* W. H., J.P.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Killik, Sir S., J.P.	*Broad St.*
Kimber, *Dep.* Sir H. D., Bt., M.A.	*Langbourn.*
King Farlow, C. D., M.A.	*Candlewick.*
Knight, A. C., F.S.A.	*Cheap.*
Lamb, Sir E., C.M.G., J.P.	*Candlewick.*
Lamboll, F. S.	*Langbourn.*
Larking, Capt. A.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Lavington, G.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Laws, E. L.	*Portsoken.*
Layton, J. E.	*Tower.*
Leuw, W.	*Portsoken.*
Lindley-Jones, W., O.B.E.	*Bishopsgate.*
Lord, F. A. B.	*Cordwainer.*
Lovell, J. S.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Lowe, F. J. I.	*Coleman St.*
Mart, G.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Marten, H. W.	*Bassishaw.*
Martin, *Maj.* J. G., D.S.O.	*Langbourn.*
Matthews, *Maj.* H.E., O.B.E.	*Dowgate*
May, R. W.	*Billingsgate.*
McAuliffe, H. T.	*Bishopsgate.*
Metcalfe, T. D.	*Portsoken.*
Metchim, R.	*Langbourn.*
Mills, J.	*Bishopsgate.*
Monckton, H. P.	*Walbrook.*
Morris, H. W.	*Walbrook,*
Mostyn, F. A.	*Bishopsgate.*
Mounsey, J. D.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Myers, A.	*Portsoken.*
Newell, C.	*CastleBynd.*
Newson-Smith, F.R.	*Broad St.*
Nicholls, G. J.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Nicholson, W.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Northcott, J.	*Bread St.*
Osman, A.	*Bread St.*
Pakeman, J.R., C.B.E.	*Cheap.*
Parnwell, W. S	*Cheap.*
Patmore, T.	*Cripple Wn.*
Pearse, J. R.	*Cripple Wn.*
Pimm, *Dep.* T.	*Queenhithe.*
Pollitzer, F. J. C.	*Queenhithe.*
Pollock, J. S.	*Vintry.*
Pragnell, A.	*CastleBynd.*
Preen, *Dep.* H. E.	*Bassishaw.*
Pryce, E. C.	*Aldgate.*
Raphael, J. H.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Reading, W. A.	*Billingsgate.*
Redding, *Dep.* J. J.	*Portsoken.*
Regge, R. W.	*Coleman St.*
Riches, H.	*Candlewick.*
Robinson, *Dep.* T.	*Bishopsgate.*
Rowland, F.	*Cordwainer.*
Samuel, M. M.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Shepherd, H. P.	*Lime St.*
Shipton, W. E.	*Tower.*
Shirreff, H.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Simonds, S. R.	*Lime St.*
Singer, *Dep.* H. D.	*Lime St.*
Skeate, T. A.	*Bridge.*
Slazenger, A. E. L.	*Dowgate.*
Smith, *Col.* Sir W., M.D.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Smyth, *Dep.* R.	*Aldersgate.*
Snell, A. T.	*Dowgate.*
Sparks, *Dep.* H. E.	*Aldgate.*
Spaul, H. B.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Spyer, W., J.P.	*Broad St.*
Stanham, G. G.	*Dowgate.*
Stanley-Stone, A. C.	*Bishopsgate.*
Stopher, J.	*Cornhill.*
Street, A. P.	*Billingsgate.*
Syrett, H. S., C.B.E., LL.B.	*Coleman St.*
Taylor, H. T.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Taylor, Leo	*Coleman St.*
Teuten, *Capt.* A. H.	*Queenhithe.*
Thirkell, C.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Thomas, F.	*Aldersgate.*
Thomas *Dep.* Sir W., M.B.E.	*Cheap.*
Thompson, H. G.	*Langbourn.*
Tighe, C.	*Langbourn.*
Tippetts, P. W. B.	*Vintry.*
Tranter, *Dep.* G.T. S.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Trice, W. J.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Trustram, E. J., M.A.	*Cheap.*
Underwood, E. S.	*Cheap.*
Venables, J. L., J.P.	*Portsoken.*
Vick, R. W., Junr.	*Bridge.*
Vincent, P.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Wardlaw, D. C. W.	*Aldgate.*
Warner, Sir F., K.B.E.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Watts, A. E.	*Walbrook.*
Wells, L. S. M.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Weston, E. C.	*Aldgate.*
Whitaker, *Dep.* C.W., M.A., F.S.A.	*Farrin. Wn.*
White, J. H.	*Bread St.*
Whiteley, C. P.	*Cordwainer.*
Whittingham, F.	*Queenhithe.*
Wigley, F. G.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Wilkinson, G. H.	*Queenhithe.*
Wilkinson-Pimbury, C. J.	*Billingsgate.*
Williams, Sir E. Hodder, C.V.O.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Wood, F. A.	*Billingsgate.*
Worskett, S. A.	*Bread St.*
Young, G. W.	*Bassishaw.*

THE SHRIEVALTY.

Sheriffs of London (1926–27), H. Percy Shepherd, Common Councilman; and Percy Vincent, Common Councilman.

Under-Sheriffs, T. Howard Deighton, Common Councilman and Deputy, 90 Cannon Street, E.C.4; and Harry Woodfield Capper, 116 Fore Street, E.C.2.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

	Elect.
Recorder, Sir Ernest E. Wild, K.C. £4,000	1922
Chamberlain, Sir Adrian Pollock £2,500	1912
Town Clerk, Sir James Bell, Kt., C.V.O. £3,500	1902
Common Serjeant, Sir Henry Fielding Dickens, K.C. £3,000	1917
Judges of Mayor's and City of London Court (and other offices), L. A. Atherley Jones, K.C. £2,500	1914
F. Shewell Cooper £1,750	1922
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. H. S. Turnbull £1,500	1925
Comptroller, V. F. Crowther-Smith ... £1,500	1920
Remembrancer, Col. Herbert Stuart Sankey, C.V.O. £1,500	1913
Solicitor, A. F. I. Pickford, B.A. £2,000	1924
Secondary & High Bailiff of Southwark, William Hayes, B.A., J.P. £1,300	1905
Medical Officer, City of London, William J. Howarth, C.B.E., M.D., B.Ch. £2,000	1912
Coroner for London (£1,450) *and Southwark* (£126 19s. 4d.), F. J. Waldo, M.D., M.A. [Golden Lane, E.C.] £1,576 19 4	1901
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder £57 7 0	1922
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Herbert Austin ... £400	1924
Surveyor, Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A. ... £1,750	1905
Engineer, E. E. Finch, M.I.C.E. £1,500	1915
Head Master of City of London School, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D. £1,750	1905
Head Master of Freemen's Orphan School, W. W. Parkinson, M.A. £400	1914
Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss Ethel Strudwick, M.A. £800	1913
Sword-Bearer, Maj. A. E. Wood, D.C.M. £400	1921
Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms, Capt. C. B. Maxted, M.C. £350	1921
Librarian, J. L. Douthwaite £800	1926
Director, Art Gallery, Sir A. G. Temple, F.S.A. (*acting*).	
Medical Officer Port of London, W. M. Willoughby, M.D. £1,400	1916
Clerk to the Lord Mayor, S. Richards ... £1,400	1920
Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall), Lewis Beeston £950	1923
Registrar of Mayor's and City of London Court, Wilfred Lawson Dell £1,400	1921
Keeper of the Guildhall, G. W. Bodman £350	1922
Marshal, Capt. D. F. Massey £300	1925
Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain, L. C. Michelmore £700	1924
Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Adrian M. Nortier £1,000	1923
Principal Clerk, Public Health Dept., W. P. Bicknell £1,250	1914
Principal Clerk, Valuation and Rating Dept., L. V. Cockell £1,250	1920
Principal Clerk, Markets Dept., Frank J. Pullan £1,000	1922

*THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1925–1926.

NET RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Estates revenue	187,105	16	5
Markets Revenue Accounts :—			
London Central Markets	46,627	4	5
Billingsgate Market	4,521	17	6
Leadenhall Market	4,526	12	8
	242,781	11	0
Less Metropolitan Cattle Market	3,049	3	1
	239,732	7	11
Gresham Estate Revenue (Moiety)	7,963	19	11
Various Contributions	25,338	19	7
	£273,035	7	5

NET EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Magistracy	6,787	1	11
Criminal Justice	17,755	9	10
Civil Government	34,661	6	4
Open Spaces	14,979	4	0
Guildhall School of Music	2,495	7	5
City of London School	7,503	16	1
City of London School for Girls ...	3,923	11	11
Freemen's School	6,502	4	9
Do. do. Alterations, &c.	4,000	0	0
Sundries	649	0	6
Expenses not allocated to Depts. and Committee Allowances	3,741	7	6
To Officers' Establishments	21,035	6	9
Expenses of Bonds and Debentures	3,350	4	7
Pensions not allocated to Depts.	768	18	11
Charitable and Public Donations	10,809	2	0
Sundry Gratuities	2,800	0	0
Grant to City and Guilds Institute	500	0	0
Expenses of Honours conferred ...	253	7	6
Freedom and Addresses	7,547	5	9
To London Almshouses	2,346	19	7
Debenture Stock Redemption	15,000	0	0
Supplementary Sinking Fund	15,000	0	0
Contingencies Reserve Fund	30,000	0	0
Alterations and Repairs Res. Fund	10,000	0	0
Market Improvements Reserve Fund	30,000	0	0
Chamberlain's Reserve Fund	10,000	0	0
Purchase of Pictures Reserve Fund	525	0	0
School War Athletic Ground	5,488	16	7
Loss on Realization of Investments	1,921	0	4
Balance	4,690	5	2
	£273,035	7	5

* The above is abstracted from the 293rd "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—A.D. 1633 to 1925-26. (The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London; but two years' Accounts, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, have been discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief.) The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation. The above extract is from the 142nd Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1784 to 1925-26. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June, 1903, the 14th December, 1905, and 25th January, 1917, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and they are printed in conformity with the 82nd Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts are made up to the end of March and are issued in the form prescribed by those Orders, and show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds.

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES).

In the majority of cases the designation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild, the Broderers (Embroiderers), Cordwainers (cobblers), Fletchers (arrow makers), Loriners (bridle, bit, and spur makers), Poulters (poulterers), Scriveners (legal writers), Upholders (upholsterers), and Vintners (wine sellers) retaining the ancient name of the trade. The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company.

9,259 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall* (*see* p. 540). The actual net number is, however, smaller, as many belong to more than one Guild; and only those who have residential or other qualification in the City have the *Parliamentary* vote in that district.

The Liveries of the Loriners' and the Stationers' are the most numerous liverymen, the Fletchers' the least, comprising only seventeen.

Company.	No. of Livery.	Corpo. Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1926—1927.	Clerk.	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
Mercers (1)	202	53,000	58,000	111,000	Arthur F. Rayden, C.B.E.	Col. F. D. Watney, C.B.E.	4 Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2
Grocers (2)	150	37,500	500	38,000	C. Ernest Woodhouse	L. Hickman Barnes	Princes Street, E.C. 2.
Drapers (3)	200	50,000	28,000	78,000	Percival Boyd	E. H. Pooley	Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.
Fishmongers (4)	268	47,798	2,428	50,226	F. H. J. Underwood	C. N. Hooper, J.P.	London Bridge, E.C. 4.
Goldsmiths (5)	150	43,000	16,000	58,000	Sir Dugald Clerk, K.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.	W. T. Prideaux	Foster Lane, E.C. 2.
Skinners (6)	225	33,200	33,500	66,700	W. W. Read	J. J. Lambert	Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4.
Merchant Taylors (7)	319	37,000	13,000	50,000	A. L. FitzRoy Cook	C. Roche Finnis, M.A.	30 Threadneedle St., E.C.2
Haberdashers (8)	375	8,000	49,000	57,000	Sir Charles C. Wakefield, Bart., C.B.E.	J. Eagleton	33 Gresham St., E.C.2.
Salters (9)	147	20,000	2,000	22,000	J. B. Knight	G. Everard Nichols	St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.
Ironmongers (10)	33	13,000	13,000	26,000	William Bevan	J. F. Adams Beck	Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate, E.C. 2.
Vintners (11)	286	17,000	1,500	18,500	Ald. Sir Alfred Bower, Bart.	C. Lomas	68½ Up. Thames St., E.C. 4
Clothworkers (12)	168	57,160	27,398	84,506	Col. Frederick J. Angell, C.B.E.	P. M. Evans, M.A.	41 Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.

The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.

Apothecaries (58)	150	..	1,000	1,000	Alfred Hepburn	Bingham Watson	Water Lane, E.C. 4.
Armourers and Brasiers (22)	86	7,940	60	8,000	C. Hampton Hale	Sydney Pitt	81 Coleman St., E.C.2.
Bakers (20)	120	1,580	320	1,900	R. Radcliffe Steel	Frank C. Lingard, M.A.	16 Harp Lane.
Barbers (27)	100	..	..	..	Alfred Ernest Nocld	Do.	33 Monkwell St., E.C. 2.
Basketmakers (52)	136	..	45	..	Sydney Young	H. H. Bobart, M.B.E.	(Gresham College, E.C.)
*Blacksmiths (40)	74	684	none	684	John Caulcutt	F. C. Luffman	65 Lwr. Thames St., E.C.]
*Bowyers (38)	26	620	40	660	Herbert E. Griffith	E. A. Abram (acting)	11 St. Bride's Av., E.C.4.
Brewers (24)	70	3,140	21,300	24,440	Maj. A. Bonsor	Lt.-Col. E. H. Evans, M.C.	Addle St., E.C. 2.
*Broderers (48)	25	..	..	..	Earl of Midleton, K.P.	G. W. Barber, J.P.	[13 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.]
Butchers (24)	244	..	818	..	C. R. Oliff	Arthur Pearce	87 Bartholomew Close.
*Carmen (89)	81	150	none	165	H. A. Easton, C.C.	H. W. Capper	[Cripplegate Inst., Golden Lane, E.C.]
Carpenters (26)	150	16,000	1,180	17,180	H. Westbury Preston	J. Hutton Freeman	Throgmorton Av., E.C. 2.
*Clockmakers (62)	123	1,750	250	2,000	Percy Webster	W. J. S. Pennefather	[208A Cannon St., E.C. 4.]
*Coachmakers (79)	91	1,110	none	1,110	Arthur H. Pollen, M.A.	Henry Smith	Noble St., E.C. 2.
*Cooks (35)	72	2,000	100	2,100	Alfred Evans	G. C. Sherrard, M.A.	[34 & 36 Gresham St., E.C.]
*Coopers (36)	182	2,400	5,000	7,400	T. A. Griesenthwaite	F. L. Boyer	71 Basinghall St., E.C. 2.
*Cordwainers (27)	114	9,000	1,000	10,000	Alfred B. Newsom	C. H. W. Mander, LL.M.	7 Cannon St., E.C. 4.
*Curriers (29)	57	1,088	74	1,162	Lord Hewart, L.C.J.	P. H. Hepburn, LL.B.	[7 Cannon St., E.C. 4.]
*Cutlers (28)	82	5,350	50	5,400	Atwood Thorne, M.B.	W. H. Beaumont	4 Warwick Lane, E.C. 4.
*Distillers (74)	40	..	none	..	John J. Hunt	T. G. Vickery	[Guildhall, E.C. 2.]
Dyers (13)	83	6,000	1,000	7,000	Septimus Marshall	M. M. Merriman, M.A.	10 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4.
*Fanmakers (84)	50	150	none	150	Shirley W. Cropper, M.A.	H. D. P. Francis, M.C., M.A.	[62 London Wall, E.C.2.]
*Farriers (55)	113	325	none	325	Sir John Byford	W. R. Starkie	[146 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.]
*Feltmakers (64)	250	271	184	271		S. A. Williamson	[Arundel House, W.C. 2.]
*Fletchers (39)	17	100	none	100	A. E. Prockter	P. B. Shepheard	[4 Broad St. Place].
*Founders (32)	84	1,710	115	1,825	Capt. A. Heath, C.C.	C.F. Corbould-Ellis, J.P.	13 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
*Framework Knitters (65)	125	400	700	1,100	G. Ernest Ellis	Norman Hedderwick	[18 Essex St., Strand.]
*Fruiterers (45)	107	323	190	513	Maj. E. C. P. Monson	John Eagleton	[40 Chancery Ln., W.C.2.]
*Gardeners (66)	200	171	58	229	Col. Sir John S. Young, C.B.	E.A. Ebblewhite, F.S.A.	[Bakers' Hall, Harp Lane, E.C.3.]
*Girdlers (23)	86	3,000	1,300	4,300	Frank B. Bishop	W. D. Smythe	39 Basinghall St., E.C.2.
*Glass-sellers (77)	55	..	85	85	A. L. Howard	George J. Leckie	[13 Q'n Anne's Gate, S.W.]
*Glaziers (53)	154	243	66	309	John Henry Davies	Percy Tippetts, C.C.	[11 Maiden Lane.]
*Glovers (62)	111	100	58	158	Ernest F. Donne	J. J. Edwards	28 Sackville St., W. 1.]
*Gold & Silver Wyredrawers (109)	150	110	3	113	Ald. Maurice Jenks.	A. Charles Knight, J.P., F.S.A., C.C.	[1 Qn. Victoria Street, E.C. 4.]
*Gunmakers (80)	32	900	none	2,800	H. T. Barnett	D. C. Lee	[46 Commercial Rd., E. 1.
*Horners (74)	126	105	none	105	D. C. Rutherford	Howard Deighton, C.C.	[90 Cannon St., E.C. 4.]

Company.	No. of Livery.	Corporate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1926–1927.	Clerk.	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
*Innholders (32) ..	92	3,000	250	3,250	James S. Buckingham	John C. Druce	College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4.
*Joiners (41)	60	1,300	*none*	1,300	B. Phillips	Arthur Bedford	[11 Wormwood St., E.C. 2.]
*Leathersellers (15)	150	26,000	7,850	33,850	Sidney Ellis	Geo. F. Sutton, M.A.	St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3.
*Loriners (57) ..	348	600	30	630	Leo. Harward	C. F. J. Jennings, C.C.	[27 Walbrook, E.C. 4.]
*Masons (30)	59	550	*none*	550	Alfred Page	H. M. Clowes, D.S.O.	[9 New Sq., Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.]
*Musicians (50)..	146	619	235	854	Herbert Sullivan, Mus.D.	T. C. Fenwick	[16 Berners St., W.]
*Needlemakers(69)	181	..	..	..	Vernon King Farlow	C. D. K. Farlow, M.A., C.C.	[3 Crooked Lane, E.C. 4.]
*Painters (28)	178	700	2,200	2,900	C. A. Hindley	T. M. Pritchard	[9 Little Trinity Lane.
*Patternmkrs. (76)	88	150	100	250	S. Q. Roberts	William Spanks	[32 Walbrook, E.C. 2.]
*Paviors (56)	200	..	..	*nom.*	William Stewart, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.	Henry C. Head	[14 Coleman St., E.C. 2.]
*Pewterers (16) ..	91	6,500	232	6,732	Stanley Wildash	C. W. Sawbridge	[5 Lime St., E.C. 3.
*Plasterers (45) ..	46	1,200	30	1,230	Frank K. Griffith	Alfred F. Mott	[24 Theobalds Rd., W.C. 1.]
*Playing Card Makers (83) ..	110	50	5 5 0	55 5 0	James Edgell	W. Hayes, M.A., J.P.	[Guildhall, E.C.]
*Plumbers (31) ..	83	880	20	900	R. C. Gleed, J.S.O.	Maj. W. H. Champness, C.C.	[36 Furnival St., E.C. 4.]
*Poulters (34) ..	78	750	250	1,000	P. B. Liversidge	C. R. Rutherford, M.A.	[19 Great Winchester St.]
*Saddlers (25)	81	11,200	1,000	12,200	H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G. (Lt.-Col. Kenneth S. Laurie, V.D., M.I.C.E., *P. Warden*)	A. F. G. Everitt	[42 Cheapside, E.C. 2.
*Scriveners (44) ..	50	..	..	..	E. H. Freshfield	A. A. Tilcairn	[56 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.]
*Shipwrights (59)	204	830	*none*	830	Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P.	F. C. Lingard, M.A. ..	[4 New London St., E.C. 3.]
*Spectaclemakers (60)	230	400	..	400	Lt.-Col. E. F. Lawson	Maj. W. H. Champness, C.C.	[36 Furnival St., E.C. 4.]
*Stationers (47) ..	350	1,600	3,100	4,700	The Lord Mayor	R. T. Rivington, M.A.	Stationers' Hall Court, E.C. 4.
*Tallowchandlrs (21)	70	..	220	220	Col. Sir John Humphery	M.F. Monier-Williams	4 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 3.
*Tin Plate Wrkrs. (67)	155	..	..	..	Charles W. Berry	E. A. Ebblewhite, F.S.A.	[Bakers' Hall, Harp Lane, E.C. 3.]
*Turners (51)	190	74	*none*	74	J. E. Kingsbury	A.C. Stanley Stone, C.C.	[Broad St. Ho., E.C. 2.]
*Tylers & Bldrs.(37)	48	1,900	80	1,980	Maj. G. F. Bird, M.C.	A. Horace Bird	[6 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.]
*Upholders (49)..	36	300	20	320	D. J. Crump	D. J. Crump	[27 Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.]
*Vintners (32) ..	118	1,243	1,517	2,760	Lord Rochdale	Lawrence Tanner, M.A.	[6 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.]
*Wheelwrights(73)	131	35	102	137	W. J. Oliver Sheat, O.B.E.	T. Harvey Hull	[Guildhall, E.C. 2.]
*Woolmen (43) ..	30	400	*none*	400	D. H. Boggis-Rolfe..	G. M. Canham	[62 London Wall, E.C. 2.]

* In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE. *Headquarters:* 94 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. 1.

PREVIOUS to the formation of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade in 1866 the churchwardens and overseers of every parish had been compelled, under an Act passed in 1774, to maintain an engine for putting out all fires occurring within their own boundaries; and from about 1830 the leading fire insurance companies had jointly organised and worked a fire-engine establishment of their own. On January 1, 1866, under the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act, 1865, the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities. On January 1, 1867, the Board also took over from the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire (founded 1844) the service of the saving of Life from fire. By the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, the London County Council assumed control of the Fire Brigade. In 1904 the title of the Brigade was altered from "Metropolitan Fire Brigade" to "London Fire Brigade."

On March 31, 1926, the complement of the Brigade consisted of :—1 chief officer; 4 divisional officers; 2 assistant divisional officers; and 1,919 officers, firemen, coachmen, and pilots: a technical and clerical staff of 179, and an ambulance service staff of 155. There were 62 land fire-stations, 13 ambulance stations, 3 river stations and 1 river repairing depot. The appliances included 87 motor fire engines, 65 motor escape vans, 11 electrically driven escape vans, 2 electrically driven motor ladders, 6 petrol-electric motor ladders, 1 petrol motor ladder (in addition to tenders, &c.), 10 hose carts and 114 fire escapes, 2 long fire ladders, 62 miles of hose, 2 steam and 2 motor fire floats, 55 smoke helmets, 399 hook ladders and 293 hook belts. There were 1,646 street fire alarm posts, 108 telephone lines from station to station and 363 telephone lines to public and other buildings. The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, totalled 7,476, and the fires numbered 5,268, of which 29 were classed as "serious."

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Officer, Arthur R. Dyer, A.M.I.C.E.
Divisional Officers, Maj. C. C. B. Morriss, M.C.; Com. A. N. G. Firebrace, R.N.
Assist. Divisional Officers, Maj. F. W. Jackson, D.S.O.; Capt. B. Miles, M.C.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Offices, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E. 1, and Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W. 1.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Monday to Thursday), 9.30 to 5.30 (Friday), 9.30 to 12.30 (Saturday).

Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an *administrative* county, covering an area of 117 square miles.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county. The County of the City of London is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 20 aldermen, and 124 councillors, together 145, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman, 144. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and ten retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office.

The method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules, subject to the reservation to the Council itself of all questions of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken.

The *Finance Committee* have important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a net debt, according to the latest returns, of £59,805,000 (of which £28,103,000 represents debt incurred for revenue-producing undertakings), and an annual expenditure of about twenty-seven millions, of which twelve and a half millions are expended on education. The *Mental Hospitals Committee* administer the duties falling on the Council under the Lunacy Acts and the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. The Council has mental hospitals and other institutions for the care of mental defectives with accommodation for over 20,000 patients. The *Housing Committee* perform the duties cast upon the Council by the various Housing Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. The total capital expenditure incurred up to March 31, 1926, in respect of all schemes was £20,400,000, and very large works are still in progress.

The *Improvements Committee* are responsible for the carrying out of street improvements and the construction of bridges (outside the City of London) and tunnels across the river Thames. The Council has decided to rebuild Waterloo Bridge, but has deferred action pending the report of the Royal Commission on Cross River Traffic in London. Powers were obtained in the Session of 1924 to reconstruct Lambeth Bridge and to carry out street improvements in connection therewith.

The *Metropolitan Main Drainage* system covers about 149 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises 382 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, eleven pumping stations, two sewage precipitation stations, and five sludge vessels. The sewage is conveyed to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and there the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated, and the sludge is taken out to sea. The Council is carrying out experimental work in connexion with other systems of sewage treatment. The total capital outlay on main drainage is over £15,000,000, and further expenditure, amounting to several millions, is in progress for a scheme to relieve certain districts from flooding after heavy falls of rain.

The Council is the *Tramway Authority* for London. The system (including about 9 miles belonging to the Leyton Urban District Council but worked by the London County Council) extends over 165 street miles, all of which are electric lines (mostly underground conduit). The whole of this great system is worked by the Council, and through running with various systems outside the County of London is now maintained, to the great advantage and convenience of the travelling public. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on March 31, 1926, to £16,875,000, and the net debt outstanding to £9,110,000. The results of working for the year 1925–26 were gross receipts £4,262,700, surplus on working £316,479, deficiency, after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt, £114,629, which was charged on the rates.

The *Education Committee* comprises thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members, of whom not less than five are required to be women. The Council has approved a programme of educational work extending over a period of three years from April, 1925, providing for developments in all branches of education at a total capital cost of over £2,300,000, and involving ultimately additional annual expenditure of £800,000. A further programme is being prepared in respect of the three years commencing April, 1927.

Amongst the *Other Powers and Duties* of the Council may be mentioned the following:—Sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs; acquisition and maintenance of parks and open spaces: the sanctioning of local sewers; town planning; controlling the building line, and the naming of streets and numbering of houses; supervising buildings and district surveyors; dangerous structures; cattle diseases; controlling storage of explosive substances and petroleum; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter, and electricity-meter testing; testing weights and measures; licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-houses; supervision of common lodging-houses; the granting of music and dancing licences; public health, including treatment of tuberculosis and diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases; historic buildings and monuments; inspection of factories and certain other buildings to secure means of escape from fire; administration of the

shops Act, the Children Act, and the Midwives Acts; licensing and inspection of employment agencies; registration of massage establishments; licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Act; registration of motor cars; collection of duties on motor cars, dog and establishment and certain other local taxation licences; registration of War charities; and welfare of blind persons. A *Motor Ambulance* service has been installed with thirteen stations spread over the county and special facilities for calls by telephone.

The *Expenditure* of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock, Bonds or bills, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years). The total Stock outstanding at September 30, 1926, was £88,500,885, out of total issues of £97,632,379. These figures are exclusive of the issues of Bonds, the amounts outstanding at September 30, 1926, being £2,705,300 London County 5¼ per cent. Bonds, and £3,909,920 Local Bonds for Housing.

The *Rating* for the year 1926–27, as shown by the statement below (which relates to rate and debt accounts only), amounts to 3*s.* 5¾*d.* in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 3¼*d.* in the pound, together 3*s.* 9½*d.* Of the total rate, 2*s.* 8¼*d.* is for education. The total rate for 1925–26 was 4*s.* 2½*d.* and for 1924–25, 4*s.* 1½*d.* The *Assessable Value* of the County of London on April 6, 1926, was £55,917,174 a 1*d.* rate over the whole county producing £232,988.

Estimated Income.

	£	£
1. Estimated Balances on April 1, 1926		2,673,643
2. Government Grants:—		
Exchequer Contributions	430,278	
Education Grants	5,847,820	
Fire Brigade	10,000	
Treatment of Tuberculosis	83,630	
Mental Deficiency Service	98,590	
Venereal Diseases, diagnosis and treatment	73,380	
Unemployment	57,105	
Refund of cost of collecting Road Fund Licence Duties	67,460	
Agricultural Rates Acts	2,235	
Road Fund (towards cost of maintenance of bridges, tunnels and embankments)	19,940	
Other	5,899	6,696,337
3. Receipts in aid of services:—		
Consolidated Loans Fund:—	£	
Interest	921,100	
Rents	2,7[illegible]	
Improvement Charges	1,350	
Other receipts	19,7[illegible]	
Sundry contributions, fees, fines, &c.	741,896	1,981,866
4. Transfer from revenue-producing undertakings in relief of rates:—	£	
Working Class Dwellings (under Improvement Acts)	33,867	
Parks Boating	1,665	35,532
5. **COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS** required to be raised:—		
General County—		
For purposes other than Education, rate of 1*s.* 3½*d.*	£3,614,729	
For Education, rate of 2*s.* 2¾*d.*	6,121,719	
	9,736,448	
Special County rate of 3¾*d.*	748,438	
		10,484,886
Total rate, 3*s.* 9½*d.*		
		£20 852,264

Estimated Expenditure.

	£	£
1. Debt:—Redemption	£1,660,043	
Dividends on Stock, &c.	2,953,013	
Interest on sundry loans, &c.	334,857	
Rent drawbacks, &c.	22,160	
	4,969,473	
Less Charged to other than rate accounts	1,807,750	3,161,723
2. Grants:—To Guardians and others		743,787
3. Contributions in Respect of Arterial Road Works outside the county		328,000
4. Pensions and Superannuation and Provident Fund	443,580	
Less included in cost of services	187,445	256,135
5. Establishment Charges	1,505,100	
Less included in cost of services	1,222,015	283,085
6. Judicial Expenses		70,485
7. Parliamentary Expenses	12,895	
Less included in cost of services	1,100	11,795
8 Main Services (including Establishment charges):—		
Main Drainage	£566,170	
Fire Brigade	713,540	
Parks and Open Spaces	545,445	
Bridges, Tunnels, Ferry and Embankments	140,225	
Mental Hospital Buildings, &c.	149,220	
Coroners	26,670	
Public Control Services	64,415	
Public Health Services	19,665	
Tuberculosis Treatment	160,720	
Venereal Diseases	99,155	
Building Acts	43,235	
Ambulance Service	49,920	
Mental Deficiency Service	225,720	
Collection of Road Fund and Local Taxation Licence Duties	88,925	
Miscellaneous	85,450	
Education— £	2,768,345	
Elementary 9,848,972		
Higher 2,655,853		
	12,504,824	
Less included in Head 1	708,484	
	11,796,340	
		14,564,685
9. Provisional Sums and Contingencies		85,000
Total Estimated Expenditure		19,478,695
10. Transfers to other accounts		364,807
		19,843,502
11. Estimated Balances on March 31, 1927		1,008,762
		£20 852,264

THE TWELFTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Elected March 5, 1925, *for three years.*

Chairman (1926-27)	Sir George Hume, M.P.
Vice-Chairman	William Hunt
Deputy Chairman	A. Emil Davis.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
Allpass, Charles J. (*MR*)	*South Battersea.*
Anderton, Sir Francis, M.A.	*Alderman till* 1931.
Baker, Alfred (*Lab.*)	*South Hackney.*
Baker, H. Arthur	*Alderman till* 1928.
Beaufoy, G. M. (*MR*)	*Kennington.*
Belt, G. (*Lab.*)	*N.E. Bethnal Green.*
Blacketer T. J. (*Lab.*)	*Bow and Bromley.*
Blake. J. P. (*Lab.*)	*Peckham.*
Butler, J. G. (*Lab.*)	*North Battersea.*
Campbell-Johnston, M. (*MR*)	*Balham & Tooting.*
Cazalet, Miss Thelma (*MR*)	*East Islington.*
Churchill, Dr. Stella (*Lab.*)	*N. E. Southwark.*
Cobb, Sir Cyril S., K.B.E., M.V.O., M.P. (*MR*)	*West Fulham.*
Cobb, Capt. Edward, D.S.O. (*MR*)	*East Islington.*
Colman, Nigel C. (*MR*)	*Brixton.*
Cook, George H., M.I.Mech.E. (*P*)	*Central Southwark.*
Cooksey, W. Thoresby (*MR*)	*South Islington.*
Coppock R.	*Alderman till* 1931.
Coumbe, Maj. E. H. (*MR*)	*Stoke Newington.*
Cruse, Edward (*Lab.*)	*Bow and Bromley.*
Culpin, Ewart G.	*Alderman till* 1931.
Dalton, Mrs. Hugh (*Lab.*)	*Peckham.*
Dalton, J. C. (*MR*)	*Abbey.*
Davies, A. Emil	*Alderman till* 1928.
Davies, D. (*MR*)	*S.E. St. Pancras.*
Davis, David, D.L. (*MR*)	*North Kensington.*
Davis, M. H. (*Lab.*)	*Whitechapel and St. George's.*
Dawson, Miss Agnes (*Lab.*)	*N. Camberwell.*
Dence, E. M. (*MR*)	*Greenwich.*
Devereux, J. O. (*P*)	*North Southwark.*
Dodge, Lt.-Col. J. B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (*MR*)	*Mile End.*
Dove, F. L., D.L. (*MR*)	*North Islington.*
Duncan, J. A. L. (*MR*)	*Finsbury.*
Edmunds, Humfrey (*MR*)	*Central Hackney.*
Elliot, Mrs. A. (*MR*)	*North St. Pancras.*
Embleton, B. T. (*Lab.*)	*W. Bermondsey.*
Emmet, Mrs. Evelyn, M.A. (*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
Eve, Lady (*MR*)	*South Kensington.*
Falmouth, Viscount (*MR*)	*St. George's.*
Gater, F. Bertram, M.A., F.L.A. (*MR*)	*Streatham.*
Ganley, Mrs. C. S. (*Lab.*)	*North Battersea.*
Gardner, Mrs. R. Dunn- (*MR*)	*Norwood.*
Gatti, J. M. (*MR*)	*Abbey.*
Gibbings, T. G. (*Lab.*)	*North Southwark.*
Gilbert, J. D., D.L. (*P*)	*Central Southwark.*
Gilbert, Sir John, K.B.E.	*Alderman till* 1931.
Goff, T. C. E., D.L. (*MR*)	*North Paddington.*
Gooch, Henry C. (*MR*)	*Dulwich.*
Goodrich, Capt. A. G.	*Alderman till* 1928.
Gordon, A. McD. (*MR*)	*Stoke Newington.*
Grantham, W. W., K.C. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Greenwood, Hubert J., D.L. (*MR*)	*St. George's.*
Haddo, The Earl of, O.B.E., D.L.	*Alderman till* 1931.
Halse, F. T. (*MR*)	*West Woolwich.*
Harper, Sidney C. (*MR*)	*West Islington.*
Harris, P. A., D.L., M.P. (*P*)	*S.W. Bethnal Green.*
Hays, Marshall (*MR*)	*N. Hammersmith.*
Head, Geoffrey (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Hill, Miss J. Madeleine (*MR*)	*Greenwich.*
Hobbs, F. W. (*MR*)	*West Fulham.*
Holmes, Frank (*MR*)	*East Fulham.*
Hopkins, Mrs. Ethelind (*MR*)	*S.E. St. Pancras.*
Howard, Frank G. (*MR*)	*Hampstead.*
Howard, T. F., D.C.M. (*MR*)	*South Islington.*
Hume, Sir George, M.P.	*Alderman till* 1928.
Hunt, William (*MR*)	*Putney.*
Hunter, Sir Herbert (*MR*)	*North Paddington.*
Hutchinson. W. H. (*Lab.*)	*East Woolwich.*
Jacobs, Cyril H. M. (*MR*)	*Clapham.*
Johnson, W. C.	*Alderman till* 1931.
Jones, Ronald P., M.A., F.R.I.B.A. (*P*)	*S.W. Bethnal Green.*
Karslake, Lt.-Col. J. B.P. (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
Kelly, C. J. (*Lab.*)	*Whitechapel & St. George's.*
Kemp, E. H. (*MR*)	*West Woolwich.*
Lambert, Dr. F. Barrie, C.B.E., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	*Alderman till* 1928.
Lankester, Mrs. C. B.	*Alderman till* 1931.
Lawrence, Miss A. Susan, M.P. (*Lab.*)	*South Poplar.*
Levita, Lt.-Col. Cecil B., C.B.E., M.V.O., D.L. (*MR*)	*North Kensington.*
Lewis-Barned, Maj. H. B. D.L. (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
Lidgett, Rev. J. Scott, M.A., B.D.	*Alderman till* 1928.
Littlejohns, John, B.Litt. (*MR*)	*East Lewisham.*
Lowe, Mrs. E. M. (*Lab.*)	*W. Bermondsey.*
Lyall, Dame Beatrix, D.B.E. (*MR*)	*East Fulham.*
Lyons, I. (*Lab.*)	*Limehouse.*
Macdonald, H. T. (*Lab.*)	*N.E. Bethnal Green.*
Mahoney, Rev. James, Ph.D. (*Lab.*)	*Deptford.*
Manning, Cecil A. G. (*Lab.*)	*N. Camberwell.*
Marchant, W. F., O.B.E. (*MR*)	*Norwood.*
Mark, J. Elliot (*MR*)	*Streatham.*
Mathew, Mrs. A. M. (*Lab.*)	*Limehouse.*
Matthews, Charles W., D.L. (*MR*)	*S.W. St. Pancras.*
Meinertzhagen, E. L. (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
Mills, G. W. (*Lab.*)	*South Poplar.*
Mills, Henry (*P.*)	*West Islington.*
Monk-Bretton, Lord, C.B. (*MR*)	*Clapham.*
Moreing, Adrian C., M.A., F.R.G.S. (*MR*)	*S.W. St. Pancras.*
Morrison, Herbert (*Lab.*)	*East Woolwich.*
Morton, W. J., O.B.E. (*MR*)	*N.W. Camberwell.*
Norman, R. C.	*Alderman till* 1928.
Perring, John (*MR*)	*Balham & Tooting.*
Phipps, Dame Jessie Wilton, D.B.E.	*Alderman till* 1928.

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
Pierrepont, Capt. G. E., M.C. (*MR*)	*Brixton.*
Platt, J. Crawford (*MR*)	*S. Hammersmith.*
Pollitt, F. L. (*MR*)	*W. Lewisham.*
ePound, Sir Lulham, Bt. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Powell, R. C. E. (*Lab.*)	*North Lambeth.*
Randle, Allan, M.C., M.D. (*Lab.*)	*Rotherhithe.*
Ray, W. (*MR*)	*Central Hackney.*
Reed, Percival H. (*MR*)	*West Lewisham.*
Reynolds, Walter (*MR*)	*Hampstead.*
Roberts, Dr. Adeline, O.B.E. (*MR*)	*St. Marylebone.*
Roberts, Hugh (*Lab.*)	*Mile End.*
eRowe, H. V. (*MR*)	*South Kensington.*
St. Helier, Lady, D.B.E.	*Alderman till 1931.*
Salter, Mrs. Ada (*Lab.*)	*South Hackney.*
Samels, B. J. (*MR*)	*S. Hammersmith.*
Sanger, Ernest (*MR*)	*St. Marylebone.*
Scott, Angus N., F.C.A. (*MR*)	*Putney.*
Scurr, John, M.P.	*Alderman till 1931.*
Selley, H. R. (*MR*)	*South Battersea.*
eShand, Alexander M. (*MR*)	*North St. Pancras.*
Sidney, Hon. William (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
Silkin, L. (*Lab.*)	*S.E. Southwark.*
Sillitoe, Thomas J. (*Lab.*)	*Shoreditch.*
Simmons, Sir Percy, K.C.V.O. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Smith, Bracewell, B.Sc. (*MR*)	*Holborn.*
Smith, Miss Rosamond (*MR*)	*North Islington.*
Speakman, John (*Lab.*)	*Deptford.*
eStephen, Sir Harry	*Alderman till 1928.*
Strauss, G. R. (*Lab.*)	*North Lambeth.*
eSwann, Harold (*MR*)	*Kennington.*
Swinton, Capt. G. S. C., D.L. (*MR*)	*Dulwich.*
Tasker, R. I., T.D., M.P. (*MR*)	*Holborn.*
eTaylor, Rear-Adm. E. A., C.M.G., C.V.O. (*MR*)	*Finsbury.*
Taylor, Robert G. (*MR*)	*Cent. Wandsworth.*
eWallas, Miss K. T.	*Alderman till 1928.*
Walmisley, G. H., M.C.	*Alderman till 1931.*
Walton, Alfred (*Lab.*)	*Shoreditch.*
Warburg, Sir Oscar, O.B.E., M.A. (*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
Waring, Major W., D.L. (*MR*)	*East Lewisham.*
Webb, W. J. (*Lab.*)	*Rotherhithe.*
eWebbe, W. H., C.B.E. (*MR*)	*N. W. Camberwell.*
Wilson, Clyde T., B.A., LL.B. (*MR*)	*Central Wandsw'th.*
eWorsthorne, Mrs. Priscilla (*MR*)	*N. Hammersmith.*

NOTE.—The letters (*MR*), (*P*), (*Lab.*) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (*MR*) Municipal Reform; (*P*) Progressive; (*Lab.*) Labour.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE (*Chairman*, W. H. Webbe, C.B.E.; *Vice-Chairman*, Harold Swann).—Members whose names are marked *e* form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members:—Hon. Alice Brand, Fras. Bowie, St. John Catchpool, Mrs. B. Drake, Miss Moyra Goff, Hon. Lady Lawrence, Brigadier-General C. E. Macquoid, C.I.E., D.S.O., W. J. Pincombe, Rev. C. J. Smith, M.A., Rev. Canon R. D. Swallow, M.A., Miss Tomes, Capt. O. Wakeman, M.A.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, Montagu H. Cox, DL.B. (*Barrister-at-Law*) £2,000
Deputy Clerk, W. H. Waddington.

Comptroller of the Council, C. D. Johnson £2,250
Deputy Comptroller, H. W. Stovold, O.B.E.

Chief Engineer and County Surveyor, G. W. Humphreys, C.B.E., M.Inst.C.E. £2,250
(Also £750 as Administrator of Housing Development Schemes.)

Architect, G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A. ... £2,250
Chief Asst. Architect, R. Robertson.

Solicitor (vacant) £1,500
Deputy Solicitor, T. Bullivant.

Chief Officer of Fire Brigade and Officer-in-charge of Ambulance Service, A. R. Dyer, A.M.I.C.E. £1,600

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, F. N. Kay Menzies, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.P., F.C.S., D.P.H. £2,000

Med. Officer (General Purposes), Lt.-Col. W. Butler, M.B., C.M.

Valuer, Frank Hunt, C.V.O. £2,250
Chief Asst. Valuer, J. C. Spensley, O.B.E.

Chief Officer, Public Control Dept., A. G. Channings £1,000

Chief Officer, Parks Dept., Brig.-Gen. P. Maud, C.M.G., C.B.E. £1,000

Gen. Manager of Tramways, J. K. Bruce £2,000
Traffic Manager, T. E. Thomas.

Education Officer, G. H. Gater, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.A. £2,000

Chief Officer of Supplies, F. W. Mackinney £1,500

Parliamentary Officer, H. M. Hooke (*Barrister-at-Law*) £1,000

Chief Officer, Mental Hospitals Dept.—H. F. Keene, O.B.E. £1,300

Mental Hospitals Engineer, J. Malcolm, B.Sc. £1,000

CRIME IN LONDON.

Year.	Total No. of Crimes.	Total No. of Persons Apprehended.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Crimes per 1,000 of pop.
1921	16,923	11,148	£782,835	£120,098	£662,737	7,462,462	2·267
1922	15,379	10,392	573,128	115,500	457,628	7,466,492	2·060
1923	14,841	10,178	520,366	121,203	399,063	7,550,080	1·965
1924	15,232	10,236	643,783	251,563	392,220	7,611,689	1·975
1925	14 902	9,825	700,802	93,829	606,973	7,652,212	1·947

THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES.

BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire), the chief centre of the hardware trade of the world, is 113 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 43,601 acres (about 68 square miles), with a population at the census of 1921 of 919,438.

The chief industries are brass working, jewellery and precious metals, iron, machinery, small arms and ammunition, railway rolling stock, glass making, electro plating, motor engineering, cycles and chemicals.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832–1850 on the lines of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, with a large hall; the Council House and Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (1878); the University (Aston Webb, 1909); the Central Library; the 13th century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church, built by Archer, a pupil of Wren's), the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Pugin), and the Wesleyan Central Hall. A memorial bust of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled in 1921. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 30 Aldermen and 90 Councillors. The city returns 12 members to Parliament. The origin of the name is obscure, as Bromwycham, "the home on the hill by the heath," is disputed. The city was a Saxon town, and William de Bermingham was Lord of the Manor in the early part of the 13th century.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1926–1927), Alfred Henry James, C.B.E.
Recorder, Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C. (1925).
Stipendiary Magistrate, The Rt. Hon. Lord Ilkeston (1910).
Town Clerk, F. H. C. Wiltshire (1918).
Clerk of the Peace, Joseph James (1905).
Coroner, Isaac Bradley (1897).

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Atlantic and 194 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 24,102 acres (which includes 2,883 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 33 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population at the census of 1921 of 803,118. The net tonnage of British and Foreign ships engaged in ocean trade arriving in the port during 1924 was 13,185,360, and of those departing 12,572,997; these figures exclude 2,317,626 tons for arrivals and 3,063,983 for departures in the coasting trade, while the value of the sea-borne trade of the port was stated at £582,580,575 for 1924. The docks, on both sides of the river, have a linear quayage of about 37 miles, and the Gladstone dock will accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The dock authority is the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. The chief import is cotton, those next in importance being grain, provisions, sugar, fruit, oil, timber and tobacco.

The principal buildings are the Cathedral, erected from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott and consecrated in 1924; when completed this will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England; St. George's Hall, erected 1838–1854, from the designs of Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, at a cost of £300,000, and regarded as the finest modern example of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Walker Fine Art Gallery; the University; the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices; and the Custom House.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council which comprises 38 Aldermen and 113 Councillors. The City returns 11 members to Parliament. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool of the Slopes."

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1926–1927), F. C. Bowring.
Recorder, Edward G. Hemmerde, K.C. (1909).
Police Magistrate, Stuart Deacon (1910).
President, Court of Passage, Sir Wm. F. Kyffin Taylor, K.B.E., K.C.
Coroner, A. G. Inglis.
Town Clerk, Walter Moon, £3,300 (1922).
Clerk of the Peace, R. D. Cripps.
Medical Officer of Health, A. A. Mussen, M.D., D.P.H.

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire), the centre of the world's cotton trade, is 189 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 21,690 acres (about 34 square miles), the population at the census of 1921 being 730,307.

Manchester is the distributing centre of the cotton spinning and weaving of Lancashire for the whole world, and of butter and foodstuffs for the most densely populated part of England. It also contains large engineering and machinery works and factories of hats, clothing, india-rubber goods, chemicals, &c. The city is connected with the sea by the *Manchester Ship Canal* (opened in 1894), which has a total length of 35½ miles, a depth of 28 feet, and a minimum width at the bottom of 120 feet. The net tonnage of ships engaged in the Foreign Trade was 2,805,349 for arrivals and 2,476,316 for departures in 1924, the value of the sea-borne trade of the port being £114,626,893 in 1924. The net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 524,836, and of departures 1,013,607 net tons in 1924. In 1925 the weight of sea-borne merchandise which passed over the Waterway amounted to 5,622,405 tons, as compared with 5,181,615 tons in 1924.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A.; the Royal Exchange, built in 1869, enlarged at cost of £80,000 and reopened by the King, 1921; the Free Trade Hall, erected from the designs of Walters, in 1856, on the site of the "Peterloo Massacres" (Aug. 16, 1819) in St. Peter's Fields; the Art Gallery; the Whitworth Institute; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands Library (1899), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); and the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church). Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development. The *Manchester Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation

in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The Lord Mayor presides over a Corporation of 35 Aldermen and 105 Councillors. Manchester returns 10 members to Parliament. The Latin name of the city was *Mancunium*.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1926-1927), J. H. Swales.
Recorder, Walter Greaves-Lord, K.C. (1925).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Edgar Brierley (1902).
Town Clerk, P. M. Heath (1922).
Clerk of the Peace, E. M. Redhead.

LEEDS.

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is favourably situated in the coal and iron districts of England, 185 miles N.N.W. of London, and is the centre of the woollen industry and the wholesale clothing trade. The city has also the largest share of the leather trade of the United Kingdom, in addition to large rope works, and factories of thread, linen, glass and earthenware, with metal casting, machinery and machine tools, steam engines, railway wagons, and other engineering works. Leeds is connected with the Mersey in the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with the Humber in the east by the Aire and Calder Navigation, and is an important railway centre.

The municipal area is 30,137 acres (over 47 square miles), the population at the census of 1921 being 458,232.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall (1858), the Royal Exchange (1872), the Philosophical Hall, the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery, the University and the Leeds Institute of Science, Art and Literature (1865). The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840; the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen; the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1849. Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Laci in 1152, is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now remaining.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I. in 1626, made a county borough in 1889, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a corporation of 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors. The city returns 6 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Loidis* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1926-1927), Hugh Lupton.
Recorder, John Albert Compston, K.C. (1919).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Horace Marshall (1910).
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Arthur Copson Peake (1896).
Town Clerk, Thomas Thornton (1924).

SHEFFIELD.

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the chief centre of the heavy steel and cutlery trade, is situated in the extreme south of Yorkshire, 159 miles N.N.W. of London, at the junction of the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city has an area of 21,625 acres (about 49 square miles), with a population at the census of 1921 of 519,239. The principal industries are the manufacture of heavy steel (armour plates, rails, tyres, axles, engine castings, &c.), cutlery, and instruments, in addition to engines and general machinery, tanning, confectionery, bicycles, iron and brass founding, silver refining, brush making, and many other industries. Sheffield plate (silver rolled on other metals) made during the years 1742-1840, when electroplating superseded the process, is greatly prized by collectors.

The principal buildings are the 14th century Parish Church (St. Peter's), the Town Hall (1897), the Cutlers' Hall (1832), Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Museum, Mappin Art Gallery, Ruskin Museum and the University.

The Saxon town of *Escafeld* was created a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Chief Magistrate becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. The Corporation includes 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors. Sheffield returns 7 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1926-1927), J. G. Graves.
Recorder, William James Waugh, K.C. (1915).
Master Cutler (1926-1927), David Flather.
Town Clerk, Sir William E. Hart (1913).
Clerk of the Peace, G. E. Smith.

BRISTOL.

BRISTOL (Gloucester and Somerset), astride the River Avon and within 8 miles of the estuary of the River Severn (Bristol Channel), is a city and seaport 119 miles W. of London, with a municipal area of about 18,700 acres and a population at the census of 1921 of 376,975.

The principal industries are shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco factories, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries, and copper, lead and iron works. The docks comprised within the Port are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon; the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river; and the Portishead Docks, to the westward of the river entrance. The net tonnage of ships (engaged in the Foreign Trade) entered in 1925 was 2,066,913 tons, and of those cleared 1,526,068 tons, the value of the seaborne trade being stated at £40,474,020 for 1924; the net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 1,148,417, and of the departures 1,644,675 net tons in 1925. The principal imports are grain, fruit, oils, ore, timber, hides, cattle and general merchandise, and the chief exports are galvanised iron, tinplates, machinery, manufactured oils, chemicals, strontia, and unmanufactured clay.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (rebuilt by Street 1868-1888), the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth as "the fairest, goodliest and most famous parish church in England"), and the 15th century Temple Church, are Canynges' House, the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, St. Peter's Hospital, the Council House, Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Colston Hall, the University and Clifton College. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by I. K. Brunel (the designer of the *Great Eastern*) in 1836, but was not completed until 1860.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest, and in 1899 its Chief Magistrate (Sir Herbert Ashman) became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 23 Aldermen and 69 Councillors. The city returns 5 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Brigstowe* and *Bristow*.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1926-1927), E. M. Dyer.
High Steward, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, T.D.

Recorder, Henry Holman Gregory, K.C. (1926).
Sheriff, F. E. Sampson.
Town Clerk, Josiah Green.

KINGSTON UPON HULL

HULL (officially "Kingston upon Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 181 miles N. of London. The municipal area is 9,359 acres (about 15 square miles), with a population of 287,150 at the census of 1921.

Hull is the principal seaport for shipping the manufactures of Yorkshire and Lancashire to Northern Europe, and among its principal imports are grain from Russia and America and timber from Scandinavia, in addition to iron, fish, butter (from Denmark and Siberia), and fruit. The net tonnage of ships engaged in the Foreign Trade in 1924 was 5,450,067, for arrivals and 4,845,336 for departures, the value of the seaborne trade being £121,186,307 in 1924. The net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 827,726 and of departures 1,401,984 net tons in 1924.

The chief buildings, in addition to the Docks, are the Parish Church (Holy Trinity), 272 feet in length (the longest parish church in England), the Guildhall (1915), Exchange (1866), Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange, Market Hall, City Hall, Custom House Dock Offices, Royal Institution (1854), Wilberforce's House and Trinity House (1753). A Municipal Art Gallery is in course of establishment under the gift of Mr. T. R. Ferens.

The name of *Wyke-upon-Hull* was changed to Kingston-upon-Hull by Edward I. in the 13th century. The town was incorporated in 1576 and made a county borough in 1888. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. Hull returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1926-1927), Watson Boyes.
High Steward, Rt. Hon. T. R. Ferens, P.C.
Recorder, Henry Thomas Kemp, K.C. (1917).
Sheriff (1926-1927), Maj. Peter Robson.
Town Clerk, H. A. Learoyd, M.A., LL.B.
Coroner, John Divine, M.D.

BRADFORD.

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding), 192 miles N.N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is the centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 22,879 acres (about 36 square miles), with a population at the 1921 census of 285,979.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works, and quarries of freestone.

The chief public buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church), are the Town Hall (1873), Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904), commemorating the inventor of the power loom, the Windsor (Baths and Public Halls, 1905), Temperance Hall (1837), Grammar School, Technical College (1882), and the Mechanics' Institute (1832).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a county borough in 1888, and a city in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors. Bradford returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1926-1927), Richard Johnson.
Recorder, Frank Beverley (1926).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Beaumont Morice (1914).
Town Clerk, N. L. Fleming (1920).

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland), on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N. of London, has an area of 8,452 acres (13 square miles) and a population of 278,400 at the Census of 1921.

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the neighbourhood of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. Its exports include coal, chemicals, pig iron, iron and steel manufactures and machinery; the chief imports being wheat and grain, fruits, iron, iron ore and steel, petroleum, sulphur ore, timber and wood, and potatoes. The net tonnage of ships engaged in the Foreign Trade was 7,205,071 for arrivals and 8,536,788 for departures in 1924, the value of ocean-borne trade being £43,228,065 in 1924; the net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 3,638,040 and of departures 2,514,118 net tons in 1924. The chief industries are shipbuilding, metal works and machinery, chemicals, glass, brick, tile and earthenware, and rope making.

The principal buildings include the (11th century) "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St. Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (11th century), St. John's (14th century), St. George Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, Holy Trinity War Memorial, Guildhall (1658), Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Public Library and Laing Art Gallery, Wood Memorial Hall (1870) and the Custom House. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by four bridges, of which the old High Level Bridge (1849) was designed by Robert Stephenson and carries the railway and roadway; the new High Level (Edward VII.) Bridge (1906) carries the railway only.

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 11th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a county borough, and in 1859 was incorporated. The City Corporation now includes a Lord Mayor (1906), 19 Aldermen and 57 Councillors. Newcastle-upon-Tyne returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1926-1927), Arthur William Lambert, M.C.
Recorder, His Honour Llewellyn Archer Atherley Jones, K.C. (1906).
Sheriff (1926-1927), Robert Stanley Dalgliesh.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Maule Oliver, O.B.E. (1907).

NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire), the principal manufacturing centre of hosiery and lace, stands on the left bank of the Trent, where the tributary stream Leen enters the river, 125 miles N.N.W. of London. The municipal area is 10,935 acres (17 square miles), and includes an open market-place of 5½ acres in the centre of the city, with a population at the Census of 1921 of 262,624.

The city is connected with the North Sea and the Atlantic by the river Trent and canals and is an important railway centre. The principal industries are cotton, silk and merino hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, and the manufacture of tobacco, &c.

The chief buildings are the 11th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842–4), the Guildhall and Sessions Court (1887), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, Exchange, University College, Hospital and Eye Infirmary.

Snotengaham or *Notingeham*, "the home of the sons of Snod" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Tuigogobaue*, "Cave Homes." The city possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation comprises a Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. The city returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1926–1927), J. H. Freckingham.
Recorder, Hugo J. Young, K.C. (1920).
Town Clerk (1912) *and Clerk of the Peace* (1921), William John Board, O.B.E.
City Coroner, Charles Lambert Rothera, B.A.

THE FIFTY LARGEST TOWNS IN ENGLAND
(Census of 1921.)

NOTE.—The official Census of 1921 was postponed from the usual date to June 19; in consequence of the postponement the annual migration from towns to sea-side and other holiday resorts had already set in, and many *visitors* were thus credited as *inhabitants*, with a corresponding loss to the figures for the towns of which they are inhabitants. This anomaly is reflected in the population figures in the Municipal Directory following this page, such figures being supplied from returns compiled by the Medical Officers of Health.

London	4,483,249	East Ham	143,304
Birmingham	919,438	Brighton	142,427
Liverpool	803,818	Middlesbrough	131,103
Manchester	730,551	Derby	129,836
Sheffield	490,724	Leyton	128,432
Leeds	458,320	Coventry	128,205
Bristol	377,061	Walthamstow	127,441
West Ham	300,905	Blackburn	126,630
Hull	287,013	Gateshead	124,514
Bradford	285,979	Stockport	123,315
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	274,955	Norwich	120,653
Nottingham	262,658	Preston	117,426
Portsmouth	247,343	South Shields	116,667
Stoke-on-Trent	240,440	Huddersfield	110,120
Leicester	234,190	Southend-on-Sea	106,021
Salford	234,150	Burnley	103,175
Plymouth	209,857	St. Helens	102,675
Croydon	200,262	Wolverhampton	102,373
Bolton	178,678	Blackpool	99,640
Willesden	165,669	Halifax	99,129
Southampton	160,997	Walsall	96,964
Sunderland	159,100	Reading	92,274
Tottenham	146,695	Bournemouth	91,770
Birkenhead	145,592	Northampton	90,923
Oldham	145,001	Rochdale	90,816

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Shakespeare's Birthplace (April 23, 1564), at Stratford on-Avon, has been for over 200 years the goal of pilgrims. It was bought for £3,100 in 1847 and given to the nation. (Restored in 1857.) Managed by 26 Trustees (16 *ex-officio*). Holds library of rare editions, pictures, and relics. In the garden are many trees and plants named by the poet.

Clopton Bridge, built of stone, on 19 arches, about 1490 by Sir Hugh Clopton, Stratford native, and Lord Mayor of London.

Guild Chapel and Guildhall.—Built A.D. 1296. In the old hall young Shakespeare could witness strolling companies performing (mentioned in Records). In chapel were discovered beneath whitewash, 1804, mural allegorical paintings, done by mediæval priests.

Hall's Croft.—Unaltered old-timbered residence of Susanna, poet's daughter, wife of Dr. John Hall, churchwarden and poet's executor.

Harvard House.—Built 1596 by Alderman Thomas Rogers, whose descendant (John Harvard) founded Harvard University, U.S.A.

Hathaway Cottage.—At Shottery, one mile from Stratford, is the little thatched farmstead, the undisturbed birthplace of Anne Shakespeare, poet's wife, who bore him three children, Susanna, Hamnet, and Judith. Contains curious Tudor and Jacobean furniture. National property, controlled by Birthplace Trustees.

King Edward VI. School.—Founded by Thomas Jollyffe, priest, in Henry VI. reign; incorporated by Edward VI. Here Shakespeare acquired his "little Latin, less Greek," and matchless English.

The Shakespeare Memorial.—Mainly due to munificence of C. E. Flower (1830–92) and his wife. Group comprises *Library*, with 10,000 volumes of Shakespeare editions and ana, including rare Wm. Jaggard collection. *Gallery* of pictures (including unique "Droeshout" portrait). *Museum* of antiques and relics (including Irving collection). *Lecture rooms.* Tower, affording views of 50 miles. *Gardens*, and *Statuary* (Lord Ronald Gower's gift). *Theatre*, burnt down in 1926, is to be rebuilt by public subscription organized by *The Daily Telegraph*. Special celebrations and performances, with floral procession to tomb, mark the birthday, April 23, each year.

New Place.—Site of the poet's retirement. Shakespeare bought this estate in 1597; retired to it about 1610; died there April 23, 1616. House was rebuilt about 1700, and demolished by Francis Gastrell, the iconoclast, 1759.

The Cage.—For 36 years the home of Judith, poet's younger daughter, who married Thomas Quiney, vintner.

Town Hall.—Erected 1633; rebuilt 1768. Contains details of the unbroken sequence of Bailiffs and Mayors since A.D. 1202 (including the poet's father, John Shakespeare). Exhibits: Gainsborough portrait of Garrick; four Corporation Maces, gilt silver of 15-16th Century, and ancient Corporate Sword.

Trinity Church.—Dates from A.D. 692. Of cathedral-like proportions. Shelters remains of poet and family.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and *Urban Districts* with a population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*).

CITIES, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*.	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1926-27. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
England :						
Abingdon, Berks.	7,167	16·4	11·6	32,286	J. D. Godfrey	W. CarlyleCroasdell.
Accrington, Lancs.	43,610	13·1	13·5	265,639	C. Wilkinson	W. H. Warhurst, LL.B
Acton, Middlesex.	61,314	16·6	10·6	489,535	F. C. Orange	J. Morgan.
Aldeburgh, E. Suffolk	2,892	14·35	10·86	11,957	W. C. Reade	Henry C. Casley.
Aldershot, Hants.	28,563	20·3	11·1	167,949	E. A. Underwood	D. Ll. Griffiths, O.B.E.
Andover, Hants.	8,509	19·9	11·9	41,000	J. J. Saunders	Thos. E. Longman.
Appleby, Westmorland.	1,786	11·67	20·28	9,369	William J. Woof	Guy H. Heelis.
Arundel, W. Sussex	2,741	13·1	15·0	13,580	G. H. Stevens	Arthur Holmes.
Ashton-und.-Lyne, Lancs	44,200	17·7	14·3	233,087	R. S. Oldham	Fredk. W. Bromley.
Aylesbury, Bucks.	12,114	16·10	10·20	63,908	W. J. Jowett	Harold Crookes.
Bacup, Lancs.	21,256	16·3	15·6	113,598	W. Rhodes	Allen G. Broom.
Banbury, Oxon.	13,347	15·77	11·4	75,451	Mrs. J. A. Gillett	Arthur Stockton.
Barnsley, Yorks (W.R.).	68,991	23·66	13·82	280,268	Herbert Foulstone	A. D. Mason.
Barnstaple, Devon	14,409	16·7	14·6	68,034	F. Chanter, M.B.E.	J. H. L. Brewer.
Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs.	74,254	17·3	10·5	439,268	C. G. B. Ellison	Leonard Hewlett.
Basingstoke, Hants	12,718	18·08	11·9	86,788	Charles Bowman	F. H. Smith.
BATH, Somerset	68,648	14·0	10·5	430,817	Cedric Chivers	J. B. Ogden, M.A., LL.B.
Batley, Yorks (W.R.)	36,151	18·2	13·5	182,121	John W. Schofield	Thos. Edgar Craik, [M.C.
Beccles, E. Suffolk	7,077	12·8	12·2	32,407	Herbert Alfred King	W. Bryan Forward.
Bedford (Town & County)	40,247	24·0	11·0	228,794	G. H. Barford	H. Darlow, B.A., LL.M.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	12,999	20·5	11·69	73,425	A. Darling	R. H. Wright.
Beverley, Yorks (E.R.)	13,469	19·8	14·9	59,248	R. H. Wood	J. Dennett.
Bewdley, Worcestershire	2,758	15·7	14·1	9,512	H. N. Frost	Thomas N. Fisher
Bexhill, E. Sussex	20,363	11·2	10·5	235,893	Sir E. Birch, K.C.M.G.	S. J. Taylor.
Bideford, Devon	9,125	16·2	13·5	41,929	John Moore Metherell	Wm. Britton Seldon.
Birkenhead, Cheshire	145,592	20·5	12·1	911,669	James H. Clegg	Ernest W. Tame.
BIRMINGHAM, Warwick.	919,438	18·8	11·7	5,595,155	* (*See* p. 549)	
Bishop's Castle, Salop	1,268	16·5	11·8	6,261	E. Griffiths	F. Lavender.
Blackburn, Lancs.	129,400	14·9	13·9	726,829	Sir W. Forrest, O.B.E.	Sir Lewis Beard.
Blackpool, Lancs.	73,800	14·76	14·43	937,523	R. Fenton	D. L. Harbottle, LL.B.
Blandford Forum, Dorset	3,194	16·21	11·90	14,956	H. S. Woodhouse	W. H. Wilson.
Blyth, Northumberland.	31,833	23·7	12·6	153,142	T. C. Blackburn	J. Leigh Turner.
Bodmin, Cornwall	5,527	11·25	9·20	25,174	H. M. Lamerton	John Pethybridge.
Bolton, Lancs.	178,683	16·3	13·6	1,126,643	Sir T. E. Fliteroft	Samuel Parker.
Bootle, Lancs.	76,487	23·3	13·1	609,225	F. W. King	J. Spencer Tumilty.
Boston, Lincs. (Holland)	16,100	20·8	15·7	59,922	J. Tait	Edmund Waite.
Bournemouth, Hants	91,770	11·79	12·07	1,003,943	H. J. Thwaites	Herbert Ashling.
Brackley, Northants	2,373	16·4	10·8	13,596	E. F. Humphries	Charles Eric Barnes.
BRADFORD, Yorks	285,979	16·63	13·97	2,414,710	* (*See* p. 551)	
Bridgnorth, Salop	5,143	14·69	13·88	24,320	Adam A. Weale	Jas. Hughes Cooksey
Bridgwater, Somerset	15,968	17·79	11·7	69,917	Walter Deacon	Charles C. Byers.
Bridlington, Yorks (E.R.)	22,768	15·0	10·7	134,510	W. A. Storr	George Melvin.
Bridport, Dorset	5,910	7·7	10·3	28,140	Arthur R. Travers	Austen Whetham.
Brighouse, Yorks (W.R.)	20,610	14·7	15·7	121,368	Albert N. Denham	P. T. Grove, LL.B.
Brighton, E. Sussex	135,802	15·68	13·38	1,003,939	R. Major	J. H. Rothwell, C.B.E.
BRISTOL, Glos. and Som.	376,975	17·36	13·34	2,054,349	* (*See* p. 550)	
Bromley, Kent.	35,070	14·6	11·7	311,067	F. W. Isard	F. H. Norman.
Buckingham	3,059	17·27	12·87	19,395	R. C. B. Sharp	Philip Wood.
Burnley, Lancs.	103,175	16·0	14·8	638,963	James Sutcliffe	Colin Campbell.
Burton-upon-Trent.	48,909	19·4	14·7	303,961	A. Elliot	J. B. Chapman, O.B.E.
Bury, Lancs.	56,426	13·77	14·74	375,093	J. Hill	Richard Moore.
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk	16,050	15·44	12·35	75,128	E. L. D. Lake	Thomas Wilson.
Buxton, Derbysh.	15,051	14·52	10·87	117,553	W. Goodwin	H. G. Curtis.
Calne, Wilts.	3,640	13·4	12·07	16,424	John F. Bodinnar	C. O. Gough.
Cambridge	59,262	14·1	10·3	432,211	J. S. Condor	Cecil H. Kemp.
CANTERBURY, Kent	23,738	16·08	13·07	125,660	G. Pope	R. H. Wanklyn.
CARLISLE, Cumberland.	52,710	18·8	12·7	325,080	A. Creighton	A. H. Collingwood, O.B.E.
Chard, Somerset	4,372	13·9	9·79	20,716	A. E. Townsend	John Adams Forward
Chatham, Kent	42,665	24·7	11·2	191,173	George A. Rosenberg	Edward B. Lee.
Chelmsford, Essex	20,761	15·16	9·22	155,566	H. Wright	G. E. Barford.
Cheltenham, Gloucester	48,444	14·3	11·4	348,034	C. H. Margrett	Robt. Owen Seacome
Chepping Wycombe, Bcks.	21,952	15·9	8·0	92,264	R. A. Janes	P. B. Beecroft, LL.D.
CHESTER	40,794	20·3	13·5	250,361	C. T. Taylor	J. Husband Dickson.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1921	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1926-27. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	61,236	22·6	11·8	249,920	Harry Cropper	Parker Morris, LL.B.
CHICHESTER, W. Sussex	12,410	13·87	10·75	62,827	A. F. Lewis	J. W. Loader Cooper.
Chippenham, Wilts.	7,713	...	...	32,000	J. H Nixon	(Vacant).
Chipping Norton, Oxon.	3,522	15·1	14·6	13,186	John Richard Hill	Frank W. Morris.
Chorley, Lancs.	30,576	17·4	12·4	159,150	Arnold Gillett	John Mills.
Christchurch, Hants	6,991	16·9	8·9	40,000	H. J. Martin	A. W. Harley.
Cinque Ports (*see* Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, also Rye and Winchelsea)	...	...	...	...	*Lord Wardens*, Earl Beauchamp, K.G. (1913)	*Registrar*:— R. E. Knocker, Dover.
Clitheroe, Lancs.	12,204	13·7	13·9	55,383	W. H. Seedall	W. Self Weeks, F.S.A.
Colchester, Essex	43,393	16·2	9·4	205,965	C. C. Smallwood	R. L. V. Hiscott.
Colne, Lancs.	24,755	14·2	12·5	151,178	J. W. Hird	Alfred Varley.
Congleton, Cheshire	11,764	18·6	13·6	43,950	C. W. Whitter	Edward A. Plant.
COVENTRY, Warwick	128,205	16·9	9·3	578,080	F. Lee	Fredk. Smith, B.A.
Crewe, Cheshire	46,477	14·7	11·4	182,939	A. H. Badger	Harold S.K. Feltham
Croydon, Surrey	191,500	17·1	10·9	1,449,537	A. J. Campden Field, O.B.E.	Dr. J. M. Newnham,
Darlington, Durham	55,866	18·6	12·7	466,915	J. G. Snaith	H. Hopkins.
Dartmouth, Devon	7,201	15·5	14·6	38,468	Dr. H. J. Campbell	J. J. R. Day.
Darwen, Lancs.	37,913	14·0	14·1	218,904	Walter Knowles	Harry Rothwell.
Daventry, Northants.	3,518	19·0	14·18	18,405	W. C. Howell	Geo. E. Foster.
Deal, Kent	12,290	15·75	12·7	69,084	John Finnis Arnold	Douglas A. Daniels.
Derby	132,400	18·8	11·86	790,104	Herbert Domleo	G. Trevelyan Lee.
Devizes, Wiltshire	6,035	13·3	12·6	31,111	J. W. Oglesby	
Dewsbury, Yorks (W.R.)	54,165	17·26	15·0	309,622	J. E. Kilburn	Holland Booth.
Doncaster, Yorks (W.R.)	54,052	20·6	12·3	401,801	M. M. Marshall	W. Bagshaw, O.B.E.
Dorchester	9,554	17·8	10·6	62,358	W. F. Hodges	J. A. Hands.
Dover, Kent	39,985	18·9	12·5	213,764	R. J. Barwick	R. E. Knocker.
Droitwich, Worcs.	4,588	17·9	14·3	23,250	Charles H. Everton	Arthur V. Holyoake.
Dudley, Worcestershire	55,874	22·02	13·5	222,882	W. Bradford, O.B.E.	J. Brock Allon, B.A.
Dukinfield, Cheshire	19,493	14·6	9·55	95,854	J. W. Underwood	Ernest Barlow.
Dunstable, Beds.	8,894	15·20	13·75	37,730	Alfred W. Webb	J. Murray Coombs.
DURHAM	17,346	20·8	14·2	79,724	F. W. Goodyear	G. A. Carpenter.
Ealing, Middlesex	67,753	14·0	10·0	752,517	William Hutchings	George E. Brydges.
Eastbourne, E. Sussex	62,030	12·0	12·09	553,937	W. Boyd	Hy. West Fovargue.
East Ham, Essex	143,304	17·3	10·6	638,250	F. P. Cross	C. Eustace Wilson.
East Retford, Notts	13,412	18·9	12·8	67,708	J. W. Iremonger	Wm. Percival Jones.
Eccles, Lancs.	44,242	17·2	10·9	244,074	J. W. Ireland	A. V. Ridgway.
Edmonton, Middlesex	66,809	19·9	9·7	260,088	†George W. Perry	F. W. Claxton.
ELY, I. of Ely	7,690	15·87	14·80	56,450	†William Theobald	A. K. Campbell.
Enfield, Middlesex	60,738	16·48	9·91	361,565	†Sydney H. Fussell	T. W. Scott.
Evesham, Worcestershire	8,685	18·1	9·8	46,000	John Edwards	Thomas Allard Cox.
EXETER	59,608	16·29	11·29	453,999	Col. Ranson Pickard, C.B., C.M.G.	H. Lloyd Parry, O.B.E., B.A.
Eye, E. Suffolk	1,835	24·5	10·8	8,466	G. S. Flowerdew	Harold Warnes.
Falmouth, Cornwall	13,318	17·02	12·08	59,941	T. A. Webber	Ernest P. Skinner.
Faversham, Kent	10,870	15·7	10·5	44,831	J. W. Videan	Guy Tassell.
Folkestone, Kent	37,410	15·8	10·8	282,000	Reginald G. Wood	Arthur Fred. Kidson.
Fowey, Cornwall	1,982	15·65	13·6	19,420	Robert Varco	H. S. Graham.
Gateshead, Durham	125,142	24·4	14·0	489,366	W. E. Wardill	William Swinburne.
Gillingham, Kent	54,038	16·6	10·2	166,357	J. Bate	F. C. Boucher, LL.B.
Glastonbury, Somerset	4,297	13·55	11·27	19,786	Cecil V. Heaphy	R. T. Gould, M.A.
Glossop, Derby	20,528	14·13	13·33	119,563	J. E. Buckley	George H. Lea.
GLOUCESTER	51,330	19·2	12·7	332,276	D. E. Finlay, M.D.	G. Sheffield Blakeway
Godalming, Surrey	9,193	12·0	10·1	56,490	Charles Burgess	T. Percival Whately.
Godmanchester, Hunts.	2,034	...	...	14,228	Allen Pettit	Kenneth Hunnybun.
Grantham, Lincoln	18,902	17·8	10·9	108,031	R. Brittain	Aubrey Henry Malim
Gravesend, Kent	31,171	20·9	12·9	184,003	Arthur J. Shade	Hy. H. Brown, B.A.
Grimsby, Lincoln	83,600	19·9	20·6	363,372	L. U. Osmond	J. W. Jackson O.B.E.
Guildford, Surrey	26,000	17·4	11·0	210,189	W. R. Pullinger	Charles H. Wood.
Halifax, Yorks (W.R.)	100,700	14·5	15·9	660,751	Arthur H. Gledhill	Percy Saunders.
Harrogate, Yorks (W.R.)	38,938	10·7	13·9	277,655	Capt. C. Whitworth	Jos. Turner Taylor.
Hartlepool, Durham	21,300	25·9	15·0	83,193	Herbert W. Bell	J. W. Porter.
Harwich, Essex	13,036	20·2	10·6	49,729	Albert R. H. Peake	A. J. Hanslip Ward.
Haslingden, Lancs.	17,485	12·4	12·2	109,852	J. Lord	W. Musgrove.
Hastings, E. Sussex	66,496	13·0	10·4	546,584	Dr. T. S. Dymond	D. W. Jackson.
Hedon, Yorks (E.R.)	1,321	18·2	13·3	4,685	Robert Alan Park	J. Watson.
Helston, Cornwall	2,616	...	...	9,840	John B. Martin	Jos. Walker Tyacke.
Hemel Hempsted, Herts.	13,832	17·0	8·8	72,044	H. Anderson	Alfred E. Usher.
Hendon, Middlesex	56,014	17·45	8·76	631,446	†H. S. Roberts	Hy. Humphries.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000 — Births	Deaths	Rateable Value.	Mayor, 1926-27. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman, U.D.C.	Town Clerk, (or Clerk U.D.C.).
				£		
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon	6,841	18·4	10·3	34,437	J. MacPherson	Alfred Caldecott
HEREFORD	23,324	18·7	7·8	140,748	R. H. Symonds-Taylor	Robert Battersby.
Hertford	10,712	15·7	11·28	76,137	A. R. Willson	Alfred Baker.
Heywood, Lancs.	27,280	16·0	15·5	156,900	Arthur Firth *See* "Chepping Wycombe."	George G. Bouchier.
High Wycombe, Bucks	...	...	...	...		
Higham Ferrers, Northants	2,851	14·1	12·1	10,762	Frank Walker	F. J. Simpson.
Honiton, Devon	3,090	18·4	10·6	18,503	Edm. W. Matthews	Edward Wm. Hellier.
Hornsey, Middlesex	87,691	13·4	10·6	752,333	W. G. Barrenger	E. B. Croasdell.
Hove, E. Sussex	46,519	11·85	14·35	492,236	H. E. Close	W. Jermyn Harrison, B.A.
Huddersfield, Yorks	110,102	14·61	13·38	868,025	Rowland Mitchell	J. Henry Field, LL.B
HULL, Yorks (E.R.)	287,150	21·8	13·2	1,609,472	* (*See* p. 551.)	
Huntingdon	4,194	15·0	11·0	23,709	W. H. Clayton	J. W. Winter.
Hyde, Cheshire	33,437	14·2	13·3	190,674	J. Hibbert	Thos. Brownson, B.A.
Hythe, Kent	7,764	12·9	13·4	53,846	F. W. Butler	Herbert Stainer.
Ilford, Essex	85,191	16·5	9·9	559,276	G. H. Dane, M.B.E.	A. Partington.
Ilkeston, Derby	32,269	21·36	12·23	117,093	Seth Manners	(Vacant)
Ipswich, E. Suffolk	79,383	17·3	9·68	458,720	C. E. Tempest	A. Moffat.
Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham	35,590	25·75	15·5	153,455	John William Hardy	Geo. Johnson.
Keighley, Yorks (W.R.)	41,942	15·0	13·9	226,655	Albert Smith	Smith Terry.
Kendal, Westmorland	14,149	19·47	15·39	91,275	Edward W. Wakefield	John E. Bolton.
Kidderminster, Worcs.	27,122	19·23	12·71	116,033	J. E. Grosvenor	J. H. Thursfield, M.C.
King's Lynn, Norfolk	19,968	16·78	13·64	88,071	Lt.-Col. G. G. Woodward.	J. W. Woolstencroft
Kingston-upon-Thames	39,484	14·9	11·1	279,020	Dr. W. E. St. L. Finny	Harold Albt. Winser.
Lancaster	40,212	16·3	14·2	283,156	Isaac J. Curwen	R. M. Middleton.
Launceston, Cornwall	3,981	11·11	15·51	19,239	Horace Kittow	Stuart L. Peter.
Leamington, Warwick	28,946	14·7	15·7	209,967	Alfred Holt, M.A.	Leonard Rawlinson.
LEEDS, Yorks (W.R.)	458,320	17·3	12·8	3,022,358	* (*See* p. 550.)	
LEICESTER	234,190	17·33	12·9	1,452,860	T. W. Walker	H. A. Pritchard.
Leigh, Lancs.	45,545	17·6	12·1	234,464	W. Hilton	T. B. Bamber.
Leominster, Hereford	5,539	17·14	13·16	37,647	E. Molyneux	W. T. Sale.
Lewes, E. Sussex	10,798	15·4	10·4	66,966	Arthur N. Innes	C. W. Stephenson.
Leyton, Essex	128,432	15·76	10·16	563,361	J. B. Slade	John Atkinson.
LICHFIELD, Staffs.	8,394	18·7	10·6	47,782	F. Garratt	W. Brocksom.
LINCOLN	66,020	17·0	11·8	333,540	G. Robson	L. O. Need.
Liskeard, Cornwall	4,376	23·65	17·79	21,447	Edwin Spurway	Alfred W. Venning.
LIVERPOOL, Lancs.	803,118	23·3	14·1	6,657,816	* (*See* p. 549.)	
LONDON	7,476,168	17·9	11·9	55,925,428	* (*See* p. 539 and pp. 540-2.)	
Lostwithiel, Cornwall	1,308	18·67	16·34	6,148	G. H. Hoskin	J. Percival Heath.
Loughborough, Leics.	25,874	16·0	11·4	125,279	A. Hibbins	Harry Perkins.
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey)	9,554	17·88	17·98	40,620	F. H. Fieldsend	Herbert Sharpley.
Lowestoft, E. Suffolk	44,326	17·0	8·9	198,200	Arthur Evans	C. Ashton Stray.
Ludlow, Salop	5,677	18·1	17·5	23,500	John Palmer	W. Charles Tyrrell.
Luton, Beds	57,077	14·1	10·2	303,838	Albert Wilkinson	William Smith.
Lydd, Kent	2,256	22·06	10·05	10,072	Arthur Finn	Charles J. Roberts.
Lyme Regis, Dorset	2,883	12·2	8·7	15,247	Rev. George F. Eyre	H. J. Ramsbotham.
Lymington, Hants	4,600	15·14	11·46	25,744	Brig.-Gen. H. E. B. Newenham, C.B.	Herbert E. Tizard.
Lytham St. Anne's, Lancs.	25,877	11·5	13·6	282,159	Arnold England	T. Bradley.
Macclesfield, Cheshire	33,846	15·7	12·2	134,303	Vernou Hope	F. Ralph Oldfield.
Maidenhead, Berks	16,741	15·88	10·57	103,851	Chas. T. Chamberlain	H. E. Davies.
Maidstone, Kent	37,448	15·9	10·4	233,816	A. T. Epps	S. Lance Monckton.
Maldon, Essex	6,589	17·8	11·2	25,463	J. W. Tanner	Frederick Hy. Bright
Malmesbury, Wilts	2,398	14·3	11·3	8,363	E. M. S. Mackirdy	Montagu Hy. Chubb.
MANCHESTER, Lancs.	730,551	18·6	14·4	6,633,261	* (*See* pp. 549-50.)	
Mansfield, Notts	44,418	19·9	9·2	253,975	D. H. Maltby	J. S. Robinson.
Margate, Kent	46,475	14·6	11·2	268,784	Mrs. Maud Hatfield	Edward Brooke.
Marlborough, Wilts	4,192	12·1	10·2	23,131	Thomas Pope	J. Copestake Porter.
Middlesbrough, Yorks	131,103	25·70	15·56	665,563	A. Weatherhead, M.B.E.	Preston Kitchen, O.B.E.
Middleton, Lancs.	28,309	13·3	14·1	163,867	A. H. Hollingworth	J. P. Walmsley.
Morecambe, Lancs.	19,182	13·7	16·1	105,626	A. W. Gorton	J. Entwistle, M.B.E.
Morley, Yorks (W.R.)	23,935	12·2	16·9	119,015	T. A. Buttery	F. Thackray.
Morpeth, Northumb.	7,580	22·2	13·4	30,502	Jonathan Wilson	Edward C. Jackson.
Mossley, Lancs.	12,705	13·9	12·5	75,527	J. A. Bottomley	(Vacant)
Nelson, Lancs.	39,841	11·8	11·9	267,928	J. H. S. Aitken	J. H. Baldwick. [M.A.
Newark, Notts	16,957	18·96	13·91	81,368	Maj. L. C. B. Appleby	H. Tallents, D.S.O.,
Newbury, Berks	12,290	17·4	11·9	64,760	Frank Hill	S. Widdicombe.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Rate per 1,000. Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1926-27. ° Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Newcastle-under-Lyme	20,418	23·2	13·6	81,165	Ellis Roberts	Joseph Griffith, LL.B.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE	278,400	21·6	13·6	1,948,923	* (*See* p. 551.)	T. Ross Pratt.
Newport, I. of Wight	11,036	18·27	14·0	52,085	William Blake	Walter Lamacraft.
New Romney, Kent	1,605	14·66	10·0	8,456	Maj M. Teichman-Derville, O.B.E.	
Northampton	90,895	15·6	11·0	475,177	James Peach	Herbert Hankinson.
NORWICH, Norfolk	120,653	17·7	12·0	627,629	*C. R. Bignold (*See* pp. 551–2.)	Noel B. Rudd, M.A.
NOTTINGHAM	266,400	18·31	12·5	1,616,749		
Nuneaton, Warwick	41,894	21·9	8·8	171,689	R. W. Swinnerton	F. S. Clay, M.B.E.
Okehampton, Devon	3,456	15·7	13·0	12,811	Percy Edgcumbe	J. J. Newcombe.
Oldham, Lancs.	144,983	15·5	14·8	828,077	S. Frith	J. J. Williams, LL.M.
Ossett, Yorks	14,802	17·81	14·08	68,575	D. Ellis	T. W. Wilson.
Oswestry, Salop	9,790	22·2	16·7	64,752	J. Pasquill	H. Bird Jones.
OXFORD	57,052	15·42	11·83	493,383	William H. Perkins	Arthur Holt.
Penryn, Cornwall	3,153	18·4	11·74	9,424	F. Richards	Matthew H. Truscott
Penzance, Cornwall	12,096	14·2	15·04	68,276	Rev. C. Stuchbery	Thomas H. Cornish.
PETERBOROUGH	35,533	16·0	10·7	212,372	John Thomas Fisher	W. T. Mellows, M.B.E., LL.B.
Plymouth	209,857	18·1	12·2	1,167,326	J. J. Hamlyn Moses	R. J. Fittall, O.B.E.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)	16,763	24·07	11.67	116,079	G. R. Hemingway	F. M. Farmer, M.B.E., LL.B.
Poole, Dorset	43,661	18·1	11·7	285,000	H. S. Carter	Charles Lisby.
PORTSMOUTH, Hants	247,343	19·0	12·3	1,299,907	Frank J. Privett	F. J. Sparks.
Preston, Lancs.	119,900	18·91	13·92	613,007	J. Hunt	Alfred Howarth.
Pudsey, Yorks (W.R.)	14,315	14·7	14·7	84,009	Simeon Myers	Alfred E. Evans.
Queenborough, Kent	3,073	15·9	7·5	16,000	J. W. Stevens	E. C. Harris.
Ramsgate, Kent	36,560	16·9	14·1	180,957	F. C. Llewellyn	A. Blasdale Clarke.
Rawtenstall, Lancs.	28,980	14·9	13·0	177,127	Peter Trickett	James Whalley.
Reading, Berks.	92,274	17·1	10·73	548,582	W. H. Short	C. S. Johnson.
Redcar, Yorks (N.Riding)	16,399	7·5	8·9	103,000	W. S. Hill	R. McClean.
Reigate, Surrey	28,915	13·7	11·9	235,031	C. E. Woodroffe	Alfred Smith.
Richmond, Surrey	35,651	15·2	12·7	376,219	J. J. Bisgood	Henry Sagar.
Richmond, Yorks (N.R.)	3,883	19·55	8·23	20,111	J. C. Eyles	W. W. Foster.
RIPON, Yorks (W.R.)	8,389	17·46	12·42	45,587	Charles Harker	J. Henry Gough.
Rochdale, Lancs.	90,816	15·0	15·2	609,650	C. H. Bryning	W. H. Hickson, O.B.E.
ROCHESTER, Kent	31,933	16·8	11·2	146,765	Albert E. Ward	Jn. L. Percival, LL.B.
Romsey, Hants	4,826	16·4	11·4	20,710	William G. Prince	B. W. Attlee, M.A.
Rotherham, Yorks (W.R.)	68,045	22·27	12·74	357,637	Wilfrid Brooke	Chas. L. des Forges, M.B.E.
Ryde, I. of Wight	11,295	12·0	16·9	74,751	W. H. P. F. Thirkell	Thomas J. Fawdry.
Rye, E. Sussex	3,918	13·52	11·74	18,191	George Ellis	Walter Dawes.
Saffron Walden, Essex	5,876	11·3	12·0	28,897	J. Wesley Pateman	William Adams.
ST. ALBANS, Herts.	25,588	15·24	10·81	201,673	Sir E. Wigram, Bt.	W. G. Marshall.
St. Helens, Lancs.	102,640	23·9	12·0	447,832	R. Waring	W. H. Andrew.
St. Ives, Cornwall	6,945	14·22	16·51	23,454	W. Lawrey, jr.	T. J. Chellen.
St. Ives, Hunts.	2,797	14·1	13·0	19,542	Frederic M. Warren	G. Dennis Day, LL.B.
SALFORD, Lancs.	239,100	18·8	13·9	1,377,646	John Rothwell	L. C. Evans.
SALISBURY, Wilts.	22,867	15·5	5·9	149,080	J. Cattell Hudson	Capt. R. H. Jerman, M.C., M.A.
Saltash, Cornwall	3,631	17·7	10·9	15,309	Capt. T. H. B. Bishop, R.N.	Reginald McDonald
Sandwich, Kent	3,161	18·4	7·8	18,088	Henry Wyborn	E. Cotton Byrne, B.A.
Scarborough, Yorks (N.R.)	46,192	14·4	12·6	306,864	John Bielby	Sydney Jones.
Shaftesbury, Dorset	1,808	13·9	11·8	11,668	Tom Imber	J. Kingsley Rutter
SHEFFIELD, Yorks (W.R.)	519,439	17·7	11·5	2,497,325	* (*See* p. 550.)	
Shrewsbury, Salop	31,030	17·8	11·5	184,603	Richard D. Bromley	R. F. Prideaux.
Smethwick, Staffs.	75,757	18.36	10·36	342,684	Frank H. Jones	Frank Chapman.
Southampton, Hants	162,200	19·3	11·6	1,047,542	P. V. Bowyer	Sir Richard R. Linthorne, O.B.E.
Southend-on-Sea, Essex	106,021	14·9	11·6	889,818	W. J. Hockley	H. J. Worwood.
South Molton, Devon	2,818	...	...	17,802	M. Clarke	Attree Powell.
Southport, Lancs.	76,621	13·10	11·30	739,385	G. H. Hibbott	J. Ernest Jarratt.
South Shields, Durham	118,631	23·9	14·2	610,783	James Ranson	John M. Hayton, B.A.
Southwold, E. Suffolk	3,376	14·06	11·53	17,383	G. Bernard Bee	Ernest G. Naunton
Stafford	28,632	16·7	9·3	142,849	Wm. T. Richardson	H. H. Battle.
Stalybridge, Cheshire	25,233	16·5	15·0	143,542	J. G. Lowe	Frank H. Worsley.
Stamford, Lincs.	9,881	16·1	10·0	42,058	James H. Bowman	Charles Atter.
Stockport, Cheshire	125,500	16·51	13·94	779,651	John Greenhalgh	Robert Hyde.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population 1921.	Rate per 1,000 — Births	Rate per 1,000 — Deaths	Rateable Value. £	‡ Mayor. 1926 27. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Stockton-on-Tees	64,126	23·33	14·38	305,148	Ellis Pickworth	Thos. Downey
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.	273,238	22·9	14·0	1,207,561	William Walker	E. B. Sharpley, O.B.E.
Stourbridge, Worcester	18,190	18·0	12·25	75,094	Leonard James Cook	Geoffrey Ince.
Stratford-upon-Avon	9,391	15·4	10·91	67,300	Edgar R. Thompson	Robert Lunn.
Sudbury, W. Suffolk	7,097	12·2	14·2	25,713	J. W. H. Alston	F. M. Braithwaite.
Sunderland, Durham	150,055	24·7	15·3	733,423	David Cairns	Henry Craven, O.B.E.
Sutton Coldfield	23,028	14·57	9·49	181,462	H. E. Beach	R. A. Reay-Nadin.
Swindon, Wilts.	54,920	17·36	9·98	326,606	S. J. Haskins	Robert Hilton.
Tamworth, Staffs.	8,032	20·7	13·0	31,502	W. Dormer	R. H. Briggs, LL.B.
Taunton, Somerset	24,191	14·4	10·2	125,249	Howard Westlake	W. H. Bailey. [T.D.
Tenterden, Kent	3,438	14·5	16·0	21,194	Maj. J. S. Robson	Col. J. Munn-Mace,
Tewkesbury, Glouces.	4,775	19·7	10·46	24,600	W. T. Boughton	H. Alec Badham.
Thetford, Norfolk	4,704	16·7	6·6	19,209	Thomas R. Doran	G. R. Blaydon
Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks.	19,831	26·42	14·44	78,792	J. Morland	Thos. K. Dobson.
Tiverton, Devon	9,715	14·0	14·84	63,567	Wm. B. Loosemore	J. Follett Pugsley.
Todmorden, Yorks (W.R.) and Lancs.	23,888	13·27	15·84	147,163	J. H. Sutcliffe	H. Garratt.
Torquay, Devon	39,432	14·6	15·0	2/7,982	F. J. Marnham	H. A. Hield, M.A.
Torrington, Great, Devon	2,931	22·95	11·15	10,424	Harold Vincent	Reginald Boase.
Totnes, Devon	3,982	16·0	13·3	19,959	Robert Drennan	George E. Windeatt.
Tottenham, Middlesex	149,200	17·6	10·1	650,704	†W. R. Jackson	Eric Townson, LL.B.
Truro, Cornwall	10,833	15·4	12·5	46,000	W. R. T. Stratford	Frederick Parkin.
Tunbridge Wells, Kent	35,568	12·1	10·6	357,054	C. E. Westbrook	Wm. Chas. Cripps.
Twickenham, Middlesex	34,790	17·4	10.25	235,245	J. R. Leeson, M.D.	Edwin G. Stray.
Tynemouth, Northumb.	63,786	21·94	13·61	333,278	Alfred E. Hill	Stanley Wilson.
Wakefield, Yorks (W.R.)	52,891	20·1	12·7	338,666	G. H. Sherwood	A. C. Allibone, O.B.E.
Wallasey, Cheshire	89,600	14·05	11·3	701,505	James Urmson	George Livsey, LL.B.
Wallingford, Berks.	2,724	14·8	12·6	13,886	F. H. Jenkins	Francis R. Hedges
Wallsend, Northumb.	43,880	23·4	13·7	269,166	John Mason	W. V. Mulcaster.
Walsall, Staffs.	96,964	22·06	13·58	379,706	Joseph A. Leckie	Herbert Lee.
Walthamstow, Essex	127,441	17·9	10·1	529,958	†Mrs. C. McEhtee	C. S. Watson, LL.D.
Wareham, Dorset	1,997	23·0	12·9	7,295	Rev. F. Coram	J. W. Miller.
Warrington, Lancs.	78,000	21·7	13·5	421,174	Arthur Bennett	A. T. Hallaway.
Warwick	12,862	17·1	12·1	76,078	Herbert Malins, M.D.	Henry J. Brown.
Watford, Herts	45,910	17·2	9·8	283,330	T. R. Clark	William Hudson.
Wednesbury, Staffs.	30,407	23·4	12·8	127,967	W. H. Wesson	Wm. H. Pollit, LL.B.
Wells, Somerset	4,372	14·36	17·78	26,490	E. S. La Thangue Collins	Ed. Pyndar Foster.
Wenlock, Salop	13,712	17·6	12·1	59,267	W. Bishop	F. H. Potts, LL.M.
West Bromwich, Staffs.	73,761	22·9	11·55	294,384	Mrs. Grace E. Cottrell	Alfred Wickham.
West Ham, Essex	300,905	22·69	11·5	1,459,626	E. J. Reed	G. E. Hilleary, O.B.E., M.A. [O.B.E., B.A.
West Hartlepool, Durham	68,689	22·3	13·4	307,540	Arthur Hyde	Harold W. Stanton,
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, Dorset	24,570	14·7	9·5	135,875	Percy J. A'Court	Percy Smallman. [LL.M.
Whitehaven, Cumberland	19,536	26·5	13·8	86,232	Samuel Turner	Leonard Worden,
Widnes, Lancs.	38,879	24·8	7·4	238,479	John Millar	H. S. Oppenheim.
Wigan, Lancs.	91,200	20·51	14·47	413,560	Robert Alstead	W. H. Tyrer, O.B.E., LL.B.
Willesden, Middlesex	165,669	15·97	9·77	1,058,824	†G. W. R. Skene, M.D	Edwin A. Pratt.
Wilton, Wilts	2,024	23·40	16·96	12,078	Charles S. Elliott	Percy D. Aylward.
Wimbledon, Surrey	61,451	12·3	6·8	434,150	A. W. Hickmott	Herbert Smith, LL.B.
Winchelsea, Sussex	693	...	...	4,500	Basil Holmes	Walter Dawes.
Winchester, Hants	23,791	16·1	10·8	182,335	W. F. Webb Mauley	Thomas Holt, O.B.E.
Windsor, Berks (Royal)	22,115	16·5	11·1	119,948	Sir W. Carter	E. Cecil Durant.
Wisbech, I. of Ely	11,316	18·0	14·8	56,343	F. G. Roseberry	F. W. Coulam.
Wokingham, Berks	4,473	17·25	16·08	24,874	Adm. J. Bridges Enstace	J. H. E. Clifton. [Howell.
Wolverhampton, Staffs.	102,373	19·2	12·2	609,831	F. A. Willcock	F. E. Warbreck
Wood Green, Middlesex	50,716	14·24	9·75	322,761	†Rev. W. W. Haines	C. E. Staddon.
Woodstock, Oxon.	1,616	12·2	18·7	4,537	J. Steele	Stanley Henman.
Worcester	49,153	17·2	12·8	278,015	J. B. Parsons	Samuel Southall.
Workington, Cumb.	26,480	19·9	12·2	110,050	Alfred Baines	Thomas Jackson.
Worthing, W. Sussex	35,224	12·0	8·7	262,725	C. B. Cook	J. Kennedy Allerton
Yarmouth, Great, Norfolk and Suffolk	60,710	16·7	10·65	293,625	Ernest J. Middleton	W. E. Stephens O.B.E. [D.S.O
Yeovil, Somerset	14,987	15·6	10·1	74,924	P. W. Petter	Maj. H. C. C. Batten,
York	84,500	18·9	12·4	455,104	*Oscar F. Rowntree	Percy J. Spalding, LL.D.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Position and Extent.—The Principality of Wales occupies the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 7,467 sq. miles, and a population (1921) of 2,206,712. It is bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire Salop, Hereford and Monmouth, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. The greatest length from N. to S. (Point of Air to Barry Island) is 136 miles, and the greatest breadth from W. to E. (St. David's Head to the English border) is 92 miles. Separated from the mainland by the Menai Straits is the Welsh island-county of *Anglesey* or Môn (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826, and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the L. & N.W. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles).

Population.—The population at the *Census* of 1921 was 2,206,712 (or, inclusive of Monmouthshire, 2,657,412).

Relief.—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,571 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-fawddy 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,462 ft., Drygan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,862 ft., Pen-y-gaver fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn* (*see* England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The *Usk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The *Towy* (68 miles), *Teifi* (50 miles), *Taff* (40 miles), *Dovey* (30 miles), *Tâf* (25 miles), and *Conway* (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welch rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claerwen valleys.

EARLY HISTORY.

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The *Roman* conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caradoy* (Caratâcus), King of the Silures, a tribe inhabiting the present counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, Radnor and Monmouth. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Carleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). *Christianity* was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century, and the faith thus established was preserved (after the withdrawal of the Roman garrison) by native effort, and was carried to the northernmost corners of the British Isles by missionaries to the Hebrides and to the Orkneys and Shetlands.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welsh. (=Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated the Waelisc of Wales from those of Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (613) similarly cut off communication with the Waelisc of Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welsh were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dyke). In the 9th century *Rhodri Mawr* united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N.), *Powys* (Mid.) and *Dehenbarth* (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last-named being Howel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Lewelyn ap Seissylit (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1015–1022.

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England William I. created Palatine counties along the Welsh frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welch rose under the leadership of *Griffith ap Rhys* and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendency over the whole of Wales, and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign; but Llewelyn, the son of Iorwerth, was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welsh and English, and his brother David was captured and executed by the English in 1283. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I., was created *Prince of Wales*, a title thenceforward borne by the heir apparent to the throne of England.

The Welsh are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (Eisteddfod), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

WELSH COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Capital.	Geographical Boundaries.		Administrative Boundaries.	
	Acreage.	Population.	Acreage.	Population.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)	176,630	51,695	176,630	51,695
Brecknockshire (Brecon)	469,281	61,257	469,281	61,257
Cardiganshire (Cardigan)	443,189	61,292	443,189	61,292
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)	588,472	175,069	588,472	175,069
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)	366,005	131,034	366,005	131,034
Denbighshire (Denbigh)	426,080	154,847	426,080	154,847
Flintshire (Mold)	163,707	106,466	163,707	106,466
Glamorganshire (Cardiff)	520,456	1,252,710	474,607	814,717
Merionethshire (Dolgelly)	422,372	45,450	422,372	45,450
Montgomeryshire (Montgomery)	510,110	51,317	510,110	51,317
Pembrokeshire (Pembroke)	393,003	92,056	393,003	92,056
Radnorshire (Presteigu)	301,165	23,528	301,165	23,528
Total	4,780,470	2,206,712	4,734,621	1,768,728

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff, 1926-7.	Chairman of Q.S.
Anglesey	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt., K.C.B. [D.S.O.	Reginald Moseley	The Lord Lieutenant
Brecknock	Lord Glanusk, C.B., C.B.E.,	Robert McTurk	Hon. R. C. Devereux
Cardigan	Earl of Lisburne	John Evans	Maj. John C. Harford.
Carmarthen	John Hinds	John Waddell	F. D. W. Drummond
Carnarvon	John Ernst Greaves, C.B.E.	Capt. W. P. M. Jones	R. W. Egerton
Denbigh	Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.	Capt. W. M. Piers Jones	R. W. Egerton
Flint	Henry Neville Gladstone.	John W. Charlton	Lord Justice Bankes
Glamorgan	Earl of Plymouth, G.B.E., C.B.	Vice-Adm. A. W. Heneage-Vivian, C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C.	Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bt., K.C., D.S.O.
Merioneth	Sir Osmond Williams, Bt.	J. Cadwaladr Roberts	The Lord Lieutenant
Montgomery	Sir H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt., C.B.	D. W. Macpherson	Major John Lomax
Pembroke (Pembroke)	Viscount St. Davids	Brig.-Gen. Sir Frederick Charlton Meyrick, Bt., C.B., C.M.G. Maj. John Griffiths, M.D.	Sir E. M. Samson, K.B.E., K.C. Hon. Reginald Walsh, M.V.O.
Haverfordwest	Lord Kylsant, K.C.M.G.		
Radnor	Charles Coltman-Rogers		

OTHER WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County, &c.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.	Medical Officer.
Anglesey	C. E. Moreton Prichard	W. O. Jones, B.A. O.B.E.	R. H. Prothero.	Arnold Davies, M.D.
Brecknock	W. S. Miller	Albert Jolly	Col. C. G. Cole-Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Herbert Davies, M.D.
Cardigan	Evan J. Davies	Ivor Evans, M.A.	Steven Jones	Ernest Jones, M.D.
Carmarthen	L. N. Powell	J. W. Nicholas	W. Picton Phillips	David A. Hughes, M.D.
Carnarvon	A. Ivor Pryce	A. Bodvel Roberts	Edward Williams	E. J. L. Parry Edwards, M.D.
Denbigh	John Arthur Harrop	Edward Parry	G. T. Guest	Thos. Roberts, M.D.
Flint	Edward Davies	H. A. Tilby, O.B.E.	R. Yarnell Davies, M.B.E.	A. E. Williams, M.D.
Glamorgan	Lt.-Col. D. W. Morgan, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.P.	Sir T. M. Franklen	L. Lindsay, M.V.O., C.B.E.	E. Colston Williams, M.D.
Merioneth	Capt. Evan Jones	Hugh John Owen	R. Jones	E. Lewys Lloyd, M.D.
Montgomery	J. Murray Naylor	G. R. D. Harrison	C. E. Lynch-Blosse	C. E. Humphreys, M.D.
Pembroke / Haverfordwest	Sir Evan Davies, Bt.	R. A. Wheatley, B.C.L.	F. T. B. Summers	H. Middleton, M.C., M.B. C. A. Brigstocke.
Radnor	C. Coltman-Rogers	H. V. Vaughan	A. S. Michael	J. W. Miller, M.D.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and *Urban Districts*, with a population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*).

CITIES, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1926-27. * Lord Mayor † Chairman, U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Aberdare, Glamorg.	55,010	17·0	11·83	196,155	†Mrs. Jenkins, O.B.E.	W. R. Morgan, M.B.E.
Abergavenny, Mon.	9,008	18·5	14·9	44,900	William Rosser	Wm. H. Hopwood.
Aberystwyth, Card.	11,220	10·3	11·7	54,378	John D. Williams	T. J. Samuel, M.B.E.
BANGOR, Carn.	11,032	15·0	12·6	44,698	Maj. J. Roberts	J. Peutir Williams.
Beaumaris, Anglesey	1,839	8·4	14·5	10,459	J. H. Burton	J. Hugh Thomas.
Brecon	5,649	18·1	9·6	24,525	H. C. I. Rich	G. Hyatt Williams.
CARDIFF, Glamorg.	219,688	20·6	12·8	1,625,762	*(see below)	(*see* below).
Cardigan	3,452	...	...	13,854	John Evans	David Morgan Jones.
Carmarthen	10,070	17·8	12·7	44,382	W. Spurrell	H. Brunel White.
Carnarvon	8,301	16·77	17·26	31,618	D. E. Alves	R. O. Roberts.
Conway, Carn.	6,506	17·5	9·7	43,500	L. C. Atkinson	Hugh Parry.
Cowbridge, Glamorg.	1,159	22·4	8·6	4,490	William H. John	Wm. Thos. Gwyn.
Denbigh	6,783	19·0	13·6	37,726	W. M. Pierce	Robert Davies.
Flint	6,410	15·6	25·9	39,000	H. Powell	J. Bibby Denny.
Haverfordwest, Pemb.	5,750	24·61	13·31	18,762	J. W. Hammond	H. W. D. Williams.
Kidwelly, Carm.	3,181	20·43	11·94	11,144	Sir Alfred Stephens	Mervyn D. J. Paton.
Lampeter, Card.	1,813	13·12	22·95	8,074	D. N. Davies	J. Ernest Lloyd.
Llandovery, Carm.	1,932	15·7	15·7	6,920	Benjamin Morgan	H. Alfred Thomas.
Llanelly, Carm.	37,180	20·33	11·56	160,871	Frank J. Rees	Henry W. Spowart.
Llanfyllin, Montgom.	1,639	11·7	19·8	10,276	J. Roberts	N. B. Edwards.
Llanidloes, Montgom.	2,517	14·5	17·3	8,788	D. Owen	Arthur Davies.
Merthyr Tydfil	80,161	19·7	12·7	281,016	L. M. Francis	T. Aneuryn Rees.
Monmouth, Mon.	5,207	17·7	14·9	21,240	Frank Breakwell	A. C. Tweedy.
Montgomery	951	16·3	15·3	8,647	C. S. Pryce	N.P. Vaughan-Pryce.
Neath, Glamorg.	32,514	21·5	11·4	126,898	William J. Hill	A. E. L. Curtis.
Newport, Mon.	93,700	20·44	11·85	624,716	A. T. W. James	Oscar T. Morgan.
Pembroke	15,481	16·83	13·29	54,597	J. Brown	Ronald D. Lowless.
Port Talbot, Glamorg.	40,039	22·20	11·07	194,763	James Lewis	Moses Thomas.
Pwllheli, Carnarvon	3,811	15·7	11·5	16,227	E. J. Griffith	W. Cradoc Davies.
Rhondda, Glamorg.	162,717	22·1	12·0	541,440	†Rhys M. Rees	D. T. Jones.
Ruthin, Denbigh	2,767	12·9	11·5	13,658	R. H. Jones	Baldwin Griffith.
Swansea, Glamorg.	159,600	20·8	12·6	920,866	(*see* below)	(*see* below).
Tenby, Pemb.	4,830	14·9	16·7	22,107	Ernest H. Leach	G. Lort Stokes.
Welshpool, Montgom.	5,677	17·8	13·4	44,715	D. J. Jones	Edwin L. Spencer.
Wrexham, Denbigh	19,002	18·60	13·65	88,446	Job Mason	Lawson Taylor.

CARDIFF.

CARDIFF (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the rivers Taff (Caer Taff), Rummey and Ely, the port of the South Wales coal fields, has a municipal area of 13,628 acres, and a population (1921) of 219,688. The principal industries include ship repairing, rope making, steel, copper, lead and zinc works, iron and steel foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, flour mills, chemical factories, paper mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, tin plate and paint works. The chief imports are grain, timber, pitwood, ore, fruit, butter, cheese, frozen and chilled meat, live cattle, canned goods, sugar, potatoes. The exports include coal, coke, patent fuel, iron and steel manufactures, tin plates, &c.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, Technical College, City Hall and Law Courts, and Glamorgan County Hall. The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1926-27), William Grey.
Stipendiary Magistrate, W. St. J. F. Williams.
Recorder, Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bt., D.S.O., K.C., M.P. (1922).
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Cecil G. Brown, LL.B.

SWANSEA.

SWANSEA (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the River Tawe, is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of the United Kingdom, and contains the largest tube works in the country. The trade of the port also includes coal, patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil (National Oil Refineries). There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The trade is principally with France, Italy and Belgium. The municipal area is 24,193 acres, with a population at the census of 1921 of 159,600. Included in the borough is the health resort of Mumbles.

The principal buildings are the Norman castle (re-built in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), and the 17th century Grammar School, founded by Hugh Gore. Swansea was chartered by King John, and incorporated as a borough by Henry III. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

City Officers.

Mayor (1926-27), D. J. Bassett.
Recorder, R. E. L. Vaughan-Williams, K.C.
Town Clerk, H. L. Laug-Coath.

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between 60° 51′ 30″ and 54° 38′ N. latitude and between 1° 45′ 32″ and 6° 14′ W. longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length* of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 31,520 square miles (land and water). The population (at the census of 1921) was 4,882,288, an increase of 121,394 since the census of 1911, or 2·5 per cent.

Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Rinns of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfries; and Whitecoomb (2,695 feet), in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and Ben Muich Dhui (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being Cheviot Hill (2,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, the largest falls in the British Isles, Bonnington Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (10 feet), and Stonehyres Linn (80 feet), above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec. 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth Bridge*, constructed 1882–9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 feet (with approaches 8,295 feet).

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Ericht in the Grampian valleys; *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with Lochs Oich and Lochy, in the Great Glen; and Lochs Shin (30 miles) and Maree in the northern Highlands.

Orkney.—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 375½ square miles, with a population (1911) of 25,896. Kirkwall, in *Pomona* (or mainland), the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between Pomona and Hoy, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914–9 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Shetland.—About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Shetland, a group of about 100 islands and islets, of which 29 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1911) of 27,911. Lerwick, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand-knitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles (60° 51′ 30″ N. lat.).

*Western Islands.**—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Invernessshire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuillins* (Sgurr-na-Banachdich, 3,243 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles),

* *Land's End to John o' Groats.*—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 597 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends further N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488–1513).

* *The Hebrides.*—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Eboudai*, latinized as *Hebudes* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreyjar* (Southern Islands) was latinized as *Sodorenses*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man."

containing *Ben More* (3,185 feet), *Ben Buy* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,289 feet); *Jura* (160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura*, Beinn-an-Oir (2,571 feet), and Beinn Chaolais (2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis-with-Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callernish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but generally regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

Climate.—The climate of Scotland is influenced by the much indented coast line and (like that of South Britain) by the *Gulf Stream Drift*, which emerges from the Gulf of Mexico as a strong current about 30 miles in width, with a speed of about 4 miles per hour; the stream gradually loses its velocity and becomes shallower and cooler, until at about 35° N. lat. (off Cape Hatteras) it ceases to be a distinct stream and its surface waters are carried across the Atlantic by the prevailing westerly winds. The climate is more bracing and less treacherous than that of England, the average duration of sunshine on the east coast being greater than on the east coast of England, while the south-western section is no wetter or more relaxing than the corresponding section of England. The mean winter temperature is in the neighbourhood of 35°, and that of summer about 58° Fahrenheit.

EARLY HISTORY.

Prehistoric Man.—North Britain appears to have been invaded in Palaeolithic times by a succession of races, who died out or were exterminated by other immigrants. The earliest race of which there is any record is that since known as the *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body. The Picts seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts' Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands, and it is generally believed that the Picts were driven northwards by later Celtic immigrants. Celtic *Goidels* and *Brythons* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern Caledonia was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth, where it was maintained until about 450 A.D.

The Scots.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic Brythons, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Catrail*, or Picts' Work Dyke, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodlee, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern Caledonia about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the Picts and Scots, the Brythonic Waelisc (Welch) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The Waelisc were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (613), and towards the close of the 9th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in Caledonia. In the reign of Malcolm I. (943–954) the Brythons or Waelisc (Welch) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II. (1005–1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314). James IV. and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 James VI., the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary "Queen of Scots," was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.), succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII. and II., the crown devolved upon William III. (grandson of Charles I.), and Mary (daughter of James VII. and II.) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII. and II.). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I. (great-grandson of James VI. and I.). In 1689 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII. and II., but died after a military success at Killiecrankie. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sherriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745, when the "Young Pretender" defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Preston Paus and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VIII. and III." (the title claimed for his father by the Young Pretender), fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III. by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III., in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES.
WITH CAPITALS, LORDS LIEUTENANT AND CONVENERS.

Counties and Capital.	Population, 1921.	Acres.	Lord Lieutenant.	Convener of County.
Aberdeen (Aberdeen)	300,980	1,261,521	Marq. of Aberdeen, K.T.	H. D. McCombie.
Argyll (Inveraray)	76,862	1,990,472	Duke of Argyll	Maclachlan of Maclachlan
Ayr (Ayr)	299,254	793,600	Marquess of Ailsa	J. Harling Turner.
Banff (Banff)	57,293	410,112	Duke of Richmond, K.G.	Col. J. G. George, V.D., D.L.
Berwick (Duns)	28,246	294,805	Col. Charles Hope	Francis Stewart Hay.
Bute (Rothesay)	33,711	139,432	Duke of Montrose, C.B.	George Laidler.
Caithness (Wick)	28,284	448,068	Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bt.	D. Keith Murray.
Clackmannan (Clackmannan)	32,543	30,477	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.
Dumfries (Dumfries)	75,365	680,217	Duke of Buccleuch	H. Cavan Irving, C.B.E.
Dumbarton (Dumbarton)	150,868	157,289	Sir I. Colquhoun, Bt., D.S.O.	Capt. Alan Burns.
East Lothian (Haddington)	47,487	179,142	Earl of Wemyss	Sir A. B. Hepburn, Bt.
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)	41,561	304,606	Duke of Richmond, K.G.	J. F. Cumming, O.B.E.
Fife (Cupar)	292,902	314,952	Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt.	Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt.
Forfar (Forfar)	270,950	560,186	Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, G.C.V.O.	W. T. J. S. Steuart-Fothringham.
Inverness (Inverness)	82,446	2,616,545	Mackintosh of Mackintosh	Mackintosh of Mackintosh
Kincardine (Stonehaven)	41,779	245,347	Lord Arbuthnott	William Low.
Kinross (Kinross)	7,963	46,487	J. J. Moubray	Hy. P. R. Montgomery.
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbt.)	37,156	574,588	Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.	W. J. Herries Maxwell.
Lanark (Lanark)	1,539,307	562,821	Col. Sir R. K. Stewart, K.B.E.	Gavin Hamilton.
Midlothian (Edinburgh)	506,378	231,724	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	Sir R. Usher, Bt.
Nairn (Nairn)	8,790	124,968	Brodie of Brodie, D.S.O.	J. S. Robertson.
Orkney (Kirkwall)	24,103	240,476	Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G.	James Johnston.
Peebles (Peebles)	15,330	226,899	Michael Grieve Thornburn.	Michael Grieve Thornburn.
Perth (Perth)	125,515	1,617,808	Duke of Atholl, K.T.	Earl of Mansfield.
Renfrew (Renfrew)	298,887	156,785	Col. Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bt., C.B.	Col. Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bt., C.B.
Ross & Cromarty (Dingwall)	70,790	1,970,004	Sir Hector Munro, Bt.	Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bt.
Roxburgh (Jedburgh)	44,989	425,656	Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.	Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.
Selkirk (Selkirk)	22,606	172,549	Maj. C. H. Scott-Plummer	Maj. C. H. Scott-Plummer.
Shetland (Lerwick)	25,520	352,889	Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G.	Henry Mouat.
Stirling (Stirling)	161,726	286,338	Lord Younger of Leckie	Col. E. Bolton.
Sutherland (Dornoch)	17,800	1,297,849	Duke of Sutherland	Andrew Lindsay.
West Lothian (Linlithgow)	83,966	76,807	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	H. M. Cadell.
Wigtown (Wigtown)	30,782	310,747	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Maxwell, Bt.	Earl of Stair, D.S.O.

EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 32,402 acres, and a population (Census of 1921) of 420,281 (over the enlarged area). The boundaries were extended in 1920 so as to include the Burgh of Leith and part of the suburban district of the County of Midlothian. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street the most beautiful thoroughfare in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879-83), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Scotland), Parliament House (the present seat of the judicature, containing the Advocates' and Signet Libraries), the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and Holyrood Palace (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV. and V.). The city is governed by a town council of 71 members, and sends 6 members to Parliament (including the member for Leith).

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1926-27), Alexander Stevenson.

Town Clerk, Andrew Grierson, S.S.C., J.P.

City Chamberlain, Robert Paton.

GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 29,551 acres, and an estimated population of 1,113,482. The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world, and its trade was valued at £85,302,000 in 1924, the tonnage of the ships entering (1925-26) being 6,720,409 tons, of those cleared 6,647,192 tons. The principal industries are iron and steel works, shipbuilding, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, inkle-making, tobacco, cotton-mills and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The City is governed by a town council of 113 members, and sends 15 members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1926-27), David Mason.

Town Clerk, Sir John Lindsay, K.B.E., J.P., D.L.

City Chamberlain, A. C. McMillan, C.A.

SCOTTISH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Counties.	County Clerk.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
*Aberdeen	William Murison	Archib'dC. Morrison, O.B.E.	John Gauld
Argyll	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead	Maj. W. D. Allan, O.B.E.
Ayr	James E. Shaw	John Howie	Maj. E. R. Cockburn.
Banff	G. A. Cumming and J. Tough.	J. L. M'Naughton, M.B.E., V.D., Buckie.	William Hope.
Berwick	R. G. Johnston, O.B.E.	Alexander N. McDougal	John Morren, Hawick.
Bute	David Arnot	T. W. Alexander	John Robertson, Paisley.
Caithness	James Young, Thurso	G. A. O. Green, Wick	Wm. K. Cormack, Wick.
Clackmannan	T. Cunningham Shanks	James Cuthbert	John Scott.
Dumfries	John Robson, Dumfries	B. M'Gowan	William Gordon.
Dumbarton	David Cockburn	W. Craig	Neill McLennan.
East Lothian	George Cruikshank	G. H. Stevenson	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O
Elgin or Moray	E. D. Jameson	D. A. Shinch	John B. Mair, M.V.O.
Fife	J. M. Mitchell	R. Osborne Pagan, W.S.	J. Tennant Gordon, O.B.E.
*Forfar	R. Freer Myles, LL.B.	James Thomson, LL.B., Dundee.	R. T. Birnie, O.B.E.
Inverness	J. W. Mackillop	D. Noble	Maj. A. C. Maclean.
Kincardine	John Falconer, Stonehaven	J. B. Cunningham	Robert Mitchell.
Kinross	W. Keay Falconer	W. Keay Falconer	J. Tennant Gordon, O.B.E.
Kirkcudbright	Adam Brown	Patrick Gifford	Alex. Donald.
*Lanark	John McGhie and R. Bryce Walker.	James Annan, *Upper Wd.* J. T. T. Brown, LL.D., *Middle* Sir Thos. F. Wilson, K.B.E., *Lower Wd.*	Andrew Nesbit Keith.
*Midlothian	A. G. G. Asher, C.B.E., W.S.	W. B. Robertson, S.S.C., N.P.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Nairn	H. T. Donaldson	H. G. Strachan	John Bruce.
Orkney	Duncan J. Robertson, O.B.E	D. J. Robertson, O.B.E.	R. Wood.
Peebles	J. Ramsay Smith	R. Lendrem-Ainslie	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Perth	T. B. Marshall	Alexander Stewart	M. J. Martin.
Renfrew	J. Caldwell Fraser	T. MacRobert, Paisley	John Robertson, Paisley.
Ross & Cromarty	W. J. Duncan, Dingwall	W. S. Dewar	Capt. D. Finlayson, O.B.E.
Roxburgh	J. Stormonth Darling, W.S., Kelso.	T. Colledge Halliburton	John Morren.
Selkirk	W. C. Dundas, LL.B.	J. Mowbray Kinnaird	John Morren.
Shetland	A. Sutherland	A. Sutherland	Gifford Gray.
Stirling	James Learmonth	A. C. Buchanan	Charles E. Middleton.
Sutherland	Archibald Argo	J. M'Crone	Hugh Chisholm.
West Lothian	J. G. B. Henderson, W.S.	A. P. Simpson, O.B.E., W.S.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Wigtown	A. Aitken, Stranraer	Percy J. Adair, Stranraer	Alexander Donald.

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

DUNDEE.

DUNDEE, a City, Parliamentary, Municipal and Royal Burgh, on the left bank of the River Tay, 42 miles N. of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 6,678 acres, and a population (Census 1921) of 168,315 (an increase of 8,036 since 1911). The principal buildings are University College (St. Andrews University), the Technical Institute, High School, Albert Institute and the Caird Hall Buildings. The harbour affords dock accommodation of nearly 35 acres. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving, the making of preserves, shipbuilding, engineering, dyeing, and brewing. The City is governed by a town council of 34 members and sends 2 members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1926-27), William High.

Town Clerk, W. H. Blyth Martin.

Treasurer (vacant).

ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 6,748 acres, with a population (Census 1921) of 158,969 (a decrease of 4,922 since 1911). The tonnage of the ships entered in 1925 was 866,363 tons. The chief industries are granite quarrying and working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, brewing, distilling, shipbuilding, paper-making, and woollen, jute and linen manufacture. The principal buildings are the East and West Churches of St. Nicholas, Municipal Offices, Marischal College, King's College, Roman Catholic pro-Cathedral, Public Library, H.M. Theatre, Art Gallery and Museum, and the Cathedral of St. Machar (14th century). The City is governed by a Town Council of 34 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1926-27), Andrew Lewis.

Town Clerk, George S. Fraser.

SCOTTISH BURGHS WITH 5,000 INHABITANTS.

There are 66 Royal Burghs †; 4 Ancient Royal Burghs ‡; and 15 Parliamentary Burghs §; marked as shown in the following list, which includes only those Burghs with a population of 5,000 and upwards.

Counties of Cities and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs.	Population 1921.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Ratenble Value. £	* Lord Provost or Provost.	Town Clerk.
†Aberdeen, Aberdeen...	158,969	21·4	13·7	1,439,338	..... (*See*	p. 564.)
§Airdrie, Lanark.....	25,092	26·7	13·2	144,905	Thomas Armour.	Thomas Thomson.
†Arbroath, Forfar.....	19,500	17·2	14·9	129,576	A. Maclaren Robertson.	Robert Finlayson.
†Ayr, Ayr	35,763	20·3	12·1	321,469	James R. Gould.	P. A. Thomson.
†Brechin, Forfar.....	7,446	20·01	19·4	45,457	Allan Reid.	Fred A. Ferguson.
†Burntisland, Fife.....	5,707	18·92	9·11	60,346	James Dempster.	R. Brown; J. P. Gilmour.
†Campbeltown, Argyll.	6,757	23·6	19·2	46,722	John Smith.	Thos. Mackelvie.
§Coatbridge, Lanark ...	43,909	25·32	12·05	304,954	David Kirk.	John Alston.
†Dumbarton, Dumbarton	22,933	21·5	10·4	142,566	John Garrick.	Alex. Roberts and Fergus Roberts.
†Dumfries, Dumfries...	15,778	25·8	15·6	124,250	J. C. McGeorge.	R. A. Grierson.
†Dundee, Forfar	168,315	21·8	16·7	1,636,039	..... (*See*	p. 564.)
†Dunfermline, Fife ...	38,886	18·0	11·5	310,937	Daniel A. Fraser.	Andrew Shearer.
†Edinburgh, Midlothn.	420,281	18·6	14·5	4,766,000	..... (*See*	p. 563.)
†Elgin, Elgin.....	7,776	20·2	11·7	62,327	John Millet	A. G. Cockburn.
§Falkirk, Stirling	33,312	22·8	12·1	238,270	J. C. Gilchrist.	A. Balfour Gray.
†Forfar, Forfar	9,585	18·0	16·0	61,422	J. A. Lowson.	A. MacHardy.
§Galashiels, Selkirk ...	12,946	15·6	12·1	114,142	John S. Hayward.	J. B. Lumsden.
§Glasgow, Lanark	1,034,174	23·1	15·4	10,480,154	..... (*See*	p 563.)
§Greenock, Renfrew ...	81,120	24·54	14·32	570,823	N. McNaughton Brown.	Andrew Nimmo.
§Hamilton, Lanark.....	38,644	27·7	13·9	256,679	P. E. Soutter.	P. M. Kirkpatrick.
§Hawick, Roxburgh.....	16,353	18·2	14·7	119,667	James Renwick.	R. & J. R. Purdom.
†Inverness, Inverness.	20,937	19·9	14·1	174,696	Alex. Malcolm Macewen.	Geo. Smith Laing.
†Irvine, Ayr	11,826	26·2	12·2	75,126	R. M. Hogg.	D. Gillies & A. R. Wilson.
§Kilmarnock, Ayr	35,911	21·7	14·5	277,212	Jas. Blackwood Wilson.	Norman J. Campbell.
†Kinghorn, Fife	2,425	42·17	14·6	14,338	William Williamson	James Wilson.
†Kirkcaldy, Fife.....	39,951	20·8	13·0	317,130	Alexander Kilgour.	Wm. L. Macindoe.
†Kirkwall, Orkney ...	3,697	18·4	14·2	21,440	John M. Slater.	W. J. Heddle.
†Lanark, Lanark.....	6,268	23·6	15·1	50,606	Peter MacAuslan.	James Annan.
Largs, Ayrshire	9,450	...	...	59,000	David Harper.	Peter Morris.
†Montrose, Forfar.....	10,956	18·6	16·1	75,172	W. D. Johnston.	James Cumming.
§Musselburgh, Midlthn.	17,100	27·1	11·2	104,564	Alex. Bourhill.	Herbert Millar.
§Oban, Argyll.....	6,344	17·4	10·1	55,514	A. L. Macarthur.	Alexander S. Black.
§Paisley, Renfrew	84,837	22·5	13·2	678,422	William Crawford.	Jas. F. Johnstone.
§Peebles, Peebles	6,105	10·2	7·0	45,337	George Anderson.	J. W. Buchan, LL.B.
†Perth, Perth	33,208	16·9	13·3	305,128	*Thomas Dempster.	Robert Adam.
§ Peterhead, Aberdeen	13,003	26·5	13·3	70,511	James H. Catto.	Alexdr. Davidson.
§Port Glasgow, Rnfrw.	21,022	27·4	13·1	135,935	James Dick.	Andrew Paton.
†Renfrew, Renfrew ...	14,129	19·28	10·99	121,614	John B. McGregor.	Andrew R. Harper.
†Rothesay, Bute	16,123	13·9	12·6	115,182	George Hicks.	Robert D. Whyte.
†Rutherglen, Lanark.	24,744	20·2	12·9	191,007	James Kirkwood, O.B.E.	J. Anderson Gray.
†St. Andrews, Fife.....	9,336	10·0	10·0	94,544	William Lamond.	J. C. Cantley.
†Selkirk, Selkirk	5,775	12·9	16·4	43,979	William Crichton.	John Pollok and Walter Ingles.
†Stirling, Stirling	21,345	22·6	12·75	172,207	Hugh Gavin.	David B. Morris.
†Stranraer, Wigtown.	6,171	19·6	17·0	39,348	R. B. Dyer, M.B.E.	John Bennoch.
†Wick, Caithness	8,115	22·9	12·7	44,700	Alex. J. McEwen.	Alexander Bruce.

Position and Extent.—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,531 sq. miles and its geographical position between 51° 26′ and 55° 21′ N. latitude and from 5° 25′ to 10° 30′ W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth, from E. to W. (Dundrum Bay to Armagh Head), is 174 miles. The island is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coast line. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperrin Mountains* (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone in the North; the *Mountains of Mourne* (Slieve Donard 2,796 ft.) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft.) in the North-East; the *Derryveagh Mountains* (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal in the North-West; the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway in the West; *Macgillicuddy's Reeks* (Carrantuohill 3,414 ft., the highest point in Ireland) in the South-West; and the *Galtee Mountains* (3,018 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft.) and *Comeragh Mountains* (2,470 ft.) of County Waterford, in the South. The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Bay, and the *Suir*, *Nore*, and *Barrow* to Waterford Harbour. As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which Lough *Neagh* (150 sq. miles) in the north-east is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the Shannon Chain of *Allen*, *Bodery*, *Forbes*, *Ree* and *Derg*, and the Erne Chain of *Gowna*, *Oughter*, *Lower Erne*, and *Erne*, in the central plain; *Melvin*, *Gill*, *Gara* and *Conn* in the north; and *Corrib* and *Mask* (joined by a hidden channel) in the south. In County Kerry, to the east of Macgillicuddy's Reeks, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*. The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, and the rainfall is more evenly distributed. The variation in mean temperature is only about 3° Fahrenheit, the summer extremes being 59° in the N. and 62° in the S.

Primitive Man.—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island, while the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain, the dominant tribe in the island was that of the *Scoti*, who afterwards established themselves in Scotland.

Legendary History.—According to Irish legends, the island was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Ardri* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn M'Coul (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Christianity.—Christianity did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. *St. Patrick* was born in Britain about 389, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organise the Christian religion throughout the island.

Later History.—The Roman conquest of Britain was not extended to Ireland, and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as Findgaill (White Strangers) and the Danes as Dubgaill (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingall," "MacDougall" and "MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira-land* (land of the Irish), the Provinces of Ulster, Leinster and Munster being survivals of the Norse *Ulaidstadr*, *Laigin-stadr* and *Muman-stadr*. The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (980), at which the Hy Neill king Maelsechlainn II. defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Amlaib Cuarán; and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Briars of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes. In 1152 Dermod MacMurrough (Diarmait Mac-Murchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruadvi O'Connor (the high king of Ireland), and visited Henry II., the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom, and Dermod enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*, who landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermod's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II. himself landed in Ireland, with a force larger than Strongbow's, and obtained homage from the Irish kings, but Anglo-Norman rule underwent many fluctuations in the succeeding centuries, being confined in the early 15th century within the English "Pale" of 600 square miles. In the reign of Henry VII. English rule was greatly extended, and the administration of Irish affairs was anglicised by *Robert Poyning*, Lord Deputy of Ireland, who summoned the *Parliament of Drogheda* (Dec. 1494), at which were enacted the Statutes of Drogheda, afterwards known as *Poyning's Law*, making the legislature of Ireland subordinate to and dependent on that of England. A later parliament conferred on Henry VIII. the title of King of Ireland.

AREA AND POPULATION OF IRELAND.

Provinces, Counties (with Assize Towns), and *County Boroughs.*	Acreage.	Population, 1925.	Density of Popn. per sq. mile.
***Northern Ireland :—**			
ULSTER.			
Antrim (Belfast)	702,850	191,618	174
Belfast County Borough	14,797	415,007	17,950
Armagh (Armagh)	312,772	110,083	225
Down (Downpatrick)	608,859	209,179	220
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	417,912	57,985	89
Londonderry (Londonderry)	512,495	94,511	118
Londonderry County Borough	2,198	45,164	13,151
Tyrone (Omagh)	779,563	132,775	109
Total, Northern Ireland	3,351,446	1,256,322	240

Provinces, Counties and *County Boroughs.*	Acreage (unrevised).	Population, 1926 (unrevised).	Density of Popn. per sq. mile.
†The Irish Free State :—			
LEINSTER.			
Carlow (Carlow)	221,485	34,504	100
Dublin (Dublin)	218,873	189,248	553
Dublin County Borough	7,911	316,471	25,602
Kildare (Naas)	418,645	58,035	89
Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	509,458	70,965	89
King's (Tullamore)	493,263	52,521	68
Longford (Longford)	257,770	39,831	99
Louth (Dundalk)	202,181	62,687	198
Meath (Trim)	577,735	62,909	70
Queen's (Maryborough)	424,838	51,549	78
Westmeath (Mullingar)	434,665	56,796	84
Wexford (Wexford)	580,950	95,812	106
Wicklow (Wicklow)	499,957	57,583	74
	4,847,731	1,148,911	152
MUNSTER.			
Clare (Ennis)	788,337	95,028	77
Cork (Cork)	1,841,035	287,254	100
Cork County Borough	2,681	78,468	18,731
Kerry (Tralee)	1,161,752	150,865	83
Limerick (Limerick)	661,573	100,244	97
Limerick County Borough	2,386	39,690	10,646
Tipperary, North Riding (Nenagh)	493,266	59,616	77
,, South Riding (Clonmel)	558,038	81,330	93
Waterford (Waterford)	453,051	51,892	73
Waterford County Borough	1,438	26,646	11,859
	5,963,557	971,033	104
CONNAUGHT.			
Galway (Galway)	1,467,850	169,311	74
Leitrim (Carrick-on-Shannon)	376,510	55,888	95
Mayo (Castlebar)	1,333,356	172,661	83
Roscommon (Roscommon)	608,290	83,504	88
Sligo (Sligo)	442,295	71,393	103
	4,228,211	552,757	84
ULSTER.			
Cavan (Cavan)	467,025	82,447	113
Donegal (Lifford)	1,193,641	152,511	82
Monaghan (Monaghan)	318,990	65,143	131
	1,979,656	300,101	97
Total, Irish Free State	17,019,155	2,972,802	112

* NORTHERN IRELAND.—Under the *Government of Ireland Act*, 1920, six of the Ulster Counties (Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone), with the Parliamentary Boroughs of Belfast and Derry, form the Government of Northern Ireland, with its capital at Belfast.

† IRISH FREE STATE.—Under the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922, the Provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, with the Ulster Counties of Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan, form the Irish Free State, with its capital at Dublin.

Northern Ireland.

THE GOVERNOR.

His Grace the DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.P., *born* 1869; *appointed Governor* 1922 (Government House, Hillsborough, Northern Ireland. Telegrams: Govnorire, Belfast; Telephones: Official, Hillsborough 19; Private, Hillsborough 18) £8,000

Private Secretary and Comptroller, Lieut.-Comm. Oscar Henderson C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (retd.).

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. H. de C. Martelli, M.C.

Assistant Private Secretary, George F. Ingram.

Clerk, Miss Florence L. Hill.

Honorary A.D.Cs., Lt.-Col. J. K. McClitock, C.B.E., D.L.; Capt. Sir Basil Brooke, Bt., C.B.E., M.C., D.L.; Lt.-Col. Henry S. C. Richardson, D.L.; Maj. H. D. Harington, D.S.O., M.C.

Surgeon in Ordinary, Professor Thomas Sinclair, C.B., M.D.

Physician in Ordinary, Professor J. A. Lindsay, F.R.C.P.

Honorary Dental Surgeon, Herbert Williams.

Honorary Chaplain, Rev. F. Hamilton.

Hon. Veterinary Surgeon, J. Ewing Johnston, M.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.

THE MINISTRY (June 8, 1921).

Prime Minister, The Rt. Hon. Sir James Craig, Bt., D.L., M.P. £3,200

Minister of Finance, The Rt. Hon. Hugh MacDowell Pollock, D.L., M.P. £2,000

Minister of Home Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Dawson Bates, O.B.E., M.P. ... £2,000

Minister of Labour, The Rt. Hon. John Miller Andrews, D.L., M.P. £2,000

Minister of Education, The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Charlemont £2,000

Minister of Agriculture, The Rt. Hon. Edward Mervyn Archdale, M.P. £2,000

Minister of Commerce, The Rt. Hon. J. Milne Barbour, M.P. £2,000

The above form the Cabinet.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

Prime Minister's Dept., The Rt. Hon. Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, M.M., D.S.O.

Finance (*Financial Secretary*), John Milne Barbour, D.L., M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, Rt. Hon. Herbert Dixon, D.L., M.P.

Asst. Parliamentary Secretary, Hon. H. G. H. Mulholland, M.P.

Home Affairs, George B. Hanna, B.L., M.P.

Labour, J. F. Gordon, M.P.

Education. J. H. Robb, K.C., M.P.

CABINET SECRETARIAT.

Secretary, C. H. Blackmore, C.B.E.

Principal Officer, James Taylor.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Permanent Secretary, Lt.-Col. W. B. Spender, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Parliamentary Counsel, Sir A. Quekett, LL.D.

Assistant Secretaries, G. C. Duggan, O.B.E.; R. E. Thornley, C.B.E.

Solicitor, J. H. B. Gunning.

Commissioner of Valuation and Director of Works, Major P. E. Shepherd, O.B.E.

Registrar-General and Statistician, L. A. Bullwinkle, O.B.E.

Deputy Keeper of Public Records, D. A. Chart, Litt.D.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Permanent Secretary, S. Watt, C.B., C.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, Maj. G. A. Harris, D.S.O., O.B.E.; W. A. Magill.

Chief Crown Solicitor, J. R. Moorhead.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Permanent Secretary, H. Conacher C.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, P. R. Bowman.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

Permanent Secretary, L. McQuibban, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, A. N. Bonaparte Wyse, C.B.E., M.A.; W. A. Houston, M.A.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

Permanent Secretary, J. S. Gordon, C.B.E., D.Sc.

Assistant Secretary, J. V. Coyle, C.B.E.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

Permanent Secretary, W. D. Scott, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, G. H. E. Parr, M.B.E.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller and Auditor-General, W. R. Maconkey.

Principal Auditor, E. K. Tallent, O.B.E.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Secretary, G. T. Fidler, O.B.E.

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY.

Inspector-General, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles G. Wickham, D.S.O.

Deputy Inspector-General, Frederick A. Britten, O.B.E., B.A.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Senate* of 2 *ex-officio* and of 24 selected members; and of a House of Commons of 52 elected members, who receive an allowance of £200 per annum.

Speaker of the Senate, The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, P.C., D.S.O.
Black Rod, Maj. T. Dalby Hackett, D.S.O.
Speaker of the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. William Hugh O'Neill, M.P.
Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker, Rt. Hon. Thomas Moles, M.P.
Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig.-Gen. H. G. Young, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Librarian, Guy O. Young.

Clerk of the Parliaments, Arthur Irwin Dasent

THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, LAW COURTS, BELFAST.

Judges.

The Rt. Hon. William Moore, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland £5,000
The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (James) Andrews, £4,000; The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Richard) Best, £4,000; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Daniel Martin) Wilson, £3,500; The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice (Thomas Watters) Brown, £3,500.

Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland, A. Newton Anderson.
Private Sec. to L. C. J., T. Henry Maxwell, K.C.

Registrar's Department.

Registrar, J. M. Davies, B.A.
Asst. Registrars, J. G. Breakey: R. McQuitty; William Horner.
First Class Clerks, John O'H. Devine; W. M. Knight.

Chief Clerk's Department.

Chief Clerk, T. B. Wallace.
Asst. Chief Clerks, A. J. Weir; Daniel McGonigal; F. Redmond.
First Class Clerks, James Beattie; H. E. Montieth; John Henderson.

Taxing Master's Department.

Taxing Master, Barry Meglaughlin.
First Class Clerk, H. C. Neilson.

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, J. H. Elliott, A.C.A.
Chief Clerk, John Cuthbert.
First Class Clerk, W. T. Barry, A.C.A.

Land Registry.

Central Office.

Registrar of Titles, Martin J. Burke.
Examiner of Titles, E. R. Wade.
Deputy Registrar, Paul Burrowes.
Chief Clerk, A. L. Hurford.
Legal Assistants, J. McHenry; W. R. Dunlop

Recorders.

Belfast, H. M. Thompson £2,000
Londonderry, R. E. Osborne 1,500

Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

Armagh and Fermanagh, G. C. Green £1,400
Down, A. H. Bates 1,400
Tyrone, J. Linehan, K.C. 1,400

EDUCATION.

On Dec. 31, 1925, there were 2,006 Public Elementary Schools with 200,287 pupils. In 1924–25 there were 72 Preparatory, Intermediate and Secondary Schools recognised by the Ministry of Education, with 9,357 pupils, and 97 Centres of Technical Instruction, with 20,177 students; and the Queen's University at Belfast, with 79 Professors and Lecturers, and 1,240 students.

FINANCE.

Taxation is imposed in Northern Ireland on account of certain "Reserved Services" by the Imperial Government, which collects and remits the balance after cost of collection, to the Northern Exchequer; with regard to other services the Parliament of Northern Ireland has control. The Northern Government makes a contribution to the Imperial Exchequer in return for services carried out by the Imperial Authorities. The revenue accruing to the Northern Irish Exchequer in 1925-6 was £12,725,747, the expenditure being £12,675,667; estimated revenue and expenditure 1926-27 £11,659,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1925 there were 329,447 acres under corn crops (oats, 322,063 acres), 206,596 under green crops (potatoes, 154,384), 37,786 under flax, 9,346 under fruit, and 478,149 under hay, a total acreage of 1,061,324. The production (1925) in tons was: oats, 273,833; potatoes, 1,167,759; turnips, 858,765; flax, 5,850; hay, 1,054,227. The *Live Stock* included 667,142 cattle; 484,067 sheep; 112,412 pigs; 48,429 goats; 111,906 horses; 274 mules, and 8,567 asses.

Minerals.—About 2,800 persons were engaged in the various mines and quarries over 20 feet deep in 1925, the principal output being igneous rock, 507,694 tons; chalk, 190,245 tons.

Manufactures.—Belfast is the principal industrial centre. Linen manufactures provided employment for over 110,000 persons in 1926, the number of looms being 4,000, and of spindles 1,000,000; the value of the Exports in 1925 exceeded £17,000,000. The shipyards employed over 25,000 persons in 1925, the output exceeding 250,000 tons annually.

OCCUPATIONS (NORTHERN IRELAND).

From Census of 1911.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total
Agriculture	135,440	11,931	147,371
Industrial	140,876	74,934	215,810
Domestic	4,614	26,101	30,715
Professional	18,106	7,775	25,881
Commercial	29,198	3,065	32,263
Indefinite	22,344	276,419	298,763
Total	350,578	400,225	750,803

The Irish Free State—Saorstat Eireann.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Excellency Timothy Michael Healy, K.C., *born* 1855, *appointed Governor General* Dec. 6, 1922 ..... £10,000

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

UNDER the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922, the Irish Free State (*Saorstat Eireann*) is a coequal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Constitution, as issued by the Crown, June 16, 1922, contains five Sections, of which Section I. is declaratory of Fundamental Rights. (1) The coequality of the Irish Free State. (2) Power of government derived from the people, in accordance with the Constitution. (3) Irish domicile for seven years, or Irish parentage on either side, conferring Irish nationality, and men and women having equal rights as citizens. (4) Irish the national language, English being recognised as an official language. (5) No titles or honours may be conferred on any citizen, except with the approval or advice of the Executive Council. (6) Liberty of the person inviolable. (7) Dwelling of each citizen inviolable. (8) Freedom of conscience and profession and practice of religion, and no law establishing or prohibiting religion may be passed. (9) Free speech and right of lawful assembly. (10) Free education for all citizens. (11) Natural resources of the State inalienable.

Section II. provides for a legislature (Oireachtas) of the King and two houses, the Chamber of Deputies (*Dail Eireann*) and the Senate (*Seanad Eireann*), the former elected by secret ballot and by direct vote of all citizens above the age of 21 years who comply with the existing electoral laws and consisting of not less than one member for each 30,000 of the population and not more than one member for each 20,000 of the population. The latter, consisting of 56 Senators and of 2 Senators from each University, elected by all citizens above the age of 30 years who comply with the existing electoral laws. Every citizen who has reached the age of 21 years is eligible for the Chamber of Deputies; the Senate is composed of citizens who have reached the age of 35 years and have done honour to the nation by reason of useful public service, or who are specially qualified as representing important aspects of the nation's life. Parliament shall hold at least one session each year and members are required to take the following oath:

I..... do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State as by law established, and that I will be faithful to His Majesty King George V., his heirs and successors by law in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Provision is made for the "Initiative" of proposals for laws or constitutional amendments on a petition of 50,000 voters on the register; and for the submission of any bill passed by both houses to a "Referendum" for the decision of the people.

In this Section also Article 45 declares that the Parliament (*Oireachtas*) has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of such armed forces as are mentioned in the scheduled Treaty in the territory of the Irish Free State, and every such force shall be subject to the control of the Parliament. Save in the case of national invasion, the Irish Free State shall not be committed to active participation in any war without the assent of the Parliament.

Section III. vests the Executive Authority in the King and provides that it shall be exercised in accordance with the law, practice, and constitutional usage governing the exercise of the executive authority in the case of the Dominion of Canada, by the representative of the Crown. The Executive Council (*Aireacht*) is responsible to the Chamber, and consists of not more than twelve Ministers (*Airi*) appointed by the representative of the Crown, of whom four ministers shall be members of the Chamber, and a number not exceeding eight chosen from all citizens eligible for election to the Chamber, who shall not be members of Parliament during their term of office, and who, if at the time of their appointment they are members of Parliament, shall by virtue of such appointment vacate their seats; provided that the Chamber may from time to time, on the motion of the President of the Executive Council, determine that a particular Minister or Ministers, not exceeding three, may be members of Parliament, in addition to the four members of the Chamber above mentioned.

Section IV. establishes a Judiciary, consisting of Courts of First Instance, and a Court of Final Appeal to be called the Supreme Court (*Cuirt Oachtarach*). The Courts of First instance include a High Court (*Ard Chuirt*), invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction with a right of appeal as determined by law. The decision of the Supreme Court shall in all cases be final and conclusive, and shall not be reviewed or capable of being reviewed by any other Court, Tribunal or Authority whatsoever. Provided that nothing in the Constitution shall impair the right of any person to petition his Majesty for special leave to appeal from the Supreme Court to his Majesty in Council or the right of his Majesty to grant such leave.

Section V. contains certain Transitory Provisions to meet the special circumstances incidental to the establishment of the Legislature, &c.

THE EXECUTIVE.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(a) *Ministers who are members of, and who constitute, the Executive Council of the Irish Free State:—*

President of the Executive Council, Liam T. MacCosgair (William T. Cosgrave) ... £2,500

Vice-President and Minister for Justice, Caoimhghin O hUiginn (Kevin O'Higgins) 1,700

Minister for Finance, Earnán de Blaghd (Ernest Blythe) 1,700

Min. for Industry and Commerce, Pádraig MacGiollagáin (Patrick McGilligan, M.A.). 1,700

Minister for Education, Seán O'Suilleabháin (John M. O'Sullivan, Ph.D.) 1,700

Minister for External Affairs, Deasmumhain MacGearailt (Desmond Fitzgerald) 1,700

Minister for Defence, Peadar O hAodha (Peter Hughes)..... 1,700

Other Ministers.

(b) *Ministers who are not members of the Executive Council:—*

Minister for Lands and Agriculture, Pádraig O hÓgáin (Patrick Hogan) £1,700

Minister for Fisheries, Fionán O Loingsigh (Finian Lynch, B.A.) £1,700

Minister for Local Government and Public Health, Seumas de Búrca (James Burke, B.L.) £1,700

Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Séaumas Breathnach (James J. Walsh) £1,700

Officers.

Parliamentary Secretary to the President, Seumas O Dólain (James Dolan).

Do., to the Minister for Finance, Eamon O Dugáin (Edmund Duggan).

Do., to the Minister for Defence, Seóirse MacNiocaill (George Nicholls).

Attorney General of the Irish Free State, Seán Coisdealbha (John A. Costello, LL.B.).

Sec. to the Executive Council, Diarmuid O hEigeartaigh (Diarmuid O'Hegarty).

Assistant-Secretary to the Executive Council, Micheál MacDonnchadha (Michael McDunphy).

High Commissioner in London.

J. McNeill, York House, Regent Street, S.W. 1.

Minister Plenipotentiary to the U.S.A.

T. A. Smiddy, M.A., 1,800, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, N.W.1, D.C.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature (*Oireachtas*) consists of a Senate (*Seanad Eireann*) of 60 members, of whom 30 are elected by the Chamber of Deputies and 30 are nominated by the President of the Executive Council, 15 of the latter holding office for 12 years and 15 for 6 years; and of a Chamber of Deputies (*Dáil Eireann*) on a population basis (153 at present) elected on the principles of Proportional Representation. The maximum duration of the Chamber is 4 years.

Speaker of Dáil Eireann, Micheál O hAodha (Michael Hayes) £1,700

Deputy Speaker of Dáil Eireann, Pádraig O Máille (Patrick O'Malley) 1,000

Clerk of the House, Colm O Murchadha (Colm Murphy) .....

Party Strength (Dáil Eireann).

Government	62
Anti-Treaty	47
Farmers	15
Labour	15
Independents	14
Total	153

*** Members of Dáil Eireann, other than Ministers, are allowed £30 a month towards expenses, together with free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Supreme Court of the Irish Free State has appellate jurisdiction from decisions of the High Court.

Lord Chief Justice, Hugh Kennedy £4,000

Pres. of the High Court, Timothy Sullivan £3,000

Judges, Supreme Court, Gerald Fitz-Gibbon; J. A. Murnaghan ..... each £3,000

Judges, High Court, J. Creed Meredith; W. E. Wylie; W. J. Johnston; H. Hanna; John O'Byrne ..... each £2,500

DEFENCE.

The total strength of the land forces is 1,664 officers and 12,560 other ranks. In accordance with the Treaty, the defence by sea of Great Britain and Ireland is undertaken by Imperial Forces. At the expiration of 5 years from the date of the Treaty (Dec. 6, 1921), a conference is to be held with a view to the undertaking by Ireland of a share in her own coastal defence. The Army vote for 1926–7 was £2,475,470.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education, with compulsory attendance, is directed by the State, which also pays the teachers and contributes to the cost of the buildings; the estimated expenditure on Primary Education in 1926–7 was £3,664,781. Secondary Education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders, the State contribution in 1926–7 being £288,838. There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Cork, Galway and Dublin); in 1922 the Professors, &c., at the two Universities numbered 220, and the students 3,410.

FINANCE.

The total Exchequer receipts for 1925-6 are estimated at £27,000,000, of which tax revenue is expected to yield about £21,500,000, derivable in almost equal proportions, from Customs, Excise and other Duties (including Income Tax). The heads of duty are much the same as in Great Britain, except that there is no tax on tea, raw cocoa, coffee and chicory, and the Safeguarding of Industries Act has been repealed. The duties on Beer, Cocoa Preparations and Sugar Confectionery differ slightly from those in operation in Great Britain. An *ad valorem* duty, varying from 15 per cent. to 33⅓ per cent., is payable on imports of Boots and Shoes, Candles, Glass Bottles and Jars, Soap, Wearing Apparel, Blankets, Bedsteads and Furniture, and Corporation Profits Tax is also levied; but about four-fifths of the total yield from Customs and Excise is attributable to Beer, Spirits and Tobacco. The rates of Estate Duty on large estates are considerably lower in the Saorstat than in Great Britain.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1925 there were 847,705 acres under corn crops, 704,899 under green crops, 10,688 under flax, 7,909 under fruit, and 2,265,173 under hay, a total of 3,836,374 acres. The principal produce in 1925 was: oats, 585,563 tons; potatoes, 2,138,374 tons; turnips, 3,299,373 tons; mangolds, 1,318,878 tons; flax, 1,526 tons; and hay, 4,279,828 tons. The *Live Stock* included 3,991,358 cattle, 2,813,062 sheep, 731,500 pigs, 183,589 goats, 387,761 horses, 21,854 mules, and 196,917 asses.

Minerals.—Over 2,000 persons were employed in the mines and quarries in 1921. 88,232 tons of coal were won in 1921.

Fisheries.—Over 14,500 persons were employed in the fisheries in 1925, the total value of all fish landed being £413,000.

TRADE.

The total trade of the Irish Free State for 1925 was valued at £107,284,078, being £62,913,230 for Imports and £44,370,848 for Exports: the Imports from Great Britain were valued at £44,185,138, and the Exports to Great Britain at £36,656,721; the Imports from Northern Ireland at £6,812,109 and the Exports to Northern Ireland at £6,465,024.

London Representatives of British Dominions.

NOTE.—High Commissioners in London take precedence, on ceremonial occasions, immediately after British or Dominion Ministers, when the latter are present; and when no members of British or Dominion Cabinets are present, the High Commissioners take precedence immediately after that accorded by the Table of Precedence to Secretaries of State.

Dominion.	*High Commissioner, &c.*	*Address in London.*
Dominion of Canada	Hon. P. C. Larkin, *High Commissioner*	Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.
British Columbia	Hon. Frederick A. Pauline, *Agent-Gen.*	1 Regent Street, S.W. 1.
Nova Scotia	J. Howard, *Agent-Gen.*	33 St. James's Square, S.W. 1.
Ontario	William C. Noxon, *Agent-Gen.*	163 Strand, W.C. 2.
Quebec	Hon. L. J. Lemieux, *Agent-Gen.*	38 Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Australian Commonwealth	Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G., *High Commissioner*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New South Wales	The Viscount Chelmsford, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *Agent-Gen.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Queensland	Hon. J. Huxham, *Agent-Gen.*	409 Strand, W.C. 2.
South Australia	Hon. John Lloyd Price, *Agent-Gen.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Tasmania	Lt.-Col. Hon. R. Eccles Snowden, *Agent-Gen.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Victoria	Hon. Sir George Fairbairn, *Agent-Gen.*	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.
Western Australia	Hon. H. P. Colebatch, C.M.G., *Agent-Gen.*	Savoy House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New Zealand	Hon. Sir Christopher James Parr, K.C.M.G., *High Commissioner.*	413 Strand, W.C. 2.
Union of South Africa	Hon. J. S. Smit, *High Commissioner*	South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.
Newfoundland	Capt. V. Gordon, C.M.G., *High Commr.*	58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
British India	Sir A. C. Chatterjee, K.C.I.E., *High Commissioner.*	42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Irish Free State	James MacNeill, *High Commissioner*	York House, Regent St., S.W. 1.
Southern Rhodesia	Sir F. J. Newton, K.C.M.C., C.V.O., *High Commissioner.*	Crown House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
British North Borneo	The Secretary, Court of Directors	37 Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.
Malay States	Malay States Agency	88 Cannon Street, E.C. 4.
Sarawak	Advisory Council	Millbank House, S.W. 1.
Sudan Government	Sudan Govt. Agency	5 Northumberland Av., W.C. 2.
Colonies & Protectorates	Crown Agents for the Colonies	4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Trade Commissioner Service in British Dominions.

CANADA.—Montreal, F. W. Field (*Trade Commr. Grade I.*): J. R. Adams (*Chief Clerk*). 285 Beaver Hall Hill, *Montreal.*

Toronto, G. F. Braddock (*Trade Commr. Grade II.*); H. F Gurney (*Chief Clerk*). 901–902 Bank of Hamilton Building, 67 Yonge Street, *Toronto.*

Vancouver, A. E. Pollard (*Trade Commr. Grade II.*). 18 Commerce Bldg., *Vancouver.*

Winnipeg, A. M. Wiseman, M.C. (*Officer in Charge*). 703 Royal Bank Building, *Winnipeg.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—F. W. Field (*see* Montreal).

AUSTRALIA.—Melbourne, R. W. Dalton (*Trade Commr. Grade I.*); F. W. Colman (*Chief Clerk*). Henty House, Little Collins St., *Melbourne.*

Sydney (vacant) (*Trade Commr. Grade II.*). 89 Pitt Street, *Sydney.*

NEW ZEALAND.—Wellington, L. B. Beale (*Trade Commr. Grade I.*); W. D. Lambie (*Chief Clerk*). (P. O. Box 369) 11 Grey Street, *Wellington.*

SOUTH AFRICA.—Johannesburg, N. Elmslie (*Trade Commr. Grade I.*); Maj. A. V. Langton (*Chief Clerk*). (P. O. Box 839) Goldfields Buildings, Eloff St., *Johannesburg.*

Capetown, Maj. G. Fetherston, D.S.O., M.C. (*Trade Commr. Grade II.*). (P.O. Box 1346) Norwich Union Buildings, *Cape Town.*

INDIA AND CEYLON.—Calcutta, T. M. Ainscough, C.B.E. (*Trade Commr. Grade I.*); W. D. Montgomery Clarke (*Trade Commr. Grade II.*); R. B. Willmot (*Chief Clerk*). (P.O. Box 683) Fairlie House, Fairlie Place, *Calcutta.*

Bombay, Major R. W. Clarke (*Trade Commr. Grade II.*); W. Harris (*Chief Clerk*). (P.O. Box 815) Exchange Bldgs., Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, *Bombay.*

EAST AFRICA.—Nairobi, Col. W. H. Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Trade Commr. Grade II., with local rank of Trade Commr. Grade I.*); C. Kemp (*Chief Clerk*). (P.O. Box 220) Memorial Hall, Sixth Avenue, *Nairobi, Kenya.*

BRITISH WEST INDIES.—Trinidad, J. L. Wilson Goode (*Trade Commr. Grade II.*); T. C. Fulton (*Chief Clerk*). (P.O. Box 225) Broadway House, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*

NOTE.—The Salaries of H.M. Trade Commissioners *Grade I.* are £1,200 to £1,500 per annum (except Calcutta, £1,700 fixed); *Grade II.*, £800 to £1,000. There are, in addition, Imperial Trade Correspondents in each of the Dominions, and in most Colonies and Protectorates.

The Indian Empire extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India (Act 52-3 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia and Afghanistan from the Gulf of Oman to Povalo Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire and Nepal, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude. Delhi, the new capital, lies in 77° E. long.

Area and Population.—The total area of India proper is about 1,805,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 319 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British Provinces, as distinguished from the Indian States, comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 78 per cent. of the population. The details are as follows:—

Province, State, or Agency.	Area in square miles (1921).	Persons. 1921. Males.	Females.	Total.	1911. Total.	Difference per cent. 1921 & 1911.
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	269,566	225,705	495,271	501,395	— 1·2
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	20,793	6,293	27,086	26,459	+ 2·4
Assam	53,015	3,961,109	3,645,121	7,606,230	6,714,2·9	+ 13·3
*Baluchistan	54,228	255,014	165,634	420,648	414,412	+ 1·5
Bengal	76,843	24,151,222	22,544,314	46,695,536	45,482,605	+ 2·7
Bihar and Orissa	83,161	16,763,866	17,238,323	34,002,189	34,489,544	— 1·4
Bombay (*Presidency*)	123,621	10,170,969	9,371,250	19,348,219	19,656,266	— 1·8
Bombay	*77,015*	*8,301,310*	*7,711,032*	*16,012,342*	*16,130,600*	— 0·8
Sind	*46,503*	*1,837,265*	*1,442,112*	*3,279,377*	*3,513,425*	— 6·7
Aden	*80*	*32,394*	*18,106*	*50,500*	*40,165*	+ 22·4
Burma	233,797	6,756,969	6,455,223	13,212,192	12,115,217	+ 9·1
Central Provinces and Berar	99,876	6,951,399	6,961,362	13,912,760	13,916,158	..
Coorg	1,582	80,592	74,337	154,929	164,976	— 6·4
Delhi	557	281,633	206,555	488,188	413,447	+ 18·1
Madras	142,250	20,870,749	21,448,236	42,318,985	41,405,404	+ 2·2
*North-West Frontier Province	13,419	1,220,316	1,022,024	2,251,340	2,196,933	+ 2·5
Punjab	99,882	11,306,265	9,378,759	20,685,024	19,578,573	+ 5·7
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	106,295	23,787,745	21,588,042	45,375,787	46,807,490	— 3·1
Total Provinces	1,094,300	126,872,116	120,131,177	247,003,293	243,933,178	+ 1·3
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	288,119	195,897	384,016	346,222	+ 10·9
Baluchistan States	80,420	205,983	172,991	378,877	420,291	— 9·8
Baroda State	8,127	1,100,564	1,025,958	2,126,522	2,032,798	+ 4·6
Bengal States	5,424	477,143	419,783	896,926	822,565	+ 9·0
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	1,946,186	2,013,483	3,959,669	3,945,209	+ 0·4
Bombay States	63,453	3,769,962	3,639,467	7,409,429	7,388,051	+ 0·3
Central India (*Agency*)	51,531	3,068,962	2,928,661	5,997,623	6,129,019	— 2·2
Central Provinces States	31,476	1,020,398	1,037,502	2,066,900	2,127,152	— 2·4
Gwalior State	26,357	1,692,700	1,494,375	3,186,075	3,227,961	— 1·3
Hyderabad State	82,698	6,345,071	6,126,699	12,471,770	13,374,676	— 6·8
Kashmir State	84,258	1,757,122	1,563,396	3,320,518	3,158,126	+ 5·1
Madras States	10,096	2,744,921	2,715,391	5,460,312	4,811,841	+ 13·5
Mysore State	29,475	3,047,127	2,931,775	5,978,892	5,806,193	+ 3·0
North-West Frontier Province (*Agencies and Tribal Areas*)	25,500	1,527,792	1,397,345	2,825,136	1,622,094	+ 74·2
Punjab States	37,959	2,425,783	1,990,253	4,416,036	4,212,794	+ 4·8
Rajputana (*Agency*)	128,987	5,184,891	4,659,493	9,844,384	10,530,432	— 6·5
Sikkim	2,818	41,492	40,229	81,721	87,920	— 7·1
United Provinces States	5,949	681,230	553,651	1,234,881	1,189,874	+ 4·6
Total, States and Agencies	711,032	37,123,438	34,815,749	71,939,187	71,223,218	+ 1·0
Total, India	1,805,332	163,995,554	154,946,926	318,942,480	315,156,396	+ 1·2

* Districts and Administered Territories.

Physical Features.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only 6 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyænas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan. Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghauts, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghauts lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghauts, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains,

is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghauts, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland are hills and rolling downs; while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced on a considerable scale, and jade, wolfram, and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

Population.—The fifth general census of India was taken on the 18th March, 1921. The final census returns gave a population of 318,942,480, as compared with 315,156,396 in 1911 (for details *see* p. 573), an increase in the ten years of about 1·2 per cent. The census total of 1921 is divisible into 247,003,293 (or over 77 per cent.) for British India, and 71,939,187 (or over 22 per cent.) for Indian States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist. There were in 1921 33 towns with a population of over 100,000. Urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise only about 10 per cent. of the total population.

Caste.—Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. A caste may be defined as a collection of families, or groups of families, bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet. The chief castes are:—Sheikh (33,388,000), Brahman (14,255,000), Chamar (11,225,000). Ahir (9,032,000), Rajput (8,773,000), Burmese (7,827,000), Jat (7,375,000), Maratha (6,566,000).

Religions.—The population by religions in 1921 includes 216,734,586 Hindus (68 per cent. of the total), 68,735,233 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 11,571,268 Buddhists (3·6 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving nearly 7 per cent. for all other religions, including 4,754,064 Christians (seven-twelfths of whom are in Madras, Travancore, and Cochin), 3,238,803 Sikhs, 1,178,596 Jains (a decline), 101,778 Parsis, and 9,774,611 described as Primitive or Animists, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are infected with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. The number of Indian Christians has increased nearly threefold since 1872.

Occupations.—Over 72 per cent. of the population was in 1921 dependent on pasture and agriculture. Industrial occupations support 33,000,000 persons, of whom nearly one-fourth are dependent on textile industries. The most important of these are industries connected with cotton, which employ nearly 6,500,000 persons, the majority of whom depend on hand-weaving. The public services support over 4,825,000 persons.

Sex.—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. The movement against infant marriage and enforced widowhood is gaining ground. There were in 1921 over 26,834,000 widows in India. The males outnumbered the females in 1921 in the proportion of 1,000 to 945.

Languages.—India has 222 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 316,056,000 persons in 1921 are grouped in seven families. The principal languages are Western Hindi (spoken by 96,714,000 persons), Bengali (49,295,000), Telugu (23,601,000), Marathi (18,798,000), Tamil (18,780,000), Punjabi (16,231,000), Rajasthani (12,681,000), after which come Oriya, Kanarese, Gujarati, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, has become the literary language of Hindustan, and is the *lingua franca* of India. English is understood by many.

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 110,000 (*including Cantonments*).

	In 1921.	In 1911.		In 1921.	In 1911.
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah	1,327,547	1,272,279	Amritsar	160,218	152,756
Bombay City and Island	1,175,914	979,445	Allahabad	157,220	171,697
Madras City	526,911	518,660	Mandalay	148,917	138,299
Hyderabad	404,187	501,646	Nagpur	145,193	101,415
Rangoon	341,962	293,316	Srinagar	141,735	130,201
Delhi	304,420	232,837	Madura	138,894	135,115
Lahore	281,792	228,687	Bareilly	129,459	129,462
Ahmedabad	274,007	232,777	Meerut	122,609	116,631
Lucknow	240,566	252,114	Trichinopoly	120,422	123,512
Bangalore	237,496	189,485	Jaipur	120,207	137,098
Karachi	216,883	151,903	Patna	119,976	136,153
Cawnpore	216,436	178,557	Sholapur	119,581	61,345
Poona	214,796	188,701	Dacca	119,450	108,551
Benares	198,447	203,804	Surat	117,434	114,868
Agra	185,532	185,449	Ajmer	113,512	86,222

A Brief Sketch of Indian History.

ALEXANDER'S invasion of India (326 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the traditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts by later Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1500 B.C.; they are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The writers of these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, came into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They found in India, and conquered, a population of yellow-skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race, of low civilisation, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivals. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads;* their epics, the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, extol their mythical heroes; while in the *Code of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day wished it to exist, than as it actually existed. The ascendancy of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshetriyas is represented as fully established. The system of caste, originating in the attitude of the *Aryas* (kinsmen) to the dark and servile aborigines, generally prevails, and the people are organised in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautáma, a prince of the Kshetriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died about 487 B.C. His supposed remains were discovered near Peshawar in 1900. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. It prevailed widely from 250 B.C. to 350 A.D., but was never quite general, and existed side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground, less through persecution than through a change in popular feeling; and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in Siam, China, and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified.

According to Herodotus the twentieth satrapy of Persia at one time included part of the north-west of India. Alexander (326 B.C.) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes (306 B.C.), has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Me-

The latest principal publications relating to India, published in 1925-26, are:—Statistical Abstract, 1914 15 to 1924-25; Moral and Material Progress Report; Indian Budget for 1926-27 (H.C. 108); Home Accounts, 1924-25; Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1926-27 (Cmd. 2735); Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure, 1925-26; Indian and Colonial Divorce Jurisdiction Bill; Further correspondence regarding claim of the Nizam of Hyderabad for the restoration of the Province of Berar (Cmd. 2621); Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, Report (Cmd. 2687); British Indian Customs: Summary of Regulations regarding Passenger's baggage; Indian Taxation Enquiry, Committee's Report. They can be purchased through any Bookseller, or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

One-inch Ordnance Survey Maps are published by the Survey of India, and can be obtained from the High Commissioner for India, 42, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W. 1 (1s. to 1s. 9d. each).

gasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, speaks of the people as brave and truthful and adverse to litigation, and notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (272–231 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts on stone pillars throw light upon this period, was a convert to Buddhism, which became the State religion. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of continuous authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China who visited the country between 399 and 695 A.D.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between about 165 B.C. and 320 A.D., over Northern India. Their inroads left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus. The sixth century was a period of confusion. The emperor Harsha (606–648), after many years of fighting, made himself master of Northern India, and ended his reign in piety and peace. From about 650 to 950 anarchy prevailed.

The Arab conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus, and in N.W. India they made some temporary acquisitions; but three centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid. It was in 999 that Mahmud of Ghazni (in Afghanistan) began a long series of incursions into India, no fewer than fifteen expeditions taking place between 999 and 1027, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, while another ended in the capture of Somnath, in Kathiawar. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years; but their advance was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutb-ud-din, whose memory is perpetuated by the Kutb Minar, near Delhi. The first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Muhammadan Mongols, or Moguls, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Taghlak line, the famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1398, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed; frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 *Babar*, a direct descendant of Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE, which at his death extended from the Oxus river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, *Humayun* (1530–56), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babar, but recovered a portion of it (including Delhi) shortly before his death. His victor was Sher Shah Sur, who reigned from 1540–1545. *Akbar the Great*, Humayun's son (1556–1605), spent a long reign in firmly establishing the empire; at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all India north of the Nerbudda. Moreover, of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar were absorbed, and Bijapur and Golconda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms. He was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were the Hindu, Todar Mall, his able finance minister; Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Faiz, the poet. *Jahangir* (1605–27) received in 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I. Under *Shah Jahan* (1627–1658) the Mogul Empire reached the zenith of its glory. Many stately buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jahan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. *Aurangzeb* (1658–1707) defeated and killed his brothers and kept his father a prisoner till death (1666). Aurangzeb had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects splendid, ended in failure. He brought the Mogul Empire to its greatest extent by conquering and incorporating all India as far south as Tanjore. But from this time the decline of the empire began. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and *Bahadur Shah* (1707–12) secured the crown. After four short-lived emperors *Muhammad Shah* (1719–48), grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. His viceroys became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the Mahrattas, who subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under Nizam-ul-Mulk (ancestor of the present Nizam). In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire. On the death of Muhammad, the phantom rulers, *Ahmad Shah* (1748–1754) and *Alamgir II.* (1754–1759), occupied the throne, and were succeeded by *Shah Alam* (1759–1806), who came to terms with the British.

THE MAHRATTAS.—As the Moguls declined, the power of the Mahrattas increased. They were Hindus, and their country was in the Western Ghats, to the east of Bombay. The founder of their power was *Sivaji* (1627–1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonsla, who became famous by his raids in the Deccan, and aimed at founding a Hindu kingdom. *Balaji Vishvanath* (1712–1720) Peishwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family, Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position. Under the Peishwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence, conquering Gujarat, Malwa, Berar, and Orissa. Although they were severely defeated at Panipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Too often their rule degenerated into a system of organised plunder. With the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were finally overthrown in 1818 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who had gradually extended their power in India.

THE SIKHS.—The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas. There the decay of the Mogul

empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect, united by military discipline, to establish territorial dominion. The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born near Lahore in 1469. He preached the one God, purity of life, and abolition of caste. He had ten successors, named *gurus* or apostles, ending with *Govind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted, survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation. It became a power under *Ranjit Singh* (1780–1839), who, revolting against the Afghan Amir, by whom he had been appointed Governor of Lahore, founded the kingdom of the Punjab. The powerful army he had organised brought on the collision with the British, and after two wars the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849).

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were Calicut, Ormuz, Aden, and Malacca. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to India. The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama, who anchored before Calicut in May, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy, a century later, the *Portuguese* enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, Francis of Almeida (1505–1509), established numerous factories and fortresses; while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the Malabar coast. This dominion for 60 years from 1542 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan. It was stained by great cruelty. Up to the union of the crowns of Spain and Portugal in 1580 under Philip II., the Portuguese brought Indian products to Lisbon, whence the Dutch carried them to other parts of Europe. But when Philip II., on account of the Dutch revolt, shut Lisbon against them, the *Dutch* were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602, by amalgamating existing trading companies, they formed "The Dutch East India Company," and the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were gradually captured. By 1661 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch, who had some small trading factories, were in turn forced by the British to relax their hold on India. *French* and *Danish* East India Companies were established in 1601 and 1616 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—At the close of the 16th century the English became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After some smaller ventures, the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on 31st December, 1600. There were 217 subscribers of the capital of £68,373, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." A second charter in 1609 made the Company's privileges perpetual. The Portuguese resisted the new competitors, who nevertheless obtained a permanent footing at Surat after several stubborn engagements off Swally in 1612. In 1615 the British ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, supported by the Emperor Jahangir, greatly improved the position of the Company. In 1639 the English acquired a strip of land on the east coast, built a factory there, fortified it, and named it Fort St. George; in 1653 this settlement of Madras became a Presidency. In Charles I.'s reign rival enterprises led to confusion and piratical excesses, but in 1657 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. The charter was renewed by Charles II., in whose reign the Company enjoyed great prosperity. When, in 1662, Charles II. married Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay; in 1668 he transferred all his rights over it to the Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the western Presidency. Although in 1633 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and in 1651 a factory had been established at Hooghly, yet in that part of India they held no territory as in Bombay and Madras. In 1688 the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but being invited to return, they laid, in 1690, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of the Presidency of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the city of Calcutta. In 1693 a new charter was granted to the company. In 1698 a charter was granted to a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company." After a brief period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702; and in 1708 they were amalgamated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival Companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix been well supported from home, he might have founded a French empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat of the French army by Coote at Wandiwash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French Company. Since then the territory retained by the French in India has been insignificant; and in it they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and his victory at Plassey over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1760 he returned home, and in 1763 the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764). In 1765 Clive (now Lord Clive) returned to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. Owing

to Clive's efforts, the Company in 1765 received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, with the Northern Circars (Madras), and 25,000,000 people came under their government. Thus were laid the foundations of England's territorial dominion in India.

After an interval of misrule *Warren Hastings* (1772-85) was appointed Governor of Bengal, and in 1774 Governor-General, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He vigorously reformed the revenue system and judicial procedure. Hastings was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of his Council. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and Hyder Ali, Hastings probably saved British India. On his return to England he was impeached on a number of charges, but acquitted.

The first administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1786-93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of a permanent settlement of the land revenue, by a reform of the judicial system, and by the third Mysore War, in which he defeated Tippoo, the son and successor of Hyder Ali. The rule of *Sir John Shore* (1793-98) was uneventful.

The administration of the *Marquess Wellesley* (1798-1805) was distinguished by many important events. Tippoo, as hostile to the English as Hyder, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who were then dominant in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were established in Mauritius, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tippoo, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) broke up the Mahratta confederacy, but led to the Second and Third Mahratta Wars, which curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which aimed at making the British the one paramount Power, while giving greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. Wellesley doubled the territories of the Company, and transformed a mercantile body into a political power with a preponderating influence throughout India. During the brief second administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1805), and that of *Sir G. Barlow* (1805-7), Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances was reversed.

Lord Minto (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia, through the mediation of Metcalfe, Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished.

Under the *Marquess of Hastings* (1824-23) a severe struggle with Nepaul ended with the Treaty of Sagouli (1816), which still regulates India's relations with that State. The annexation in 1818 of the territory of the Mahratta Peishwa enlarged Bombay Presidency to its present dimensions. Lord Hastings in the same year crushed the marauding Pindaris of Central India, who had devastated the country in all directions. Reviving Lord Wellesley's policy of alliances, he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India. He encouraged education. *Lord Amherst* (1823-8) succeeded Lord Hastings. Encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava and his insolent refusal of all redress led to the first Burmese War, which cost 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave to India the provinces of Aracan and Tenasserim, and, practically, Assam.

While *Lord William Bentinck* was Governor-General (1828-35), steam communication with India was introduced, suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, educated natives were admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various reforms were passed affecting education, the liberty of the Press, finance, and justice. The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade, introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North-West Provinces a separate administration, and abolished the restrictions on the residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of *Lord Auckland* (1835-42) to support Shah Shuja against Dost Muhammad brought on the first Afghan War (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from Cabul. The administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842-44) saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and its annexation (1843). *Lord Hardinge* (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely contested battles, ending with Sobraon (1846).

Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted, after severe fighting, in the submission of the Sikhs and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The second Burmese War (1852), deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England *viâ* the Red Sea, and opened the Ganges Canal. His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to native rule, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 this "doctrine of lapse" was applied to Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi similarly became British territory; while on the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after repeated warnings to the tyrannical ruler of Oudh, that kingdom was also annexed, without bloodshed or fighting.

Earl Canning (1857-62), who succeeded Lord Dalhousie, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened British rule in India. A mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 10th May, 1857, at Meevut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the

massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, and the Central India campaign stand out among the stirring events of that momentous time. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established. *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died in Nov., 1863.

Sir John (Lord) Lawrence (1861-69) reformed the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864) and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation.

Lord Mayo (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended.

During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76) the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty.

Lord Lytton's administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The peaceful term of the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms.

His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88). In 1885-6 occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was annexed. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1885.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters.

The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong. The frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894.

Lord Curzon (1899-1904 and 1904-5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. A new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much-needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. During Lord Curzon's absence in England for a few months in 1904 *Lord Ampthill* occupied the post of Viceroy. *Lord Curzon* was reappointed in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. He carried out great reforms in the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905. The Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George) made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. For some years after 1905 there was agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907 the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to associate the people more closely with the Government. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action was taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was issued in Nov., 1908, promising extended self-government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1910. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after 1 July, 1911, and a new Seditious

Meetings Act was passed. A great Durbar was held at Delhi on 12 December, 1911, by H.M. King George, to announce his Coronation. On this occasion the King-Emperor also made announcements of new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, viz., the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut.-Governorship for Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam. Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political grounds. The provincial changes involved a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal as reconstituted is a compact Bengali-speaking province, placed under a Governor in Council. A new province, Bihar and Orissa, was formed, including Chota-Nagpur and the Sambalpur district. Assam again became a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The reconstituted provinces came into existence on 1 April, 1912. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure were granted to local governments having a quasi-permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency was arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. In Dec., 1912, the Viceroy took formal possession of the new headquarters at Delhi. The State entry was marred by an attempt on the life of the Viceroy. The outbreak of *The Great War* in August, 1914, was the signal for an outburst of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor on the part of the princes and peoples of India. Practically all the ruling chiefs placed their military forces and the resources of their states at the disposal of the Government.

Following on the outbreak of war serious disturbances were started in the Punjab and elsewhere by emigrants returning from Canada and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas. Order was restored as a result of measures taken under the Defence of India Act, which was passed in March, 1915. Several tribal risings on the North-West Frontier were promptly and rigorously suppressed. Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy was extended from November, 1915, to March, 1916. The Viceroy announced in March, 1916, that it had been decided eventually to abolish the system of indentured emigration from India. Lord Hardinge put forward proposals for post-war constitutional reforms.

Lord Chelmsford succeeded in April, 1916. The year 1917 was marked by certain symptoms of unrest and the development of an agitation for constitutional changes towards self-government, or, in its extreme form, "Home Rule for India."

The Public Services Commission, appointed during Lord Hardinge's administration, reported. Three leading Indians attended the Imperial War Cabinet. Action was taken against the Mahsuds and Mohmands on the North-West Frontier. The Lahore and Burma conspiracy trials were concluded and the leaders sentenced.

Towards the end of 1917 the Secretary of State visited India in connexion with a development of constitutional progress. The year 1918 was marked by some symptoms of unrest; the Rowlatt Committee, appointed in 1917, reported, and revealed evidence of the association of the Bengal seditionists with German plots; anti-Moslem riots broke out in Berar, and Muhammadans organised agitation leading to disturbances in Madras and Calcutta. The operations against the Marris were closed. The Bombay Government took the first steps towards obligatory primary education; a policy of more complete local self-government was decided on by the Government of India. The Home Rule League continued its activities. The influenza epidemic spread to India, and it is estimated that over 12 million deaths in British India and Indian States resulted. The Industrial Commission, appointed in 1916, issued a report. In 1919 a bill was introduced into Parliament embodying the proposals of the "Montagu-Chelmsford Joint Report," and eventually passed. During the year considerable distress occurred in consequence of the partial failure of the 1918 autumn crops throughout Northern India and the Peninsula, and relief measures were undertaken. Serious disturbances in the Punjab and Delhi, resulting in many deaths, followed on a "passive resistance" movement, inaugurated by Mr. Ghandi against the "Rowlatt" Bills, introduced by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the "Rowlatt" Committee, for renewing some of the powers which the Government had provided themselves during the War to deal with sedition. The movement spread to Bombay, and the local government was forced to deport Mr. Horniman, the Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*. The murder of the Amir and the subsequent events in Afghanistan were followed by an inroad of Afghans and some frontier tribes into India, necessitating prompt military action by the Government of India. The "Sadler" Commission on the Calcutta University reported during the year, and made drastic proposals for recasting the Indian secondary and university educational system. Noteworthy features in the progress of India during the year were the appointment of an Indian, Lord Sinha, as Under-Secretary of State for India in the Home Government, and the representation of India at the Peace Conference by two Indians, H.H. the Maharajah of Bikanir and Lord Sinha. The policy underlying the Government of India Act, 1919, mainly based on the recommendations of the "Montagu-Chelmsford" Report, viz., the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the Administration, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government, was carried forward a further stage in 1920 by the Home Parliament, which, by rules, laid down the details of the constitution of the new Central and Provincial Governments (*see* pp. 586 and 589). One section of the India Home Rule for India party, dissatisfied with the Act, threatened non-co-operation with the Government in the future working of the reforms, and with the assistance of some Muhammadans, Mr. Gandhi, a Hindu, commenced a movement to carry out the threat, but the support of the "Moderate" wing of the party, including that of Mrs. Besant, was given to the Government. A prominent and distinguished Indian, Lord Sinha, was designated as the first Governor of Bihar and Orissa. The Amir's representatives visited India and discussed with officers of the Indian Government the possibility of a resumption of more friendly relations. Bolshevik propaganda created an unhealthy political atmosphere in some quarters.

Fighting with the Mahsuds on the North-West frontier continued throughout the year, in consequence of which the Viceroy announced Government's intention to occupy Central Waziristan, and to continue the railway from Jamrud towards the Khyber. Unrest, due in some measure to labour trouble, evidenced by an unprecedented number of strikes, and partly to unsatisfied political aspirations, was prevalent during the year. Government, in pursuance of its policy of making India commercially more self-supporting, instituted several inquiries into various trades and industries, and appointed a committee to inquire as to whether the adoption of a system of preferential tariffs would be beneficial. Further steps towards employing more largely Indians in the various Government services and for the improvement of conditions of service and pay of both European and Indian members of the same were taken. Several large works programmes were sanctioned. The recommendation of the Exchange and Currency Committee for the linking of the rupee to gold and the adoption of an exchange rate equivalent to one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign, *i.e.*, an exchange rate of Rs. 10 to the £, was adopted. With a view to increasing banking facilities steps were taken to establish a large Imperial Bank. A *High Commissioner for India* in London, with a separate establishment, responsible to the Government of India for certain agency work, previously performed by the India Office, was appointed. The Army in India and the Medical Services Committees respectively reported. The Army in India Committee attempted to determine the part to be played by the Army in India in a scheme of Imperial Defence and to analyse the steps which must be taken to make the Army, both in its administration and its personnel, more efficient and more attractive to the right type of soldiers.

In January, 1921, the new Indian Legislature, Provincial Councils, and the Chamber of Princes, were inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught.

Lord Reading succeeded in April, 1921. The battle between constitutionalism and revolution continued. Unrest, riots, agrarian disturbances, strikes, and movements designed to embarrass the Government were prevalent. A conflict between Sikhs at Nankana resulted in many deaths. Mr. Gandhi, the Ali brothers, and their associates, continued to advocate non-co-operation with the Government and boycott of the reforms. The utterances of the Ali brothers forced Government to order their arrests. The Moplahs, Muhammadan fanatics of Malabar, resisted the ordinary processes of law, and a widespread outbreak of violence ensued, directed against Government, civil officers, and Hindus, forced the authorities to take strong military measures for its suppression. Frontier disturbances and fighting continued. Failure of the crops in some parts necessitated the opening of relief works. The deficit in the Budget, due mainly to war commitments, compelled Government to impose additional taxation. Special missions were sent to Afghanistan and Tibet. The Railway Committee reported and recommended drastic changes, including the termination of the system of management of railways by Government companies domiciled in England. The Jails Committee reported, and Government announced its intention to abolish the Andamans penal settlement. Large development and irrigation schemes were sanctioned.

In November the Prince of Wales visited India. In 1922 the battle between constitutional and unconstitutional agitation proceeded. The Government avoided any excessive severity *vis-à-vis* the movement, but arrested Mr. Gandhi, who was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. Attempts were made to secure greater powers for the Indian legislature, for the immediate abolition of the distinction between votable and non-votable items in the Budget, and for the submission of the whole Budget to the vote of the Assembly. A Committee was appointed with a view to making retrenchments and securing economy in the national expenditure. The Budget showed a deficit necessitating additional taxation. The Government found it necessary to give to Ruling Princes some measure of protection against attacks in the Press, and the Indian States (Protection against disaffection) Bill was brought forward in the Legislature, but leave to introduce it was refused. Lord Reading decided to make use of the special powers vested in the Governor-General under the Government of India Act, and, as the passage of the Bill was, in his judgment, essential for the interests of British India, certified it under section 67B of the Government of India Act.

The Fiscal Commission reported and advised the adoption of a policy of protection.

The Hon. V. Srinivasa Sastri visited the Dominions, as a representative of the Government of India, to discuss with the leaders of political thought the disabilities of Indians in the self-governing Dominions. In external affairs the subject uppermost in the minds of the Indian people was the revision of the Treaty of Sèvres. There was peace on the tribal frontier except in Waziristan. Some of the Wazir and Mahsud tribal sections entered into satisfactory engagements. The Government of India engaged in attempts to arrive at a better understanding with the Union of South Africa regarding the recommendations of the Asiatic Inquiry Commission. The machinery of the Legislature was extended by the appointment of advisory Standing Committees for the various departments. Twenty-three Acts and Regulations supplementing the criminal law were repealed. The Assembly agreed to the proposal to devote 150 crores of rupees (£100,000,000) to the rehabilitation of railways during the next five years. A Central Advisory Board for Railways was established.

In 1923 Burma was constituted a Governor's Province. A Royal Commission, with Lord Lee of Fareham as Chairman, was appointed to consider and report on the organisation and general conditions of the Superior Civil Services of India. The "Inchcape" Retrenchment Committee, appointed in 1922, reported and recommended a total reduction in the Budget of Rs. 19¼ crores (£12,833,000 at 15 rupees to the £), the largest cuts being in military expenditure (Rs. 10½ crores = £7,000,000), railways (Rs. 4½ crores = £3,000,000), posts and telegraphs (Rs. 137 lakhs = £913,000). The Government proposed to raise the salt tax. Its proposals were defeated in the Assembly, whereupon Lord Reading certified the Bill under the provisions of section 67B of the Government of India Act as essential for the interests of British India. The Government accepted the principle of

Protection but declared that it should be applied with discrimination; hitherto the Indian tariff had been a revenue tariff. A trade Convention was concluded with Afghanistan. A Bill was passed providing for the removal of existing racial distinctions in the criminal procedure applicable to Indians and non-Indians. The new frontier policy was further developed by the completion of various roads for mechanical transport within Waziristan and along the Derajat border: Jandola and Razmak were held by regular troops pending the completion of this road programme. The question of the status of Indians in Kenya excited much interest and controversy. After full consideration His Majesty's Government decided on the adoption of a communal system of representation. Whilst on three points decisions favourable to Indians were pronounced, the policy of the Home Government on others conflicted with the views of the Government of India and the aspirations of Indians, and demands were made in the Indian Legislature for retaliatory measures. The Secretary of State (Viscount Peel), the Maharajah of Alwar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru represented India at the Imperial Conference, at which a Resolution was passed recommending each Dominion of the Empire concerned to set up a Commission to consider, in conjunction with a Commission of equal number from India, how far the principle laid down by the Imperial Conference of 1921 that Indians lawfully resident overseas should not suffer derogation of rights of citizenship, had been given effect to and to what extent it could be further applied. Demands for the expansion of the Indian Constitution were made in the Indian Legislature, but the Secretary of State declined to submit the question to Parliament, on the ground that the experience of the working of the new Constitution had not yet been adequately tested. In 1923-24 the elections for the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils were held. The total electorate was 990,979 for the Legislative Assembly and 5,810,345 for eight Provincial Councils. The Swarajists obtained a majority in the Central Provinces and increased their numbers in nearly all the other Provincial Councils and in the Legislative Assembly. When the new Councils met Government proposals were blocked and the Governor-General was again forced to "certify" the Budget after it had been rejected in the Legislative Assembly. In the Central Provinces and Bengal the Governors were compelled, in consequence of the opposition, to take over all the "transferred" subjects from the Indian Ministers. Conspiracies and methods of violence to further political aims were revived during the year, and the Bengal Government was given special powers to deal with violent crime. The Punjab was greatly disturbed by the Sikh invasion of the Nabha State. The Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services, appointed in 1923, reported and recommended financial improvements for the Indian Civil and other Services. Further Indianisation of the Services was recommended, viz., 60 per cent. of Indians in the Indian Civil Service as compared with 39 per cent., in the Police 50 per cent., and in the Forests Services 75 per cent. During the year a Legislative Council was set up in Coorg.

Early in 1925, the Swarajist leader, Mr. Das, repudiated the policy of violence, but asked in return for the cessation of "repressive" measures. A committee was appointed to enquire into the difficulties arising from or inherent in the working of the Constitution, and recommended many alterations, particularly that the control of the Secretary of State should be relaxed in purely Indian matters. The terms of reference did not, however, extend to the larger question of a complete revision of the Constitution, contemplated in Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of 1918. The Viceroy came home to confer with the Home Government, and on his return to India announced the decision that the moment for such an enquiry had not arrived. The political situation was somewhat confused by the sudden death of the Swarajist leader, Mr. Das, who was succeeded by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta Das. The first railway electrification scheme in India was inaugurated in Bombay, and in Madras the Mettur-Cauvery irrigation project, by which 300,000 acres will be brought under irrigation, was commenced. The Government extended the policy of protection by granting a bounty on steel manufactured in India. In Bombay the mill-hands struck against a reduction of wages, and Government was asked by the mill-owners to repeal the cotton excise duty. The Khyber Pass Railway, 27 miles in length, from Jamrud—some three miles from the entrance of the Pass—to Landi Kotal, on the Afghan border, was opened.

In 1926 the Finance Member announced, for the fourth year in succession, a balanced budget, and that, consequently, more expenditure on medical research, education, sanitation, &c., was contemplated. The Cotton Excise duty was abolished.

H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad asked for the restoration of the Province of Berar, which had been leased in perpetuity to the British Government in 1902. The Government of India were unable to agree to the grounds on which the claim was based.

It was decided to reconstruct the Royal Indian Marine as a combatant force so that India may ultimately undertake her own naval defence.

The Government of India decided to prohibit the export of opium for medical purposes, thus taking the lead in initiating the measures for which the Geneva Protocol provides.

Lord Irwin succeeded Lord Reading as Viceroy in April, 1926.

In the United Provinces a Bill was passed to improve the lot of tenants in Agra Province by facilitating occupancy tenure and for the prevention of unauthorised imposts by landlords.

The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance recommended that the gold value of the rupee should be fixed at 1s. 6d., that the currency authority should be put under a statutory obligation to buy and sell gold or gold exchange at appropriate prices to maintain the ratio, that a central bank should be created apart from the Imperial Bank and that measures should be taken to establish a gold standard for India. Government announced their intention to adopt the ratio of 1s. 6d. and to pass the necessary legislation to put the matter on a statutory basis.

Following the success of the Government mission for the suppression of slave trading in the Hukawng valley an expedition was sent

to the Kachin tribal chiefs in Burma with the object of endeavouring to persuade the chiefs to agree to the abolition of the system of tribal slavery in the area lying between the head waters of the Irrawaddy. In Nepal the slave liberation scheme, formulated by the Prime Minister of that State, was completed at a cost of £275,000.

Important changes in the administration of the State of Hyderabad were made by H.H. the Nizam following representations by the Supreme Government.

A Royal Commission was appointed to study and to find remedies for the difficulties of the Indian peasantry.

The Secretary of State for India, H.H. the Maharajah of Burdwan and Mr. D. T. Chadwick represented India at the Imperial Conference.

A Committee was appointed to enquire into the Back Bay reclamation scheme at Bombay (doubts having arisen whether the original scheme was practicable) and to report whether it should be abandoned, completed in part or completed entirely.

During the year there was a recrudescence of communal and religious strife between Moslems and Hindus, and serious riots, with great loss of lives, occurred in most parts of India, particularly in Kohat, Calcutta and Delhi. The Government of Bengal was obliged to proclaim a state of emergency.

The position of Indians in South Africa was the subject of negotiatons between the Governments of India and South Africa, and, following a visit of a South African deputation to India, an Indian mission was sent to South Africa by the Indian Government, with a view to a Conference for the better understanding and appreciation of the respective points of view and of the difficulties of the two Governments.

The elections for the Indian Assembly and Provincial Councils were held towards the close of the year, and were contested on a communal platform.

IMPIRIAL LEGISLATION.—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General, a Council of five members, and a supreme court with a chief judge, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act* (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while on the next renewal in 1833 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act as amended by Acts of 1889, 1907, 1915 and 1919, at least one-half of the members of Council must have served in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 12 and must not be less than 8, and is at present 8. Their term of office is now 5 years, with power of extension. There are now 3 Indian members. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the imperial and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut.-Governors. The Government of India Act (1912) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners. The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 15 to 20, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1915. The Government of India Act, 1919, confers on provinces a larger measure of independence of the Government of India; it distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature; it provides for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local governments, for the allocation of revenues to those governments and for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects; it provides for the transfer of some provincial subjects to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers. It gives borrowing powers to local governments. It lays down that the major provinces shall be governed, in relation to reserved subjects, by a Governor in Council, and in relation to transferred subjects by a Governor acting with Ministers, appointed from among the elected Members of the local legislative Council. It confers extended powers on local legislatures. For the Supreme or Central Government, it provides that the Legislature shall consist of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. It provides for the appointment of an Auditor-General and a Public Services Commission on India. A Statutory Commission is to be appointed 10 years after the commencement of the Act for the purpose of enquiring as to the desirability of a further extension of the principle of self-government in India.

INDIAN LAW.—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of: (1) The enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them; (2) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law; (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H.I.M. GEORGE V.

Secretary of State—The Right Hon. Earl of Birkenhead, P.C.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is solely responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. Subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder, the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. In matters requiring secrecy (*e.g.*, foreign policy and the affairs of Indian States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office and at the office of the High Commissioner for India (*see* pp. 196–7).

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of the 9 major Provinces (Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam and Burma), the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and of Governors, and the Judges of the High Courts. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually 5 years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains 7 members including the Commander-in-Chief (three of whom must have served in India 10 years), as well as himself. Ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. In accordance with the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules thereunder, the *Indian Legislature* consists of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (*see* p. 586 as to their constitution). Except as otherwise provided by or under the Act, a Bill is not deemed to have been passed unless agreed to by both Chambers. The Act confers powers on the Governor-General of securing essential legislation in emergencies, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council; of returning Bills for reconsideration, and of vetoing proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of British India. The Indian Budget is submitted to both Chambers, and is voted on by the Legislative Assembly except in regard to certain specified heads, but the Governor-General in Council can act, notwithstanding a refusal or reduction of grants, where essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, and he may authorise expenditure necessary for the safety and tranquillity of British India or any part thereof. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers may be referred for decision by the Governor-General to a joint meeting of members of both Chambers appointed for the purpose. Although the Government does not command a majority in the Indian Legislature, it is necessarily given the power to reject adverse votes, since its responsibility is not to the Indian Legislature, but to Parliament.

The seat of the Supreme Government is at Delhi, the summer headquarters being still at Simla.

Business is conducted by 9 Departments—Finance; Foreign and Political; Home; Legislative; Commerce; Industries and Labour; Education, Health and Lands; Army; and Railways. Each Department is in the charge of a Secretary to Government (the Foreign and Political Department has both a Foreign and a Political Secretary), and is under the care of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign and Political Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints, &c. The *Foreign and Political Department* conducts relations with external politics, relations with Foreign States, frontier tribes, relations with Indian States and Feudatories within the limits of India, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various Indian States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. The Political Residents in the Persian Gulf and Muscat look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the internal politics, civil service, judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the *Legislative Department*. The department of *Commerce* deals with trade and shipping, ports, &c. The department of *Industries and Labour* deals with industries, stores, labour, public works, post-office, telegraphs, civil aviation, communications, irrigation, factories, &c. The Army is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council. The *Education, Health and Lands Department* has the control of education, local government, sanitation, land revenue and surveys, agriculture, famine, meteorology, forests, foodstuffs, &c. Railway administration is entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which is in the charge of the Commerce Member of Council.

British India is divided into 15 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz.:—Under Governors, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, still termed Presidencies, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam, and Burma; under Chief Commissioners, who are under the immediate authority of the Governor-General in Council, the North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal are permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination to a Commissioner, who corresponds direct with the Provincial Government,

he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are 273 Districts in British India.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma, and a Chief Court in Oudh. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. The Central Provinces, Berar, Coorg, Sind, and the North-West Frontier Province have each a *Judicial Commissioner's Court.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE TWO CHAMBERS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE

The Council of State (inaugurated in 1921).

President, Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, C.I.E.

(Rs. 5,000 for 8 months and Rs. 3,000 for 1 month.)

Members *elected* by constituencies to represent:	In Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Total.
Non-Muhammadans	4	3	3	3	1	2	...	...	1	17
Muhammadans	1	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	10
European Commerce	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
General Population	...	...	...	...	..	...	1†	1	...	2
Total, *elected*	5	6	6	5	4	3	1†	2	1	33
Total, *nominated* *										27†
Grand Total										60

* Of whom not more than 20 may be officials.
† Including one nominated as the result of an election in Berar

The Legislative Assembly (elected 1923).

President, Vithalbhai Javerbhai Patel.

(Rs. 5,000 for 6 months and Rs. 3,000 for 6 months.)

Members *elected* by constituencies to represent:	In Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	Burma.	Delhi	Ajmer-Merwara.	Total.
Non-Muhammadans	10	7	6	8	3	8	3	2	...	...	...	47
Muhammadans	3	4	6	6	6	3	1	1	...	...	...	30
Europeans	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	9
Landholders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	7
Indian Commerce	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Non-Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
General population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total, *elected*	16	16	17	16	12	12	5	4	4	1	1	104
Total, *nominated**												41*†
Grand Total												145

* Of whom 26 are officials.
† Including one nominated as the result of an election in Berar.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI.

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees *per mensem*.]

Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Hon. Edward Frederick Lindley, Baron Irwin, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E. (assumed charge 4 April, 1926) . *per mensem* Rs.20,900

Private Secretary, G. Cunningham, C.I.E., O.B.E. ..... Rs 2,750

Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. C. O. Harvey, C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.

Comptroller of the Household, Lt.-Col. W.W. Muir, C.B.E., M.V.O., 1/15th Sikhs, allnce. (Rs.500–700) + r. pay.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. C. Waller, late K. O. Scottish Borderers; Capt. J. A. Herbert, Royal Horse Guards (The Blues); Capt. T. M. Lunham, Q.V.O. 17th Poona Horse; Capt. J. B. Gordon-Duff, Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own); Capt. A. G. L. Maclean, Cameron Highlanders. *Indian Aides-de-Camp*, Risaldar-Major Jafar Husain; Risaldar-Major Shaikh Faiz-ud-din, I.D.S.M.

Surgeon, Lieut.-Col. J. Norman Walker. Rs.2,100

Commandant, Governor-General's Bodyguard, Major E. G. Atkinson, 15th Lancers.

Adjutant, Governor-General's Bodyguard, Capt. H. L. Mostyn-Owen, 19th K.G.O Lancers.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Members, Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief in India (1925)...Rs.8,333
Sir A. Muddiman, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Home*); Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Kt. (*Education, Health, and Lands*); Sir C. A. Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Railways and Commerce*); Sir B. P. Blackett, K.C.B. (*Finance*); Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, K.C.I.E., O.B.E. (*Industries and Labour*); Satish Ranjan Das (*Law*) each Rs.6,667

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, J. Crerar, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.4,000
Joint Secretary, H. G. Haig Rs.3,000
Deputy Secretary, T. Sloan Rs.1,000–2,550
Director, Intelligence Bureau, D. Petrie, C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E. Rs.3,000
Director of Public Information, J. Coatman.
Public Service Commission: (*see* p. 588).

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Political Secretary, Sir John P. Thompson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs.4,000
Foreign Secretary, Sir Denis Bray, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E. Rs.4,000
Deputy Secretaries, K. S. Fitze (Rs.2,100); Major A. E. B. Parsons, D.S.O., O.B.E. Rs.1,800
Under Secretary, Khan Sahib Muhammad Imam-ul-Hak Rs.1,150
Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, Lt.-Col. H. Campbell, D.S.O., M.V.O.

AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Central India, R. I. R. Glancy, C.S.I., C.I.E.; *Rajputana*, Lt.-Col. S. B. A. Patterson, C.I.E.; *Baluchistan*, see p. 595; *North-West Frontier Province*, see p. 594; *States of Western India*, C. C. Watson, C.I.E. (each Rs. 4,000); *Punjab States*, Lt.-Col. H. B. St. John, C.I.E., C.B.E.; *Madras States*, H. A. B. Vernon each Rs.3,000

RESIDENTS

Hyderabad, W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E.; *Mysore*, S. E. Pears, C.S.I., C.I.E.; *Persian Gulf*, Lt.-Col. F. B. Prideaux, C.S.I., C.I.E. (each Rs.4,000); *Kashmir*, Sir John Wood, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.; *Baroda*, E. H. Keatly, C.I.E.; *Waziristan*, E. B. Howell, C.S.I., C.I.E.; *Gwalior*, Lt.-Col. C. G. Crosthwaite, C.B.E. ..... each Rs.3,000

BRITISH ENVOY TO NEPAL, W. H. J. Wilkinson, C.I.E. Rs.3,000

H.B.M.'S CONSUL-GENERAL AND AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, KHORASAN, Lt.-Col. L. B. H. Haworth Rs.3,000

H.B.M.'S CONSUL-GENERAL, KASHGAR, Bt.-Major G. B. V. Gillan Rs.1,000

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDINARY BRANCH.

Secretary, G. G. Sim, C.I.E. Rs.4,000
Deputy Secretary, (vacant).
Currency, Controller of, H. Denning Rs.3,000–3,500
Auditor-General, Sir Frederic Gauntlett, K.B.E., C.I.E. Rs.5,000
Revenue, Central Board of: Members, A. R. Loftus Tottenham, C.I.E.; A. H. Lloyd (Rs. 3,000–3,500). *Secretary*, V. S. Sundaram ... Rs.1,900

MILITARY FINANCE BRANCH.

Financial Adviser, A. F. L. Brayne, C.I.E. Rs.3,250
Deputy Financial Advisers, Lt.-Col. R. Prince, O.B.E.; A. Slater; Lt.-Col. A. G. Murray, C.I.E.; C. Rajagopalan, M.B.E. Rs.1,000–2,250
Military Accountant-General, Col. G. W. Ross.

MINTS.

Mint Masters, Lt.-Col. G. H. Willis, C.I.E., M.V.O., Major M. Stagg (Calcutta), Lt.-Col. R. E. Stace (Bombay) (Rs. 2,000–200—3,000); Capt. A. J. Ransford (*Deputy, Bombay*) Rs.1,250–1,750
Assay Master, Bombay and Calcutta Mints, Major W. J. Kennedy-Mirards ..... Rs.1,400–80—1,80

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, E. Burdon, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.4,000
Deputy Secretary, G. M. Young Rs.2,250

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Director, Capt. E. J. Headlam, C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O. Rs.2,800
Deputy Director, Capt. H. Morland Rs.1,900
Commander, Bombay Dockyard, Commdr. R. H. Garstin, O.B.E. Rs.1,100
Constructor, W. J. Kenshett.
Chief Engineer, Bombay Dockyard, Eng.-Capt. F. B. Phillips, O.B.E. Rs.1,550

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Secretary, R. L. Corbett, C.I.E. Rs.4,000
Deputy Secretary, N. J. Roughton.....Rs.2,250
Assistant Secretaries, Rai Bahadur S. N. Banerji; Rai Sahib L. Sen.....Rs.1,000–1,250
Actuary, H. G. W. Meikle.....Rs.2,000
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, D. B. Meek, O.B.E. Rs.1,300–2,250
Indian Tariff Board: President, Sir George Rainy, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs.4,000
Members, P. P. Ginwala, F. Noyce, C.S.I., C.B.E., Dr. John Matthai.....Rs.3,000
Secretary, C. B. B. Clee Rs.1,160

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, L. Graham, C.I.E. Rs.4,000

Joint Secretary, W. T. M. Wright, C.I.E. Rs.3,000
Additional Joint Secretary, S. C. Gupta Rs.3,000
Deputy Secretary, G. H. Spence Rs.2,000
Solicitor to the Government of India, Lieut.-Col. Sir Robert W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., D.S.O. Rs.2,000–2,500

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Chief Commissioner, Sir C. D. M. Hindley Rs.5,000
Members, P. C. Sheridan, C.M.G.; Sir F. A. Hadow, C.V.O.; J. M. D. Wrench (*offg.*)...each Rs.4,000
Financial Commissioner, A. A. L. Parsons Rs.4,000
Directors, A. Lines; A. J. Chase, O.B.E.; H. C. Sparke; A. M. Hayman, O.B.E.; S. D. Gupta, M.B.E. Rs.2,500–3,000
Secretary, P. H. Maffin, O.B.E., M.C. Rs.2,500–2,800
Accountant-General, J. M. Hartley Rs.2,750–3,000

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LANDS.

Secretary, J. W. Bhore, C.I.E., C.B.E.....Rs.4,000
Deputy Secretary, G. S. Bajpai, C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs.2,500
Educational Commissioner, J. A. Richey, C.I.E. Rs.2,500–3,000
Inspector-General of Forests, Sir Peter H. Clutterbuck, C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs.3,250

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Director-General, Major-General T. H. Symons, C.S.I., O.B.E. Rs.3,500
Deputy Director-General, Lieut.-Col. J. K. S. Fleming, O.B.E. Rs.2,150
Public Health Commissioner, Lt.-Col. J. D. Graham, C.I.E. Rs.2,500–3,000
Assistant Directors-General, Lieut.-Col. G. G. Hirst (Rs.2,000); Capt. C. M. Ganapathy, M.C. Rs.1,300

Archæology: Director-General, Sir John H. Marshall, C.I.E. Rs.1,750–2,250
Surveyor-General of India, Col.-Commdt. E. A. Tandy, R.E. Rs.3,250
Agricultural Adviser and Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, Dr. D. Clouston, C.I.E. Rs.2,750
Zoological Survey of India: Director, Major R. B. S. Sewell Rs.1,750–2,000
Botanical Survey: Director, S. N. Bal D.A.Rs.750
Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, A. F. M. Abdul Ali Rs.1,300–40–1,500
Librarian, Imperial Library, J. A. Chapman Rs.1,000–50–1,500

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

Secretary, A. H. Ley, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs.4,000
Deputy Secretary, A. G. Clow Rs.1,825
Under Secretary, Shamaldpari Lall Rs.1,050
Assistant Secretary, R.B. J. P. Ganguli Rs.1,250

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH.

Deputy Secretary, D. G. Harris, C.I.E. ...Rs.2,150
Assistant Secretary, W. G. Dollman Rs.1,000–50–1,250
Consulting Engineer, Sir F. St. J. Gebbie, C.I.E. Rs.3,500

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Director-General, Sir G. P. Roy ...Rs.3,500–4,000
Deputy Directors, H. R. Sams, C.I.E.; Rai Bahadur Hemanta Kumar Raha, C.I.E.; M. L. Pasricha (Rs.1,750–2,250 or Time Scale).
Chief Engineer, E. L. Bagshawe, C.I.E., D.S.O., O.B.E. Rs.2,750–3,000
Deputy Chief Engineers, Abhaya Charan Banerji; Janaki Nath Mukerji Rs.1,750–2,150
Director, Wireless Branch, P. J. Edmunds Rs. 1,925

Printing, Stationery, and Stamps, Controller of, E. E. Coombs, O.B.E. Rs.1,500–250–2,250
Stores, Indian Stores Department, Chief Controller of, J. S. Pitkeathly, C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. Rs.3,000–100–3,500
Ditto, Directors, Lieut.-Col. K. M. Kirkhope, C.I.E. (Rs.2,250–100–2,750); Lieut.-Col. H. M. Alexander, D.S.O., O.B.E. Rs.2,000–2,500
Patents and Designs, Controller of, K. Rama Pai Rs.750–1,200
Metallurgical Inspector, E. A. Wraight Rs.2,256–2,750
Observatories, Director-General of, J. H. Field Rs.1,750–2,250
Geological Survey, Director of, E. H. Pascoe Rs.3,000
Mines, Chief Inspector of, R. R. Simpson. Rs.2,000–2,500
Explosives, Chief Inspector of, Dr. N. L. Sheldon Rs.1,500–2,000
Simla Circle, Engineer, A. Brebner, C.I.E. Rs.2,150

Indian Public Service Commission: Chairman, Sir W. R. Barker, C.B.; *Members*, A. H. Ley, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.; Sir Philip Hartog, C.I.E.; Saiyid Raza Ali; *D.B.* Sir T. Vijayaraghava Achariyar, K.B.E.; *Secretary*, J. H. Wise.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

Under the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules made thereunder, the local governments are given a large measure of independence of the Supreme Government. The Act distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures of the Provinces from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature. The Supreme Government is given authority over certain subjects, classified as "Central," such as defence, political relations, railways, tariffs, &c. Other administrative heads, classified as "Provincial"—viz., local self-government, public health, education, public works, water supply, land revenue administration, famine relief, agriculture, excise, administration of justice, &c., are wholly or partly handed over to Provincial Governments with responsibility, subject to certain limitations, within their own areas, for administering them. In the nine major or "Governors'" Provinces—i.e., Madras, Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Assam and Burma—provincial subjects are further divided into "reserved" and "transferred subjects," the administration of, and responsibility for, which rests with the Governor and his Executive Council and with the Governor and Ministers respectively. Ministers are chosen from among the elected members of the Legislative Council by, and hold office during the pleasure of, the Governor. They are directly responsible to the Legislative Council for the administration of the "transferred" subjects, but can be overruled by the Governor if he considers their policy inconsistent with the discharge of his responsibilities.

The Act legislates for a transition from a bureaucratic to a self-government system and for the gradual transfer of more subjects to the Ministers. Matters of departmental or minor importance are dealt with, as a rule, by the Governor, his Council, and the Ministers sitting in conclave, but the decision on reserved subjects rests with the Governor in Council, and that on transferred subjects with the Ministers, subject to the Governor's intervention and control.

Legislative Councils have an elected majority, and normally a life of three years, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. The previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council is required to the introduction of certain classes of Provincial Bills. The Governor has powers of veto in regard to proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of his Province or any part of it, or of another Province, and can secure legislation essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for reserved subjects. Such Bills must be sent to the Governor-General for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, but in emergencies the Governor-General may assent to them, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council. The

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The figures are according to the Census of 1921.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Members *elected* by constituencies to represent:	Legislative Councils of										
	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	Burma.	Coorg.
Non-Muhammadans	65*	46†	46	60	20	48	29	20	...	...
Muhammadans	13	27	39	29	32	18	4	12	...	...
Indian Christians	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europeans	1	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
Anglo-Indians	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Landholders	6	3	5	6	4	5	2	...	...	...
Universities	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	...
Planting Interests	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...
Commerce and Industry	5	7	15	3	2	...	1	1	5	...
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Mining Interests	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
General Urban Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...
Indian Urban Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Karen Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
General Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...
Jama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Non-Jama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total *elected*	98	86	114	100	71	76	38	39	79	15
Total *nominated*, including Members of the Executive Councils	34	28	26	23	23	27	35‡	14	24	5
Grand Total	132	114	140	123	94	103	73	53	103	20
[Of the nominated members not more than the following numbers may be officials]	19	16	18	16	14	18	8	7	14	4

* 27 seats reserved for Non-Brahmans. † 7 seats reserved for Mahrattas.
‡ Including 27 nominated as the result of elections in Berar.

Governor has powers of assenting to, of withholding assent to, or of returning for reconsideration, other Bills, but must in certain circumstances send them for consideration to the Governor-General, who may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure.

Provincial Budgets are voted on by the Legislative Councils, but the Governor has power to act, in respect of a demand for reserved subjects, notwithstanding a refusal or a reduction of grants, if the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for the subject, and in cases of emergency he can authorise such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of his Province. Certain heads of expenditure do not require an annual vote: a deadlock is thus avoided in case of irresponsible action by the Legislative Council in the matter of supply.

Of the members nominated to the Indian Legislature and Provincial Legislative Councils some represent certain communities and interests. Males over 21 (18 in the case of Burma) years of age possessing certain qualifications (residence within the constituency and the possession of certain property qualifications, the payment of land revenue, rent, local taxes, income-tax or municipal rates) are eligible for the franchise. Women are not qualified for registration, but the disqualification may be removed in certain circumstances in any Province, or in all. The franchise is low, and gives the vote to small cultivators and some wage earners. The electorate of 1924 comprised over 5,800,000 persons.

(1) MADRAS (area, 142,260 sq. miles; pop. 42,318,985) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. About 89 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are 1,361,000 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. Madura (138,894) and Trichinopoly (120,422) famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 526,911.

Gov., H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Goschen, G.C.I.E., C.B.E. (April, 1924) .....Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., E. C. Smith, C.I.E. .....Rs. 1,500
Milit. Sec., Major H. F. C. Hobbs .....Rs. 1,250
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. L. Bootle-Wilbraham, M.C.; Lieut. M. E. E. Portal; Lt. H. A. Lash; Risaldar-Major Hamir Singh Bahadur.
Surgeon, Maj. D. P. Johnstone, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.A.M.C. (retd.) .....Rs. 1,700
Comndt., Governor's Bodyguard, Major M. H. Jackson, D.S.O., M.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E.; N. E. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman, Sahib Bahadur; T. K. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E. .....each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

Sir Panagauti Ramarayaningur, K.C.I.E., Raja of Pangal; Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro; Diwan Bahadur Sir T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai .....each Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., M. Ratnaswami .....Rs. 2,000
Dep. Presdt., Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E. .....(per annum) Rs. 5,000
Sec., Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar Avargal .....Rs. 1,000

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., C.B.E. .....Rs. 3,750
Revenue Sec., P. L. Moore, C.I.E.; J. F. Hall, O.B.E. (*acty.*) ..... Rs. 3,000
Local Self-Govt., &c., Sec., C. B. Cotterell, C.I.E., ...Rs. 2,750
Law Sec., R. B. V. T. Krishnama Acharlyar, C.I.E. .....Rs. 1,950
Finance Sec., G. T. Boag .....Rs. 2,850
Development Sec., V. P. Rao.....Rs. 2,600
Public Works Sec., S. H. Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,750
Board of Revenue, M. E. Couchman, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,750); N. Macmichael, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,500); H. G. Stokes, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,000).

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir Victor M. C. Trotter ...Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir C. G. Spencer; W. W. Phillips; Sir C. V. K. Sastriyar; C. Krishnan; V. Ramesan; C. E. Odgers; M. D. Devadoss; M. Venkatasubba Rao; E. H. Wallace; H. O. C. Beasley; D. G. Waller .....Rs. 4,000

(2) BOMBAY.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including *Sind*, but not *Aden* and *Perim*, which are also attached to it) contains 122,979 square miles (about equal in size to the British Isles), with a population of 19,291,719. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 76 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis (83,000) who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, Kanarese and Western Hindi, are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oil seeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the Indian Midland) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system. Ahmedabad (274,007), Poona (214,796), Sholapur (119,582), Surat (117,434), and Karachi (216,883), the capital and chief port of Sind, are the most important cities. For Aden and Perim, *see* p. 595.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 1,175,914.
Governor, H.E. Lieut.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Dec. 1923) Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., J. C. Kerr, C.I.E. Rs. 2,250 + O.P.
Military Sec., Major H. G. Vaux, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. K. E. Previté, R.M.; Capt. O. L. Paget; Capt. G. N. C. H. A. Macartney; *Indian A.D.C.*, Risaldar-Major Lakhpat Singh.
Surgeon, Major A. G. Tresidder Rs. 1,450 + O.P.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Mehta; Cowasji Jehangir, C.I.E., O.B.E.; J. L. Rieu, C.S.I.; J. E. B. Hotson, C.S.I., O.B.E....each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah; Bhaskarrav Vithojirav Jadhav; Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi .....each Rs. 4,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.....Rs. 3,000
Dep. President, Bhojsingh Gurdinomal Pahalajani .....Rs. 500
Sec., Naoroji Jahangir Wadia.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., Rev. Dept., G. A. Thomas, C.I.E. (*Actg.*).....Rs. 3,750
Actg. Sec., Pol. Dept., M. Webb .....Rs. 3,000
Finance Sec., G. Wiles, C.I.E.....Rs. 3,000
Gen., Educl. Sec., C. W. A. Turner .....Rs. 3,000
Home and Eccl. Sec., J. Monteith.....Rs. 3,000
Public Works Secs., R. T. Harrison; K. S. Framji.....Rs. 3,250
Legal Sec., P. E. Percival, C.I.E.....Rs. 3,000
Development Sec., R. D. Bell, C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,000
Commr. in Sind, (Vacant.) Rs. 3,750

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Ch. Justice, Sir A. B. Marten .....Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir L. A. Shah; C. G. H. Fawcett; L. C. Crump; N. W. Kemp; G. D. Madgaonkar; Mirza Ali Akbar Khan; C. P. Blackwell each Rs. 4,000

SIND.

Judicial Commr. Court Sind, Judl. Commr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O. .....Rs. 3,500
Addl. Judl. Commrs., B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy; A. H. S. Aston; Rupchand Bilaram...Rs. 3,000

(3) BENGAL (area of newly-constituted province, 76,843 sq. miles, with population of 46,695,536) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently the province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. This partition was revoked in 1911, and Bengal now includes five Bengali-speaking divisions. About 54 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans and 43 per cent. Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Western Hindi. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, jute, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and coal. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running north, and the Bengal-Nagpur, south, from Calcutta, are also important. Important cities are Dacca (119,450), now the second capital, and Howrah (195,301), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,327,547.
Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Earl of Lytton, P.C., G.S.C.I., G.C.I.E. (March, 1922).....Rs. 10,000
Governor Designate, Lt.-Col. the Right Hon. F. S. Jackson.
Private Secy., H. R. Wilkinson.....Rs. 1,600
Military Sec., Lieut.-Col. J. Mackenzie, C.I.E. Rs. 1,530
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. J. W. W. Cripps; Lieut. G. R. E. Blois; Capt. Count J. de Salis; Lieut. R. A. Buchan Dunlop
Indian A.D.C., Risaldar Mal Singh.
Commdt. Governor's Bodyguard, Major W. R. P. Henry.
Adjut. Governor's Bodyguard, Capt. J. H. Wilkinson.
Surg. to the Govr., Lt. I. C. Chalke.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Hugh Stephenson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; J. Donald, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Maharaja Kshaunish Chandra Ray Bahadur of Nadia; Nawab Bahadur Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. ..... each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

(Vacant).....each Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Kumar Shih Shekhareswar Ray Rs. 3,500
Dep. President, Dr. A. Suhrawardy .....Rs. 476
Sec., J. Bartley.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., Political and Appts., L. Birley, C.S.I., C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,750
Judl. Sec., H. C. Liddell .....Rs. 2,400
Rev. Sec., W. S. Hopkyns, O.B.E.....Rs. 2,750
Local Self-Govt. Sec., J. G. Drummond...Rs. 2,750
Fin. and Commerce Sec., J. A. Woodhead Rs. 2,750
Legislative Sec., J. Bartley .....Rs. 2,400
Agric. and Industries Sec., Guru Saday Dutt Rs. 2,750
Educ. Sec., J. H. Lindsay .....Rs. 2,750
Pub. Wks. Secs., (Irrign.) C. Addams-Williams, C.I.E.; (*Roads and Bldgs.*) G. G. Dey each Rs. 3,250
Board of Revenue, Member, K. C. De ....Rs. 3,750

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir George C. Rankin .....Rs. 6,000
Judges, Sir W. E. Greaves; Sir B. B. Newbould; C. C. Ghose; Sir P. L. Buckland; Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy; A. H. Cuming; H. G. Pearson; B. B. Ghosh; E. B. H. Panton; A. Page, K.C.; A. Chotzner; Manmatha Nath Mukharji; H. P. Duval, C.I.E. .....each Rs. 4,000

(4) The UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 106,295 sq. miles; pop. 45,375,787), forms the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. Originally (excluding Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief products are wheat, rice,

barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14 per cent. Muhammadans. Western Hindi is the chief language. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (185,532), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hinducity of Benares (198,447), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (216,436), Lucknow (240,566), Bareilly (129,459), and Allahabad (157,220).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop. 157,220.
,, (Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 240,566.

Governor, H.E. Sir William Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Dec. 1923).....Rs. 10,000
Priv. Sec., Maj. R. O. Chamier.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. F. E. B. Girling, M.C.; Capt. W. L. Greenwood.
Hon. Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Major Abdus Sattar Khan, I.D.S.M.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Samuel P. O'Donnell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (*Finance*); Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, C.I.E., M.B.E. (*Home*) .....Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

Rai Rajeshwari Bali, O.B.E., (*Educ.*); Nawab Muhammad Yusuf (*Local Self-Govt.*); Thakur Rajendra Singh (*Agriculture*)....each Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., Rai Bahadur Lala Sita Ram ...Rs. 2,000
Dep. Presdt., Rai Bahadur Pandit Kharagjit Misra .....Rs. 416
Sec., W. K. Porter .....Rs. 800–50–1000

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec. to Govt., G. B. Lambert, C.S.I. Rs. 3,000
Revenue and Judicial Sec., H. A. Lane Rs. 2,150
Financial Sec., E. A. H. Blunt, C.I.E., O.B.E. Rs. 2,500
Industries and Educ. Sec., Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C.I.E., O.B.E. .....Rs. 2,500
Local Self-Govt. and Public Health Sec., Sir Ivo Elliott, Bart. .....Rs. 2,350
Public Works Secs., (*Bldgs., &c.*) A. C. Verrieres, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,000); (*Irrign.*) B. D'O. Darley, C.I.E.; A. C. H. Laurie .....Rs. 3,250
Board of Revenue, R. Burn, C.S.I.; A. W. Pim, C.S.I., C.I.E. ..... each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Chief Justice, Sir Edward Grimwood Mears Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir J. Cecil Walsh, K.C.; B. Lindsay; Dr. Shah Muhammad Sulaiman; S. R. Daniels; Darjor Jamshedji Dalal; Rai Bahadur Lal Gopal Mukharji; G. P. Boys; E. H. Ashworth (*addtl.*); Rai Bahadur Lalit Mohan Banarji each Rs. 4,000

CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW.

Chief Judge, Sir Louis Stuart C.I.E.....Rs. 4,000
Judges, Saiyid Wazir Hasan; *E. H. Ashworth*; Pandit Gokoran Nath Misra; Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Raza; C. H. B. Kendall (*offg.*) .....Rs. 3,500

(5) The PUNJAB (area, 99,846 sq. miles; pop. 20,685,024) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849. Up to 1853 it was under a Board of Administration, who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Timber is scarce. 55% of the population are Muhammadans, and 32% are Hindus. The Sikhs number about 3,107,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Panjabi, Western Punjabi and Western Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western and Southern Punjab Railways serve the province. Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 160,218 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 281,781.

Governor, H.E. Sir William Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (May 1924) .....Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Major D. Pott, D.S.O., M.C. Rs. 1,250
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. C. W. Johns; Capt. E. W. D'O. Inglis; Hony. Lieut. Risaldar Major Hira Singh (*Hon.*).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir John Maynard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain..... ..... Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS.

Rai Sahib Chaudhri Chhoti Ram; Sardar Jogendra Singh ..... Rs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Shahab-ud-din Rs. 3,000
Dep. Presdt., Sardar Mohinder Singh.
Sec., Sardar Abnashna Singh.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec. to Govt., H. D. Craik, C.S.I. ...Rs. 3,000
Financial Sec., H. W. Emerson, C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs. 2,400
Transferred Depts. Sec., J. G. Beazley Rs. 2,150
Joint Sec. Transferred Depts., D. J. Boyd Rs. 2,900
Home Sec., B. H. Dobson, C.B.E. (*offg.*)...Rs. 2,450
Legislative Sec., M. V. Bhide .....Rs. 2,300
Police Dept., Inspr.-General, G. A. Cocks, O.B.E. Rs. 2,500
Edn. Dept., Director of Public Instruction, Sir G. Anderson, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,750
Public Works Dept. Secs., A. R. Astbury (*Bldgs. and Roads*); W. P. Sangster, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Northern Canals*) (Rs. 3,125); N. White (*Southern Canals*) (Rs. 3,000); R. P. Hadow, C.I.E. (*Construction*) (Rs. 3,000); *Chf. Engr., Hydro-Electrical Branch*, Bt. Lt.-Col. B. C. Battye, D.S.O. .....Rs. 2,750
Financial Adviser P.W.D. & Joint Sec. Finance Dept., J. Davidson, O.B.E.....Rs. 2,250
Financial Commrs., C. M. King, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 3,500); C. A. Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O. Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT, PUNJAB AND DELHI.

Chief Judge, Hon. Sir R. B. Shadi Lal ...Rs. 5,000
Judges, A. B. Broadway; A. E. Martineau; M. H. Harrison; C. Ffoorde, K.C.; A. Campbell; *R.B.* Jai Lal (*addtl.*); J. Addison (*addtl.*); *K.B.* Zafar Ali; K. Dalip Singh (*addtl.*); J. Coldstream (*addtl.*).....each Rs. 4,000

(6) BURMA is bounded by Tibet on the north, by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, and by Assam, Bengal and the sea on the west. It is the largest province, having a total area of 233,707 sq. miles, about equal to Spain and Portugal, with a population of 13,212,192. These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States form a minor administration distinct from that of Burma though under the same Executive Government and not subject to the jurisdiction of the Burma Legislature. The province is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased 9 per cent. in 10 years. The inhabitants belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. Burmese and Shangale are the chief languages. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, so far as the Indian Empire is concerned, is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jadestone, and wolfram. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railways have reached Myitkyina, in the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salwin basin.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon.
Pop. 341,962.
" " UP. BURMA, Mandalay. Pop. 148,917.
Governor, H.E. Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (Jan., 1923).....Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., F. H. Fearnley-Whittingstall
Rs. 1,100
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. D. C. L. Tozer, M.C.; Naib-Commdt. Sardar Bahadur Sarran Singh.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir William J. Keith, C.I.E.; J. A. Maung Gyi
Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS.

Ba Yin; Lee Ah Yain.....Rs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Sir Robert Giles.
Deputy President, U Paw Tun.
... Khon Hock Chuan.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., W. B. Brander, C.B.E. .....Rs. 3,000
Finance and Revenue Sec., W. Booth-Gravely
Rs. 2,300
Fin. and P.W. (*Joint Sec.*), F. J. Wood Rs. 2,300
Public Works Secs., J. D. Stuart; H. L. Holman-Hunt; C. G. Barnett, C.I.E.....Rs. 3,000
Educn., Local Govt., &c., Sec., E. G. Pattle (*offg.*)
Rs. 2,300
Agric., Excise, &c., Sec., H. O. Reynolds
Rs. 2,300
Financial Comm., T. Couper .....Rs. 3,500
Development Comm., D. F. Chalmers (*offg.*)
Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, RANGOON.

Chief Justice, J. G. Rutledge, K.C.....Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. H. S. Pratt; Sir B. H. Heald; W. Carr; J. R. E. Cunliffe; E. D. Duckworth; Parungavur Narasimha Chari; Jyotis Ranjan Das; R. E. Otter, M.C.; H. A. Brown; U Ba (*actg.*); Mya Bu (*addtl.*) .....each Rs. 4,000

(7) BIHAR AND ORISSA (area of new province, 83,181 sq. miles, with pop. of 34,002,189). This province, which came into existence on 1 April, 1912, comprises Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur, hitherto forming part of Bengal, as well as the Sambalpur district transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1905. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense. Orissa and Chota-Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to drought. Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable seaboard. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The Patna High Court came into existence on March 1, 1916. Bihar and Orissa yields the greater part of India's output of coal and mica. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated. 82 % of the people are Hindus, and the great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri, in Orissa. There is a variety of languages, Western Hindi and Oriya being the chief. The railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North-Western, and Bengal-Nagpur.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 119,976.
Governor, H.E. Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (April 12, 1922) .....Rs. 8,333
Governor Designate, Sir Hugh L. Stephenson.
Priv. Sec., Capt. G. E. R. Edgcome .....Rs. 1,500
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. F. E. Stockley; Lieut. Muhammad Raza Khan (*Hon.*).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

E. L. L. Hammond, C.S.I., C.B.E.; Maharaja Bahadur Keshav Prasad Singh...each Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS.

Sir Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din (*Educn.*); Ganesh Datta Singh (*Local Self Govt.*)
each Rs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Nur .....Rs. 3,000
Sec., J. A. Samuel .....Rs. 2,000

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., J. D. Sifton, C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,000
Fin. Sec., P. C. Tallents .....Rs. 2,050
Revenue Sec., W. H. Lewis (*offg.*) .....Rs. 1,850
Judl. Sec., A. E. Scroope .....Rs. 2,350
Educ. Sec., E. C. Ansorge .....Rs. 1,950
Public Works Secs., (*Irrign.*) Rai Bahadur Bishin Svarup; (Rs. 3,250); (*Rds. and Bldgs.*) H. Wardle .....Rs. 3,125
Local Self-govt. Sec., H. E. Horsfield.....Rs. 1,950

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir Dawson Miller, K.C. ...Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir B. K. Mullick; Sir Jwala Prashad; Prafulla Ranjan Das; L. C. Adami; Sir J. Bucknill, K.C.; R. L. Ross; H. F. E. Foster (*actg. addtl.*); K. Sabay (*actg. addtl.*); T. S. Macpherson, C.I.E. (*actg. addtl.*) each Rs. 4,000

(8) The CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (area, Central Provinces alone, 82,109 sq. miles; pop. 10,837,444). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. The country, hilly and forest-clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Western Hindi and Marathi. The province, which is served by the Indian Midland, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways, possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds, and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since 1st October, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,767 sq. miles; pop. 3,075,316), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army). In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 145,193.

Governor, Sir Montagu S. D. Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E. (Jan. 1925) .....Rs. 6,000
Priv. Sec., Major T. S. Paterson, M.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. T. Marten, Shripad Balwant Tambe
each Rs. 4,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Y. M. Kale .....Rs. 2,000
Sec., D. G. Mitchell.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., A. E. Nelson, C.I.E., O.B.E. ...Rs. 3,000
Settlement and Land Records, E. Gordon
Rs. 2,250
Fin. Sec., R. M. Crofton .....Rs. 1,600
Rev. Sec., Birendra Nath De.....Rs. 2,650
Legal Sec., R. J. Jackson .....Rs. 2,300
Edu. Sec., C. W. E. Jones .....Rs. 2,500
Public Works Secs. (*Bldgs. & Roads*) J. A. Baker (Rs. 3,250); and (*Irrign.*), Lt.-Col. H. de Pollard-Lowsley, C.M.G., C.I.E., S.O. Rs. 3,250

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS.

C. S. Findlay (Rs. 3,500); (*addtl.*) H. F. Hallifax; P. S. Kotval; F. W. A. Prideaux, O.B.E.
each Rs. 3,000

(9) ASSAM (area, 53,015 sq. miles; pop. 7,606,230) was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Sylhet and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus and Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Bengali and Assamese. The Assam-Bengal railway serves the province. Tea and rice are the principal products. Assam contains nearly 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens. Seat of Government, Shillong.

Governor, H.E. Sir John Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Oct. 1922) .....Rs. 5,500
Priv. Sec. and offg. A.D.C., W. H. Calvert
Rs. 1,300

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Khan Bahadur Kutub-ud-din Ahmad; A. W. Botham, C.S.I., C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,500

MINISTERS.

Rai Bahadur Pramod Chandra Datta; Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Saadulla ..... Rs. 3,500

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Maulavi Abdul Hamid .....Rs. 1,000
Dep. Presdt., Gopendralal Das Chaudhuri.
Sec. and Sec. Legis. Dept., B. N. Rau...Rs. 2,550

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, G. E. Soames .....Rs. 2,550
Second Sec., G. T. Lloyd .....Rs. 2,200
Public Works Sec., O. H. Deseune.....Rs. 3,250

(10) The NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan (area, 13,419 sq. miles; pop. 2,251,340, partly estimated). Attached to the Province are the five trans-border political agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi, and Wano, together with tribal areas under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five settled districts first above mentioned. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Pashto and Western Punjabi. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 104,452.

Chief Commr., Sir Horatio N. Bolton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. .....Rs. 4,000
Secretary to Chief Commr., Lt.-Col. M. E. Rae
Rs. 1,000–2,500
Judicial Commr., J. H. R. Fraser, O.B.E. (*offg.*)
Rs. 3,000
Rev. Sec., T. B. Copeland .....Rs. 3,000
Public Works Secs., Col. W. H. Evans, D.S.O. (*Rds. & Bldgs.*), (Mil. Pay); W. G. Yeaman (*offg.*) (*Irrign.*).....Rs. 1,900

(11) AJMER-MERWARA (area, 2,711 sq. miles; pop. 495,271), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority. 73 % of the people are Hindus. Rajasthani and Western Hindi are the chief languages.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 113,512.

Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. S. B. A. Patterson, C.I.E. .....Rs. 4,000

(12) COORG (area, 1,582 sq. miles; pop. 163,838) annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.

Chief Com., S. E. Pears, C.S.I., C.I.E. .....Rs. 4,000

(13) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area, 54,228 sq. miles; pop. 420,648) was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises (Sibi, Quetta, Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Nushki, Zhob, Chagai, Nasirabad, and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamuk (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. A large part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans, and Pashto is the chief language. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896–7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs *viâ* Quetta and is continued to Mirjawa. The Khan of Kalat, the head of a loose confederacy, receives about £19,000 per annum for quit-rents, subsidy, &c. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.

Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E. ..... Rs. 4,000
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. H. V. Biscoe ..... Rs. 2,200
Rev. and Judl. Commr., Lt.-Col. R. H. Chenevix-Trench, C.I.E., O.B.E. ..... Rs. 3,000

(14) DELHI.—This province (area, 593 sq. miles; pop. 488,188) was constituted on October 1, 1912, out of the Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance of the policy announced by H.M. the King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar in December, 1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi.

Chief Commissioner, A. M. Stow, C.B.E. Rs. 3,000

(15) The ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area, 3,143 sq. miles; pop. 27,086) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Since 1858 Port Blair, in South Andaman, has been used as an Indian penal settlement. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The *Nicobar Islands*, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands. The principal products are coco-nuts.

Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. M. L. Ferrar, C.I.E., O.B.E. ..... Rs. 3,000

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included. (Pop. 10,600 in 1911.)

Aden and Perim.—From old time the peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important trade centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great coaling station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. Aden and Perim—a small unfortified island serving as a coaling station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1857—form part of the Bombay Presidency, and have an area of 80 square miles and a population of 56,500. Aden is a free port. The chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The total seaborne trade in 1924–25 was £10,890,000. In 1924–25, 1,315 vessels called at Aden, and 483 at Perim. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast (Hadramaut), from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Sair.

Aden: Political Resident, Maj.-Gen. J. H. K. Stewart, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
per mensem Rs. 3,000

The *Kuria Muria* Islands, to the S. of Omân, have been in British possession since 1854. In 1834 the East India Company occupied *Sokotra* (area, 1,400 sq. miles), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a pastoral Muhammadan population roughly estimated at 5,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy, and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

THE higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England and India. 2. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State. 4. The patronage of the Local Governments.

The Civil Service of India.—The annual examination ordinarily commences in London July-August. Candidates must be over 21 and under 24 on Aug. 1 in the year of examination. Application for permission to compete must be made on or before June 1, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. 1. Examination fee, £8. Selected candidates are on probation in England for one or two years, and receive an allowance of £300 if of European domicile, or £350 if of Indian domicile, if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State, conduct themselves well, and comply with all the rules laid down for their guidance. A final examination is held in Indian law, language, &c. A first-class passage to India will be engaged for selected candidates. In case of failure to pass the final examination, or to execute the usual covenant and to proceed to India, all allowances received must be refunded. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences usually at Rs. 7,200 a year. The Regulations for competitive examinations to be held in India can be obtained from the India Office, London.

The Indian Army.—Candidates for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates must be between 18 and 19 years of age (in

the case of candidates already serving in the Army the upper limit of age will be 21). Of the cadetships for the Indian Army offered, some are allotted to King's India Cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India, and the remainder being offered to candidates in the order of their passing the entrance examination. A few direct appointments to the Unattached List for the Indian Army are made by the War Office from candidates nominated by the principal Universities in the United Kingdom. A few direct appointments are also offered to officers of the Territorial Army and Supernumerary Reserve between the ages of 21 and 25 who undertake the final examination of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, under arrangements made by the War Office. At the end of the period of training at Sandhurst, cadets recommended for commissions are gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army. On appointment to an Indian regiment, an officer's minimum initial pay is at the present moment 12*s.* 4*d.* a day. Regulations and examination papers can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.

Indian (Imperial) Police Force.—A competitive examination is usually held in London and other centres in June of each year in conjunction with the Army and Air Force Examination. A fee of £4 is required from candidates examined in London, and a fee of £5 from those examined in other centres. Save as provided in the regulations a candidate must be a European British subject. Indian and Burmese candidates are eligible if they have been resident in the United Kingdom for not less than five years. Candidates must be above 19 and under 21 years of age on Aug. 1; must be unmarried, and if they marry before reaching India must forfeit their appointments. Applications to compete at the examination must be made on forms to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London. Successful candidates are required to undergo a strict medical examination; are examined as to their ability to ride. Free passage to India is granted to probationers. The initial pay is Rs. 350 per month, plus an overseas allowance of Rs. 100 per month, rising to Rs. 450 in the case of probationers with non-Indian domicile. The pay proceeds by increments to Rs. 700, and thence to Rs. 1,350 per month, subject to efficiency bars, with prospects of promotion to higher posts.

The patronage of the *Secretary of State for India* is small. Appointments of *Chaplains* of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland to the Indian Ecclesiastical establishments are normally made, on the occurrence of vacancies, by the Secretary of State for India from amongst candidates nominated by the Indian Chaplaincies Board of the Church of England and the General Assembly's Committee on Indian Churches respectively. Church of England candidates must be between 27 and 34 years of age, and Church of Scotland candidates must be under 34 years of age. On appointment chaplains receive a salary of Rs. 600 per month, rising by annual increments to Rs. 1,500 per month.

Indian Railway Service of Engineers.—The Secretary of State in Council from time to time makes a number of appointments of Asst. Executive Engineers on Indian State Railways. In making these appointments he acts with the advice of a Selection Committee. Application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, Services and General Dept., India Office, Whitehall, London. Every candidate must have attained the age of 21, and not attained the age of 25. Candidates must produce evidence that they have obtained one of the University degrees or passed one of the examinations specified in the Regulations, and must have had at least one full year's practical experience of civil engineering under a qualified civil engineer. Those whose qualifying diploma has been obtained without a college course must have had a full three years of such practical experience. Every European candidate must be a British subject. All selected candidates are on probation in the first instance on an initial pay (including overseas pay) of Rs. 525 a month and are required to execute agreements for three years, at the end of which period, if they have given satisfaction, their services are retained. The pay rises by increments to Rs. 1,025 in the 9th year and to Rs. 1,675 in the 24th year of service, with possibilities of promotion to higher posts. From time to time a number of appointments of Asst. Executive Engineers in the Public Works Dept. in India are made under regulations, which are generally the same as for the Indian State Railways.

Indian Forest Service.—In making appointments, the Secretary of State for India in Council acts with the advice of a Selection Committee. Applications for appointment must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. The normal age limits are over 21 and under 24 on the 1st January of the year of candidature. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Secretary of State that he is a British subject. Selected candidates must be prepared to give an undertaking that they will not marry before reaching India. Any breach of this undertaking will entail forfeiture of appointment. Every candidate must be of good physique and good character. Candidates must have obtained a degree or diploma in Forestry at a University of Great Britain or Ireland, and must possess such practical knowledge of Forestry as will enable them to take up duty as an Assistant Conservator of Forests without undergoing further training in Europe. Candidates are required to produce evidence that they have a fair knowledge of either German or French. Preference is given to candidates who possess an Honours degree in Natural Science in addition to the abovementioned qualifications. Applications are accepted from candidates who, on the 1st July of the year of candidature, have already sat at an examination for a degree or diploma in Forestry, but who have not learned the result of the examination, subject to the condition that their applications will not be proceeded with if they are found to have failed at the examination when the result is announced. On appointment to the Indian Forest Service the salary commences at Rs. 475 and rises by increments to Rs. 1,800, with prospects of promotion.

Further information regarding these and other Indian appointments can be obtained on application, from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, which can be consulted at the India Office.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1925.

(In lakhs of rupees.)*

Separation of Central and Provincial Finances.

The Government of India Act, 1919, was designed *inter alia* to secure a greater measure of independence for Provincial Governments, and to this end provision was made, in the Act and in Rules subsequently published under authority of the Act, for the delimitation of the functions of Government, as between the Government of India and the chief Provincial Governments and for the definite assignments to each of these Provincial Governments of specific revenues of their own. Effect has been given to these measures of devolution in the nine "Governor's Provinces," viz.: Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam and Burma, and in the Province of Coorg. As regards these provinces the functions of Government has been classified as either "central subjects" or "provincial subjects." A general authority to control all matters coming under the latter head, subject to certain expressed provisos, is devolved upon the Local Governments concerned.

The sources of revenue available to Local Governments for the purpose of defraying their administrative charges consist, in the main, of the receipts from those provincial subjects which are revenue-producing, the principal heads being Land Revenue, Irrigation, Stamp Duties and Excise. In addition, a local Government is given a small share in any expansion of Income Tax (otherwise a "central" source of revenue) that may be due to an increase of the total assessed incomes within the Province over that of 1920–21.

When the division of the sources of revenue was made between the Central and Provincial Governments, it was realized that the Central Government would be left insufficiently provided. It was therefore arranged that an annual contribution should be made by eight of the local Governments to the Central Government. The annual contributions fixed at the outset aggregated 983 lakhs of rupees. They were not, except in case of emergency and with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to be subject to increase, and should reduction of the aggregate be found possible, reductions were to be made in fixed proportions from the quotas of the several Provinces. The general policy which it is intended to pursue in the matter is a progressive reduction of provincial contributions with a view to their ultimate cessation. The provincial contributions for 1926–27 have been fixed at:—Madras, Rs. 165 lakhs; Bombay, 56; Bengal, nil; United Provinces, 151; Punjab 86; Burma, 50; Bihar and Orissa, nil; Central Provinces, 22; Assam, 15. Total Rs. 545 lakhs.

The revised financial arrangements outlined above came into force from April 1, 1921, as from what date all "provincial" revenue and expenditure ceases to be included in the estimates and accounts of the Central Government. In the case of Coorg the separation was made on April 1, 1924.

* A lakh = Rs. 100,000. (*See* p. 604 for the Indian system of notation.)

Gross Revenue and Receipts.

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total.
Principal Heads of Revenue:			
Customs	4575·3	...	4575·3
Taxes on Income	1601·5	19·8	1621·3
Salt	739·1	...	739·1
Opium	379·8	...	379·8
Land Revenue	37·8	3545·8	3583·6
Excise	42·0	1909·7	1951·7
Stamps	26·9	1300·0	1326·9
Forest	16·2	551·3	567·5
Registration	1·6	125·8	127·4
Scheduled Taxes	...	30·5	30·5
Tributes from Native States	82·4	...	82·4
Total	7502·5	7483·0	14985·5
Railways (net receipts) †	3723·0	3·0	3726·0
Irrigation (net receipts)†	20·9	699·7	720·6
Posts and Telegraphs (net receipts)†	111·3	...	111·3
Interest Receipts	341·0	194·6	535·6
Civil Administration:			
Justice	4·2	89·3	93·5
Jails and Police	7·7	89·1	96·8
Ports and Pilotage	24·5	1·5	26·0
Education	1·6	68·6	70·2
Medical and Public Health	3·6	40·5	44·1
Agriculture	11·0	26·6	37·6
Misc. Departments	21·4	35·8	57.2
Total	74·0	351·4	425·4
Currency and Mint	399·3	...	399·3
Civil Works	13·2	72·4	85·6
Miscellaneous:			
Superannuation	22·3	57·3	79·6
Stationery and Printing	12·0	14·3	26·3
Miscellaneous	11·6	127·0	138·6
Total	45·9	198·6	244·5
Receipts by Military Depts.	403·1	...	403·1
Extraordinary Receipts..	254·5	...	254·5
Grand Total	12878·7	9002·7	21881·4
Contributions, &c., from Provincial Govts. and Miscellaneous adjustments	874·5	−874·5	...
Total Revenue	13753·2	8128·2	21881·4
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (000 omitted)	£91,688	£54,188	£145,876

Expenditure charged against Revenue.

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total.
Direct Demands on the Revenue:			
Customs	77·1	...	77·1
Taxes on Income	60·4	...	60·4
Salt	120·2	...	120·2
Opium	235·6	...	235·6
Land Revenue	11·2	373·2	384·4
Excise and Stamps	1·0	163·1	164·1
Forest	31·2	322·0	353·2
Registration	0·3	65·1	65·4
Scheduled Taxes	...	0·3	0·3
Total	537·0	923·7	1460·7
Salt and other capital outlay charged to Revenue	17·3	3·3	20·6

† Gross receipts less working expenses.

EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE—*continued.* (In lakhs of rupees.)

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total.
Railways:			
Interest, Annuities, &c.	2122·9	·0	2123·8
Interest on capital contributed by Companies	267·2	...	267·2
Other expenditure	654·4	...	654·4
Total	3044·5	·9	3045·4
Irrigation:			
Interest on debt	12·0	322·6	334·6
Other expenditure	10·4	166·9	177·3
Total	22·4	489·5	511·9
Posts & Telegraphs:			
Interest on debt	68·6	...	68·6
Other expenditure	−37·7	...	−37·7
Total	30·9	...	30·9
Interest:			
On Ordinary Debt (excluding Railways, Irrigation, Posts and Telegraphs, &c.	1127·9	201·8	1329·7
On other obligations	740·3	42·4	782·7
Total	1868·2	244·2	2112·4
Civil Administration			
General Administration (India	115·1	1026·7	1141·8
Home	38·6	46·9	85·5
Audit	78·0	...	78·0
Justice	11·6	540·3	551·9
Jails and Police	130·0	1327·2	1457·2
Ports and Pilotage	24·8	39·3	64·1
Ecclesiastical	31·3	...	31·3
Political and Scientific	392·2	4·2	396·4
Education	31·7	986·2	1017·9
Medical & Public Health	43·4	445·3	488·7
Agriculture	30·4	174·2	204·6
Miscellaneous Depts.	85·5	93·3	178·8
Total	1012·6	4683·6	5696·2
Currency	71·4	...	71·4
Civil Works	177·8	813·1	990·9
Miscellaneous:			
Famine Relief	...	125·6	125·6
Territrl. & Pol. Pensions	31·4	...	31·4
Superannuation	286·0	344·5	630·5
Stationery and Printing	35·3	94·1	129·4
Miscellaneous	82·6	95·3	177·9
Total	435·3	659·5	1094·8
Mil. & Marine Services	5966·5	...	5966·5
Extraordinary Items	1·0	22·9	23·9
Total expend. charged to Revenue (lakhs of rupees)	13184·9	7840·7	21025·6
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (000 omitted)	£87,899	£52,272	£140,171
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−) (000 omitted)	£ (+)3,789	(+)1,916	(+)5,705

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, 1924–25. (In lakhs of rupees.)

	Revenue.	Expenditure.*	Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)
Madras	1626·4	1655·9	−29·5
Bombay	1514·7	1488·1	+26·6
Bengal	1032·1	973·9	+58·2
U. Provinces	1238·3	1281·3	−43·0
Punjab	1152·5	969·5	+183·0
Burma and Shan States	1095·0	1095·6	−·6
Bihar and Orissa	535·9	512·4	+23·5
Central Provinces & Berar	547·6	510·5	+37·1
Assam	245·0	214·8	+30·2
Coorg	15·2	13·2	+ 2·0
Total	9002·7	8715·2	+287·5
less— Contributions, &c., to Central Government	874·5	874·5	...
Net (as shown in table *above*)	8128.2	7840·7	+287·5
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (000 omitted)	£54,188	£52,272	£1,916

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1925–26.

The revised estimates for 1925–26 show a surplus in the following cases (in lakhs of rupees): Central Government, 130·4; Bengal, 19·0; Punjab, 180·8; Central Provinces, 10·6; Assam, 14·9; Madras, 36·4; United Provinces, 61·5; Bihar and Orissa, 4·5. There are deficits in the case of: Bombay, 5·2; Burma and Shan States, 20·9; Coorg, 3. The total estimated surplus for 1925–26 for the Central Government and the Provincial Governments is Rs. 432 lakhs.

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, 1926–27. (In lakhs of rupees.)

	Revenue.	Expenditure.*	*Surplus.*	*Deficit*
Madras	1634	1666	...	32
Bombay	1629	1727	...	98
Bengal	1078	1095	...	17
United Provinces	1289	1252	37	...
Punjab	1281	1260	21	...
Bihar and Orissa	563	612	...	49
Burma	1037	1182	...	145
Central Provinces and Berar	575	600		25
Assam	256	264		8
Coorg	13	14	...	1
Total	9355	9672	58	375
less Contributions to Central Government	545	545	...	...
Total	8810	9127	58	375
Central Government ordinary revenue	12498	13038	...	
Contributions from Provincial Governments	545		5	...
Total	21853	22165	63	375
Equals (at 15 Rs. to £) (000 omitted)	£145,687	£147,767	Deficit £2,080 (approx.)	

* Including Contributions to the Central Government.

Net Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government.

The figures of Gross Revenue just given include the net receipts of railways and other commercial undertakings without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts from the sale of opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments; while the figures of Gross Expenditure include the interest charges of commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. This method of compiling the figures causes the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure on such purposes to appear greater than they really are. A statement of the net revenue and expenditure of the Central Government for 1924-25 is therefore given in the table below, which shows the *net* revenue derived from commercial undertakings, after deducting all expenditure including interest charges, similar adjustments being made under other heads of revenue and expenditure by deducting (1) the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium from sale receipts, and (2) the receipts of the spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. The cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of revenue is not shown as a deduction from revenue, but as a separate head of expenditure.

Net Revenue (in lakhs of rupees).*

	1924-25.
Principal Heads of Revenue:	
Customs	4575·3
Taxes on Income	1601·5
Salt	739·0
Opium	144·2
Other Heads	206·9
	7266·9
Commercial Undertakings:	
Railways	678·4
Irrigation	11·6
Posts and Telegraphs	80·4
	747·4
Currency and Mint:	
Currency	300·1
Mint	27·8
	327·9
Provincial Contributions and Adjustments	874·5
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts	11·6
Extraordinary Items	253·7
Total Net Revenue (lakhs of rupees)	9481·8
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (000 omitted)	£63,212

* A lakh is 100,000 rupees. (See p. 604 for Indian system of notation.)

Net Expenditure

	1924-25.
Debt Services	1527·2
Military Services:	
Army	5107·4
Marine	63·0
Military Engineer Services	393·0
	5563·4
Collection of Revenue	301·5
Civil Administration	938·6
Miscel. Civil Charges	401·0
Civil Works	164·5
Salt and other capital outlay charged to revenue	17·3
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue (lakhs of Rs.)	8913·5
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1)	£59,424
Surplus (+) or *Deficit* (−) (000 omitted) − Surplus	£3,789

Capital Expenditure.—The following statement shows capital outlay, not charged to Revenue.

Central Government.

	Accounts, 1924-25.	Revised Estimate, 1925-26.	Budget Estimate, 1926-27.
	*(In lakhs of rupees.)**		
State Railways	1409·3	2398·1	2961·9
Posts & Telegraphs	117·6	228·9	59·3
Irrigation Works	1·0	1·1	·5
New Capital at Delhi	142·2	135·0	100·5
Other Capital Outlay	...	83·0	85·3
Total	1670·1	2843·9	3207·5
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £) (000 omitted)	£11,133	£18,960	£21,377

Provincial Governments.

Madras	18·2	49·5	152·3
Bombay	400·9	489·1	383·2
Bengal	...	7·8	14·4
United Provinces	132·8	209·9	164·9
Punjab	105·9	192·9	82·6
Burma & Shan States	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	26·8	...	...
Central Provs. & Berar	...	35·9	32·8
Assam	1·2	...	·3
Coorg	...	...	...
Total	685·3	985·1	830·5
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (000 omitted)	£4,572	£6,567	£5,537

Burden of Taxation.—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, and Customs duties which fall on persons in the Indian States, the burden in 1924-25 was estimated at Rs. 4·1 per head, or, if land revenue (which is akin to rent) be added, Rs. 5·5 per head. The Budget of 1919-20 introduced a duty of 50 per cent. on excess profits, but this tax was discontinued in 1920-21. The Budget for 1920-21 amended the super-tax law. The Budget for 1921-22 imposed additional taxation under the heads of postal charges, railway surcharge, import duties and taxes on income. The Budget for 1922-23 increased railway passenger fares,

postage rates, the general customs *ad valorem* duty on imported goods, the income-tax, and the super-tax. The Budget for 1923-24 raised the salt tax from Rs. 1¼ to Rs. 2½ a maund. The Budget for 1924-25 reduced the salt tax to Rs. 1¼ per maund and imposed a specific duty on certain materials for match manufacture. No additional taxation was proposed in 1925-26, but certain minor amendments were made in the Customs Tariff. No additional taxation was imposed in 1926-27.

DEBT AND ASSETS.—On March 31, 1926, the debt of India (Central) amounted to Rs. 41,799 lakhs in India and £342,295,000 in England; Provincial, Rs. 610 lakhs. Miscellaneous obligations (Savings Bank balances, &c.) amounted to about Rs. 94 crores. Its advances to Native States, corporations, agriculturists, &c., stood at Rs. 1,150 lakhs. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £39,999,000, and the cash balances in England and India, £14,908,000 and Rs. 2,515 lakhs respectively.

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindari*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails, and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled zamindari districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled raiyatwari districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State (Central and Provincial; Governments) in 1924-25 amounted to Rs. 3,583 lakhs (£23,890,000).

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy may now be grown only in parts of the United Provinces (Bengal opium) and in the Central Indian (Malwa) States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1924-25, 1,860 chests of Bengal opium were sold for export, in addition to 4,693 chests sold direct to Governments of Borneo, Netherlands (Indies), Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, &c. The gross revenue from Bengal opium, including the value of opium sold by the Excise Department for consumption in India, was £2,532,000. The expenses of production, &c., were £1,570,000. Formerly, most of the opium exported from India was consumed in China; but the Government of India, in furtherance of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the growth and consumption of opium in China, decided in 1907 to reduce progressively the amount of Indian opium exported to China, and as from March 31, 1917, export of Indian opium to China is prohibited. In 1926 the Government of India announced its intention to restrict the export of opium except for medicinal purposes.

EXCISE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and other drugs. The revenue, owing partly to stricter administration and partly to enhanced duties, has greatly expanded in recent years, and amounted to Rs. 1,952 lakhs (£13,011,000) gross in 1924-25 (Central and Provincial Governments).

CUSTOMS.—The net revenue was 4,575 lakhs (£30,502,000) in 1924-25. (For tariff *see* pp. 603-4.) the export duty on rice yielded 119 lakhs (£792,000), and the countervailing duty on Indian cotton goods 212 lakhs (£1,415,000): the countervailing duty was abolished in 1926. The export duty on jute produced 371 lakhs (£2,476,000).

INCOME TAX is levied on non-agricultural incomes at the following rates:—

Annual Income.			*Rate of Tax per Rupee.**
Rs. 2,000 and over			5 pies
,, 5,000	,,		6 ,,
,, 10,000	,,		9 ,,
,, 20,000	,,		12 ,,
,, 30,000	,,		15 ,,
,, 40,000	,,		18 ,,

In the case of companies and registered firms, whatever the total income, the rate is 18 pies in the rupee.

Super-tax is leviable in addition to ordinary income tax on incomes of Hindu undivided families at 1 to 6 annas in the rupee on incomes over Rs. 75,000, and on the taxable incomes of companies above Rs. 50,000 at a flat rate of 1 anna in the rupee. Rs. 1,62½ lakhs (£10,808,000) were received from taxes on income in 1924-25.

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded 1,327 lakhs gross (£8,846,000) in 1925-26. About two-thirds of the revenue is from court fees and one-third from commercial stamps.

SALT.—The salt duty was reduced from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 2 a maund (82 lb.) in 1903, to Rs. 1½ in 1905, and to R. 1 in 1907. It was increased to Rs. 1¼ on March 1, 1916, to Rs. 2½ from March 1, 1923, and reduced to Rs. 1¼ from March 1, 1924. Rs. 739 lakhs (£4,927,000) was received from salt in 1924-25.

FORESTS.—About 99,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 150,000 square miles besides are under State control. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—The Post Office in 1924-25 conveyed 1,244 million of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued 34 million of money orders. Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The length of telegraph wires in India on March 31, 1925, was 477,839 miles, and the number of messages sent in 1924-25 was nearly 20 millions. The capital outlay amounted to Rs. 2,189 lakhs (£14,596,000) at the end of 1924-25. The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalgamated on April 1, 1914. The combined services showed for the year 1925 a surplus of 74 lakhs (£475,000). The net receipts of the Indo-European Telegraph Department amounted to 11 lakhs (£73,000) in 1924-25. Its capital expenditure to the end of 1924-25 was £1,215,000.

* 12 pies = 1 anna; 16 annas = 1 rupee; 10 rupees = £1 (statutory rate), but at present the rupee has a fluctuating value. *See* recommendations of Royal Commission, p. 583.

RAILWAYS.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for traffic on March 31, 1925, was 38,270. Of the mileage open about 50 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and about 41 per cent on the metre gauge. On March 31, 1925, the total capital at charge was Rs. 740 crores (£493,700,000). The net earnings of the railways in 1924–25 amounted to 4,538 lakhs (£30,257,000), showing a percentage of 6·2 on total capital at charge. The number of passengers "operating" was 576 millions, and the goods traffic amounted to 77 million tons. Rates are very low, third-class passengers travelling on the average over four miles for a penny. The net gain from State railways was 678 lakhs (£4,523,000) in 1924–25. The total capital expenditure on State and other railways in 1924–25 was 1,550 lakhs (£10,333,000).

IRRIGATION.—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to March 31, 1925, was £62,390,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State, after payment of interest charges, of about £2,316,000. The area irrigated by Government irrigation works, excluding the Indian States, amounted to 27·2 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised amounted to over 1½ times the total capital expended on the works. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

HOME CHARGES.—The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1924–25 to £25,114,000. The main items were:—Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities, £8,388,000; Interest on Ordinary Debt, £4,523,000; Stores, £2,729,000, of which £2,221,000 was for Marine and Military Stores; payments for British forces, troop service, &c., £2,985,000; Army non-effective charges, £3,625,000; Civil annuities, pensions, &c., £1,887,000; Furlough payments, civil and military, £1,294,000; home administration, £216,000. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY.—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy, and weighing in all 180 grains troy. Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and between 1898 and 1916, was practically stable at 1*s.* 4*d.* The Act of 1899 made the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount, but the ratio was altered to 10 rupees in 1920. In 1907 it was decided that half the profit on silver coinage should be applied to capital expenditure on railways; the other half of the profit, and the whole of the interest, being added to the gold standard reserve. In June, 1912, it was decided that no portion of the profit was to be used for railway purposes until the total sterling assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to £25,000,000. From April 1, 1921, the interest on investments in the Gold Standard Reserve, when that Reserve reaches £40,000,000, is appropriated in reduction of the rupee securities created for the special purpose of the Currency Reserve. The total receipts from profit on coinage, interest and discount, and profit by exchange up to March 31, 1926, amounted to £50,341,000. Of this sum £1,123,655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways; the remainder has been paid to the Gold Standard Reserve, for the purpose of maintaining the rate of exchange between England and India. On March 31, 1926, the investments of this fund in sterling securities amounted to £39,999,175 (estimated value), while £825 was held in cash in England. India has a paper currency. The 1, 2½, 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within their circles of issue. In 1918 a branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay for the minting of gold coins.

ARMY.—The Army in India consists, first, of British troops, about 68,000; and, secondly, of Indian troops (largely Muhammadans), about 164,000, excluding followers. In addition, the Indian State troops furnished by Indian States contribute 21,000, including cavalry, transport corps, and sappers. Further, there are 37,000 European and Eurasian volunteers (efficients). For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. During the period (1902–9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organisation and training of the Army. On June 1, 1907, there was a redistribution of the Army of India. The net military expenditure (including marine) has risen from about £20,000,000 in 1912–13 to about 5,563 lakhs (£37,090,000) in 1924–25. The estimated net expenditure for 1926–27 is 5,488 lakhs (£36,587,000). During the Great War of 1914–18 the Government of India recruited on a voluntary basis over 800,000 combatants and more than 400,000 non-combatants, giving a grand total of about 1·3 million men. 1,215,000 officers and men were sent on service overseas from India; the total Indian casualties were 101,000. In 1917 the bar hitherto precluding the admission of Indians to King's Commissions was removed; the pay and pensions of the Indian soldiery were improved. India has an Auxiliary Force on a volunteer basis. Ague is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enteric fever the chief cause of death.

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of 10 sea-going vessels, and numerous smaller steamers and launches.

Director R.I.M., Bombay, Capt. E. J. Headiam, C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.....Rs. 2,800

In 1926 it was decided that the Royal Indian Marine shall be abolished, and that the vessels shall be transferred to the Royal Indian Navy, which will take its place, and will be constructed as a combatant force to enable India to enter upon the final stage of her development, and ultimately to undertake her own naval defence. The fleet will consist, in its first stage of development, of four sloops, two patrol-craft vessels, four trawlers and two survey ships, together with one depôt ship. Indians will be eligible for commissioned rank.

EDUCATION.—Elementary education is based, so far as possible, on an adaptation of indigenous institutions and traditions. Higher education is an imported product. It is popular, and has undoubtedly been attended with beneficial results. As is natural with an imported product, its development is marked by some crudities, and its influence has to some extent been unsettling. It has appealed to the natural intellectuality of the people, and has succeeded only partially in stimulating practical application. There are 15 Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Benares (Hindu), Patna, Dacca, Aligarh (Muhammadan), Lahore, Hyderabad, Mysore, Lucknow, Rangoon, Nagpur and Delhi. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1924–25 numbered 228,229, and the scholars 9,797,344, including 1,045,882 females, excluding scholars in night schools in some Provinces. Of the institutions, about 75 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1924–25, £13,926,000, £3,124,000 came from fees, and £8,476,000 from Government revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1921 showed that only 139 males and 21 females per thousand are literate, in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply thereto.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities at the end of 1924–25 numbered 763, controlling a total population of nearly 19 millions, and receiving an income of £7,378,000 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £2,328,000 from other sources (excluding loans). Out of 12,158 members of municipal bodies 1,044 were officials and 11,144 non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Over 30 per cent. of their total expenditure of about £8,087,000 in 1924–25 was devoted to civil works, 37 per cent. to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are over 9,460 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians. In 1924, 2,193,000 civil suits were instituted; 2,298,000 persons were tried, and 1,067,000 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 692 were sentenced to death and 556 executed, 1,585 to transportation, and 173,257 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1924 was 14,083 officers and 182,099 men. There were 770 prisons, with a daily average of 127,178 prisoners. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 8,139 prisoners on March 31, 1925.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The reporting of vital occurrences is still defective. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1913 ranged between 38·21 per 1,000 in 1908 and 28·72 in 1913; it was 35·9 per 1,000 in 1919 and 28·49 in 1924. There were over 12 million deaths from influenza during 1918–19. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa, smallpox, and (since 1896) plague being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1924 were about 11,581,000 in India as a whole. Over 19,800 people were killed by snakes and 2,590 by wild animals in 1924. In 3,688 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 39,600,000 patients were treated in 1924. The number of persons vaccinated in 1924–25 was 10,712,000. According to the census of 1921 there were 102,400 lepers.

SURVEYS.—The Survey Department superintends forest and cadastral surveys, as well as trigonometrical and topographical surveys, special explorations, and map production. Marine, geological, botanical, and archæological surveys are in operation. The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfall.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.	1921–22.	1922–23.	1923–24.	1924–25.	1925–26.
	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)
Imports of Private Merchandise	177,564	155,138	151,741	164,418	150,721
Government Stores	10,834	8,990	6,381	4,492	6,545
Total Merchandise	188,398	164,128	158,122	168,910	157,266
Treasure—Private	20,766	42,030	34,802	66,118	36,934
Government	100	357	668	14	57
Total Treasure	20,866	42,387	35,470	66,132	36,991
Total Imports	209,264	206,515	193,592	235,042	194,257
Exports of Private Merchandise:					
Indian Produce, &c.	154,253	199,441	232,557	256,443	6,990
Foreign Goods (re-exports)	9,376	10,109	8,716	9,006	249,908
Government Stores	2,143	1,164	977	1,379	990
Total Merchandise	165,772	210,714	242,250	266,828	257,888
Treasure—Private	12,662	1,854	2,370	3,276	2,344
Government	50	157	79	170	215
Total Treasure	12,712	2,011	2,449	3,446	2,559
Total Exports	178,484	212,725	244,699	270,274	260,447
Total Sea-borne Trade	387,748	419,240	438,291	505,316	454,704
Net Imports of Treasure	8,154	40,376	33,021	62,686	34,432
Net Exports of Merchandise	22,626*	46,586	84,128	97,918	100,622
Excess of Exports	30,780†	6,210	51,107	35,232	66,190

* Net Imports of Merchandise. † Excess of Imports.

TRADE OF INDIA.—Among the countries constituting the British Empire, India comes second to the United Kingdom itself in the volume of its sea-borne trade, which almost equals that of Canada and Australia combined. The ordinary course of Indian trade shows yearly a large net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure. The table (p. 598) exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling (Rupees being converted at the rate of 15 to the £).

During the year 1925–26 as compared with 1924–25 the value of the imports decreased by Rs. 6,118 lakhs (£40,784,400), and the exports decreased by Rs. 1,473 lakhs (£9,826,186). In imports the principal articles showing increases were:—Motor cars and cycles (£418,000); mineral oils (£467,000); spices (£414,000); provisions (£397,000); instruments (£343,000). There were large decreases in cotton yarns and manufactures, sugar, dyes, metals.

In the export trade (Indian merchandise) raw jute increased by £5,902,000; jute manufactures by £4,715,000; raw cotton by £2,509,000, and rubber by £1,008,000. There were decreases in grain and flour (£11,351,000); tea (£4,181,000); seeds (£2,354,000); petroleum (£1,034,000); and raw wool (£848,000).

As will be seen, the bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles, while two-thirds of the exports consist of food, tobacco, and raw materials.

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1925–26 (converted at Rs. 15 = £1):—

IMPORTS (000 omitted).

Cotton Goods	£38,600	Silk, Artificial	1,458
Cotton Yarn	5,178	Brass, &c.	1,753
Raw Cotton	2,429	Glass	1,729
Iron and Steel	11,901	Rubber Manuf's	1,443
Sugar	10,555	Cigarettes, &c.	1,422
Machinery, &c.	9,924	Chemicals	1,350
Mineral Oils	6,701	Drugs	1,224
Hardware	3,464	Copper	1,222
Railway Plant	3,330	Dyes, &c.	1,214
Wool & woollen Goods	3,113	Apparel	1,104
Provisions	3,009	Haberdashery	733
Instruments, &c.	2,357	Fruits & Vegeta's.	1,047
By Post	2,275	Soap	974
Liquors	2,225	Paints	865
Spices	2,185	Precious Stones	824
Motor Cars and Cycles	1,948	Build'g, &c., Mat'ls	794
Motor Buses	588	Salt	694
Cycles	675	Tin	652
Other Vehicles, excluding locomotives	622	Coal, Coke, &c.	651
Paper	1,874	Matches	623
Silk Goods	1,868	Aluminium	619
Raw Silk	629	Stationery	593
		Arms, ammunitions, &c.	598
		Tea Chests	566
		Governm't Stores	6,545

EXPORTS (000 omitted).

Cotton, Raw	£63,328	Tea	28,081
Cotton Yarn and Manufactures	6,432	Metals & Ores	4,859
Jute Manuf.'s	39,226	Hides and Skins	4,822
Raw Jute	25,298	Leather	4,735
Grain & Flour	32,022	Lac	4,604
Seeds	19,758	Wool, Raw	2,532
		Woollens	531

EXPORTS (000 omitted)—*continued.*

Rubber	1,962	Hemp, Raw	1,062
Oilcake	1,404	Dyes	887
Wood	1,305	Bran & Fodder	857
Opium	1,289	Manures	783
Opium (to Govt. of Hong Kong, &c.)	687	Tobacco	743
Coffee	1,235	Coir	722
Oils	1,206	Mica	694
Spices	1,175	Petroleum	621
Paraffin Wax	1,063	Carpets	520
		Re-exports	6,990

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea-borne trade in 1925–26:—

COUNTRIES.	PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Total Value (000 omitted)	£150,721	£249,908
	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	50·9	20·9
Belgium	2·7	3·3
Ceylon	0·7	3·9
China (excluding Hong Kong)	1·1	4·1
Egypt	0·2	1·5
France	1·4	5·6
Germany	5·7	6·8
Holland	1·7	1·9
Hong Kong	0·4	0·7
Italy	1·9	5·1
Japan	8·1	15·1
Java and Borneo	6·5	1·3
Mauritius	0·2	0·4
Straits Settlements	2·5	2·6
Switzerland	0·7	0·0
United States	6·7	10·5
Mesopotamia	0·3	0·7
S. Africa	0·2	0·7
Kenya	1·5	0·3
Canada	0·6	0·5
Australia and New Zealand	0·6	2·3
Persia	0·9	0·6
Spain	0·07	1·3
Arabia	0·2	0·5
Siam	0·05	0·4
All other countries	4·2	9·0

(NOTE.—Rupee figures converted at rate of Rs. 15 = £1.)

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The general import tariff is 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. The principal exceptions to the general rate are as follows:—Cotton twist, yarn and thread pay 5 per cent., other cotton goods 11 per cent. Arms and certain "luxury" articles, including gold and silver manufactures, motor cars, &c., and silk piece goods, pay 30 per cent., sugar 25 per cent., cigars 75 per cent., cigarettes Rs. 7 or Rs. 10 As. 8 per 1,000, spirits generally Rs. 21 As. 14 a gallon, salt Rs. 1¼ a maund (82 lb.), gold and silver plate 30 per cent., Kerosene As. 2 p. 6, and motor spirit, 4 As. per gallon, mineral oil 7½ per cent.; (an excise duty of As. 6 per gallon is levied on motor spirit and an excise duty of A. 1 per gallon on kerosene produced in India), coal As. 8 a ton. Some machinery and certain iron, steel, and railway materials pay 10 per cent. A few other articles pay 2½ per cent. There are protective duties at special rates on coal tubs, and on iron and steel and certain manufactures thereof. The duty on manufactured tobacco is Rs. 2 As. 4 per lb., matches Rs. 1 As. 8 per gross, splints for match-making 4½ As. per lb., veneer for making match boxes 6 As. per lb., beer As. 8 per gallon, perfumed spirits Rs. 36 a gallon. Gold, metallic ores, living animals, raw hides skins,

raw cotton and wool, certain agricultural requisites, quinine, and a few other articles are free. There are export duties of As. 3 a maund on rice, Rs. 1½ per 100 lb. on tea, Rs. 4½ per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute other than cuttings, in the case of which the rate is Rs. 1¼ per bale; Rs. 20 per ton on jute sacking, Rs. 32 per ton on hessians, and 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on raw hides and skins.

SHIPPING.—In 1924–25 the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast at ports in British India was 8,022, with a tonnage of 17,056,072. Of this tonnage, nearly 73 per cent. was under the British flag.

PORTS.—The chief ports are Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karachi, and Madras. The total value of the coasting trade was £141,000,000 in 1924–25.

FOREIGN LAND TRADE OF INDIA.—The most important countries in the land trade are Nepal and the Shan States. The imports of merchandise and treasure in 1924–25 were £15,393,000, and the exports £12,492,000.

AGRICULTURE is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1924–25, 259,800,000 acres were cropped Of the total area cropped nearly 9 per cent. was under wheat, 30 per cent. under rice, and 39 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 5½ per cent. under oilseeds, and 7 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. Sugar, tea, and tobacco are other important crops. The total area under irrigation was 48 million acres.

BANKS.—In addition to the Imperial Bank of India, which is closely associated with the Government, there are joint-stock banks, European and Indian, and many small native banks. In 1924 there were 29 Indian joint-stock banks, whose head offices are located in India, in addition to 18 exchange banks, with head offices outside India, and 8 Indian co-operative banks, with capital and reserve of Rs. 5 lakhs and over. The capital of the Imperial Bank of England was Rs. 562 lakhs; reserve, Rs. 480 lakhs; deposits, Rs. 8,421 lakhs; and cash balance, Rs. 1,360 lakhs. The corresponding figures for the Indian joint-stock banks were: capital, Rs. 690 lakhs; reserve, Rs. 380 lakhs; deposits, Rs. 5,250 lakhs; cash balance, Rs. 1,130 lakhs. The 18 exchange banks with head offices not located in India had:—capital, £72½ million; reserve, £58 million; deposits, £845 million outside India, and Rs. 7,063 lakhs in India; cash balances £115 million outside, and Rs. 1,637 lakhs in India. The 8 Indian co-operative banks had a capital of Rs. 47¼ lakhs; a reserve of Rs. 21·7 lakhs; deposits, Rs. 451 lakhs; loans outstanding, Rs. 354 lakhs; and cash balances amounting to Rs. 19 lakhs. The proportion per cent. of cash to liabilities on deposit was:—18% in the case of the Imperial Bank; 20% for exchange banks doing a considerable portion of their business in India; 31% for other exchange banks; and 13 to 21% in the case of Indian joint-stock banks.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.—In 1924–25 there were in British India and Indian States 1,895 central, 64,281 agricultural and 5,432 non-agricultural societies, with a total membership of 2,629,830 and a capital of £32,128,000. The Central Banks shewed a profit of £258,174, and agricultural and non-agricultural societies £679,657.

MINERALS.—The output of coal in India in 1924 was 21,176,000 tons. The production has much increased in recent years. Nine-tenths of the total comes from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1897 to 295 millions in 1924. The production of salt is about 1,444,000 tons. The production of manganese ore was about 803,000 tons, and of saltpetre 8,543 tons. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 396,000 oz. Monazite and tungsten ore have now taken an important place in the list of minerals of economic value produced in India. The output of the former in 1924 was 622 tons, and of the latter 739 tons.

MANUFACTURES.—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. There were 6,406 factories in 1924 subject to the Indian Factories Act, employing 1,456,000 persons, including 235,000 women and 72,500 children; the percentage of factories maintaining a week of 48 hours or less for men is 27, the corresponding percentage for women was 31. The maximum weekly hours for children are 36. The 305 cotton mills at work in British India and Indian States in 1924–25, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, contained 8,286,000 spindles and 150,680 looms. Up-country cotton mills have increased. In 1925–26 the production was 719 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 465 million lb. of woven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarns and to pay more attention to weaving. The 90 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 1,067,000 spindles and 50,300 looms. There were, in 1924, 17 woollen and 8 paper mills, 13 breweries, and various other factories.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—In 1924–25 there were 5,205 joint-stock companies registered in British India and in the Indian States, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 27,614 lakhs (£384,100,000). The companies were classified as follows:—Trading and manufacturing, 2,069; banking and loan, 923; tea and other planting, 498; mining, 358; cotton mills, 298; jute mills, 54; other mills and presses, 200; estate, &c., 103; insurance, 80; railways, transport, &c., 191; navigation, 26; sugar, 45; others, 360.

In addition there were 786 companies registered elsewhere than, but working in, British India and Indian States, with a capital of £648,000.

They were classified as follows:—Trading and manufacturing, 279; banking and loan, 32; tea and other planting, 210; mining, 35; cotton mills, 10; jute mills, 7; other mills and presses, 2; insurances, 138; railways and other transport, 36; navigation, 18; sugar, 2; others, 17.

INDIAN SYSTEM OF NOTATION.—The Indian numerical notation system differs from the European. Large numbers are punctuated as crores and lakhs and not in hundreds, thousands and millions. A *lakh* is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a *crore* is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (1,00,00,000). Thus, 1,68,00,000 is read as 1 crore 68 lakhs. A lakh of rupees (Rs. 1,00,000), may be read as equal to £6,666 at 15 rupees—the rate adopted for conversion in this article. The exchange value of the rupee has fluctuated considerably and is at present about 1*s.* 6*d.* (*See also* pp. 601). The rupee is divided into 16 annas and may be now considered as equivalent to 1*d.* The anna is subdivided into 12 pies (1/12*d.* approximate value).

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS, SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND THE AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Succession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1921.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
					£
Salutes of 21 Guns.					
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of	1875	8,182	2,121,875	Hindus	1,460,000
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of	1925	26,382	3,195,476	,,	1,400,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of	1911	82,698	12,471,770	Hindus and Muhammadans	4,099,000
Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of	1925	80,000	3,322,030	Muhammadans	1,485,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of	1895	29,460	5,859,952	Hindus	2,250,000
Salutes of 19 Guns.					
*Bhopal, The Nawab of	1926	6,902	692,448	Hindus	414,000
†Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of	1926	9,519	1,151,598	,,	830,000
†Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of	1893	54,713	300,543	Muhammadans	81,000
Kolhapur, The Maharaja of	1922	3,217	833,726	Hindus	666,000
†*Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of	1884	12,691	1,380,063	,,	340,000
Travancore, The Maharaja of	1924	7,625	4,006,062	Hindus and Christians	1,337,000
Salutes of 17 Guns.					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	1907	15,000	781,191	Muhammadans	346,000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1900	1,993	496,437	Hindus	198,000
†Bikaner, The Maharaja of	1887	23,315	659,685	,,	555,000
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of	1889	2,220	187,068	,,	69,000
Cochin, The Maharaja of	1914	1,417	979,019	Hindus and Christians	416,000
Cutch, The Maharao of	1876	7,616	484,547	Hindus	230,000
Jaipur, The Maharaja of	1922	15,579	2,338,802	,,	561,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of	1886	1,242	133,730	,,	53,000
†Kotah, The Maharao of	1889	5,684	630,060	,,	309,000
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of	1918	34,963	1,841,462	,,	800,000
†Patiala, The Maharaja of	1900	5,932	1,499,739	Hindus and Sikhs	844,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of	1918	13,000	1,401,524	Hindus	350,000
†Tonk, The Nawab of	1867	2,553	287,898	,,	160,000
Salutes of 15 Guns.					
†Alwar, The Maharaja of	1892	3,221	701,154	Hindus	366,000
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1914	1,606	190,362	Animists	42,000
Datia, The Maharaja of	1907	911	148,659	Hindus	120,000
Dewas (Senior Branch), The Maharaja of	1899	449	77,005	,,	47,000
Dewas (Junior Branch), The Maharaja of	1892	419	66,998	,,	45,000
Dhar, The Maharaja of	1898	1,777	230,333	,,	105,000
†Dholpur, The Maharaj-Rana of	1911	1,200	230,188	,,	126,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1918	1,447	189,272	,,	38,000
Idar, The Maharaja of	1911	1,669	226,355	,,	56,000
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of	1914	16,062	67,652	,,	29,000
Khairpur, The Mir of	1921	6,050	193,152	Muhammadans	163,000
†Kishangarh, The Maharaja of	1926	858	77,734	Hindus	33,000
†Orchha, The Maharaja of	1874	2,079	284,948	,,	67,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawat of	1890	886	67,114	,,	39,000
Rampur, The Nawab of	1889	892	453,607	Hindus and Muhammadans	360,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	1914	2,818	81,721	Buddhists and Hindus	29,000
Sirohi, The Maharao of	1920	1,964	186,639	Hindus	70,000
Salutes of 13 Guns.					
†Benares, The Maharaja of	1889	875	362,735	Hindus	178,000
Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of	1919	2,860	426,404	Hindus and Muhammadans	577,000
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of	1922	1,307	592,489	,, ,,	242,000
Dhrangadhra, The Maharaja of	1911	1,107	88,406	Hindus	167,000
Jaora, The Nawab of	1895	601	85,778	,,	70,000
Jhalawar, The Maharaj-Rana of	1899	810	96,182	Muhammadans	56,000
†Jind, The Maharaja of	1887	1,259	308,183	Hindus and Sikhs	190,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.
† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

State, Salute, and Title of Chief.	Date of Succession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1921.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate
					£
†Junagadh, The Nawab of	1911	3,336	465 493	Hindus and Muhammadans	406,000
†Kapurthala, The Maharaja of	1877	630	284,275	Muhammadans and Hindus	247,000
Nabha, The Maharaja of	1911	928	263,334	Hindus and Sikhs	164,000
†Nawanagar, The Maharaja of	1907	3,791	345,353	Hindus and Muhammadans	405,000
Palanpur, The Nawab of	1918	1,750	236,694	Hindus and Muhammadans	64,000
Porbandar, The Maharaja of	1908	642	101,881	Hindus	120,000
Rajpipla, The Maharaja of	1915	1,517	168,454	,,	126,000
Ratlam, The Maharaja of	1893	693	85,489	,,	60,000
Tripura, The Raja of	1923	4,116	304,437	,,	170,000
Salutes of 11 Guns.					
Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of	1919	802	84,790	,,	33,000
Chamba, The Raja of	1919	3,216	141,867	,,	53,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of	1920	880	123,405	,,	36,000
Chattarpur, The Maharaja of	1867	1,130	166,549	,,	48,000
Faridkot, The Raja of	1918	643	150,661	Sikhs and Hindus	122,000
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of	1869	1,024	167,071	Hindus and Muhammadans	339,000
Janjira, The Nawab of	1922	377	98,590	,, ,,	52,000
Mandi, The Raja of	1913	1,200	185,048	Hindus	83,000
Manipur, The Maharaja of	1891	8,456	384,016	,,	57,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of	1922	822	96,697	,,	168,000
Panna, The Maharaja of	1902	2,596	197,600	,,	65,000
Pudukkottia, The Raja of	1886	1,179	426,813	,,	143,000
Rajgarh, The Raja of	1916	962	114,972	,,	48,000
Sailana, The Raja of	1919	296	27,165	,,	20,000
Sirmur (Nahan), The Maharaja of	1911	1,198	140,468	,,	40,000
Tehri (Garhwal), The Raja of	1913	4,500	318,482	,,	83,000

N.B.—There are also 13 other chiefs entitled to salutes of 11 guns.
† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

STATES OF THE RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

The States in India whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only two-ninths of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Tributes aggregating £549,000 (£233,000 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1924-25. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a group of States. A common characteristic of all Indian States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Indian Legislature or the Provincial Legislative Councils cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta), and Berar are still technically Indian States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the Indian States have a combined area of 711,032 square miles, and a population of 71,939 187. They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organisation in addition to their Indian State forces. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of Indian States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is nearly as large as Great

Britain, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over an Indian State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the Indian States, large and small, number 662, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. A unique step was taken in 1910, when a new Indian State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

The salutes enjoyed by the Indian princes indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 605–6 are the names of 73 ruling, chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more with some particulars of their States. Some well-known Indians of title, such as H.H. the Agha Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., the Maharaja of Darbhanga, G.C.I.E., and the Maharajah of Burdwan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., are not ruling chiefs.

The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. The remainder, chiefly minor States, are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, and Gwalior.

The Indian States may be thus classified:—

1. *Hyderabad*, the premier State in India (capital, Hyderabad, pop. 404,187—the fourth city in India). This State is in the centre of the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, and is descended from Asaf Jah, who became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and then independent of the Mogul Emperor. Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line. 2. *Mysore*. This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1881, when it was restored to native rule, under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer. In Dec., 1913, the instrument was replaced by a new Treaty putting the relations between the British Government and the State on a footing more in consonance with the actual position of the Maharaja among the feudatory Chiefs of India. Kanarese and Telugu are the chief languages. There is a Mysore State Railway. Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops. Mysore has important goldfields. 3. *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar and much interlaced with British districts. The reigning Gaekwar was the adopted heir of the ruler deposed in 1875 for misgovernment and misconduct. 4. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal, including Kashmir. The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, pop. 141,735) was granted to Gholab Sing by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. A British force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar; while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border 5. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. The most important of these is *Patiala*. 7. Rajputana, comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces. *Rajputana* (pop. 9,844,384) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth, and is larger than the British Isles. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 20 States of varying size and importance. Of these 17 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur*. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. 8. The States of *Central India*, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana, although in the aggregate one-third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous. All but 17 are petty chiefships. The most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India. 9. The Malayalim States of *Travancore* and *Cochin*, lying together in S.W. India. These important States, attached to Madras Presidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. 10. The three northern Muhammadan States of Khairpur (Sind), Bahawalpur, and Rampur. 11. Kalat (including Makran and Kharan) and Las Bela, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 12. Gujarat, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar. 13. The Southern Mahratta States. 14. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N.W. frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of some of these tribes, Waziris, Orakzais, Afridis, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 15. The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota-Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency. 16. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier.

Countries Contiguous to India.

NEPAL.

Sovereign, His Majesty Maharaja Dhiraja Tribhuhana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang; *succ.* 1911. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Prime Min., H. H. Maharaja General Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L. Personal salute in British India, 19 guns.

Nepal (area, about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. 5,60c,000) lies between British India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.). Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces. In 1924-25 its exports to British India were £3,880,000, while its imports amounted to £1,863,000. The chief trade route is that between Kathmandu and the Bihar and Orissa frontier (76 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oilseeds, *ghi*, cattle, jute, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is over £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religions are Buddhism and Hinduism. The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas, who are Hindus and claim to be Rajputs. Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6. Relations have now long been friendly. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the Nepal rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister. This office is always held by a member of his family, the succession being determined by special rules. The present Prime Minister, Sir Chandra Shamsher Jung, paid a most successful visit to England in 1908. The army numbers about 45,000. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments. During the Great War, and in the subsequent Afghan war, the Nepal Government rendered unstinted and unconditional assistance to the British Government in men, money and material. A new Treaty was concluded in December, 1923, between the British and Nepalese Governments, by which *inter alia* the internal and external independence of the State was recognised.

CAPITAL, *Kathmandu* (pop. 80,000)—*British Envoy at the Court of Nepal*, W. H. J. Wilkinson, C.I.E. ..... Rs. 3,000

BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq. miles; pop. about 250,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1910 this allowance was fixed at £6,667, and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who, however, will not interfere in its internal affairs. The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the Tongsa Penlop, the chief councillor and virtual ruler, the late Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1907. He has a salute of 15 guns in British territory. The estimated annual revenue is £13,000. Bhutan's total trade with India in 1924-25 was over £65,000. There is no British Resident.

CAPITAL, *Punakha*.

AFGHANISTAN.

Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, H.M. Amir Amanulla Khan; *succ.* 1919. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Afghan Minister in London, Shuja-ud-Daula Khan, 25 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1.

Afghanistan lies on the N.W. frontier of India. Estimated area, 245,000 sq. miles, and pop. 6,380,500. It is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896–7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886–7 and 1893–5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures. The population is very mixed. The Duranis have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu, but Persian is more universally spoken.

Afghanistan is divided into five major provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, and Badakshan (with Qataghan, Kafiristan (now Nuristan), and Wakhan), and four minor provinces, the Eastern, Southern, Farah, and Maimena, which are under governors, with subordinate nobles and judges, police, and revenue officers. Amir Abdurrahman (1880–1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself. It comprises about 90,000 regulars and irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe under arrangements made with the Government of India. Factories for arms and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. They have recently been codified under the name of the "Fundamental Law." Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the mullahs. Two schools under French and German superintendence respectively have recently been opened. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet,

maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are being improved. Goods are conveyed by pack animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khaiber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (220 miles), along which a motor service was established by the late Amir, and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway is now completed to the Baluchistan-Persian frontier. The trade of Afghanistan with India in 1924–25 was about £3,640,000. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, and *ghi*; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar. The Afghan customs duties are heavy. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £1,500,000. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, poll-taxes, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904–5 the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence.

His Majesty the late Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated on February 20, 1919; his brother, Nasrulla Khan, by a *coup d'état* thereupon seized and temporarily held the reins of government at Kabul, but the Amir's third son, Amanulla Khan, soon after declared himself, and was recognised as, Amir. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 3, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dakka was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by the Amir and a treaty of peace was signed in August. By this treaty Afghanistan is left officially free and independent.

A treaty was signed by representatives of Afghanistan and Great Britain on the Nov. 22, 1921, by which the two Governments agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recognise boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; to receive Legations at London and Kabul and consular officers at Delhi, Calcutta, Karachi, Bombay and Kandahar and Jalalabad respectively. The Afghan Government are allowed to import free of customs duty such material as is required for the strengthening of their country. The export of goods to British territory from Afghanistan is permitted. A Trade Convention has been concluded and one to deal with Posts and Telegraphs is under consideration.

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 100,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (60,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (20,000), Nazar-i-Sherif (20,000), and Khanabad (5,000).

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lieut.-Col. Sir F. H Humphrys, K.B.E., C.I.E. (1922).....Rs. 3,500

British Consul at Kandahar, Khan Sahib Mahmud Khan.

British Consul at Jalalabad, M. Muhammad Jehangir Khan.

MESOPOTAMIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.—For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures have been taken against gun-running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, the bulk of which is conducted by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous; at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few. The British Government have been entrusted with the mandate for Mesopotamia. Municipal Councils, representative divisional councils, and a Council of State have been set up. Emir Feisal was elected King in 1921. The port of Basra has been greatly developed and a large capital expenditure has been incurred on railways during the British occupation. *High Commr., Mesopotamia*, Sir Henry Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*See also* pp. 763–5.)

Bahrein (capital, Manama), governed by Sheikh Sir Hamid Isa bin Ali al Khalifah, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands half-way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (El Hasa). It is the headquarters of extensive pearl fisheries, and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls are the only notable export; rice, cotton goods, dates, sugar, and spices the chief imports. In 1923–24 the value of the exports was £808,539, and of the imports £1,721,686. The people (about 115,000) are Muhammadans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Bahrein. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The Sultan of *Oman* (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) *Coast* from Ras-el-Kheima to Odeid are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *viâ* Lingah and Bahrein.

Important caravan routes converge at *Koweit*, which has an excellent harbour. The Sheikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

Political Resident, Persian Gulf, Lt.-Col. F. B. Prideaux, C.S.I., C.I.E.....Rs. 4,000

Pol. Agent, Muscat, Major C. C. J. Barrett, C.S.I., C.I.E.....Rs. 2,550

Do., Koweit, Major J. C. More, D.S.O. ...Rs. 1,350

Do., Bahrein, Major C. K. Daly, C.I.E...Rs. 1,200

PERSIA (*q.v.*) borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, was completed in 1905.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—A portion of what was once the Russian Empire is conterminous with Persia and Afghanistan. The Trans-Caspian Railway runs, *viâ* Merv, to Samarkand and Andijan, with a branch to Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kushk on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways. Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with Orenburg. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers.

CHINA.—India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province, Yunnan.

Chinese Turkestan is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. There is a British consul-general at Kashgar (Brevet-Major G. V. B. Gillan). Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) *viâ* Ladakh, in Kashmir.

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods and grain. The total trade in 1924–25 was about £772,000. Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung; but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after sharp fighting, on August 3, 1904. A new Convention was signed (Sept. 7), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents; for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. In Dec., 1905, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited India. The Dalai (or Sacred) Lama, who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, returned to Tibet in Jan., 1910. The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration, despite the opposition of the Lamas, or monks, who resented the loss of their authority. In Feb., 1910, the Dalai Lama again fled to India, pursued by Chinese troops. He was then deposed by the Chinese Emperor. The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention, but allowed him to remain at Darjilling. He left India in June, 1912, for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans, the former being worsted. In August, 1912, the British Minister at Peking presented a Note to the Chinese Government, urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet. To this the Chinese Government agreed, and representatives of the British, Chinese and Tibetan Governments met in conference at Simla in Oct., 1913, to discuss the relations between the three countries. A convention, the terms of which have not been made public, was initialled by the three representatives, but the Chinese Government have so far refused to ratify it.

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma. By Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1897 a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, and arrangements were made regarding trade, extradition, &c. Part of the boundary is still undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. Trade with Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma. The direct trade was about £1,743,000 in 1924–25. Burma imports from Yunnan hides, raw silk, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. Tēng-yuēh and Ssumao, near the Burma frontier, are treaty "ports." There are British consuls at Tēng-yuēh and Yunnan-fu.

SIAM (*q.v.*) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier, mainly with Chiengmai. Burma imports from Siam teak, cattle, silk goods, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. In 1924–25 the value of the total trade was about £533,000. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1892–3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere of influence.

TRADE BY LAND OF BRITISH INDIA WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924-25.
(Converted at the rate of Rs. 15=£1.)

(000 omitted.)	Imports from.	Exports to.
	£	£
Persia	442	1,709
Afghanistan	1,125	1,854
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	234	344
Chinese Turkestan	195	98
Central Asia	180	111
Tibet	428	344
Nepal	1,004	1,894
Sikkim	437	108
Bhutan	50	14
Western China	1,032	721
Siam	361	172
Shan States	6,608	4,824
Other Countries	297	309
	£15,393	£12,492

The Dominion of Canada.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population. Census, 1911.	Census, 1921.
Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	374,295	588,454
British Columbia (Victoria)	355,855	392,480	524,582
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	461,394	610,118
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	351,889	387,876
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,428	492,338	523,837
Ontario (Toronto)	407,262	2,527,292	2,933,662
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	2,184	93,728	88,615
Quebec (Quebec)	706,834	2,005,776	2,361,199
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	492,432	757,510
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	8,512	4,157
North-West Territories (*Ottawa*)	1,309,682	6,507	7,988
Royal Canadian Navy	...	...	485
Total	3,797,123	7,206,643	8,788,483

Land Area, 3,654,200 square miles; Water Area, 142,923 square miles. The rural population, in 1921, was 4,436,361, and the urban population 4,352,122. Of the total immigration of 96,064 in 1925-26, 37,030 were from the British Isles and 18,778 from the U.S.A.

Increase of the People.

Census Year.	Population. Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial Increase.	Immigrants during the Year.
1861	...	...	3,090,561	...	...
1871	1,869,264	1,819,993	3,689,257	598,696	27,773
1881	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	47,991
1891	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	49,149
1911	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	311,084
1921	4,529,945	4,258,538	8,788,483	1,581,840	148,477

Racial Origins.	1911.	1921.
British Races	3,896,985	4,868,903
English	1,823,150	2,545,496
Scottish	997,880	1,173,637
Irish	1,050,384	1,107,817
Other	25,571	41,953
European Races	2,978,617	3,696,902
French	2,054,890	2,452,751
Scandinavian	107,535	167,359
Hebrew	75,681	126,196
Italian	45,411	66,769
Polish	33,365	53,403
Finnish	15,497	21,494
Belgian	9,593	20,234
Other	636,645	788,696
Asiatic Races	43,017	65,731
Chinese	27,774	39,587
Japanese	9,021	15,868
Other	6,222	10,276
Indian	105,492	110,814
Negro	16,877	18,291
Unspecified	165,655	27,842

Religions.	1911.	1921.
Roman Catholics	2,833,041	3,389,636
Presbyterians	1,116,071	1,409,407
Anglicans	1,043,017	1,407,994
Methodists	1,079,993	1,159,458
Baptists	382,720	421,731
Lutherans	229,864	286,458
Greek Church	88,507	169,832
Jews	74,564	125,197
Mennonites	44,625	58,797
Congregationalists	54,054	30,730
Confucians	14,502	27,114
Salvation Army	18,834	24,733
Evangelical Associations	10,595	13,905
Christian Science	5,073	13,826
Doukhobors	10,493	12,648
Brethren	9,278	11,580
Buddhists	10,012	11,281

Indian Population (1901) 127,941; (1911) 105,492; (1921) 110,814. Eskimos (1921) 3,269.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean.

Relief.—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern division, a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line, and a northern division. The eastern division comprises two areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Montreal, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 95,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. The northern division, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, is pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Robson, 13,068 feet) and the Selkirk and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The highest mountain peaks in Canada are Mount Logan, 19,850 feet, and Mount St. Elias, 18,008 feet, both in the Yukon.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G.	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava), K.P., K.C.B.	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne (Duke of Argyll), K.T., G.C.M.G.	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby), G.C.B.	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 19, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
General Viscount Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Aug. 2, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921
Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	Aug. 5, 1926	Oct. 9, 1926

GOVERNMENT.

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council.

Governor-General and Staff.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, The Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. (1926) £10,000
Secretary, Richard B. Osborne, M.V.O., M.C. $6,000
Private Secretary, Major P. K. Hodgson, O.B.E.
Comptroller, Lt.-Col. Humphry W. Snow, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deputy of the Governor-General's Secretary, James F. Crowdy, M.V.O. ..... $4,200.
Aides-de-Camp, Major H. Willis O'Connor, D.S.O.; Major J. P. U. Archambault, D.S.O., M.C.; Captain C. S. Price-Davies; Captain J. R. Chaplin; Captain The Hon. J. C. C. Jervis, M.C.; Captain The Viscount Hardinge.
Honorary Aides-de-Camp, Brig.-Gen. G. H. MacLaren, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. Sir Percy Sherwood, K.C.M.G.; Col. C. M. Edwards, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. L. R. La Fleche, D.S.O.; Major Alphonse Payette, M.C.; Brig.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. L. R. Royal Ewing, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. A. E. Dubuc, D.S.O.; Col. J. B. Rogers, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. C. H. Hill, D.S.O.; Col. A. Macphail, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. C. R. E. Willetts, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. D. L. Redman; Brig.-Gen. D. M. Ormond, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. W. W. Foster, D.S.O.; Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., D.S.O.; Major-Gen. A. B. Perry, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. L. Ralston, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. A. MacMillan, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. D. MacKinnon, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. G. P. Vanier, D.S.O.
Honorary Naval Aide-de-Camp, Captain Walter Hose, C.B.E.
Honorary Air Aide-de-Camp, Group-Capt. J. S. Scott, M.C., A.F.C.
Honorary Physician, Maj.-Gen. J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G., M.D.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

The Dominion Cabinet.

Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs and President of the Privy Council, Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G., LL.D. ...*$15,000
Minister of Finance, Hon. James Alexander Robb 10,000
Minister of National Defence, Hon. 10,000
Postmaster-General, Hon. P. J. Veniot 10,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, LL.D., K.C., and Hon. J. E. Sinclair.
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Minister in charge of and to administer the Department of Health, Hon. James H. King, M.D. 10,000
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, LL.B., K.C. 10,000
Minister of Customs and Excise, Hon. W. D. Euler 10,000
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin 10,000
Solicitor-Gen., Hon. L. Cannon 7,000
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. James Malcolm 10,000
Secretary of State, Hon. Fernand Rinfret 10,000
Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. C. A. Dunning 10,000
Minister of the Interior, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and Minister of Mines, Hon. Charles Stewart $10,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. William Richard Motherwell 10,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. Peter Heenan... 10,000
Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Hon. Robert Forke..... 10,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. C. Elliott 10,000

Leader of the Opposition, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K.C..... 10,000

* Note.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—*four thousand dollars* is paid in addition to a Minister of the Crown as his sessional indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada.

High Commissioner in London.

Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

High Commissioner, Hon. Peter C. Larkin $10,000
Secretary, Lucien T. Pacaud, K.C. 7,000
Assistant Secretary, E. P. Luke..... 3,700

Paris Agency Office.

Commissioner-General, Philippe Roy 12,000
Secretary, Pierre Dupuy 4,200

Agent of the Department of External Affairs in Washington, U.S.A.

M. M. Mahoney (British Embassy) $5,000

Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentine Republic.—E. L. McColl, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires.
Australia.—D. H. Ross, Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne.
Belgium.—Yves Lamontagne, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.
Brazil.—A. S. Bleakney, Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janiero.
British West Indies.—James Cormack, P.O.

Box 125, Port of Spain, Trinidad .(Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Porto Rico and 'Venezuela); P. W. Cook, P.O. Box 225, Kingston, Jamaica (Jamaica, Cuba, Hayti, San Domingo, Central American States, Colombia, Bermuda and the Bahamas).

China.—L. M. Cosgrave, P.O. Box 300, Shanghai.

France.—Hercule Barré, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

Germany.—L. D. Wilgress, Gutrufhaus, Neuerwall 10, Hamburg 36 (Germany, Russia; the countries on the eastern shore of the Baltic, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia).

India and Ceylon.—Acting Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 2003, Calcutta.

Irish Free State.—F. W. Fraser (*Acting*), 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin.

Italy.—F. H. Palmer, Via Monzoni 5, Milan 102.

Japan.—J. A. Langley, P.O. Box 230, Kobe.

Mexico.—C. Noel Wilde, Apartado Num. 126-bis, Mexico City.

Holland.—A. B. Muddiman, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

New Zealand.—C. M. Croft, P.O Box 33, Auckland.

South Africa.—G. R. Stevens, P.O. Box 683, Cape Town.

Netherlands, East Indies.—R. S. O'Meara, P.O. Box 84, Batavia, Java (Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Indo-China and Siam).

United Kingdom.—Harrison Watson, Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1, England; J. Forsyth Smith, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool; Harry A. Scott, 31 North John Street, Liverpool; Douglas S. Cole, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol; Gordon B. Johnson, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland (Scotland and Northern Ireland).

United States.—Frederic Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City.

Canadian Commercial Agent.—Australia.—B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

Special Canadian Representatives.

United Kingdom.—Lucien T. Pacaud, K.C., Secretary to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1, England.

France.—Philippe Roy, Commissioner-General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

United States.—Department of External Affairs of Canada: M. M. Mahoney, representative, care of British Embassy, Washington, D.C.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The *Senate* consists of 96 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for *Ontario*, 24 for *Quebec*, 10 for *Nova Scotia*, 10 for *New Brunswick*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 6 for *British Columbia*, 6 for *Manitoba*, 6 for *Alberta*, and 6 for *Saskatchewan*; each Senator must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to $4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The *House of Commons* is elected every five years at longest, and the Parliament consists of 245 members, elected as follows: 82 for *Ontario*, 65 for *Quebec*, 14 for *Nova Scotia*, 11 for *New Brunswick*, 17 for *Manitoba*, 14 for *British Columbia*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 16 for *Alberta*, 21 for *Saskatchewan*, and 1 for *Yukon*. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King; no property qualification is necessary, its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage, and at the General Election in Dec. 1921 women exercised the franchise on the same terms as men for the first time in a Federal Election. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive $4,000 per Session, with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire on Feb. 6, 1916, the new buildings being started the same year; the foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (Gov. Gen.), Sept. 1, 1917, and the corner stone of the main tower by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Sept. 1, 1919. The Speaker's Chair in the new House of Commons (a replica of that at Westminster) was presented in 1921 by Viscount Ullswater (ex-Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom) on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

The Senate.

Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Hewitt Bostock	$6,000
Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments, Austin Blount, C.M.G.	6,000
Deputy Clerk and 1st Clerk Assistant, J. C. Young	4,620
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Andrew R. Thompson	
Law Clerk, J. G. A. Creighton, C.M.G., K.C.	5,000

The House of Commons.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., LL.D., M.P.	6,000
Deputy Speaker,	4,000
Clerk, A. Beauchesne, M.A., K.C.	6,000
Clerk Assistant, Thos. M. Fraser, B.C.L.	4,020
Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. W. H. Bowie	4,000

THE JUDICATURE.

The Judicature.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Supreme Court of Canada.

Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon. F. A. Anglin	$15,000

Puisne Judges, Hon. J. Idington; Rt. Hon. Lymaii Poole Duff; Hon. Pierre B. Mignault; Hon. E. L. Newcombe; Hon. T. Rinfret ..... each $12,000
President of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. A. K. McLean 10,000
Puisne Judge of the Exchequer Court, Hon. Louis A. Audette, LL.D. 9,000
Registrar of the Supreme Court, E. R. Cameron, K.C. 6,000
Registrar of the Exchequer Court, C. Morse, K.C., D.C.L. 5,000

DEFENCE.

The Militia of Canada is classified as Reserve and Active, the latter being subdivided into Permanent and Non-permanent Forces. The *Permanent Force* consists of 15 units of all arms of the service, with an establishment limited to 10,000 (with a strength in 1925 of 3,600). The *Non-permanent* Active Militia is made up of cavalry, artillery, machine-gun, signalling and other corps, with a total establishment of 10,509 officers and 112,352 other ranks. The *Reserve Militia* is a framework designed to serve as a basis for contingent military organisation; drill and training are voluntary and entail no expense to the public.

Expeditionary Force in the Great War.—The number enlisted up to the cessation of hostilities was 595,441, of whom 418,052 were sent overseas. Over 80% of all enlistment was voluntary. The total outlay for the War is estimated at $2,000,000,000.

Royal Canadian Navy.

The Royal Canadian Navy consists (Oct. 1925) of 2 Destroyers and 4 Mine-sweepers on the Active List and 1 Light Cruiser and 2 Submarines on the Reserve List, with a personnel of 513 officers and men. There is also a Naval Reserve (500) and a Naval Volunteer Reserve (1,000).

Royal Canadian Air Force.

The strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force, permanent service, was on March 31, 1925, 66 officers and 313 men.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Headquarters: Ottawa.
Hon. Commandant, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Commissioner, Cortlandt Starnes.
Assistant do., G. S. Worsley.
Liaison and Intelligence Officer, Col. C. F. Hamilton.
Secretary, G. T. Hann.

EDUCATION.

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments. There are (1925) 29,687 elementary and secondary schools (attendance at the former being compulsory except in the Province of Quebec), with 2,018,975 pupils; and 82 colleges with 21,367 students. The 23 universities had 49,843 students in 1924-25.

FINANCE.

Year ended March 31.	Consolidated Fund.	
	Revenue	Expenditure.
	$	$
1921	434,386,537	361,118,145
1922	381,952,387	347,560,691
1923	394,614,900	335,254,008
1924	396,837,682	324,813,190
1925	346,834,479	318,891,901
1926	380,745,506	320,660,479

Receipts.	Year ended March 31, 1925.	Year ended March 31, 1926.
	$	$
From Taxes—		
Customs	108,146,871	127,355,143
Excise	38,603,489	42,923,549
War Tax	147,164,158	157,296,320
Post Office	28,782,535	30,334,575
Canals & Public Works	1,391,368	1,416,281
From various sources ...	22,746,058	21,419,638
Total Receipts...	346,834,479	380,745,506

Expenditure.	Year ended March 31, 1925.	Year ended March 31, 1926.
	$	$
Debt, Interest on	134,789,604	130,691,493
Provincial Subsidies.....	12,281,391	12,375,128
Civil Government	10,407,963	10,779,338
Pensions	34,888,665	37,198,700
Public Works	12,029,578	13,416,045
Post Office	29,873,802	30,499,686
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	8,765,880	7,705,584
Other Expenditure	74,955,018	77,994,505
Total Expenditure...	318,891,901	320,660,479

WAR TAX REVENUE DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1916-1926.

Year.	Banks.	Trust and Loan Companies.	Insurance Companies.	Business Profits.	Income Tax.	Inland Revenue Department.	Total War Tax Revenue.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1917	1,114,023	202,415	419,699	12,506,517	—	2,059,584	16,302,238
1918	1,115,758	269,129	496,540	21,271,084	—	2,227,390	25,379,901
1919	1,099,764	323,340	546,114	32,970,062	9,349,720	11,888,508	56,177,508
1920	1,170,223	274,216	638,731	44,145,184	20,263,740	15,587,707	82,079,801
1921	1,257,534	293,802	807,667	40,841,401	46,381,824	78,803,099	168,385,327
1922	1,293,697	283,594	749,959	22,815,667	78,684,355	73,656,489	177,484,161
1923	1,244,437	312,391	852,328	13,031,461	59,711,539	106,482,718	180,634,873
1924	1,236,958	308,632	837,587	4,752,681	54,204,028	120,676,376	182,036,261
1925	1,217,754	315,315	867,902	2,704,427	56,248,043	85,810,717	147,164,158
1926	1,176,869	326,714	950,221	1,173,449	55,571,962	98,097,106	157,296,320

DEBT.

Year ended March 31.	Gross Public Debt.	Net Public Debt.
	$	$
1921	2,902,482,117	2,340,878,984
1922	2,902,347,137	2,422,135,801
1923	2,888,827,437	2,453,776,869
1924	2,819,610,470	2,417,783,285
1925	2,818,066,523	2,417,437,686
1926	2,768,779,184	2,389,731,099

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Field Crops.	1925.	1925.	1925.
	acres.	bush. per acre.	bush.
Fall Wheat	793,819	30·0	23,779,700
Spring Wheat	21,178,913	18·3	387,596,000
All Wheat	21,972,732	18·7	411,375,700
Oats	14,672,320	35·0	513,384,000
Barley	4,075,995	27·6	112,668,300
Rye	852,357	16·1	13,688,500
Peas	182,951	18·6	3,410,700
Beans	81,466	18·4	1,500,700
Buckwheat	464,693	22·5	10,448,800
Flax	1,128,100	8·2	9,297,100
Mixed Grains	888,962	38·6	34,301,000
Corn for husking	238,767	44·2	10,564,300
		cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes	545,891	77·6	42,379,900
Turnips, &c.	204,376	180·4	36,868,000
		tons.	tons.
Short ton, 2,000 lb.			
Hay and Clover	10,097,042	1·60	16,141,200
Grain Hay	1,494,911	2·97	4,438,000
Alfalfa	655,567	2·50	1,640,200
Fodder Corn	641,119	8·47	5,428,700
Sugar Beets	43,418	10·55	458,200

In 1925 the live stock included 3,554,041 horses, 9,307,298 cattle, 2,755,556 sheep, 4,426,148 swine, and 48,133,969 poultry.

In dairy produce the total Dominion output of butter was 179,932,993 lb., valued at $66,933,456, and of cheese 178,350,346 lb., valued at $36,781,343.

Fur Farming.—A comparatively new industry, but one which is assuming appreciable proportions, is that of fur farming. There were 1,550 fur farms in the Dominion in 1924, mainly in Prince Edward Island, 1,466 of which were fox farms, the remainder being divided between mink, raccoon, marten, skunk, fisher, Karakul sheep, beaver, and muskrat. The total number of animals on the farms at the end of 1924 was 37,101, valued at $8,389,497; born in captivity, 28,658; sold from farms, 13,022, value $2,549,180; pelts sold, 7,304, value $661,081, the total sale for live animals and pelts being $3,210,161 as compared with $2,174,365 in 1923.

Fisheries.—The fisheries are an important source of wealth, and include salmon, cod, halibut, whitefish, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters. The total value of the catch in the calendar year 1925 was $47,942,131 as against $44,534,235 in 1924 and $60,850,544 in 1918, the banner year of the fishery harvest. The capital invested in vessels, &c., engaged in catching operations in 1925 was $46,411,647, and the number of men employed 73,855. The number of canning and curing establishments in operation in 1925 was 852.

Lumbering.—The gross value of production, including (*a*) logging operations and (*b*) mill operations, was $220,968,765 in 1923, and $206,332,308 in 1924. The principal items of production in 1924 were sawn lumber $104,444,622, shingles $10,406,293, and laths $5,975,253.

Industrial Statistics.—Industrial establishments of all kinds in 1924 had a total capital of $3,538,813,460, the gross value of the products being $2,695,053,582. These industries employed 508,503 hands, the total pay roll for whom was $559,884,045.

Minerals.—Some minerals produced in 1925 were as follows: Gold, 1,735,735 oz. ($35,880,826); zinc, 109,268,511 lb. ($8,328,446); copper, 111,450,518 lb. ($15,649,882); nickel, 73,857,114 lb. ($15,946,672); lead, 253,590,578 lb. ($23,127,460); cobalt, 1,116,492 lb. ($2,328,517); silver, 20,228,988 oz. ($13,997,150); asbestos, 200,389 tons ($8,988,360); coal, 13,734,968 tons ($49,261,952); gypsum, 740,383 tons ($2,389,891); salt, 233,746 tons ($1,470,697); natural gas, 16,902,897 M. cu. ft. ($6,833,005). The total value of the mineral output, 1925, was $226,583,333.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

(Twelve months ended March 31, 1926.)

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce.
British Empire.	$	$
United Kingdom	163,731,210	508,237,560
Oceania—		
Australia	3,042,054	15,411,746
New Zealand	2,725,235	16,562,007
British South Africa	129,579	9,078,462
British East Indies—		
British India	9,477,453	7,420,708
British West Indies—		
Barbados	4,130,822	1,592,570
Jamaica	3,783,481	3,976,210
Trinidad and Tabago	1,061,514	3,875,332
Other B.W.I.	996,335	3,851,248
British Guiana	4,503,203	2,256,556
Newfoundland	1,615,132	11,277,182
Hong Kong	1,546,166	1,885,838
Total British Empire	207,719,033	598,567,995
Foreign Countries.	$	$
Argentine Republic	3,454,108	12,639,706
Austria	196,033	21,536
Belgium	6,953,173	22,802,741
Brazil	1,848,758	4,832,391
Chile	670,145	1,409,787
China	2,547,995	24,473,446
Colombia	693,058	683,700
Costa Rica	77,065	213,445
Cuba	11,063,284	8,525,583
Czecho-Slovakia	1,272,045	132,114
Denmark	137,466	6,215,226
Ecuador	...	150,075
Egypt	77,858	1,340,020
Esthonia	...	86,317
Finland	43,586	1,578,554
France	19,149,995	13,952,262
French Africa	8,501	210,600
French West Indies	1,169	323,770
St. Pierre & Miquelon	36,442	487,890

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce.
Foreign Countries.	$	$
Germany	9,986,763	30,734,037
Greece	334,909	3,709,798
Guatemala	256,523	152,329
Hayti	130,162	608,117
Honduras	582,153	168,379
Hungary	5,665	19,464
Iceland	222	53,939
Italy	2,599,463	12,788,653
Japan	9,565,087	34,694,862
Lettonia	400	528,765
Mexico	3,684,460	2,990,773
Morocco	7,260	125,484
Netherlands	6,864,563	23,476,607
Neth. East Indies	1,729,283	3,881,957
Neth. Guiana	7,442	107,834
Neth. West Indies	...	79,902
Nicaragua	78,665	46,267
Norway	630,781	6,767,887
Panama	4,410	483,449
Persia	152,980	17,691
Peru	5,700,109	1,226,355
Poland and Danzig	35,556	2,295,215
Portugal	348,817	121,773
Azores and Madeira	69,946	79,297
Portuguese Africa	20,770	811,086
Rumania	2,363	305,169
Russia	7,207	3,788,266
Salvador	54,623	127,093
San Domingo	6,791,339	350,256
Siam	95,731	294,246
Spain	2,085,850	832,547
Canary Islands	916	78,581
Sweden	1,135,087	3,542,709
Switzerland	7,462,165	1,218,616
Syria	3,940	47,586
Turkey	344,268	110,597
United States	609,718,624	474,986,367
Alaska	191,715	270,250
Hawaii	251,253	11,785
Philippine Islands	74,253	172,630
Porto Rico	2,372	866,688
Uruguay	69,558	1,910,269
Venezuela	188,761	1,483,333
Yugo-Slavia	...	...
Total For. Countries	719,609,699	716,787,796
Grand Total	927,328,732	1,315,355,791
Total Trade	$2,242,684,523	

Shipping.—The registered shipping on Dec. 31, 1924, including inland vessels, was 3,198 sailing vessels and 4,499 steamers (total net tonnage, 2,221,020). The sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1925 were: Canadian 17,770 (7,966,193 tons), British 5,763 (16,463,204 tons), Foreign 17,314 (16,551,629 tons): total tonnage 40,981,026. The number of consting vessels entered and cleared was 174,276, with a registered tonnage of 80,619,819.

Banking.—There were 11 chartered banks on Dec. 31, 1925, with 4,300 branches, with liabilities to the public of $2,532,832,004; assets of $3,789,629,061; deposits $2,221,160,611. The balance of undrawn deposits in the Post Office and Dominion Government savings banks on March 31, 1926, was $32,830,544.

Home Produce Exported, 1925–26.

Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood)	$606,058,672
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres)	$190,975,417
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	8,940,046
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	278,674,960
Iron and its Products	74,735,077
Non-ferrous Metals and Products	97,476,270
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals)	24,568,845
Chemicals and allied Products	17,498,128
All other Commodities	16,428,376
Total	$1,315,355,791

Imports for Consumption, 1925–26.

Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood)	$203,417,431
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres)	49,185,558
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	184,761,831
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	40,403,096
Iron and its Products	181,196,800
Non-ferrous Metals and their Products	47,692,985
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals)	139,033,940
Chemicals and allied Products	28,404,276
All other Commodities	53,232,815
Totals	$927,328,732

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total single track mileage of steam railways in operation on Dec. 31, 1925, was 40,351 miles, the capital liability of the steam railways being $3,471,080,909, the earnings being $455,297,288, and the working expenses $372,149,656. There were also (1925) 1,738 miles of electric railways with a capital of $221,769,220, earnings $49,626,231, and working expenses $35,426,487. In 1925 the passengers carried numbered 41,458,084 (steam), and freight 109,850,925 tons (steam), 2,706,312 tons (electric).

Name.	Total Miles operated.	Capital.
		$
Canadian National Railway System (in Canada)	20,851	2,390,040,058
Canadian Pacific	13,760	648,893,470
Other Lines	5,740	432,147,381
Total, 1925 (miles of Track including Sidings, &c.), miles of road	40,351	3,471,080,909

Canals.—In 1925 the vessels passing through the canals of the Dominion numbered 31,948 of 1,979,623 tons. There are six systems under control of the Dominion Government with a total waterway of 1,594 miles (of which 117 miles are constructed canals).

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 12,376 post-offices on Mar. 31, 1925. The postal revenue was $31,024,464 in 1925 26. On Jan. 1, 1926, there were 7,326 miles of rural mail delivery routes on which were erected 203,475 boxes. The length of Government telegraph lines in 1925 was 10,681 miles, and of other lines 42,042 miles. On March 31, 1925, there were 93,049 wireless and radio stations, 91,996 of which were private receiving stations. Long-distance stations operated at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, N.S., Montreal, Quebec, St. Margaret's Bay, N.S., and Vancouver, B.C. Messages during 1924-25 numbered 388,305. Twenty-three Government steamers are equipped with wireless, having an average range of about 186 miles.

On December 31, 1924, there were 1,072,454 telephones and 2,793,596 miles of telephone wire in use; earnings, $44,322,598; expenses, $33,615,686.

Provinces of the Dominion.

ONTARIO.

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 407,262 sq. miles, with a population (1921) of 2,933,662, an increase since the last census (1911) of 406,370. Of the total population 1,227,030 live in rural parts and 1,706,632 in urban centres.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 111 members elected for four years which meets every year at Toronto. Executive Council of eleven members (three without portfolio) act as the Ministry of the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Col. Harry Cockshutt (1921)	$10,000
Official Sec., Col. A. Fraser, LL.D.	1,400

Executive.
(July 16, 1923.)

Premier and President of the Council and Minister of Education, Hon. George Howard Ferguson	$12,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. William Folger Nickle, K.C.	8,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. William Herbert Price, K.C.	8,000
Agriculture, Hon. John Strickler Martin.	8,000
Lands & Forests, (vacant)	8,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. Lincoln Goldie	8,000
Public Works and Highways, Hon. George Stewart Henry	8,000
Labour & Health, Hon. Forbes Godfrey	8,000
Mines, Hon. Charles McCrea	8,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. Leeming Carr; Hon. J. R. Cooke.	

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Joseph E. Thompson	2,500

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO.

Chief Justice of Ontario, Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G.	$10,000
Chief Justice of the Second Divisional Court, Hon. Francis R. Latchford	10,000
Chief Justice, Common Pleas, Hon. R. M. Meredith	10,000
Justices of Appeal, Hon. J. Magee; Hon. F. E. Hodgins; Hon. W. N. Ferguson; Hon. W. R. Riddell; Hon. Robert Smith; Hon. J. F. Orde ..... each	9,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. H. MacD. Mowat; Hon. W. E. Middleton; Hon. H. T. Kelly; Hon. H. I. S. Lennox; Hon. C. A. Masten; Hon. H. E. Rose; Hon. W. A. Logie, C.B.; Hon. R. G. Fisher; Hon. W. H. Wright; Hon. D. L. Grant each	9,000

Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles, William C. Noxon, 163, Strand, London, W.C. 2.	
Assistant, S. E. Percival.	

Finance.—The Ordinary Receipts of the Provincial Government for 1924 were $40,540,924, and the Ordinary Expenditure $48,866,569.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area is 234,163,200 acres, and in 1924 the area of cleared land was about 15,000,000 acres, of which 10,264,614 acres were under field crops. The total value of the agricultural production in 1921 was $463,381,991. Cheese factories produced 104,219,238 lb. of cheese in 1924 valued at $16,907,561, and creameries made 59,954,581 lb. of butter valued at $20,742,843. In 1924 there were 663,875 horses, 2,917,302 cattle, 870,279 sheep, 1,807,903 pigs, and 16,751,345 poultry. Free grants of land are obtainable in the great clay belt of Ontario, opened up by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. Improved farms, orchards and small holdings can be bought on reasonable terms in the older settled parts of the Province. There is a scheme of land settlement, with free land and financial assistance for returned soldiers, both Imperial and Canadian. There is always a demand for farm workers.

Log Products.—The gross production of logs and timber products and wood pulp amounted in 1923 to $128,328,088, or 30 per cent. of the lumber and pulp trade of the whole Dominion.

Manufactures.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. The total value of its manufactures in 1923 was $1,451,883,308. There were, in 1923, 262,770 employees, an invested capital of $1,775,493,340, and an annual wage bill of $268,662,730. The chief manufacturing centres in 1922 were Toronto ($394,065,052), Hamilton ($100,280,131), Ottawa ($49,202,686), Oshawa ($40,131,834), London ($35,487,959), and Ford ($31,690,257).

Minerals.—Ontario is the leading mineral Province in the Dominion, the output in 1924 being $75,556,333. The principal metals are gold, $25,669,262; silver, $6,717,975; nickel, $11,300,000; and copper, $3,808,000.

Hydro-Electric Power.—One of the greatest Government-owned public utility organisations in the world is the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, supplying light and power from Niagara and elsewhere. These works are now supplying over 400,000 horse-power, and further developments are under construction.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population (1921) 521,893, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity; Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (114,151); Ottawa, the Federal capital (107,843), with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories; London (60,959); Brantford (29,440); Kingston (21,758); Peterborough (20,994); Windsor (38,591); Fort William (20,541); Kitchener (21,763); Guelph (18,128); St. Catharine's (19,881); Sault Ste. Marie (21,092).

QUEBEC.

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 703,653 square miles, with a population (1921) of 2,561,111, an increase since the last Census of 355,474. In 1912 the Province was enlarged by 351,000 square miles by the addition of the greater part of the Labrador Peninsula, known as *Ungava* (or New Quebec).

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 85 members elected for five years, to represent the 86 electoral districts of the Province (Charlevoix and Saguenay counting as one).

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. N. Pérodeau	$10,000
Aide-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. J. D. Papineau	

Executive.

Prime Minister and President of the Council & Attorney-General, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, K.C. $12,000
Lands and Forests, Hon. Honoré Mercier, K.C. 6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Jacob Nicol, K.C. 6,000
Agriculture, Hon. J. E. Caron 6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. David, K.C. 6,000
Public Works and Labour, Hon. A. Galipeault, K.C. 6,000
Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries, Hon. J. E. Perrault, K.C. 6,000
Roads, Hon. J. L. Perron, K.C. 6,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. E. Moreau; Hon. M. Madden; Hon. L. Lapierre.

The Legislature.

Speaker, Legislative Council, A. Turgeon, K.C. $4,000
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. N. Francoeur, K.C. 4,000

The Judicature.

King's Bench:—
Chief Justice, Hon. Eug. Lafontaine $10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. A. E. Greenshields; Ed. Guérin; C. E. Dorion; A. R. Hall; S. Letourneau; E. E. Howard; J. M. Tellier; V. Allard; Alphonse Bernier; A. Rivard ....each 9,000

Superior Court:—
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir F. X. Lemieux, LL.D., *born* 1851 ..... $10,000
Asst. do., Hon. J. E. Martin 9,000
Do. (acting), Hon. J. S. Archibald. 9,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. Walsh; A. A. Bruneau; L. P. Demers; P. G. Martineau; W. Mercier; A. M. Tessier; C. H. Archer; W. A. Weir; C. Pouliot; B. Letellier; L. A. Panneton; J. Archambault; C. Lane; Pierre d'Auteuil; L. J. Loranger; E. J. Flynn; A. E. Delorimier; L. Coderre; C. A. Duclos; G. F. Gibsone; L. N. Du Plessis; A. Sevigny; E. F. Surveyer; P. Cousineau; L. J. A. Déay; J. Demers; C. A. Wilson; Gonsalve Desaulniers; Arthur Trahan; Arthur Roy; I. N. Belleau; A. Stein; C. D. White; H. A. Fortier; L. J. C. E. Boyer .....each $9,000

Circuit Court:—
Judges, Hons. M. Ethier; J. Morland; A. Dorion; J. B. Archambault.

Court of Sessions of the Peace:—
Montreal—J. L. Decarie (*Chief Justice*); F. T. Enright; Gustave Perrault; Amédée Monet; Victor Cusson.
Quebec—Hons. Art. Lachance (*Chief Justice*); P. A. Choquette.

Agent-General for Quebec in England, Hon. L. J. Lemieux, 38 Kingsway, W.C.2.

Finance.—The actual revenue for the year 1925-6 was $27,206,335 and the actual expenditure $26 686,189. The bonded debt (June 30, 1926) was $78,004,926 and the net funded debt $56,426,558.

Production and Industry.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1924 was $776,232,244, the principal manufacturing centres being (1924): Montreal ($444,852,084), Quebec ($29,362,009), Three Rivers ($28,903,467), Shawinigan Falls ($21,205,310), Valleyfield ($11,169,992), Sherbrooke ($10,881,569) and Hull ($10,056,907). The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 130,000,000 acres, of which 45,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood-pulp industry is assuming great importance; several large factories have recently been built, and the value of the output, which was only $2,516,683 at the Census of 1911, was, in 1925, $50,490,231. Improved farms may often be obtained in the eastern townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing; while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on June 30, 1925, was about 8,000,000 acres. In 1925 the production of dairy industry products was cheese 51,761,908 lb. (valued at $11,185,139), and butter 49,128,804 lb. (valued at $19,538,651). In 1925 there were in the Province 345,079 horses, 1,841,558 cattle, 843,579 sheep, 784,143 swine, and 7,029,000 poultry.

Education.—The Superintendent of Instruction, assisted by a Council of 44 members, is invested with the central control of Education. The schools, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants. There were, in 1924, 8,014 schools with 583,905 scholars, including the high and superior schools and 18 normal schools supported by the State. There are also Schools of Agriculture, Commercial and Classical Schools, and four Universities—two Protestant (McGill University, Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville); and two Roman Catholic (Laval University, Quebec, and Montreal University).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, QUEBEC (population, 95,193), historic city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada; and Montreal (population, 618,506), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the Canadian grain export trade, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Hull (24,117), Sherbrooke (23,515), Trois Rivières (22,367), Verdun (25,001). Population figures from the 6th Census (1921).

NOVA SCOTIA.

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25′-47° N. lat. and 59° 40′-66° 25′ W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,428 square miles (360 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population, at the Census of 1921, of 523,837, an increase since the last census of 31,499 persons.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 43 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour James C. Tory $9,000

Executive.

Premier and Provincial Secretary, Hon. E. N. Rhodes..... $7,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. L. Hall 6,000
Minister of Public Works and Mines, Hon. G. S. Harrington, K.C. 6,000
Minister of Highways, Hon. P. C. Black... 6,000
Minister of Natural Resources, Hon. J. A. Walker..... 6,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hons. J. F. Fraser, J. F. Cahan, W. N. Rehfuss, B. A. Le Blanc.

The Legislature.

President, Legislative Council, Hon. J. M. Mack, K.C. $1,500
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Albert Parsons 1,500

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. R. E. Harris $10,000
Judge in Equity, Hon. R. H. Graham 9,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. A. Chisholm, H. Mellish, T. S. Rogers, D. D. McKenzie, W. F. Carroll .....each 9,000
Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. H. Mellish 1,000

Agent-General for Nova Scotia in England, John Howard, 31 Spring Gardens, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1 ..... $8,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—About 10,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, and the soil is of good average fertility. The climate is delightful, the winter being less severe than in most of the other parts of the Dominion. In 1924 there were about 5,000,000 acres of land occupied, of which about 2,000,000 acres were under crop, 3,000,000 acres in pasture and partially wooded lands, and about 70,000 acres in gardens and orchards. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples yielded a crop of 956,056 barrels in 1925, the principal fruit belt being the Annapolis Valley. The products of the farms in 1925 was valued at $39,120,000 (gross). Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at $80 per 100 acres, or 80 cents per acre for any additional quantity. Through the Land Settlement Act, the Government gives practical assistance to skilled farmers. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm at Truro for men and women, and a well-equipped technical college at Halifax. In 1925 the live stock included 291,972 cattle, 273,499 sheep, and 860,225 poultry.

Manufactures.—In 1924 the gross value of the manufactures was $64,573,092. The capital invested was $108,535,273, and 16,093 hands were employed; the principal industrial centres being Sydney ($6,540,934) and Halifax ($10,131,247).

Fisheries.—The total value of the fisheries in 1925 was $10,213,687, and the number of persons employed was about 20,000.

Minerals.—Mineral products in 1925 were valued at $17,625,612; the coal deposits are extensive and are estimated to last for 200 years. 3,842,978 gross tons were produced in 1925. Iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney and Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, HALIFAX (population 58,372), one of the terminals of the Intercolonial Railway Branch of the Canadian National Railways, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers, with a dry dock, is one of the leading industries. Other towns are Sydney (22,545); Glace Bay (17,007).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,975 square miles, with a population of about 130,000, inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 22,545), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. The plate mill recently erected will supply the steel plates required by the various steel shipbuilding plants of Canada. The Canadian National Railway connects the island with the mainland by rail.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N. lat. and 63° 47′—69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 387,876, an increase since the last census of 35,987 persons. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. William F. Todd, LL.D. $9,000

Executive.

Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter..... $3,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. D. A. Stewart 3,000
Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon. C. D. Richards..... 3,500
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. Antoine J. Leger..... 3,000
Agriculture, Hon. Lewis Smith..... 3,000
Health, Hon. H. I. Taylor, M.D..... 3,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, J. Leonard O'Brien

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen, K.C.M.G. $10,000
Judges, A. S. White; W. C. H. Grimmer each 9,000

King's Bench Division.

Chief Justice, J. H. Barry $10,000
Judges, O. S. Crocket; William B. Chandler; and A. T. Le Blanc .....each 9,000

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Judge, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen $1,000

Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Judge, Hon. O. S. Crocket $500

Finance.—The ordinary receipts for 192 were $3,556,330, and the ordinary expenditur $4,112,569.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total lan area is 18,663,000 acres, of which 900,033 acre were under field crops in 1925. The total valu of the field crops in 1925 was $25,681,000

The live stock (1925) included 216,486 cattle, 151,349 sheep, 60,370 pigs, and 50,008 horses. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad; value of the fisheries (1925) $4,798,589. In 1925 the cheese factories in operation produced 1,130,773 lb., value $230,434, and the creameries 1,279,472 lb. of butter ($469,318).

Manufactures.—The gross value of the output of manufactured goods in 1924 was $67,456,026, the principal manufacturing centre being St. John ($26,552,152). The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, FREDERICTON; population (1921), 8,114. St. John (pop. 47,166) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by C.P.R. and Canadian National Railways with Montreal; Moncton (17,488).

MANITOBA.

Area and Population.—Manitoba, originally the Red River Settlement, is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49° 50° N. lat. and 95° 101° W. long., with a total area of 251,832 square miles and a population (1921 Census) of 610,118, an increase since the last census of 148,724, or 32·23 per cent.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 6 Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 55 members, each in receipt of an annual sessional allowance of $1,500.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Theodore Arthur Burrows $9,000

Executive.

Prime Minister, President of the Council, and Provincial Treasurer, Hon. John Bracken $6,400
Attorney-General and Minister of Telephones, Hon. R. W. Craig 6,600
Public Works, Hon. W. R. Clubb 5,400
Education and Public Welfare, Hon. Charles Cannon 5,400
Provincial Secretary, Minister of Agriculture, Provincial Lands Commissioner and Railways Commissioner, Hon. A. Prefontaine 5,400
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Public Utilities Commissioner, Hon. D. L. McLeod 5,400

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal:—
Chief Justice, Hon. W. E. Perdue $10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. C. P. Fullerton, J. E. Prendergast, R. M. Dennistoun, C.B.E., W. H. Trueman ..... each 9,000
King's Bench:—
Chief Justice, Hon. T. G. Mathers 10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. A. Macdonald, A. C. Galt, J. P. Curran, A. K. Dysart, J. E. Adamson ..... each 9,000

Finances.—The revenues of the provincial government for the year ended April 30, 1925, were $7,866,520 and the expenditures $6,842,154; bonded debt $72,066,803 (8 months only).

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area in Manitoba is 148,432,640 acres, of which 6,939,516 acres were under field crops in 1925. The soil is fertile and productive, immigration is invited and encouraged, and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. The value of field crops in 1925 was $115,436,000. The live stock included 359,839 horses, 720,745 cattle, 101,997 sheep, 298,507 swine, 3,890,843 poultry. The dairy output was 765,407 lb. of cheese ($150,171), 13,663,312 lb. of creamery butter ($4,909,958); the honey production was 1,302,000 lb., worth $195,300.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the manufactured products in 1924 was $102,252,013. The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises amounted to $110,011,602 and the hands employed 14,778; the chief industrial centres being Winnipeg ($74,755,670), St. Boniface ($13,517,427), Brandon ($3,999,527), and Portage la Prairie ($2,110,110). In 1925 there were 4,520 miles of steam railway in the Province.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG; population (1921), 179,087, the third largest city in Canada. Brandon (15,397), St. Boniface (12,821), Portage La Prairie (6,766).

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 355,855 square miles, with a population (Census of 1921) of 524,582; the Census of 1911 gave 392,480 (251,619 males and 140,861 females), an increase since the former Census of 213,823.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 48 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. R. R. Bruce $9,000
Private Sec., A. M. D. Fairbairn 2,400

Executive.

Premier & President of Council, Hon. John Oliver $9 000
Minister of Education, Finance and Industries, Hon. J. D. MacLean, M.D. 7,500
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. E. D. Barrow 7,500
Minister of Lands, Hon. T. D. Pattullo ... 7,500
Attorney-General & Labour, Hon. A. M. Manson, K.C. 7,500
Minister of Public Works and Railways, Hon. W. H. Sutherland, M.D. 7,500
Minister of Mines, Commissioner of Fisheries, and Provincial Secretary, Hon. William Sloan 7,500

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. A. Buckham.

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal—Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Macdonald $10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. Martin, W. A. Galliher, Albert E. McPhillips, M. A. Macdonald ..... each 9,000
Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Gordon Hunter 10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. Murphy, F. B. Gregory, MacAulay Morrison, D. A. Macdonald ..... each 9,000
Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon. Archer Martin 1,000

Agent-General in London, F. A. Pauline, British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1.

Finances.—The ordinary receipts of the provincial government in 1924 were $19,621,208, and the expenditure $21,476,272.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The field crops of British Columbia were valued in 1924 at $17,392,000, which was a falling off from previous years. The live stock (1924) included 42,555 horses, 262,122 cattle, 54,218 sheep, 42,672 swine and 2,191,605 poultry. The butter output totalled 3,671,370 lb., valued at $1,374,340, and the cheese 317,539 lb., worth $79,744.

Production and Industry.—The gross value of the output of manufactures in 1923 was $175,606,992, the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver ($71,221,905), Victoria ($10,498,975), New Westminster ($7,809,423) and Prince Rupert ($2,322,375). The yield of the other industries in 1924 was: minerals, $52,208,533; lumber, lath and shingles (1923), $49,729,827; fisheries, $21,257,567. There are extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber; the mines have produced over $800,000,000, and are still in the early stages of development. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands is at present settled, and there are miles of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron. The climate is healthful and temperate. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals and timber.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Population 1921, 38,727. Other centres are Vancouver (117,217), New Westminster (14,495), Nanaimo (9,088).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46° 2′–47° 0′ N. lat. and 62° 0′–64° 30′ W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (Census, 1921) 88,615 (47,069 males and 46,659 females in 1921), a decrease from the last census of 5,113 persons. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756–1763) and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people, 15 as Councillors (with a property qualification) and 15 as Assembly-men (on manhood suffrage).

Lieut.-Governor (1924–1929) Hon. Frank Richard Heartz $7,000

Executive.

Premier and Attorney-Gen., Hon. James D. Stewart, K.C. ..... $4,[illegible]
Provincial Secretary and Treas. and Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. D. Stewart, K.C. (*acting*) 2,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. H. F. McPhee, B.A. 2,000
Without Portfolio, Hons. James A. McNeil; Murdoch Kennedy; Leonard Wood; Adrian F. Arsenault; William J. P. McMillan, M.D.; H. D. McEwen.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, L. L. Jenkins.
Assist. Provincial Sec.-Treas., and Clerk of Executive Council, H. R. Stewart $2,200

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. John A. Matheson ... $10,000
Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, William S. Stewart .....
Assistant Judges, Hon. Francis L. Haszard; Hon. Aubin E. Arsenault ..... each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The value of the field crops in 1925 was estimated at $15,426,480. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from $20 to $60 an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality. The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity is an established and profitable industry. There are about 450 fox ranches, conducted by incorporated companies and private partnerships or individuals. The live stock included 32,752 horses, 119,974 cattle, 87,229 sheep, 52,114 pigs, and 941,490 poultry.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the manufactures in 1925 was $3,720,874, against $2,326,708 in 1900.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN (Pop. 12,347), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Summerside (3,228), Souris (1,094), and Georgetown (884).

ALBERTA.

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of 255,285 square miles, including about 2,360 square miles of water, with a population (1921) of 588,454, an increase since the 1911 Census of 214,159.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 60 members, elected for five years, representing 51 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of eight members.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. William Egbert (1926)... $9,000

Executive.

Premier and Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. E. Brownlee $8,500
Attorney-General, Hon. J. F. Lymburn ... 6,000
Public Works, Hon. Alex Ross 6,000
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. R. G. Reid..... 6,000
Education, Hon. P. E. Baker 6,000
Agriculture and Health, Hon. George Hoadley 6,000
Railways and Telephone, Hon. V. Winfield Smith 6,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. Mrs. Irene Parlby
Clerk of the Executive Council, J. D. Hunt 4,800

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. O. L. Macpherson..... $2,500

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. Horace Harvey..... $10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. N. Du B. D. Beck, W. C. Simmons, W. L. Walsh, J. D. Hyndman, W. C. Ives, T. M. Tweedie, A. H. Clarke, C. A. Mitchell, Frank Ford ..... each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area in field crops, 1925, was 10,686,351 acres. The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government conducts free schools of agriculture at three points in the Province. Free homesteads

are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities. The value of the field crops in 1925 was estimated at $194,356,000; wheat, $112,208,000; oats, $23,410,000; hay and clover, $3,410,000; grain hay, $38,673,000; potatoes, $3,385,000; barley, $6,417,000. The live stock included 849,939 horses, 460,722 milch cows and 1,066,007 other cattle, 236,804 sheep, and 854,902 swine. The creamery butter made totalled 19,680,101 lb., valued at $6,959,059, and cheese 1,473,835 lb., valued at $306,605.

Finance.—Gross bonded Debt, Dec. 31, 1925, $81,459,407; Net General Debenture Debt, $57,220,787. Revenue (1925), $11,531,026; Expenditure (1925), $11,249,433. Assessed valuation of land within the Province, $762,797,731.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the output in 1924 was $65,245,361, against $1,313,375 in 1900, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary ($27,398,193) and Edmonton ($16,556,350).

CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population, 58,821; Calgary (63,305). Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, and Westaskiwin are the other principal cities of the Province.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west, and has an area of 251,700 square miles, the population at the Census of 1921 being 757,510, an increase of 265,078 persons since the Census of 1911.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of seven members. The Province is divided into 66 electoral districts.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. H. W. Newlands, K.C.	$9,000
Premier, President of Council, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Railways, Hon. C. A. Dunning	7,500
Minister of Agriculture and Municipal Affairs, Hon. C. M. Hamilton	6,000
Public Works and Telephones, Hon. A. P. McNab	6,000
Provincial Secretary and Public Health, Hon. J. M. Uhrich	6,000
Attorney-General and Minister in Charge of Bureau of Child Protection, Hon. J. A. Cross	6,000
Minister of Highways and Minister in charge of Bureau of Labour and Industries, Hon. J. G. Gardiner	6,000
Minister of Education, Bureau of Publications, and King's Printer, Hon. S. J. Latta	6,000
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. George A. Scott.	
The Judicature.	
Chief Justice, Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Frederick W. G. Haultain, *born* 1857	$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. H. Lamont, W. F. A. Turgeon, J. McKay and W. M. Martin	each 9,000
Ch. Justice, King's Bench, Hon. J. T. Brown	10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. Y. MacDonald, H. V. Bigelow, J. F. L. Embury, C.M.G., G. E. Taylor, D. MacLean and P. E. McKenzie	each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Saskatchewan is the largest wheat-producing province of the Dominion, and one of the most productive grain areas in the world. In 1924 wheat yield totalled 132,918,000 bushels. The approximate value of agricultural products in 1924 was $290,258,907; grain and field crops, $237,310,000. The live stock included 1,170,745 horses, 1,528,867 cattle, 123,326 sheep, and 872,819 swine.

Industries.—The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in 1923 was $29,891,835, and the value of the manufactured products $34,337,811, the principal industrial centres being Regina ($12,623,517), Moose Jaw ($7,267,946), and Saskatoon ($6,009,903).

CAPITAL, REGINA. Population (1921), 34,432. Other large centres are Saskatoon (25,739), Moose Jaw (19,285), and Prince Albert (7,558).

TERRITORIES.

THE YUKON TERRITORY was constituted a separate political unit in 1898. It is governed by a Gold Commissioner and a Territorial Council of three elected members. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles. The population in 1921 was 4,157 (2,819 males and 1,338 females). Mining is the chief industry. The gold output for the year ending Dec. 31 1925, was $1,791,641.

Gold Commissioner, Geo. P. Mackenzie.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, as now constituted, have been divided into 3 Provincial Districts, *Mackenzie, Keewatin*, and *Franklin*. They are governed by a Commissioner, a Deputy-Commissioner and 5 Councillors appointed by the Governor in Council. The area of the Territories is 1,309,682 square miles. Population in 1921, 7,988.

Commissioner, N.W.T., W. W. Cory, C.M.G.

WRANGEL ISLAND.

Wrangel Island (or Long's Island), in the Arctic Ocean off the N.E. coast of Siberia, was discovered by James Long in 1849, and was occupied by shipwrecked members of Stefansson's Arctic expedition in 1914. On Sept. 21, 1921, the British flag was hoisted on the island by an expedition despatched to the island by Stefansson, the annexation being notified to the Government of the Dominion of Canada on March 17, 1922. A relief expedition was dispatched to the island in 1923, but the party left on the island is assumed to have perished. The Russian government vessel *Krasny Oktiabr* is reported to have hoisted the Russian flag on the island on Aug. 20, 1924. The island is the resort of polar bears, and its highest point is Berry Peak (2,300 ft.), in the centre of an arctic plain.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The birth rate in England and Wales for 1925, at 18·3 per 1,000 persons living, was the lowest recorded since civil registration was instituted in 1837.

The records from the British Dominions show wide variations in birth, death, and marriage rates. The highest birth rate was 27·1 in the Province of New Brunswick and the lowest 10·0 in the Federal Territories of Australia, which also had the lowest death rate at 2·5 per 1,000, the next lowest being 6·7 in the Province of Saskatchewan. The highest marriage rate was 17·9 in the Transvaal Province.

Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Marriage Rate.
England and Wales 38,890,000	30·7	...	15·2
Australia 5,931,184	18·3	9·2	15·8
Canada 6,832,000	22·6	9·7	13·8
New Zealand 1,327,362	21·2	8·3	15·7
South Africa 1,637,472	26·5	9·4	17·1

Newfoundland.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population. Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
Newfoundland	42,750	217,037	238,670	259.259
Labrador Coast	120,000	3,947	3,949	3,774
Total.....	162,750	220,984	242,619	263,033

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1913	7,406	13,788	20,194	4,417	14,255	18,672	1,871
1922	7,392	8,116	15.508	3,719	13,070	16,789	1,441
1923	7,046	11,034	18,080	3,646	18,818	22,464	1,357
1924	6,829	14,214	21,038	4,301	11,801	16,102	1,402
1925	7,014	13,211	20,225	3,772	13,461	17,233	1,682

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between 46° 37'-51° 37' N. latitude and 52° 44'-59° 30' W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.), and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being cold during winter and early spring owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with tolts (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of spruce, fir, pine, and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, brave, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

GOVERNMENT.

Newfoundland, the oldest English colony, was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator Gaspar de Cortereal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "Responsible Government" was accorded to the island.

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses. The *Legislative Council* is appointed by the Crown and consists of 24 members; the *House of Assembly* consists of 36 members, elected by the people, every male British subject aged 21 being entitled to the franchise.

GOVERNOR.

Governor, His Excellency Sir William Lamond Allardyce, K.C.M.G. (1922).....$15,000
Private Sec., Capt. A. G. S. Goodfellow.
Do. (hon.), Hon. R. Watson.

THE MINISTRY (June 9, 1924)

Premier & Minister of Education, Hon. Walter S. Monroe $4,000
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir John Bennett, K.B.E. 4,000
Justice, Hon. W. J. Higgins, K.C. .....
Finance & Customs, Hon. Sir J. C. Crosbie, K.B.E. 4,000
Posts & Telegraphs, Hon. W. J. Woodford 4,000
Without Portfolio, Hons. A. B. Morine, K.C.; M. S. Sullivan; Rd. Cramm; Jos. J. Long; R. Duff.

Not in the Cabinet.

Minister of Agriculture & Mines, W. J. Walsh $4,000
Min. of Public Works, W. McK. Chambers 4,000
Minister of Marine & Fisheries, W. C. Winsor 4,000

LEGISLATURE.

The *Legislative Council* consists of not more than 24 members, appointed for life; the *House of Assembly* of 36 members, elected by the people for 4 years.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Patrick McGrath $500
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Cyril J. Fox 750

JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood ...$8,000
Assist. Judges, Hon. J. M. Kent, Hon. W. R. Warren .....each 7,000
Registrar, Rt. Hon. Sir W. F. Lloyd, P.C., K.C.M.G., D.C.L., K.C.

DEFENCE.

Newfoundland contributed 11,922 men to the fighting forces of the Empire during the War, in addition to 3,000 enlisted in Canadian and other forces.

EDUCATION.

Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government. Primary and Secondary schools were attended in 1922 by 55,152 pupils. The Government grants in 1922 amounted to $814,495.

RELIGION.

At the Census of 1911 and 1921 the following statistics were obtained:—

Religion.	1911.	1921.
Roman Catholics.....	81,177	86,576
Church of England.....	78,616	84,665
Methodists	68,045	74,205
Presbyterians	1,876	1,876
Salvation Army	10,141	13,023
Various	2,767	2,688

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure and debt of Newfoundland are stated as under ($1 at par = 4*s.* 2*d.* or $4·86 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	$	$	$
1913–14	3,920,178	3,920,178	30,450,765
1919–20	10,597,562	9,247,007	43,033,036
1920–21	8,438,040	10,951,489	49,033,067
1921–22	8,269,681	9,127,543	55,030,027
1922–23	8,876,773	9,552,302	54,957,765
1923–24	8,401,669	10,022,137	60,456,966
1024–25	9,782,188	9,436,185	64,517,599

EXTERNAL TRADE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	$	$	$
1913–14 ...	15,193,726	15,134,543	30,328,269
1919–20 ...	40,533,388	34,865,438	75,398,826
1920–21 ...	28,909,727	22,441,267	51,350,994
1921–22 ...	18,209,853	19,478,417	37,688,270
1922–23 ...	19,321,824	20,956,863	40,278,687
1923–24 ...	27,677,182	21,071,571	48,748,753
1924–25 ...	36,404,674	23,590,186	59,994,860

The trade was chiefly distributed in 1924–25 as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	$11,357,585	$7,146,320
United States	9,976,292	2,704,606
Canada.....	3,759,788	1,682,804
Portugal	20,689	2,893,874
Spain	145,118	2,681,509

The principal imports are flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions; the principal exports are codfish, cod and seal oil, pulp and paper, herrings, seal-skins, tinned lobsters, iron pyrites, and other minerals; the total value of the fishery products in 1924–25 was upwards of $13,042,902.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, nearly 10,000 being engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, a large proportion of which is exported to South America—and seal fishing in winter and spring. Agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature, but the railways have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value. A valuable discovery of copper has been made at Little Bay, about 200 miles from St. John's.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There were 905 miles of railway open in 1926 and 47 miles of private line. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, *viâ* Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connexions to Placentia, Bonavista, Bay de Verde, Hearts Content, Trepassey, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay). Communication between various points on the coast and Sydney, C.B., is maintained by a fleet of 14 first-class steamers.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 885 post offices in 1925 (139 of which were also telegraph offices) and 82 telegraph offices additional, dealing with 4,000,000 letters and post-cards, 3,600,000 newspapers and books, and 325,400 parcels. 250 telephone stations are open, mostly in post offices. There are 5,200 miles of telegraph line and 2,000 miles of postal telephone wire. Postal and telegraph revenue, $523,443; expenditure, $1,263,656, of which $421,986 was paid as railway and coastal steamer subsidy.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31, 1925, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 3,955 sailing vessels of 131,685 tons, and 154 steam and motor vessels of 29,607 tons. In 1922-23 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 2,294,080 tons, of which 1,342,595 tons were British.

TOWNS.

The CAPITAL, ST. JOHN'S (population 39,404), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Harbour Grace (3,825), Bonavista (4,025), Carbonear (3,320), and Twillingate (3,217).

HIGH COMMISSIONER.

High Commissioner in London, Capt. Victor Gordon, C.M.G., 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

LABRADOR.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits (or to Cape Wolstenholme), on the north; the boundaries between Quebec and Labrador being a matter of keen controversy which came up for settlement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Oct., 1926. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the world is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants of this 850 miles of coastal America are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns, but there are Moravian Mission stations at Makkovik, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron, and Killinek. Pulp and paper mills have been founded at Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet to deal with the almost inexhaustible supply of timber.

The Commonwealth of Australia.

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.*			
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Increase 1911-1921.	Estimated June 30, 1926.
New South Wales (Sydney) ...	309,432	1,646,734	2,100,371	453,637	2,317,746
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,315,551	1,531,280	215,729	1,694,473
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	605,813	755,972	150,159	879,396
South Australia (Adelaide) ...	380,070	408,558	495,160	86,602	558,478
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	282,114	332,732	50,618	375,158
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	191,211	213,780	22,569	209,378
Territories.					
Northern Territory (Darwin)...	523,620	3,310	3,867	557	3,773
Federal Capital Territory (Canberra)	940	1,714	2,572	858	5,522
Total	2,974,581	4,455,005	5,435,734	980,729	6,043,924

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Overseas Arrivals.	Total.	Deaths.	Overseas Departures.	Total.	
1920	136,406	109,109	245,515	56,289	81,503	137,792	51,552
1921	136,198	87,938	224,136	54,076	72,284	126,360	46,869
1922	137,496	93,513	231,009	51,311	55,490	106,801	44,731
1923	135,222	92,859	228,081	56,236	55,319	111,555	44,541
1924	134,927	103,667	238,594	54,980	59,918	114,899	45,869
1925	135,792	100,075	235,867	54,568	62,718	117,286	46,809

Inter-censal Increases, 1871-1921.

Year of Census.	Result of Census.			Decennial Increase.	Net Immigration during Period.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1871	910,511	752,528	1,663,039	504,224	1861-1871 ... 166,565
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871-1881 ... 191,804
1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	924,198	1881-1891 ... 382,741
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	599,409	1891-1901 ... 24,879
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901-1911 ... 40,485
1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	980,729	1911-1921 ... 207,571

Races and Religions.

Races.	1911.	1921.	Religions.	1911	1921.
European	4,402,662	5,387,143	Church of England	1,710,443	2,372,995
Chinese, incl. half-caste	25,772	20,826	Presbyterians	558,336	636,974
Japanese do.	3,576	2,928	Methodists.....	547,806	632,629
Hindus and Cingalese do. ...	4,052	3,956	Other Protestants	458,379	637,692
Aborigines (estimated).....	60,000	60,000	Roman Catholics...	921,425	1,134,002
Do. half-caste	10,113	11,536	Jews	17,287	21,615
Other Races.....	8,830	9,345			

* Exclusive of full-blood Australian Aboriginals, who are estimated at 60,000.

The Australia mainland is probably the oldest of all land surfaces in either hemisphere, and may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest continent, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between 10° 41′-39° 8′ South latitude and 113° 9′-153° 39′ East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance to England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast of Queensland for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a fertile area devoted partly to agriculture, partly to dairying, while the inland districts particularly are admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The highest peak, Mount Kosciusko, in New South Wales, reaches an elevation of 7,328 feet. The principal rivers are the Murray, which debouches on the south coast, after receiving the waters of its tributaries the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island: on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings and by the construction of large dams. The work of conserving the vast quantities of water which run to waste in the wet season is being vigorously prosecuted by a system of locks and weirs on some of the rivers. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, zinc, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, tin, gypsum, magnesite, osmiridium, opal, sapphires, &c., and there are abundant supplies of building stones, clays, &c.

Climate.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Ministry of ten Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto (there are at present two honorary Ministers). The Commonwealth was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and customs passed under Federal control immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth; posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence, lighthouses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Commonwealth also now controls such matters as old age pensions, patents and copyrights, naturalization, navigation, &c. The right of a State to legislate is not abrogated except in connexion with matters exclusively under Commonwealth control, but where a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Governor-General, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Stonehaven, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. (1925) £10,000
Military Secretary, Hon. C. H. Mulholland, C.B.E., D.S.O.
A.D.C., Capt. A. Lawrence.
Official Secretary, J. H. Starling, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Executive Council

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. Stanley Melbourne Bruce, P.C., M.C. £2,100
Treasurer, Hon. E. C. G. Page 1,650
Minister for Home and Territories, Senator the Hon. Sir T. W. Glasgow, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. 1,650
Attorney-General, Hon. J. G. Latham, C.M.G., K.C. 1,650
Postmaster-Gen., Hon. W. G. Gibson 1,650
Minister for Trade and Customs, Hon. H. E. Pratten 1,650
Minister for Works and Rlys., Hon. W. C. Hill 1,650
Minister for Defence and Health, Hon. Sir N. R. Howse, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. 1,650
Minister for Markets and Migration, Hon. T. Paterson 1,650
Vice-Pres., Executive Council, Senator Rt. Hon. G. F. Pearce 1,650
Honorary Ministers, Senator Hon. T. W. Crawford; Hon. C. W. C. Marr, D.S.O., M.C., V.D.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The *Senate* contains 36 members, six from each of the Original States, elected for six years by universal suffrage. The *House of Representatives*, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State. The House of Representatives, 1926, is made up of 28 for New South Wales, 20 for Victoria, 10 from Queensland, 7 from South Australia, 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and 1 (entitled to debate but not to vote) from the Northern Territory. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive £1,000 per annum, with travelling expenses.

President of the Senate, Hon. John Newlands, C.B.E.
Speaker, House of Representatives, Rt. Hon. Sir Littleton Groom, K.C.M.G., K.C.

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction, subordinate to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Adrian Knox, P.C., K.C.M.G. £3,500
Judges, Rt. Hon. Isaac Alfred Isaacs, P.C.; Hon. Henry Bournes Higgins; Hon. Frank Gavan Duffy; Hon. Charles Powers; Hon. George Edward Rich; Hon. Hayden Erskine Starke ..... each 3,000
Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, Chief Judge, Hon. George James Dethridge 3,000
Judges, Hon. George Stephenson Beeby; Hon. Lionel Oscar Lukin ..... each 2,000

DEFENCE.

Navy.

The Australian fleet consists of the *Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide*, 4 sloops, 2 destroyers, and several auxiliaries; 2 cruisers and 2 submarines are at present under construction. H.M.A.S. *Sydney* destroyed the German cruiser *Emden* at Cocos Island on Nov. 9, 1914. The personnel of the fleet is mainly Australian in character, although still supplemented to some extent by Imperial officers and men. The seagoing forces on February 1, 1926, consisted of approximately 435 officers and 4,301 petty officers and men. There is also a R.A.N. Brigade composed of members of the Citizen Naval forces, a section of the Commonwealth Compulsory Military Training System.

Army.

By a Federal Law of 1910 military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 26—in *Cadet Corps* 12–18, and *Citizen Soldiers* 20–26, with short periods of training in the field. The Universal Training Law was continued in 1922, but its operation is restricted to the more populous centres, and confined to youths of 17–21 years. On February 1, 1926, 45,273 were undergoing training. Australia had, up to the end of the Great War, enlisted no fewer than 416,809 men, fully equipped for service in the war: New South Wales, 164,030; Victoria, 112,399; Queensland, 57,705; South Australia, 34,959; West Australia, 32,231; Tasmania, 15,485. The Australian forces behaved with the greatest gallantry whenever engaged with the enemy. To December 31, 1919, their record of Honours and Decorations was V.C. 65, G.C.M.G. 3, K.C.M.G. 9, C.M.G. 149, K.C.B. 9, C.B. 42, K.B.E. 2, C.B.E. 33, O.B.E. 125, M.B.E. 99, D.S.O. 619, R.V.O. 2, R.R.C. 147, M.C. 2,366, D.C.M. 1,756, M.M. 9,926, M.S.M. 1,176, A.M. 3, D.F.C. 58, A.F.C. 16, A.F.M. 2, and 7,032 foreign decorations. The *Total Casualties* in the A.I.F. were: killed, 59,342; wounded, 166,819; sick, 87,957; not specified, 218—total, 314,336.

The total cost of the War to the Commonwealth Government from August, 1914, to the end of June, 1926, was £627,596,309, of which amount £251,864,595 was charged against revenue.

Air.

The permanent strength of the Australian Air Force as at June 30, 1926, was 88 officers and 628 airmen. The sum of £595,027 is provided on the 1926–27 Estimates for Air Force and Civil Aviation purposes.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

Years.	Revenue.	*Expenditure	Payments to States.
	£	£	£
1920–21	65,517,608	58,677,445	6,840,163
1921–22	64,897,046	57,861,511	7,035,535
1922–23	64,720,635	57,535,084	7,185,551
1923–24	66,017,203	58,614,331	7,324,538
1924–25	68,854,809	59,301,142	7,535,291
1925–26	72,285,363	66,157,710	7,951,727

* In addition, the following amounts were spent from loans—1920–21, £28,026,413; 1921–22, £12,823,480; 1922–23, £7,146,643; 1923–24, £9,344,736; 1924–25, £7,317,370; 1925–26, £8,103,081.

The Customs and Excise Revenue is collected by the Commonwealth and partly repaid to the States at the rate of *25s.* per head of the population.

DEBT.

The total of the Commonwealth Public Debt on June 30, 1926, was £458,443,351, including a War Loan from the British Government of £86,865,883. Adding the indebtedness of the States to that of the Federal Government (and making allowances for certain amounts included in both) the total public debts of Australia amounted (June 30, 1925) to about £993,366,133. The Commonwealth has undertaken responsibility for the Northern Territory Debt and the Port Augusta–Oodnadatta Railway Debt, whose combined amounts were £2,193,496 at June 30, 1925. The other State Debts remain at the charge of the State Governments.

Banking.—On March 31, 1926, the Australian liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £345,139,879, and the Australian assets to £362,094,967. On March 31, 1926, there were 4,131,698 depositors in the Savings Banks, the amount of deposits being £186,668,393.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The estimated values of the products of Australia in 1923–24 and 1924–25 were :—

	1923–24.	1924–25.
Agricultural	£81,166,000	£107,096,000
Pastoral	102,843,000	121,891,000
Dairying, &c.	42,112,000	45,190,000
Forests and Fisheries	11,866,000	12,357,000
Mining	22,232,000	24,646,000
Manufacturing	132,732,000	137,977,000
	£392,951,000	£449,157,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area of Australia is estimated at 1,903,731,840 acres, of which 17,278,191 were under cultivation in 1924–25.

Crop.	Acreage.	Produce. *Bushels.*
Wheat	10,824,966	164,558,734
Oats	1,165,127	19,393,737
Barley	260,248	5,066,231
Maize	398,949	12,432,037
Hay	3,026,405	*Tons* 4,068,419
Sugar Cane	273,512	*Tons* 3,400,319

Live Stock.

	1923.	1924.
Sheep	80,110,461	93,154,953
Cattle	13,357,508	13,309,473
Horses	2,327,440	2,292,050
Pigs	897,874	980,009

In 1925 Australia produced 729,242,550 lb. of wool (as in the grease), against 590,820,185 lb. in 1923–24 ; 313,952,291 lb. of butter ; 31,442,292 lb. of cheese, and 69,311,800 lb. of bacon and hams.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1925 the value of gold produced was £2,375,279 ; silver and lead, £5,982,144 ; copper, £756,828 ; tin, £752,909 ; coal, £11,541,479 ; value of all minerals produced in 1924, £24,593,074.

Manufactures.—In 1924–25 there were in Australia 20,795 industrial establishments, employing 439,949 hands ; wages paid amounted to £81,360,021 ; value of plant and machinery, £109,242,900 ; of lands and buildings, £91,241,907 ; of materials used, £221,993,978 ; value added by manufacture, £147,136,758 ; and total value of final output, £380,843,986.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1920–21	£163,801,826	£132,158,912	£295,960,738
1921–22	103,066,436	127,846,535	230,912,971
1922–23	131,757,835	117,870,147	249,627,982
1923–24	140,618,293	119,487,164	260,105,457
1924–25	157,143,296	162,030,159	319,173,455

Total trade of 1923–24 £45 *4s. 9d.* per head, and 1924–25 £54 *6s. 10d.* per head

Country.	Imports From. 1924–25.	Exports To 1924–25.
United Kingdom	£69,047,807	£69,147,229
Canada	3,384,712	716,953
Ceylon	1,587,738	831,911
India	6,423,304	2,002,561
Malaya (British)	612,314	1,528,393
New Zealand	2,196,566	5,812,565
South African Union	5,197,215	2,657,432
Belgium	901,324	7,182,703
China	751,960	524,812
France	4,216,457	19,932,721
Germany	2,259,441	7,372,049
Italy	1,506,303	10,014,185
Japan	4,146,234	11,646,516
Netherlands	705,880	1,819,371
Do. East Indies	5,640,681	2,045,882
Norway	1,458,112	122,812
Sweden	1,638,004	470,006
Switzerland	2,327,565	4,140
United States	38,728,814	9,153,279

Imports. (£ sterling, 000 omitted.)	1923-24.	1924-25.
Tea	3,324	3,873
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	3,213	3,410
Whisky	1,430	1,520
Socks and Stockings	1,468	1,702
Gloves	590	594
Trimmings and Ornaments	1,047	1,095
Piece Goods :—		
Canvas and Duck	972	896
Cotton and Linen	10,084	10,628
Silk, or containing Silk	4,727	5,118
Woollen, or containing Wool	3,353	3,172
Sewing Silks, Cottons, &c.	965	1,025
Carpets and Carpeting	1,501	1,552
Floorcloths and Linoleums	1,384	1,349
Bags and Sacks	2,719	4,049
Yarns—Wool	826	1,000
Petroleum Spirit, Benzine, &c.	4,207	5,379
Kerosene	849	862
Electrical Machinery and Appliances	4,866	6,282
Agricultural Machinery	674	784
Tools of Trade	1,293	1,178
Cutlery and Platedware	878	900
Chassis for Motor Cars	9,837	10,493
Iron and Steel :—		
Plate and Sheet	4,854	5,012
Pipes and Tubes	1,449	1,389
Rubber and its Manufactures	2,935	2,919
Timber, Undressed Logs, &c.	4,076	3,141
China, Earthenware, &c.	903	975
Glass and Glassware	1,211	1,238
Paper, Printing	2,441	2,793
Stationery, Books, &c.	2,388	2,389
Drugs, Chemicals, &c.	3,879	4,120
Musical Instruments	1,330	1,371
All other articles	54,955	65,935
Total Imports	140,618	157,143

Exports. (£ Sterling, 000 omitted.)	1923-24.	1924-25.
Butter	4,920	10,006
Meat	3,536	7,041
Milk and Cream	1,081	1,695
Fruits (Dried)	1,243	1,940
Fruits (Fresh)	870	1,090
Wheat	13,979	36,614
Flour	5,318	6,186
Hides and Skins	6,293	8,150
Wool	56,197	63,263
Tallow	857	1,734
Coal	1,460	1,080
Concentrates	1,612	1,398
Lead (Pig and Matte)	3,323	4,154
Leather	827	702
Timber	1,303	1,630
Gold	2,812	945
Silver	1,081	1,124
All other articles	12,775	13,278
Total Exports	119,487	162,030

Labour Statistics.—In 1925 there were 382 Trade Unions, with 795,722 members, of whom 96,323 were women. The estimated total number of employed persons over 20 years of age in 1925 was 1,200,592 males and 286,053 females. The number of unemployed members of trade unions averaged 8·8 per cent. Employers' Associations number 480, with membership of 103,350. Co-operative Societies in 1924 totalled 298, and sales £39,042,585. Retail Price Index No. for food, groceries and rent (4 and 5 rooms) 1925 (base 1911=1,000) 1,733; including clothing, fuel, light and other miscellaneous household expenditure (base Nov. 1914=1,000) 1,451. Melbourne Wholesale Price Index 1925 (base 1911=1,000) 1,844. Nominal Weekly Wage Index No., Australia, males (base 1911=1,000=51s. 3d.) 1,887=96s. 9d. Number of industrial disputes in 1925 was 499, involving 176,746 persons in a loss of 1,128,57c working days and £1,107,544 in wages.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—Total length of Government (and private) railways open at June 30, 1925, private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses:—

State.	Miles open.	
New South Wales	5,986	(331)
Victoria	4,542	(59)
Queensland	7,434	(1,319)
South Australia	3,577	(50)
Western Australia	5,041	(854)
Tasmania	904	(231)
Federal Capital Territory	5	—
Northern Territory	199	—

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1924-25 were £44,967,464, working expenses £33,114,083, and net earnings £11,853,381, being at the rate of 3l. 9d. per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£376,114,845) of 4·29 per cent., as against 4 per cent. in 1923-24. In 1924-25 passenger journeys numbered 370,346,170, and 37,684,990 tons of goods and live stock were carried, the train miles run being 71,774,087.

Tramways.—There are 635 miles of tramways in Australia, 503 miles of which are of electric, 79 of steam, 46 of cable, and 7 of horse traction. The several Governments control 424 miles; municipal authorities, 165 miles; and the remaining 46 miles are operated by private companies and individuals. The total capital cost of tramways at June 30, 1925, was £24,110,042. The revenue of electric tramways for the year 1924-25 was £6,248,686, working expenses £5,170,814, and net revenue £1,077,872, or 4·18d. per car mile. 621,941,856 car miles were run and 621,692,000 passenger journeys recorded.

Shipping.—The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in oversea trade at the various Australian ports in 1924-25 were: entered, 1,726 (5,596,400 tons); cleared, 1,723 (5,604,119 tons). Of the vessels entered, 1,278 of 4,255,917 tons were under the British flag and 448 of 1,340,483 tons under foreign flags.

Shipping entering the ports of the capital cities during 1924-25 was: Sydney 8,092 vessels of 9,131,675 tons, Melbourne 3,953 (6,939,642), Brisbane 1,157 (3,245,938), Adelaide 3,660 (4,935,155), Fremantle 665 (3,032,845), and Hobart 607 (737,633). At December 31, 1925, there were 2,461 vessels of a total net tonnage of 469,164 on the shipping registers of the several States.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In year ended June 30, 1925, there were 8,700 post and receiving offices, dealing with 997,398,104 letters, &c.; there were 8,576 telegraph stations, with 192,788 miles of wire, transmitting 17,132,145 telegrams, receiving 617,394 and dispatching 641,408 cablegrams. At the end of year 1924-25, 362,949 *Telephones* were connected with 4,078 telephone exchanges; approximately 274,000,000 "local" and 21,675,450 "trunk line" calls were recorded for the year. 61,357 wireless broadcasting listeners' licences were issued in 1924-25.

Motor Vehicles.—At June 30, 1925, there were 305,636 motor vehicles registered in the several States. These comprised 221,441 cars, 58,079 motor cycles, and 26,116 commercial vehicles; revenue derived from motor registration fees and motor tax, &c., £1,415,180 (1924-25).

Civil Aviation.—59 aeroplanes of various types were registered with the Department of Civil Aviation at June 30, 1925. During the year 4,893 flights of a total duration of 5,303 hours were effected: 404,420 miles were flown, and 6,091 passengers carried. On the subsidized aerial mail routes 208,600 letters were carried in Western Australia, 14,093 in Queensland, and 2,435 between Adelaide (S.A.) and Sydney (N.S.W.).

CAPITAL.—CANBERRA, in the Federal Capital Territory, transferred to the Commonwealth by the State of New South Wales on Jan. 1, 1911, is being laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth. A session of Parliament is to be opened at Canberra on May 11, 1927, which will from that date be the seat of government in place of MELBOURNE.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON,

Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G. £3,000

Official Secretary in Gt. Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia, M. L. Shepherd, I.S.O. 2,000

Assistant Sec., Lt.-Col. G. J. Hogben, O.B.E. 700

Chief Clerk, K. J. Carruean 648

Financial Adviser, J. R. Collins, C.M.G., C.B.E. .....

Military Adviser, Brig.-Gen. T. H. Dodds, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. 950

Naval Representative, Capt. J. B. Stevenson, C.M.G., R.A.N. £950
Acting Director of Migration and Settlement, M. L. Shepherd, I.S.O. .....
London Manager, Commonwealth Shipping Line, E. A. Eva .....

Commissioner for Australia in America.
Sir Hugh Denison, K.B.E.
Official Secretary, D. McK. Dow, Suite 1131-4, 44 Whitehall Street, New York..... £1,150

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Northern Territory occupies the centre of the continent between 129°—138° East longitude as far as 26° South latitude, and its administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on Jan. 1, 1911. The area is estimated at 523,620 sq. miles, and the population on March 31, 1926, was 3,701 (exclusive of full-blood aboriginals).

Limited portions of the country are considered to be quite suitable for tropical and semi-tropical agriculture, and the Federal Government grants suitable areas rent free for the original settler's lifetime or for 21 years (whichever shall be longer). The staple industry is pastoral, cattle and horses do well south of the 18th parallel. The chief rivers are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, Liverpool, Goyder, McArthur, and the Robinson. The first five are navigable from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance for boats drawing 4 feet. Pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality. There are considerable mineral resources, gold, silver, lead, tin and mica being indicated, and when communications are opened up, the industry will become important. The only railway is from Darwin to Emungalan (200 miles). A further extension to Daly Waters (160 miles) is being proceeded with.

Darwin, the seat of Government, occupies an elevated site 80 feet above high-water mark, overlooking Port Darwin.

Administrator of Northern Territory, E. C. Playford (*acting*) £1,750
Chief Clerk and Accountant, L. H. A. Giles 650
Judge Supreme Court, D. A. Roberts 1,000

PAPUA.

The Territory of Papua, which was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906, comprises a part of the New Guinea mainland situated between the meridians of 141° and 150°50′ E. longitude, and between the 5th and 12th parallels of South latitude; also the Trobriand Group of islands, Woodlark, the d'Entrecasteaux Group, the Louisiades, the Conflict Group, and the Laughlan Group. The total area of Papua is 90,540 sq. miles, of which 87,786 are on the mainland. There is an Executive Council of nine members who, with five non-official members, form the Legislative Council. The white population in 1925 was 1,371. The official estimate of the native population is 275,000. In 1924, 61,180 acres were under crops (48,022 coconuts, 7,846 rubber and 3,878 sisal hemp). Owing to heavy rainfall Papua is well watered in most parts and possesses a large number of streams. The best known rivers are the Fly (650 miles long and navigable by steam launch for 500 miles) and the Purari. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of tropical products.

	1924-25.	1925-26.
Revenue	£140,798	£172,396
Expenditure	143,830	157,202
Imports	459,080	...
Exports	367,629	...

Lieut.-Governor and Judge, Sir Hubert Murray, K.C.M.G. £1,800
Official Secretary, Hon. H. L. Murray ... 882
Commr. for Lands and Direc. of Agric., Hon. M. S. C. Smith, M.B.E. 1,000
Govt. Sec., Hon. H. W. Champion 900
Judge, Hon. C. E. Herbert 1,200
Treasurer, Hon. Wm. T. Kendrick 800
Chief Med. Officer and Govt. Anthropologist, W. M. Strong, M.D. 875
Commr. for Native Affairs, Hon. L. L. Bell 775
Director of Public Works, Hon. J. T. Bensted 725

CAPITAL, Port Moresby.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

The part of "German New Guinea" over which Australia was given a mandate is situated in latitude between the Equator and 8° S., and in longitude between 141° E. and 156° E. It consists of Kaiser Wilhelm Land (70,000 sq. miles), Bismarck Archipelago (including New Britain, New Ireland, and islands adjacent to both (13,840 sq. miles), and the two northernmost Solomon Islands (3,400 sq. miles) (Bougainville and Buka). The principal river in Kaiser Wilhelm Land is the Sepik, which is navigable for 250 miles.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, with a steady drop as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable to the growth of all tropical products. In 1924-25 there were 176,460 acres under crops (coconuts, 171,526). The white population in 1925 was 1,450; the native population in 1925 was 257,550. (Natives living in areas not under complete Government influence are not included in the above total, as no reliable estimate can be made.)

Seat of Administration, Rabaul.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Imports	£485,634	£537,940
Exports	718,535	858,990

Administrator, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Wisdom, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. £1,800
Chief Justice, D. S. Wanliss, C.M.G. 1,200
Dir. of Public Health, Dr. R. W. Cilento, M.D. 1,200
Government Sec., H. H. Page, D.S.O, M.C. 876
Treasurer, H. O. Townsend, O.B.E. 876
Commiss. of Native Affairs, R. C. Cardew 852
Anthropologist, E. W. P. Chinnery 828
Chief Collector of Customs, E. F. Phibbs ... 804
Secretary for Lands, Mines, Survey and Forests, (vacant) .....
Director of Agriculture, (vacant) .....

NORFOLK ISLAND.

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 55 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The population in April, 1924, was 736.

Administrator, M. V. Murphy (*acting*).
President Executive Council, E. Christian.

States of the Commonwealth.

I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 37th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 310,372 square miles (inclusive of 940 square miles of Federal Capital area)—*i.e.*, more than five times that of England and Wales, and over three times the size of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

POPULATION.—The estimated population at 31st March, 1926, was: Males, 1,177,380; Females, 1,132,587. Total, 2,309,967.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1921	54,634	20,034	18,518
1922	55,214	19,178	17,583
1923	54,112	21,051	17,597
1924	53,670	20,821	18,077
1925	54,615	20,823	18,522

Vital Statistics—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1925:—Births, 24·00; Deaths, 9·15; Marriages, 8·14. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 54·9.

Religions.

All religions are free. There is no State Church. About three-fourths of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1921, number 1,027,301; Roman Catholic 502,825, Presbyterian 219,932, Methodist 182,977, Congregational (Independent) 22,235, Baptist 24,722, Salvation Army 9,490, and Hebrew 10,150.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by the Great Dividing Range, the various portions of the Range in N.S.W. being (from N. to S.), Macpherson, New England, Liverpool, Main or Blue Mountain, Cullarin, Gourock, Monaro, and Muniong Ranges—the highest points being Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend 7,256 feet. The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Brunswick, Richmond, Clarence, Bellinger, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, George, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy Rivers. The western portion of the country is not so well watered, but immense reservoirs are being constructed for irrigation purposes, and there are many artesian bores. The Darling and the Murrumbidgee are both tributaries of the Murray, which has a total length of 1,609 miles, 1,200 miles forming part of the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria.

Climate.—New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone. The climate is dry and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63·2°. The mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 68°, south coast 54° to 63°, northern tableland 56° to 58°, southern tableland 43° to 55°; north-western slopes, the mean annual temperature ranges from 62° to 67°; in the Central-western slopes 58° to 62°, and in the Western Division from 62° to 67°.

GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 "Responsible Government" was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Consolidating Act of 1902. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the King), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales. His Excellency Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford De Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O., *born* 1864 (1923) £5,000
Official Secretary, H. S. C. Budge.
Private Secretary, M. E. H. Penfold.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir William Portus Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D., *born* 1855.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. (17th June, 1925.)

President, H.E. the Governor.

The Ministry:

Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Hon. John T. Lang, M.L.A. £2,445
Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. Albert Charles Willis, M.L.C. 900
Secretary for Lands and Minister for Forests, Hon. Peter Ffrench Loughlin, M.L.A. 1,945
Secretary for Mines and Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. John Marcus Baddeley, M.L.A. 1,945
Attorney-General, Hon. Edward Aloysius McTiernan, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A. 2,095
Minister for Agriculture, Captain the Hon. William Fraser Dunn, M.L.A. 1,945
Minister of Justice and Assistant Colonial Treasurer, Hon. William John McKell, M.L.A. 1,945
Minister for Education, Hon. Thomas Davies Mutch, M.L.A. 1,945
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Carlo Camillo Lazzarini, M.L.A. 1,945
Minister for Public Health, Hon. George Cann, M.L.A. 1,945
Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Railways, Hon. Martin Matthew Flannery, M.L.A. 1,945
Minister for Local Government, Hon. Joseph John Fitzgerald, M.L.A. 1,945
Honorary Minister, Hon. Joseph Farrar Coates, M.L.C.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, The Viscount Chelmsford, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2 (*and allowance*, £800) £1,850
Secretary and Commercial Officer, J. W. Ferguson 800
Consulting and Inspecting Engineer, J. Davis, M.I.C.E.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. Members of the *Legislative Council* (97 in August, 1926), are appointed by the Crown for life. Members are not entitled to remuneration, but travel free on the State railways

and tramways. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 90 members. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £875 per annum, and members travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly. Natural-born or naturalised persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and one month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise. At the last State General Election in June, 1925, of 678,749 male electors enrolled and qualified to vote in contested electorates 489,126, or 72·1, voted, and similarly of 660,331 female electors 438,853, or 66·6, voted.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. F. Flowers £1,200
Chairman of Committees, Hon. B. B. O'Conor, LL.B. 700
Clerk of the Parliaments, W. L. S. Cooper 892
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. James Dooley 1,675
Chairman of Committees, R. J. Greig ... 1,215
Leader of Opposition, The Hon. T. R. Bavin, B.A., K.C., (in addition to allowance as M.P.) 250
Clerk of Assembly, W. S. Mowle, C.M.G. 1,250
Librarian, J. J. Quinn 830
Principal Shorthand Writer, A. M. Kay 849
Sec., Standing Committee on Public Works, Arthur Blenkin 748

The Judicature.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges), Land and Valuation Court, Commissioners, District Courts, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. P. W. Street £3,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. Gordon; Hon. D. G. Ferguson; Hon. J. M. Harvey; Hon. A. G. F. James; Hon. J. L. Campbell; Hon. L. M. L. Owen, C.B.E.; Hon. R. H. Long Innes ..... each 2,600
Land and Valuation Court Judge, His Honour Mr. Justice Herbert Pike..... 2,600
Ch. Judge in Equity and Probate Judge, Hon. J. M. Harvey.
Judge in Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, Hon. L. M. L. Owen, C.B.E.
Judge in Bankruptcy, Hon. R. H. Long Innes.

District Courts.

His Honour Judge Scholes, His Honour Judge Cohen, His Honour Judge Bevan, His Honour Judge Armstrong, His Honour Judge White, His Honour Judge Mocatta and His Honour Judge Edwards..... each £1,500
(The several District Court Judges are also Chairmen of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Judges of the Court of Review within their respective districts, and Judges of the Court of Marine Inquiry.)

Children's Courts and *Fair Rent Courts* have also been established.

Crown Solicitor, J. V. Tillett £2,100

Education.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years. It is non-sectarian and free at all State schools. The total enrolment in 1925 in 3,219 State schools was 336,810, and the average daily attendance 269,302. In addition to the State schools there were, in 1925, 696 private colleges and schools, with 82,288 scholars, exclusive of many business and shorthand schools and schools at Charitable Institutions, &c. The University of Sydney, with which 5 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851, and had 2,611 students (1,944 male and 667 female) in 1925. The State expenditure on Education (exclusive of Technical Education) was £4,197,033. The total number of students at State Technical classes numbered 26,796, and 1,327 attended at the State Agricultural College and Farms.

Finance.

Year.	Revenue, including Advances repaid.	Expenditure, including Transfers and Advances.	Public Debt.
	£	£	£
1921	34,031,396	34,476,892	164,336,492
1922	35,637,820	36,966,525	176,674,387
1923	36,145,944	35,342,436	183,571,556
1924	37,351,809	37,251,419	210,493,974
1925	38,822,588	39,579,038	201,702,307

Banking, &c. — There were (June 30, 1926) 17 banks within N.S.W., with total assets, £161,761,171, including advances, £123,950,187; coin, bullion, Australian Government Notes, and cash with Commonwealth Bank, £30,374,597; and liabilities, £135,609,364, including deposits, £130,211,899. The savings bank deposits on June 30, 1926, amounted to £73,807,651, representing 1,446,432 depositors. The amount assured in New South Wales in *Life Assurance* Societies in 1925 was £86,048,552 Ordinary, and £17,357,582 Industrial. The membership of *Friendly Societies* was 226,576, and the funds at June 30, 1925, were £3,042,054. Members of *Trade Unions* numbered 260,068, the funds of 199 Unions at Dec. 31, 1924, being £298,088.

Shipping.—Excluding coastal trade, 2,949 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during the year ended June 30, 1926, the net tonnage being 8,555,894; the clearances were 2,933 vessels of 8,503,540 net tonnage. Sydney is the chief port. In the year ended June 30, 1926, the shipping entries at Sydney, including State coastal, were 7,652 vessels of 8,717,770 net tonnage. The dock accommodation at Sydney includes four large graving docks, five floating docks, and seven patent slips. At Newcastle there are five patent slips.

Railways.—The railways and tramways of New South Wales, with the exception of a few short lines, representing about 115 miles, are controlled by the State. At June 30, 1926, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 5,742, the capital cost amounted to £105,237,668, and the net earnings for the year 1925–26 to £4,419,039. There were also 228 miles of State tramways, the capital cost being £11,434,523, and the net earnings £299,500.

Roads and Bridges.—A Main Roads Board, of two engineers with special knowledge of road construction, and a president was constituted in 1924. Municipal councils are assisted in the construction and maintenance of the main

highways with the object of developing vacant lands, feeding the railways, and giving primary producers access to markets and providing better facilities for motor traffic. There are 104,764 miles of roads in New South Wales. Bridges over 20 ft. span number 4,916, the total length being 397,393 feet. The construction of an arch bridge over Sydney Harbour is in course of erection. This bridge will carry a roadway 57 ft. wide, two footways each 10 ft. wide, and four lines of railway. At high water there will be a headway of 170 feet. The contract price for a length of 3,770 feet of bridge is £4,217,721, and it is estimated that approaches, &c., will cost £1,275,000.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services are administered by the Commonwealth Government. In 1924–25 there were 2,664 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried included 296,399,293 letters and postcards, 72,711,100 newspapers, 56,300,600 books, packets and parcels, and 8,901,836 telegrams were received and despatched. The telephone line connections numbered 107,497.

Trade.

The oversea imports into New South Wales during 1925–26 were valued at £64,005,975, and the oversea exports were, Australian produce, £52,565,597; other produce, £2,443,148; total exports, £54,008,745.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of the State; 4,011,148 acres, excluding 3,337 acres double-cropped, were under cultivation during the year ended June 30, 1925, producing 59,767,000 bushels of wheat, 4,208,200 bushels of maize, 2,511,400 bushels of oats, besides other kinds of grain, with 57,274 tons of potatoes and 4,567 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 228,978 tons was crushed; and 1,171,336 gallons of wine, and 2,292,062 bushels of citrus fruit, 60,763 cases of bananas, and 6,404 dozen of pineapples obtained; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown. The total area under wheat for the year 1925–26 was 3,656,943 acres, including 444,208 acres for hay, and 359,472 acres failed or fed off. The wheat yield was 33,815,000 bushels of grain and 445,690 tons of hay.

Land Alienation.—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 1925, was 63,096,007 acres, while the area of land neither alienated nor leased at the same date was 20,038,132 acres; the total area of the State, exclusive of Federal Capital area, being 198,936,500 acres.

Live Stock.—The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, which was introduced in 1797. On June 30, 1925, there were 647,503 horses, 982,850 dairy cows, 1,893,404 other cattle, 47,100,000 sheep, 339,669 swine, 26,313 goats, and 368 camels. In 1924–25, 369,118,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, in addition to 117,211,347 lb. butter, 7,705,596 lb. cheese, and 21,076,796 lb. bacon and ham. During 1924–25 there were 139,500 persons permanently employed in rural occupations, 123,200 being males, and 16,300 females.

Values of Rural Industries.—The agricultural industry was valued in 1924–25 at £28,785,000, dairying and farm-yard produce at £14,336,000, and pastoral industry at £47,968,000, a total of £91,089,000.

Forests, Fisheries and Trapping.—The value of these industries in 1924–25 was £5,039,000, and 8,300 persons were employed.

Mining Industry.—The goldfields were opened in 1851. Coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, zinc, bismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum, alunite, wolfram, scheelite, magnesite, manganese, molybdenite, cobalt, marble, and kerosene shale, slate, silica, fluorspar, arsenic, diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones are also found. The total value of minerals won during 1925 was £17,459,179, coal accounting for £9,302,515, silver, silver lead and ore £5,320,976, and gold £82,498. The value of the plant and machinery at all mines was £11,128,379. The mining industry gave employment to 29,500 persons during the year.

Manufacturing Industry.—In 1924–25 there were 7,906 manufactories and works; the employees numbered 165,760, of whom 126,496 were males and 39,264 females, the amount of £31,520,849 being paid in salaries and wages. Male workers, exclusive of working proprietors, received on an average an annual amount of £230 5*s.* 9*d.* and females £99 0*s.* 11*d.* The capital value of land, buildings and fixtures, if property of occupier, amounted to £27,456,055, and of plant and machinery £43,553,500. The machinery in use represented 756,766 h.p., including steam, 497,872 h.p.; gas, 21,050 h.p.; electricity, 231,451 h.p.; water, 1,769 h.p.; oil, 4,624 h.p. The value of output was £159,608,873; materials used, £94,955,332, and fuel consumed (including motive power rented), £5,609,490; the production, *i.e.*, value added to raw materials, was £59,044,051.

Iron and steel are produced at Lithgow and Newcastle. The total value of all primary industries in 1924–25 was £107,913,000, manufacturing £59,044,000, making a total for all industries £166,957,000, which is equal to £74 18*s.* 9*d.* per head of population.

Local Government.

For purposes of Local Government, with the exception of an area of 125,482 square miles in the sparsely-populated western division, the State is divided into 181 municipalities and 136 shires, governed by councils which are elected triennially. The councils are empowered to levy rates on the value of land, to float loans, to acquire land and works, to construct and maintain streets, jetties, wharfs, &c., to make regulations regarding cattle slaughtering, maintenance of public places, traffic, street and road lighting, public health and safety, management of parks, &c.

The basis of rating is almost wholly on the unimproved capital value of land, which in 1924 was £147,221,628 for municipalities, including the city of Sydney, and £144,710,409 for shires.

Towns.

Sydney, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 188 miles; the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 80 feet, and at the wharves from 30 to 50 feet. There are extensive plants for loading ships, and for storing and loading grain in bulk, also for replenishing coal and oil bunkers. For 13 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is

surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city. The total area of water in the port is 14,284 acres, or about 22 square miles, of which 3,000 acres have a depth of from 35 feet to 160 feet; the rise and fall of the tide is from three to six feet. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west, and contains 136 miles of streets, and a population of 106,350 (Dec., 1925); or, including suburbs, 2,425 miles of streets, and a population of 1,030,300. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the University and Colleges, National Art Gallery, museums, botanic gardens, zoological gardens, free public libraries, observatory, conservatorium of music, two cathedrals, numerous churches, and some large public hospitals. The parks within the metropolitan area are 26,467 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 33,800 acres, Kuring-gai Chase 35,300 acres, Kurnell, 248 acres and Parramatta Park, 252 acres. Other large towns are Newcastle (with suburbs), 98,050; Broken Hill, 23,760; Auburn, 16,790; Parramatta, 16,030; Granville, 16,110; Bankstown, 15,850; Lithgow, 13,310; Maitland, E. & W., 12,720; Lidcombe, 12,920; Goulburn, 12,350; Katoomba, 10,060; Bathurst, 9,300; Lismore, 9,140; Albury, 8,520; Cessnock, 9,270; Wagga Wagga, 8,350; Liverpool, 6,620; Fairfield, 6,710; Grafton and South Grafton, 6,220; Kurri Kurri, 6,250; Wollongong, 7,920; Orange, 7,700; Tamworth, 7,150; Fairfield, 6,710; Armidale, 3,540; Dubbo, 5,090; Glen Innes 4,740; Forbes, 4,650; Dundas, 4,730; Inverell, 4,470; Cowra, 4,230; Parkes, 4,130; Windsor, 4,110.

Approximate time in transmission of mails from London to Sydney, 28 days.

Dependency of New South Wales.

Lord Howe Island (436 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat. 31° 33′ 4″ S., Long. 159° 4′ 26″ E. Area, 3,220 acres. Pop., Dec., 1925, 114. The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 2,840 feet. The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia palm seed industry are vested in a Board of Control, Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

II.—VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

Population.—In 1925 the population numbered 1,684,017 (838,693 males and 845,324 females).

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1921	35,593	16,165	13,676
1922	36,288	15,156	12,996
1923	35,876	17,219	13,126
1924	36,139	16,503	13,296
1925	35,922	15,836	13,370

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England in 1921 numbered 601,809, "Protestants" 18,636, Presbyterians 257,072, Methodists 183,829, Baptists 32,305, Church of Christ 22,250, Independents 15,893, and Roman Catholics 322,565.

Physiography.

The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the State, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys. The Murray River forms the northern boundary of the State, and has many Victorian tributaries. The capital stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The mean temperature over a period of 70 years was 58·4° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for about two nights in the year) below 32° F. The average number of days on which rain fell was 137, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·65 inches.

Government.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was erected into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of 12 members.

Governor.

Governor of the State of Victoria, His Excellency Lt.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Lord Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. (born 1887) ..... (1926) £5,000
Private Sec., Lt.-Col. E. H. Davidson, C.B.E., M.C.
A.D.C.'s, Capt. R. N. Brinckman; Capt. A. W. Malcolm.
Hon. A.D.C.'s, Lieut.-Col. C. R. M. Cox; Capt. R. T. A. McDonald.
Official Sec., F. W. Mabbott.
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., K.C. (1918).

The Ministry (August 31, 1926).

Premier and Minister of Water Supply, Hon. J. Allan	£1,551
Treasurer and Minister of Education and Labour, Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G.	1,207
Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health, Hon. S. S. Argyle	1,207
Minister of Crown Lands and Immigration, Hon. A. Downward	1,207
Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister of Railways, Hon. F. W. Eggleston	1,207
Minister of Agriculture and Markets, Hon. M. W. J. Bourchier, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.	1,207
Minister of Forests and Leader in Council, Hon. H. F. Richardson	1,207
Minister of Works and Mines, Hon. G. L. Goudie	1,207
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. J. McDonald, M.L.A.; Hon. E. J. Mackrell, M.L.A.; Hon. J. R. Harris, M.L.C.; Hon. M. McGregor, M.L.C.	

Agent-General in London.

Agent-General in London, Sir George Fairbairn, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.
Secretary, H. G. W. Neale £650

The Legislature.

Parliament consists of two Houses—the *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and the *Legislative Assembly* of 65 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years, for the 65 electoral districts, by universal adult suffrage. The electors for the Council number 418,928, and those for the Assembly 956,301.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Francis Grenville Clarke, K.B.E..... £750
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. John Bowser..... 1,000

The Judicature.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G. £3,000
Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir Leo F. B. Cussen, F. W. Mann, W. J. Schutt, W. G. S. McArthur, J. R. MacFarlan, and O. Dixon (*acting*).....each 2,500
County Court Judges, W. H. Moule, J. S. Wasley, H. C. Winneke, C. J. Z Woinarski, W. H. Williams, H. C. G. Macindoe each 1,500
Income Tax Commissioner, R. M. Weldon 1,100
Deputy Commissioner of Land Tax, (vacant) 800
Crown Prosecutors, C. H. Book, £1,250; J. A. Gurner; W. St. G. Sproule 750
Crown Solicitor, F. G. Menzies 1,200

Education.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being 254,144 children on the registers in 1924, the average attendance being about 67 per cent. *Secondary Education* is principally under private control, 64,265 pupils being in attendance at the 490 schools in 1924. There is a State-aided *University* at Melbourne, with four affiliated colleges (Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman) and a School of Mines at Ballarat.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for five years are given as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1921	19,054,475	18,941,698	97,317,831
1922	20,357,733	20,297,279	109,099,199
1923	21,634,677	21,611,309	118,562,029
1924	23,075,968	23,050,968	124,108,326
1925	24,304,887	24,170,483	131,169,565

Banking, &c.—There were (June 30, 1925) 16 banks, with total assets £98,506,442, within the State, and liabilities £99,816,407. The savings bank deposits (including amounts deposited in the Commonwealth Savings Bank) at June 30, 1925, amounted to £59,551,895.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Of the 6,890,922 acres under cultivation in 1925–26, 2,513,494 were wheat crops and 437,696 oats, and 1,013,613 acres were cut for hay. In 1924–25, 1,368,765 gallons of wine were produced. The estimated value of production in 1924–25 was (including manufacturing values) £101,544,294.

Live Stock.—There were in 1926, 727,940 milch cows, producing 200,849,382 lb. of butter and 6,193,135 lb. of cheese; and 785,847 other cattle, 13,740,500 sheep, 339,601 pigs, and 463,051 horses.

Minerals.—The gold production in Victoria has declined very considerably, the amount produced in 1925 being 47,256 oz. (£200,958). Other minerals raised consisted principally of coal, antimony, tin and gypsum.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (7,425 factories, &c., employing 154,158 hands in 1924–25) are mainly for home consumption. The chief exports oversea are: wool, lead, butter, wheat, flour and biscuit, leather, skins and hides, tallow, live stock, jams and jellies, milk and cream and preserved and frozen meats. The principal oversea imports of the State are iron and steel, machines and machinery, metals and metal manufactures, silks, velvets, &c., apparel and attire, bags and sacks, tea, cottons and linens, woollens and timber.

Towns.

Melbourne, the chief city and seat of federal government, is an episcopal see, and is distinguished for its university, museum, mint, public gardens, observatory, public library, hospital, its churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained (31st December, 1925) a population of 912,130 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 40,990; Geelong, 39,100; Bendigo, 35,700; Warrnambool, 8,020; Mordialloc, 7,220; Castlemaine, 7,170; Carrum, 6,500; Wonthaggi, 6,500; Mildura, 5,850; Hamilton, 5,200; and Ararat, 5,900.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 30 days.

Melbourne, distant from London 11,267 miles; transit, 32 to 37 days.

III.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

Population.—In 1925 the population numbered 551,533 (282,790 males and 268,843 females).

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1921	11,974	5,982	4,383
1922	12,001	4,608	4,143
1923	11,692	4,961	4,099
1924	11,592	4,870	4,121
1925	11,457	4,979	4,255

Birth rate 21·06, death rate 9·15, marriage rate 7·82 per 1,000 of population. Infantile mortality, 46·09 per 1,000 births, being one of the lowest rates in the world.

Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1921, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 165,968; Methodists, 122,634; Congregationalists, 15,289; Baptists, 23,033; Lutherans, 24,606; Roman Catholics, 64,054; Presbyterians, 22,659; and Churches of Christ, 15,039.

Physiography.

The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The western portion is partly desert which can never be brought into cultivation. The northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude, is also unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east. Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July–August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November–March) 72°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight. The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from 86 years' record, is 21·21 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas extending from Melrose to Cape Northumberland. In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches.

Government.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

Governor.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Tom Molesworth Bridges, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *born* 1871 (1922) £5,000
Private Sec., Legh Winser, M.V.O.
A. D. C. (vacant)
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir George John Robert Murray, K.C.M.G., LL.M., *born* 1863 (1916)

Ministry.

(£7,750 is allotted as salaries to Ministers.)
Premier and Treasurer, and Minister of Education, Hon. Lionel Laughton Hill.
Attorney-General and Minister of Housing, Irrigation and Repatriation, Hon. William Joseph Denny.
Chief Secretary, Hon. James Jelly.
Minister of Crown Lands and of Agriculture, Hon. Thomas Butterfield.
Minister of Railways, of Public Works, and of Industry, Hon. John McInnes.
Minister of Mines and of Marine and of Immigration and of Local Government, Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick.

Agent-General in London.

Agent-General in London, John L. Price, Australia House, W.C. 2 ..... £1,200
Secretary, J. B. Whiting 650
Trade Commissioner, R. M. K. Lewis 750

The Legislature.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 46 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 144,936 in 1926, those for the Assembly numbering 300,606.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir J. L. Stirling, K.C.M.G. £800
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. F. W. Birrell 800

The Judicature.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions average about 120 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 5,000 of the population.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Hon. Sir G. J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G., B.A., LL.B. £2,500
Chief Judge, Hon. T. J. M. Napier, K.C. 2,000
2nd Judge, Hon. T. S. Poole, LL.B. 2,000
3rd Judge, Hon. H. A. Parsons, LL.B. 2,000

Education

Public Education (*Primary, Secondary and Technical*) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 1,029 State schools, with 3,127 teachers and 84,284 scholars; the expenditure in 1925 was £899,383. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 184, with 873 teachers and 14,990 scholars. There is an endowed *University* at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 732 undergraduates, and 1,186 other students; all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established with branches at 9 country centres, and technical education is also provided. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

Finance.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1922	7,771,752	7,826,241	54,388,688
1923	8,429,322	8,418,000	64,451,873
1924	8,932,340	8,985,599	70,100,164
1925	9,733,038	9,680,037	72,481,942
1926	10,474,094	10,460,943	79,251,322

Banking.—There are 10 banking institutions in Adelaide, in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank, with over 300 branches and agencies, and £50,000,000 authorised capital, having a total liability of £26,885,000 and assets £25,053,000 in June, 1926. The savings banks

on June 30, 1926, had 490,000 depositors with £21,750,000 to their credit. Over 85 per cent. of the population have Savings Bank accounts. The total banking deposits, £44,950,000, averages nearly £80 per head of population.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture (1925-26).—Of the total area about one-half is farmed or grazed, and 5,500,000 acres cultivated—under wheat 2,500,000 acres, hay 500,000, oats 160,000, barley 240,000, orchards and vineyards 90,000, and potatoes 6,000 acres, with 1,800,000 acres lying fallow. Wheat produced 30,000,000 bushels. Oranges, lemons, apples, apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 50,000 acres of vines, with a production of 23,000,000 gallons of wine; 100,000 cwt. of currants, and 120,000 cwt. of raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried) and also wine are annually sent to oversea countries, principally the United Kingdom and the other Australian States. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. The land is also very suitable for the growing of all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock (Dec. 31, 1925).—There were 6,810,495 sheep, cattle 373,597, horses 244,111, pigs 90,794.

Minerals.—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, gypsum, salt, phosphate rock, coal, &c., are found, the total mineral output being valued at £1,028,471 (1925). Over £33,000,000 of copper have been produced since the foundation of the State.

Manufactures.—In 1925 there were 1,711 factories, employing 38,353 hands, the gross value of the output being £32,143,993, and the wages paid £7,150,658. Plant, machinery, land, and buildings were valued at £14,411,973.

Value of Production, 1924-5.—Crops, total value, £15,318,080, average per head, £28; manufactures, £1,332,374; pastoral, £8,137,801; minerals, £953,238; dairying, £2,152,713; poultry, &c., £1,148,322; fisheries and game, forestry, &c., £1,039,899. *Total value of production*, £40,082,427, average £74 per head.

Trade and Commerce, 1925-6.—The total value of the *Imports* was £13,903,176 (U.K. £5,910,054, or 43 per cent.; other British countries £2,069,905, or 15 per cent.; foreign countries £5,923,216, or 42 per cent.). The total value of the *Exports* was £19,273,608 (U.K. £9,760,976, or 51 per cent.; other British £2,877,030, or 15 per cent.; foreign countries £6,635,602, or 34 per cent.). The main items are wheat, flour, wool, meats, skins and hides, butter, tallow, leather, minerals, wines, fruits (fresh and dried), and minerals from Broken Hill.

Communication.—There are 3,500 miles of railway in South Australia, 140 miles of electric tramways, 44,000 miles of roads and several good harbours. The River Murray is used for conveying the produce grown on the irrigation settlements along its banks. There are 805 post offices in the State, which transmit annually 54,000,000 letters, 9,000,000 newspapers, 16,000,000 packets and parcels, and also 2,100,000 telegrams.

Shipping (1924-5).—Ships entered numbered 1,280, tonnage 4,573,822; British 1,112 (3,982,723 tons), foreign 168 (591,099 tons).

TOWNS.

ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, population (1924) 303,614, inclusive of suburbs within 10 miles radius. Other towns are Moonta (4,000), Kadina (3,500), Wallaroo (5,500), Port Pirie (10,500) on the east, and Port Augusta (3,000) on the west of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda (2,200), Gawler (4,500), and Peterborough (2,500) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Victor Harbor (3,000) in the south, and Mt. Gambier (6,000) in the south-east.

Transmission of mails from London to Adelaide, approximate, 29 days.

IV.—QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40′—29° S. and long. 138°—153° 30′ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (*i.e.*, equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom).

POPULATION.—At the Census of 1921 the population numbered 755,972 (398,969 males and 359,003 females).

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1921	20,333	7,143	5,965
1922	19,988	7,253	5,876
1923	19,984	7,893	5,815
1924	19,706	7,328	6,233
1925	20,283	7,545	6,471

Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the Census of 1921 there were 309,786 Church of England, 172,662 Roman Catholics, 91,610 Presbyterians, 77,566 Methodists, 17,891 Lutherans, 14,735 Baptists, and 44,132 other Christians, with 4,267 Muhammadans and Pagans, besides "Indefinite," "No religion," &c.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The *Great Dividing Range* on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the *Kirby's Range* divides the land into a northern and southern watershed. The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the mean temperature for 1925 was 67·9°, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 105·7° and 37·1°; mean barometer, 30·002. The coastal regions are warm and moist, the plateaus dry and temperate, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty. The rainfall during 1925 was 53·08 inches, and there were 138 wet days.

GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 10 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Queensland, (vacant since 1925)	£3,000
Private Sec.,	300
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. R. A. N. Plant	300
Official Sec., F. Ryder	380
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. William Lennon (1920)	1,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier, Chief Secretary, Treasurer and Vice-President of Executive Council, Hon. W. McCormack £1,550
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon. W. Forgan Smith 1,250
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. T. Dunstan 1,250
Secretary for Mines, Hon. A. J. Jones 1,250
Attorney-General, Hon. John Mullan 1,250
Secretary for Railways, Hon. James Larcombe 1,250
Sec. of Public Instruc., Hon. T. Wilson 1,250
Secretary for Public Works, Hon. M. J. Kirwan 1,250
Home Secretary, Hon. J. Stopford 1,250
Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. D. A. Gledson 1,250

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. John Huxham, 409-410 Strand, London, W.C.2 £1,500
Secretary, P. J. Dillon 715

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative* Assembly of 72 members, elected by universal adult suffrage.
Speaker, Hon. W. Bertram £1,250
Chairman of Committee, G. Pollock 950
Clerk, C. A. Bernays 780

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and six Puisne Judges; an Industrial Court, with a President and another Judge; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.
Chief Justice Supreme Court, Hon. J. W. Blair £2,250
Puisne Judges, A. W. Macnaughton, and T. O'Sullivan, K.C. (*Southern*), R. J. Douglas (*Northern*), F. T. Brennan (*Central*), W. F. Webb, H. D. Macrossan each 2,000

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular, and free. In 1925 there were 1,707 State schools, including 156 Provisional and 13 High schools in operation, with 4,227 teachers and an average daily attendance of 106,994 children; and 181 private and 10 grammar schools, with 1,138 teachers and an average attendance of 23,399. A State-aided University was established during 1910.

FINANCE.

Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt of Queensland for five years ended June 30:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1922	12,311,378	12,499,970	85,691,228
1923	12,599,403	12,784,382	88,005,001
1924	13,428,039	13,415,332	91,128,556
1925	14,897,256	14,880,289	97,001,712
1926	15,999,728	16,154,404	102,449,511

Banking.—The banking assets (1925) £34,952,693, liabilities £33,104,358. The deposits on June 30, 1925, were £31,972,696. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia also has a branch in Queensland. The assets on December 31, 1925, amounted to £26,539,360, and the liabilities to £32,407,533. These liabilities include the depositors' balances in the hands of the Commonwealth Savings Bank Branch, amounting to £21,909,458 (equal to an average of £53 9s. 6d. to each depositor).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 429,120,000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 17,508,805 and 88,071 acres granted without payment; under a system of deferred payment, 6,966,230 acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area including preferential pastoral leases of 191,469,760 acres leased out for sheep and cattle runs, 82,469,364 acres for grazing farms and homesteads, 32,087,000 acres are held under occupation licence, 464,731 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, 482,773 for special purposes and 3,548,169 acres perpetual lease, and scrub selections 50,812 acres, 17,354 acres sold as perpetual leases, prickly pear leases 1,296,800 acres, leaving 79,835,877 practically unoccupied. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the Darling Downs, while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 22 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pineapples, grapes, bananas, coco-nuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. India-rubber and sisal hemp plantations have also been recently started. In the year 1925, 485,585 tons of sugar were produced. The live stock in 1925 included 6,436,645 cattle, 20,663,323 sheep, 638,372 horses, and 199,598 pigs. Wool, meat, and butter are the principal products.

Forestry.—There are about 24,000,000 acres of commercial timberland in Queensland, of which there have been reserved for forestry purposes 5,256,365 acres. In 1924-25 the wealth produced by the timber industry of Queensland was between three and four million pounds, and there were 4,464 hands employed in the sawmills alone. At the end of 1924 some 7,000 acres of cut-out State forests had been subjected to re-afforestative treatment by the State Forest Service which employs 395 men, and is engaged actively in timber farming and wood-trading operations.

Minerals.—The total mineral output in 1925 was £2,012,677. There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The gold output in 1925 was valued at £197,118; silver, £53,003; copper, £254,074; tin, £161,500; coal, £1,037,956; wolfram, £184; molybdenite, £271; lead, £187,681; opals and gems, £35,573; arsenic, £11,150; cobalt, £18,014; zinc, £2,350.

Commerce.—The chief articles of export oversea, the produce of the State, in 1924-5 were: Wool, £11,992,952; meat, including extract, and bacon hams, and pork, £4,284,242; hides and skins, £837,958; tallow, £598,048; butter, cheese, and milk, £3,135,159.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Brisbane, with an area of 385 square miles. Population Census, April 4, 1921, 210,032. Estimated Dec. 31 1925, 263,711.

The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous

ports of considerable size extend along the coast:—Brisbane, Rockhampton (25,000), Maryborough (10,635), Townsville (27,500), Port Douglas, Mackay (7,100), Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns (8,500), Bowen and Bundaberg (9,500), Gladstone (2,300). Other places of importance are Ipswich (20,526), Toowoomba (23,394), Charters Towers (9,350), Gympie (8,769), Mt. Morgan (6,750), Warwick (6,800), Roma, and Cloncurry.

Transmission of mails from London to Brisbane, approximate, 32 days.

V.—TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33′—43° 39′ S. lat, and 144° 39′—148° 23′ E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.—At the Census of 1921 the population numbered 213,877 (107,767 males and 106,110 females).

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Marriage Rate.
1921	26·97	10.32	78	7·83
1922	27·08	9·30	56	7·79
1923	26·27	9·92	58	7·39
1924 ..	25·07	9·89	55	7·12
1925	24·45	9·35	55	7·05

Religion.

All religions are free. In 1921 there were 88,158 members of the Church of England, 28,581 Roman Catholics, 24,975 Methodists, 15,735 Presbyterians, 4,880 Congregationalists and Independents, and 4,757 Baptists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally hilly and timbered, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; the hot winds of Australia do not reach the Island. At Hobart in 1921 the mean annual temperature was 55·5°, the mean temperature for Dec., Jan., and Feb. being 62·5°, and that of June, July, and Aug. 48·6°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts.

GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was added. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth, *q.v.* The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council or responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Sir James O'Grady, K.C.M.G. (1924) £2,750
Private Sec., Capt. E. J. C. Stopp .....
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir Herbert Nicholls, Chief Justice.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (Oct. 26, 1923).

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Mines, Hon. J. A. Lyons £1,200
Chief Secretary and Minister of Railways, Hon. J. A. Guy..... 1,000
Lands, Public Works and Agriculture, Hon. J. Belton 1,000
Attorney-General, Education, and Forestry, Hon. A. G. Ogilvie 1,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. A. Lawson; Hon. G. C. Becker.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Lt.-Col. R. Eccles Snowden, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.
Official Secretary, H. W. Ely, I.S.O.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 18 members, elected for six years: and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected by proportional representation for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. W. B. Propsting, C.M.G. £500
Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. Michael O'Keefe 500
Clerk of the House, Hy. McPherson 675

THE JUDICATURE.

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir H. Nicholls (*b.* 1868)£1,800
Puisne Judges, Hons. N. K. Ewing; H. Crisp ....each 1,500
Solicitor-General, L. E. Chambers..... 750
Registrar Supreme Court, A. G. Brammall 625
Recorder of Titles, A. A. Richardson 675

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory, secular, and free, there being 500 State schools in 1924, with 40,500 children on the registers. *Secondary* education is also provided by the State (5 high schools with 800 scholars), and by private endowment. There is a *University* at Hobart, and technical schools at Hobart, Launceston, Queenstown and Zeehan.

FINANCE.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
1921–22 ...	£2,181,395	£2,302,077	£21,945,411
1922–23 ...	2,174,061	2,472,523	22,439,176
1923–24 ...	2,447,677	2,658,382	23,732,685
1924–25 ...	2,762,013	2,675,618	23,894,415
1925–26 ...	2,726,482	2,698,262	24,215,589

Banking.—Dec. 31, 1925, the banks of issue had total deposits £6,071,541; the savings bank deposits were £4,599,845.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres there were, in 1924–25, 263,872 acres under crops. The live stock included 225,740 cattle, 1,614,085 sheep, 47,305 pigs, and 37,091 horses. The wool production was 10,483,452 lb. The butter produced amounted to 6,455,746 lb.

Electrical Energy.—The Hydro-Electric Department of Tasmania has completed an important waterpower development at the Great Lake, in the centre of the State. The capacity of the present installation is 63,000 h.p., and is now being increased to 75,000 h.p. The advantage of cheap power is steadily attracting new manufacturing industries.

Forestry Department.—Total area of timber land estimated at 9,600,000 acres. 31,200 acres have so far been dedicated as State forests. Timber reserves total 1,698,150 acres. Area held under lease or forest permits for sawmilling, logging, &c., 284,800 acres. The amount of timber milled for 1924-5 was 53,266,115 super feet, valued at £509,545. This is exclusive of timber used for piles, poles, fencing, and for practically all sleepers. Undressed overseas exports for 1924-5 (excluding exports to States within the Commonwealth) approximated 4,000,000 super feet. Exports beyond the Commonwealth are chiefly for harbour works and sleepers.

The utilisation of forest waste for the production of wood-pulp has, after long investigation, been put upon a practical basis, and production for market is expected to begin during 1926.

Minerals.—The chief minerals produced are copper, tin, silver, lead, coal and osmiridium, the value of all minerals produced in 1925 being £1,396,909.

Manufactures.—The chief factories for export are metallurgical, fruit preserving, woollen mills and confectionery; the value of production in 1924-5 was £4,175,000, the capital invested in the 675 establishments being £8,833,306.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (1925), 55,260.

Other towns are Launceston (pop. 27,150), Devonport, Ulverstone, Burnie, and Queenstown.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 31 days.

VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52′ E. long., and from 13° 30′ to 35° 8′ S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles.

POPULATION.—At the Census of April 4, 1921, the population was 332,213 (177,013 males, 155,200 females); in 1925 the total was estimated at 372,183 (199,596 males, 172,587 females).

Natural Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1921	7,807	3,480	2,656
1922	8,131	3,267	2,446
1923	7,854	2,930	2,376
1924	8,301	3,263	2,596
1925	8,185	3,315	2,746

Religions.

There is no State aid to religions. At the Census of 1921 there were 183,285 persons belonging to the Church of England, 64,488 Roman Catholics, 39,116 Methodists, and 28,377 Presbyterians.

Physical Features.—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the north-west division or that of Bluff Knoll (3,640 ft.) in the Stirling Range in the south-west. The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a western slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the Leopold range into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea. The greater portion of the far interior may be described as a great tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which consists in parts of sand-dunes, varied by wide stretches of clayey soils. Long, straggling rivers, broken during the summer into a series of pools, cross the country as far inland as the hills extend, widening in many cases nearer the coast into large sea-estuaries. The climate is one of the most temperate in the world, especially in the south-western portion, where excessive cold is never known and excessive heat is very rare. The summer heat, which is mostly dry, with hardly any rainfall, is during the greater part of the hot season relieved by cool sea-breezes in the afternoon. The winters are rainy, but with occasional dry spells of perfect weather. The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.) for the past 29 years was 64·1°, while the mean for the barometer for 41 years was 30·018 inches. There are wet and dry seasons, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1925 was 31·41 inches, the average for the past 50 years being 34·03. Of the area of Western Australia, which is equal to more than half that of European Russia, probably about two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes, immense tracts having already been proved eminently so. Some 40,000,000 acres are as yet neither alienated nor in process of alienation in the S.W., the portion more immediately fitted for agricultural purposes, especially for wheat, wine, and fruit. Considerable areas, however, are already under cultivation. Gold, coal, and other minerals in abundance are found in many parts, and wide stretches of land are covered with forests of great commercial value.

GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Col. Sir William Robert Campion, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *born* 1870 (1924) £4,000

Private Sec., Maj. B. Kerr-Pearse, M.V.O.

Aide-de-Camp, Maj. K. L. Nicholl.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Robert Furse McMillan, K.C.M.G., *born* 1858 (1921).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (April, 1924).

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Forests, Hon. Philip Collier, M.L.A. £1,700
Minister for Lands, Immigration and Industries, Hon. William C. Angwin, M.L.A. 1,500
Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Hon. Michael F. Troy, M.L.A. 1,500
Minister for Railways, Justice and Police, Hon. John C. Willcock, M.L.A. 1,500
Minister for Public Works, Water Supply, &c., Hon. Alexander McCallum, M.L.A. 1,500
Chief Secretary and Minister for Education, Health and the North-West, Hon. J. Michael Drew, M.L.C. 1,500
Ministers without Portfolio, Hons. S. W. Munsie, M.L.A., J. Cunningham, M.L.A., J. W. Hickey, M.L.C.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. H. P. Colebatch, C.M.G. *Offices*, Savoy House, 115-116, Strand, W.C. 2. ..... £1,500
Secretary, C. B. Rushton (and allowance, £182) 708

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. J. W. Kirwan £900
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Thomas Walker 900

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts and general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir R. F. Macmillan, K.C.M.G. £2,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. B. Burnside, J. A. Northmore, and T. P. Draper, C.B.E. each 1,700

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There are a training college, technical schools, a school of mines and a Goldfields High School at Kalgoorlie (State Secondary Schools in various centres and the capital), and a University. The total amount expended on education during the year ended June 30, 1926, was £595,213; in addition, a grant of £20,000 was made to the University.

FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure and gross public Debt for 5 years ended June 30:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1922	6,907,107	7,639,242	54,959,778
1923	7,207,492	7,612,856	58,485,854
1924	7,865,594	8,094,753	62,765,281
1925	8,241,446	8,439,854	64,493,161
1926	8,808,166	8,907,308	70,010,920

Banking.—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 12 cheque-paying banks, formerly banks of issue, in the State on June 30, 1926, with total assets £20,066,370 and liabilities £15,161,168. The amount due to depositors in the State Savings Bank at June 30, 1926, was £6,346,713; in the School Savings Bank, £81,282; and in the Commonwealth Savings Bank the amount due to depositors in Western Australia on March 31, 1926, was £2,417,383.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Crops and Live Stock.—Of the total area (624,588,800 acres) 2,932,392 acres were under crops in 1925-26, wheat for grain accounting for 2,112,032 acres. In 1925 the live stock included 756,011 cattle, 6,865,950 sheep, 74,304 pigs, 21,705 goats, and 170,642 horses. There were about 5,000 acres of vineyards.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were on December 31, 1924, a total of 1,293 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed in them was 22,808. The combined output of these establishments was computed at £15,726,473.

Forestry.—The forests contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. Two of these, jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), are largely exported. The quantity of timber cut during 1925 is computed to have been over 200 million super feet.

Minerals.—The groups of the Coolgardie goldfields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 441,252 oz. in 1925. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to June 30, 1926, is 36,484,597 fine oz. Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities, as also coal.

Trade.—The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, and Broome. The opening of the Trans-Australian Railway in Oct. 1917 afforded another means of ingress and egress, both for travellers and merchandise. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, machinery, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. Principal exports for the year ended June 30, 1926:—Wool, £3,527,865; timber, £1,522,958; sandalwood, pearl shell, hides and skins, £932,153; wheat, £4,186,714; flour, £1,294,311; and fresh fruit, £232,149.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Perth. Population (1925) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 179,388.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. The King's Park (approximately 1000 acres), on a hill overlooking the city and the wide estuarine reaches of the river, possesses unique natural beauty. Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs, 29,168), Albany (3,980), Kalgoorlie and Boulder (over 11,000), Bunbury (4,850), Claremont (6,219), Geraldton (4,200), Midland Junction (4,950), Northam (4,500), and Collie (3,550).

Transmission of mails from London to Perth, approximate, 27 days.

The Dominion of New Zealand.

AREA AND POPULATION

Islands.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population. Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1926.
North Island and Islets	44,131	563,733	741,255	831,748
South Island and Islets	58,120	444,120	477,051	511,012
Stewart Island and Islets	662	357	397	447
Chatham Islands	372	258	210	268
Auckland Islands	225			
Campbell Island	44			
Antipodes Islands	13			
Bounty Islands	1			
Snares Islands	1			
Kermadec Islands	13	4	...	...
Cook Islands	150	12,598	13,209	13,875
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130			
Western Samoa (Mandatory)	1,050	...	35,042	40,231
Maori Population	...	49,844	52,751	62,781
Total	104,912	1,070,914	1,320,275	1,461,262

Estimated Population, June 30, 1926:—N.Z. (*excl.* Maoris) 1,347,003; Maoris, 62,850; Cook and other Pacific Islands, 13,875; Western Samoa, 40,528—Total, Dominion of New Zealand, 1,464,256.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase. Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Decrease. Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1921	28,567	41,882	70,449	10,682	28,579	39,141	10,635
1922	29,006	35,233	64,239	10,977	28,389	39,366	9,556
1923	27,967	36,488	64,455	11,511	29,668	41,179	10,070
1924	28,014	39,815	67,829	10,767	30,593	41,360	10,259
1925	28,153	41,846	69,999	11,026	29,172	40,198	10,419

Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Year.	Results of Census. Males.	Females.	Total.	Quinquennial Increase.	Immigration during five corresponding calendar years.
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	48,176	73,816
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	76,702	105,787
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	69,359	91,263
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	115,859	151,579
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	119,890	194,730
1916	551,775	547,674	1,099,449	90,981	193,834
1921	622,243	595,670	1,218,913	119,464	114,347
1926	686,947	657,437	1,344,384	125,471	195,264

Races and Religions.

Races.	1911.	1921.	Religions.	1911.	1921.
Europeans	1,005,838	1,209,239	Church of England	41·14	42·22
Maoris	45,663	49,635	Presbyterians	23·32	24·57
,, Half-caste	4,181	7,352	Methodists	9·43	9·22
Chinese	2,630	3,266	Roman Catholics	13·97	13·47
Other race aliens	...	2,172			

THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

(By the Rt. Hon. J. G. COATES, M.C., *Prime Minister.*)

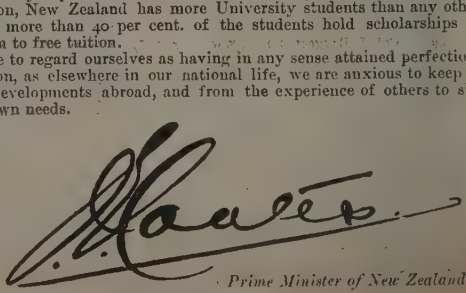
THE Dominion of New Zealand, farthest in point of distance from the heart of the Empire, is proud to think that the loyalty of her attachment to the British Commonwealth of Nations is nowhere exceeded. It is not uncommon for visitors to describe us as "more British than the British," and indeed the truth of this observation is borne out by a study of the racial composition of the people. The latest available census figures show that 99·35 per cent. of the population are of British nationality: where else could we find so near an approach to an homogeneous people? Whatever the future may bring forth, we may remain calmly confident that New Zealand's destiny lies in closest co-operation with the other free nations of the Empire, assured as we are that within the bounds of the Empire we find ample scope for the realisation of our ideals as a people.

Consistent with our anxiety firmly to preserve the Imperial connection, we accord by differential Customs rates a substantial measure of preference to British-made goods. To Great Britain, New Zealand directs some 80 per cent. of her exports, and we already hold an important position as a supplier of food and raw materials to British markets. It is becoming abundantly clear that the restoration and the expansion of Britain's over-seas trade, upon which depends her prosperity as a manufacturing nation, demand the fullest possible extension of inter-Empire trading. It is the earnest desire of the Government and the people of New Zealand in every possible way to assist in that development.

In the few decades during which white men have inhabited these islands, magnificent progress has been accomplished: yet pride in our past achievements does not make us unmindful of the need for vigorous progress in our time. It is no exaggeration to say that we have merely "scratched the surface of the land"—and of a very small part at that. Of the total area of the Dominion, less than 66 per cent. is occupied, and the improved land represents only 42 per cent. of that occupied area, or 28 per cent. of the whole area of New Zealand. One must of course recognise that an appreciable proportion of the "unoccupied" land cannot at an early date be profitably taken up; but there is still room for further settlement. Moreover, the intensive cultivation of the soil, the summoning of science to the aid of industry, promise to open up a new era of enhanced prosperity. Action is already under way for the establishment of a properly equipped College of Agriculture, of University standard, and for the co-ordination and strengthening of the scientific agencies of the Government. New Zealand possesses unrivalled facilities for exploiting the latent forces of nature, and the Government has accepted as a national responsibility the task of providing hydro-electric power on a comprehensive scale. Thus we shall at once furnish the motive-power necessary to the basic industries, and shall bring to the settler in the less accessible parts some of the amenities and comforts to which his labours unquestionably entitle him.

Generous provision is made in New Zealand for education. Illiteracy amongst the adult population has been reduced virtually to vanishing point—to such a level indeed that enquiry on the matter has been eliminated from the quinquennial census. Primary education, the full cost of which is defrayed by the general Government without recourse to local rates or taxes, is available free to every child, and 95 per cent. of the primary pupils are educated in State secular schools. Normally the highest class is passed at the age of fourteen years, and some 66 per cent. of the pupils who satisfactorily complete the primary course enter upon full-time secondary or technical education. The path to the University, too, is made easy by Government assistance to qualified students. In proportion to the population, New Zealand has more University students than any other country in the world, and more than 40 per cent. of the students hold scholarships or bursaries which entitle them to free tuition.

Withal, we are not prone to regard ourselves as having in any sense attained perfection, and with respect to education, as elsewhere in our national life, we are anxious to keep in constant touch with the developments abroad, and from the experience of others to sift what is best suited to our own needs.



Prime Minister of New Zealand.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south-east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, having a length of 1,100 miles, between 34° 22′ and 47° 18′ South latitude and 162° East longitude – 173° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

Geographical.—The two principal islands of New Zealand have a total length of 1,040 miles, the total coast-line reaching 4,330 miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several active and dormant volcanoes. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers, the Tasman (18 miles by 1½) is the largest. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (220 miles in length), Wanganui (140) and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau 132) are abundant; many of them of great beauty.

Meteorological.—Owing chiefly to its great length, New Zealand's climate varies very considerably in its different divisions. In general it is mild with an abundant rainfall. Snow is rarely seen except upon the higher levels. Annual averages:—North Island, mean temperature 56° F., rainfall 48 in. (days with rain 159); South Island, mean temperature 52° F., rainfall 43 in. (days with rain 150).

GOVERNMENT.

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H.M.S. *Daedalus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor (now Governor-General) appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Governor-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand, His Excellency General Sir Charles Fergusson, Bt., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., LL.D., *born* 1865, *apptd.* 1924..... £7,500

Private Sec., G. J. Little.

Official Secretary, A. Cecil Day, C.M.G., C.B.E.

A.D.C., Capt. C. J. Vernon-Wentworth.

Hon. A.D.C.'s, Col. J. Findlay, C.B., D.S.O., V.D.; Col. M. M. Gard'ner, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. F. Symon, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. N. S. Falla, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. S. S. Allen, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. J. Hargest, D.S.O., M.C.

Hon. Physn., Col. R. Tracy-Inglis, C.B.E., M.B., V.D.

Hon. Surgeon, Col. P. C. Fenwick, C.M.G., M.D., V.D.

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Prime Minister and Minister of Railways, Native Affairs, and Minister in Charge of Public Trust and Native Trust, Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates, P.C., M.C..... £2,000

Member of the Executive Council without Portfolio, Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. D. Bell, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C. .....

Minister of Finance, Minister of Stamp Duties, Minister of Customs, Minister in Charge of Land and Income Tax and State Advances Departments, Hon. W. Downie Stewart £1,170

Postmaster-General, Minister of Telegraphs, Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Immigration, Minister in Charge of Legislative, Tourist and Health Resorts, Govt. Life Insurance, State, Fire and Accident Insurance and Public Service Superannuation Departments, Hon. Wm. Nosworthy 1,170

Minister of Labour, Mines and Marine, Minister in Charge of Pensions, Printing and Stationery, Publicity and Inspection of Machinery Depts., Hon. G. J. Anderson 1,170

Member of the Executive Council without Portfolio, and Leader of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir R. Heaton Rhodes, K.B.E.

Member of the Executive Council without portfolio, Hon. D. H. Guthrie.

Minister of Lands, Minister of Industries and Commerce, Minister in Charge of Electoral, Valuation of Land for Settlements, Discharged Soldiers' Settlement and Scenery Preservation Departments, Hon. A. D. McLeod..... 1,270

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £2 *per diem* when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. A house allowance of £200 is also paid where a Government residence is not provided.

Minister of Cook Islands, and Member of the Executive Council representing the Native Race, Hon. Sir Maui Pomare, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D. £1,170
Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister in Charge of High Commissioner, Audit, Museum, Registrar-General's, Census and Statistics, Laboratory and Advertising Departments, Hon. R. F. Bollard 1,170
Minister of Agriculture, Commissioner of State Forests, Hon. O. J. Hawken 1,170
Attorney-General, Minister of Justice and Defence, Minister of Charge of Police, Prisons and War Pensions Departments, Hon. F. J. Rolleston 1,170
Minister of Health, Minister in Charge of Mental Hospitals Department, Hon. J. A. Young 1,170
Minister of Education, Minister in Charge of Friendly Societies and National Provident Fund Departments, Hon. R. A. Wright 1,170
Minister of Public Works, Minister in Charge of Roads and Public Buildings, Hon. K. S. Williams 1,170

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner in London, Hon. Sir C. J. Parr, K.C.M.G., New Zealand Government Offices, 415 Strand, W.C. 2 £2,000
Secretary, Alexander Crabb 1,052

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a General Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for 7 years only), at present consisting of 42 members; and a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to vote and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives (Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919). Members of the Upper House receive £325 *per annum* and of the Lower House £450 *per annum*, in each case with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir W. C. F. Carncross £720
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Sir C. E. Statham 900

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal; also Magistrates' Courts, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Chief Justice, Hon. C. P. Skerrett, K.C. ... £2,250
Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir W. A. Sim, T. W. Stringer, A. L. Herdman, J. R. Reed, C.B.E., A. S. Adams, W. C. MacGregor, H. H. Ostler, O. T. J. Alpers ..... each 2,000
Judge, Court of Arbitration, F. V. Frazer 2,000

In 1925, 48,436 civil cases were tried in Magistrates' Courts, while summary convictions in criminal cases were 44,017. In 1925 convictions (or sentences) in Supreme Courts were 1,465. Civil cases to number of 467 were tried, judgment being entered for a total amount of £303,319.

POLICE.

On March 31, 1926, the strength of the Police Force was 1,085 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 1,299 of the population. Average cost of police protection per inhabitant was, in 1925–26, 5*s.* 9½*d.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town, road, electric power, and harbour boards. Electors are adult ratepayers of both sexes.

Revenue of local bodies, 1924–25	£12,180,964
Receipts not revenue, 1924–25	7,613,399
Expenditure, 1924–25	19,422,833
Net indebtedness, March 31, 1925 ...	47,259,153

PASSPORTS.

With certain exceptions, no person over 15 years is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport issued by a competent British authority.

DEFENCE.

Army.

The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the Permanent Force, the Territorial Force and the Senior Cadets.

Units of the N.Z. Permanent Forces are the New Zealand Staff Corps, the Royal New Zealand Artillery, the New Zealand Permanent Air Force, the New Zealand Permanent Staff, the New Zealand Army Ordnance Corps, the New Zealand Army Pay Corps, and the New Zealand Permanent Army Service Corps. The Territorial Force consists of 9 regiments of Mounted Rifles; 21 batteries of Artillery; 3 Depôts of Engineers (Field); 3 Depôts Corps of Signals; 3 Brigades of Infantry; 3 Depôts Army Service Corps; and 3 Depôts Medical Corps. The Dominion, for purposes of defence, is divided into 3 Commands, each of which produces one-third of the above Units. The Senior Cadets are reorganised in Battalions and receive physical and elementary military training. There are a large number of Rifle Clubs in the Dominion established for the encouragement of rifle shooting. Military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 14 and 25; in the Senior Cadets from the age of 14 to 18, and in the Territorial Force from the age of 18 to 25, and in the Reserve from the age of 25 to 30.

During the South African War, New Zealand despatched 10 Contingents, totalling 6,500 men, to the assistance of the Imperial Forces in South Africa. On the outbreak of the Great War, the Dominion contributed a Force which captured and garrisoned German Samoa, and an Expeditionary Force for service in Europe. The latter force was engaged in Egypt and Gallipoli, and being subsequently expanded to a Division and a Brigade of Mounted Rifles, continued to operate on the Western Front and in Palestine until the termination of hostilities. During this period of service the Expeditionary Force absorbed 100,000 men, and 10,000 more were ready for embarkation or under training when the Armistice was signed. Seventeen thousand of the Dominion's soldiers lost their lives on service. The New Zealand Troops established a very high reputation for their gallantry and general behaviour under all circumstances.

Navy.

In 1909 New Zealand presented the battle-cruiser *New Zealand* to the Imperial Government. The Naval Defence Act, 1913, provides for the establishment of a New Zealand Naval Force by voluntary enlistment for a prescribed period (fixed at 12 years or until age 30), members on discharge to be drafted into the New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve for such period as may be prescribed

for service only in time of war: the ships and personnel forming the Force to pass under the control and to be at the disposition of the Imperial Government in time of war. A commencement was made with the formation of a New Zealand Division immediately prior to the war, followed in May, 1921, with the recruiting of New Zealand boys and youths for training as seamen and stokers. H.M.S. *Chatham* (loaned in 1920 by the Imperial Government) was relieved in May, 1924, by H.M.S. *Dunedin*, an oil-burning light cruiser of the latest type. An additional light cruiser, H.M.S. *Diomede*, has been loaned by the Imperial Government from 1925. A Naval Board is charged with the control of all matters relating to the Naval Forces, and is vested with the executive command of the Naval Forces. By Order-in-Council of the 20th June, 1921, it was provided that the ships and personnel shall be described respectively as forming and belonging to "The New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy." H.M.S. *Veronica* (Sloop), which had been on the New Zealand station since 1920, was recommissioned in May, 1924, for further service on the station. H.M.S. *Laburnum* arrived in New Zealand waters from England in March, 1922, and was recommisioned in March, 1924.

*FINANCE.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Gross Debt.
1921	£34,260,961	£28,068,729	£206,324,319
1922	28,127,007	28,466,837	219,054,385
1923	27,579,443	26,263,760	218,953,324
1924	27,960,370	26,148,005	221,616,361
1925	28,643,000	27,399,000	227,814,647
1926	24,725,762	23,570,083	238,855,478

Banking.—At the end of 1925 there were six banks of issue doing business, two of which were New Zealand banks. Total assets (average of four quarters of year), £62,128,808; liabilities, £60,219,697; value of notes in circulation, £6,775,470.

Post-office and private savings banks had, at the close of the year 1925-26, 893,229 depositors, having £54,275,705 to their credit.

EDUCATION.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1925) 2,580 public primary schools, with 6,362 teachers and 217,860 scholars; there are also 285 registered private primary schools, with 25,933 scholars, and, in addition, 128 village schools for the Maoris with 6,386 scholars. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 38 endowed colleges and grammar schools, and in 15 technical high schools. In addition there are 80 secondary dept. of district high schools, 29 private secondary schools, and 11 schools for Maoris. The University of New Zealand consists of Auckland University College, Victoria University College, Canterbury University College, and the University of Otago, the four colleges having 4,442 students in 1925, and has power to confer degrees.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of the Dominion (excluding annexed islands) is 66,390,262 acres, and 43,606,829 acres of this were in occupation in 1925, this acreage representing 85,734 holdings. New Zealand is a pastoral rather than an agricultural country, but the quantity of wheat and oats grown is sufficient for the Dominion's requirements. The area under wheat in 1925-26 was 151,673 acres, giving a yield of 4,617,041 bushels. An area of 102,485 acres of oats was threshed, the yield totalling 4,115,606 bushels; while 245,026 acres were converted to chaff, hay, or ensilage. Other acreages were: barley, 25,969; rye-grass, 45,154; and potatoes, 23,484. An area of 481,571 acres was sown in turnips and mangolds. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine.

Live Stock.—The cattle in 1926 numbered 3,452,486; sheep, 24,904,993; pigs, 472,534; and horses, 314,867. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain.

Minerals.—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1925 being 2,114,995 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1925 being 61,719,343 tons. Gold-mining both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hæmatite at Parapara, near Nelson.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1921...	£42,942,443	£44,828,827	£87,771,270
1922...	35,012,561	42,726,249	77,738,810
1923...	43,378,493	45,967,165	89,345,658
1924...	48,527,603	52,613,711	101,140,314
1925...	52,456,407	55,262,272	107,718,679

The principal articles of import and export in 1925 were:—

Imports.	
Apparel	£2,943,284
Drugs and Chemicals	1,165,017
Iron and Steel	2,605,126
Machinery and Machines	3,811,368
Motor Vehicles	5,882,387
Oils	3,359,536
Paper and Stationery	1,420,759
Sugar	1,250,343
Textile Piece Goods	5,027,107
Timber	1,195,350
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.	1,792,063
Exports.	
Wool	£17,739,736
Butter	10,240,132
Frozen Meat	11,174,567
Cheese	5,800,808
Sheep-skins Pelts	1,989,289

The external trade of 1925 was shared by the principal countries as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	£27,263,509	£44,073,323
Australia	5,855,989	2,502,113
United States	8,626,959	4,349,758
Fiji	1,251,797	133,450
Canada	3,906,152	483,068
Japan	659,146	238,213
France	308,965	600,814
India and Ceylon	1,725,206	197,912
Germany	236,668	1,614,090

* Financial year ends March 31; in the figures for 1925 railway revenue and expenditure are excluded.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In March, 1926, there were 3,138 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 119 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system. The number of passengers carried in 1925–26, including season-ticket holders, was 27,653,414, while goods carried amounted to 7,268,016 tons. Revenue and expenditure were £8,460,762 and £6,468,428 respectively.

Shipping.—During 1925 the vessels entered inwards numbered 656 (tonnage, 2,122,741), and those entered outwards 663 (tonnage, 2,139,192), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The annual postal circulation was (1925) 303,737,841 letters and post cards, 44,717,406 newspapers, 115,946,882 books and packets, and 7,101,628 parcels, and the work is effected by 2,034 post-offices. There are 13,052 miles of telegraph line, with 59,791 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres. Telegrams transmitted during year, 16,201,874.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, WELLINGTON, in the North Island.

The population of the Urban Areas, at the Census of April 20, 1926, was as follows:—Wellington, 121,324; Auckland, 192,176; Dunedin, 85,103; Christchurch, 118,408; Invercargill, 21,862; Napier, 17,933; Gisborne, 14,834; Palmerston North, 19,754; Nelson, 11,762; Timaru, 16,817; Wanganui, 26,130; New Plymouth, 15,938; Hamilton, 16,070; and Hastings, 14,638.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

The following islands form part of the Dominion proper:—*North Island* and adjacent islets; *South Island* and adjacent islets; *Stewart Island* and adjacent islets, and *Chatham Islands*, between 43° 30′ S. lat. and 175° 40′–177° 15′ W. long. Chatham Islands have a population of 268 Europeans and 294 Maoris and half-castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

The following are included in the geographical boundaries of New Zealand as proclaimed in 1847:—*The Three Kings* (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9′ S. lat. and 172° 8′ 8″ E. long. (uninhabited). *Auckland Islands*, about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32′ S. lat., and 166° 13′ E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. *Campbell Island* (uninhabited). *Antipodes Group* (49° 41′ 15″ S. lat., and 178° 43′ E. long.) uninhabited, and *Bounty Islands* (47° 43′ S. lat., 179° 0′ 30″ E. long.) uninhabited.

The following islands have been annexed to New Zealand:—

The Kermadec Group, between 29° 10′ to 31° 30′ S. lat., and 177° 45′ to 179° W. long., includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Espérance, and some islets. The group is uninhabited.

Cook Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, The Herveys (Manuae and Aoutu), Takutea, Palmerston, Penrhyn (or Tongareva), Manahiki, Rakahanga, Pukapura (or Danger), Niue (or Savage), Suwarrow, and Nassau. The population at the Census of 1926 numbered 13,833, all except 313 being Natives. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue). The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the United States of America. The exports (1925) were valued at £169,368, and the imports at £149,356. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 3,701, and a population other than native of 205. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Island Council of the Cook Islands is under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga. The five Arikis of Rarotonga are of equal rank and are all members of the Council. Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N.S.W., and Wellington, N.Z., and San Francisco, U.S.A.

Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga, H. F. Ayson ..... *(and allowance £100)* £1,000
Resident Comm., Niue, A. A. Luckham.... 700

Ross Dependency—By Imperial Order in Council of July 30, 1923, the coasts of the Ross Sea, with adjacent island and territories, were proclaimed a British Settlement under the control of the Governor-General of New Zealand.

The Mandated Territories are:—

Western Samoa, consisting of the islands of Savaii, Manono, Apolima, Upolu, Fanuatapu, Namua, Nuutele and Nuulua (the remaining islands of the Samoan group belonging to the U.S.), have a total area of 1,135 square miles and a population at the Census of 1926 of 40,231. 36,308 were Samoans, 1,425 Chinese and Melanesians, and 2,498 half-castes and Europeans. The largest islands are *Savaii* (703 square miles) and *Upolu* (430 square miles). Upolu contains the harbours of Apia and Saluafata, of which the former is the capital. In 1889 a very heavy sea set up by a cyclone wrecked three U.S.A. warships and the *Eber* and *Adler* of the German Navy, H.M.S. *Calliope*, of the British Navy, effecting its escape. The disaster is recorded in "A Footnote to History," by R. L. Stevenson, whose home was at Vailima (near Apia). The natives of the islands are Christians of different denominations, including a few adherents of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons). Coco-nuts (copra), and cocoa are the chief products of the islands. The exports were valued in 1925 at £379,388 (copra £331,274), and the imports at £345,989.

Administrator, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. S. Richardson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

NAURU ISLAND.

Nauru Island, just south of the Equator, was proclaimed German territory on Oct. 1, 1888, and was administered as part of the (German) Marshall Islands group until it was captured by an Australian Expedition in 1914. The island was included in the cession of colonies made by Germany in 1919, and is now administered by the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Dominion of New Zealand under a mandate from the Allied and Associated Powers, 1919, the first Administrator having been appointed by agreement by the Australian Government. The island has a population (1925) of 2,174, of whom 118 are Europeans. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island, and in 1924–25 the exports of phosphates were 470,723 tons. The value of the imports in 1924 was £100,253.

Administrator, Brig.-Gen. T. Griffiths, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

The Union of South Africa.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Census of 1921. European.	Census of 1921. Total.	European Population 1926.
Cape of Good Hope	276,536	650,227	2,721,542	704,898
Natal	35,284	136,838	1,429,398	158,254
Transvaal	110,450	543,485	2,087,636	606,763
Orange Free State	49,647	188,556	628,827	202,191
South-West Protectorate .	322,630	19,814	288,916	24,115
Total	794,547	1,538,920	7,156,319	1,696,221

Of the European population of the Union (1926), 854,157 were males, and 817,949 were females. The increase in the total population for the Union (1904–11) was 15·41 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 6·44 per cent.; Natal, 7·69 per cent.; Transvaal, 32·78 per cent.; Orange Free State, 36·37 per cent.

The increase for the Union (1911 21) was 15·99 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows: Cape, 8·49 per cent.; Natal, 19·71 per cent.; Transvaal, 23·81 per cent.; Orange Free State, 19·06 per cent.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages of European Population.

Year.	Number. Births.	Number. Deaths.	Number. Marriages.	Year.	Rate per Thousand. Births.	Rate per Thousand. Deaths.	Rate per Thousand. Marriages.
1921	43,302	15,855	12,922	1921	28·44	10·41	8·49
1922	42,832	14,753	12,184	1922	27·52	9·48	7·83
1923	42,181	15,438	11,709	1923	26·70	9·77	7·41
1924	42,349	15,503	12,742	1924	26·29	9·62	7·91
1925	43,411	15,371	14,002	1925	26·51	9·39	8·55

A law (No. 17 of 1923) amending and consolidating the pre-Union Acts in force in the four Provinces was passed and came into force as from the 1st January, 1924. Under this law registration of all European, Asiatic and Coloured (as distinct from Native) births and deaths was compulsory throughout the Union. Registration of Native births and deaths is compulsory only in urban areas. Only marriages solemnized under the prescribed civil laws are subject to registration.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the course of the Limpopo River, *i.e.*, from 34° 50′ – 22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwarte Bergen* and *Lange Bergen* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nieuweveld* to the north is the Great Karoo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuwbergen*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensbergen* (11,000 feet), between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magalies* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooge Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensbergen and flowing into the Atlantic between the Protectorate of South-West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

Delville Wood.—The title deeds of Delville Wood, containing the graves of South African troops who fell there during the battles on the Western Front in France during the Great War, are held by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and Delville Wood is part of South Africa.

GOVERNMENT.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seised of all State property, and the Railways, Forts, Harbours, and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The Government publishes annually an "Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa," giving full statistics and descriptive information on all matters of public concern.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Governor-General (Pretoria), Major-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C. ..... (1924) £10,000

Secretary, Major J. U. F. C. Alexander, M.V.O., O.B.E. 900

Private Secretary and Comptroller, Captain R. C. Hargreaves, M.V.O., M.C. 600

Aides-de-Camp, Lieut.-Com. G. A. B. Hawkins, M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.; Capt. J. N. P. Lascelles, Coldstream Guards; Capt. G. Fielden, 7th Queen's Own Hussars.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (June, 1924).

H.R.H. the Governor-General presides.

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, Gen. the Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog £3,500
Minister of the Interior and of Public Health and of Education, Hon. Dr. D. F. Malan ... 2,500
Minister of Defence, Col. the Hon. F. H. P. Creswell, D.S.O. 2,500
Minister of Mines and Industries, Hon. F. W. Beyers, K.C. 2,500
Minister of Finance, Hon. N. C. Havenga 2,500
Minister of Justice, Hon. Tielman J. de V. Roos, K.C. 2,500
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and of Public Works, Hon. W. B. Madeley 2,500
Minister of Agriculture, General the Hon. J. C. G. Kemp 2,500
Minister of Railways and Harbours, Hon. C. W. Malan 2,500
Minister of Lands, Hon. P. G. W. Grobler 2,500
Minister of Labour, Hon. T. Boydell 2,500

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner for the Union, J. S. Smit, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.
Secretary, J. P. J. Brunt.
Trade Commissioner, J. H. Dimond.
Commissioner for Commerce on the Continent of Europe (at Milan), C. I. Pienaar.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Senate* consists of 40 members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight were nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council and 32 were elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy was filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurred. Since 1921 the Provincial element has been elected, according to the system of proportional representation with the single transferable vote, by the Members of the House of Assembly and of the Provincial Council for each Province sitting together and presided over by the Administrator of such Province. Vacancies amongst elected Senators are filled in the same manner, but only for the period which the Senator in whose place the new Senator is elected would have held his seat; whereas nominated Senators always sit for the full ten year period, which is not even affected by the dissolution of the Senate or its expiration by effluxion of time. Of the eight nominated Senators, four are selected on the ground of their thorough acquaintance, by reason of their official experience or otherwise, with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races.

The *House of Assembly* consists of 135 elected members, 51 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal, 50 Transvaal, and 17 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent.

President of the Senate, Hon. H. C. van Heerden £1,200
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. E. G. Jansen 2,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. Provincial administration is in the case of each Province vested in an Administrator, with an Executive Committee of four members. The Provincial Council in each case consists of the same number of elected members as there are electoral divisions of such Province for the House of Assembly, unless that number is less than 25 (as in the cases of Natal and the Orange Free State), when the number is 25. Each Council exists for a period of three years. Direct taxation is permitted for Provincial purposes, and legislation is authorised on certain specified subjects.

Administrators of the Provinces.

Cape .....The Hon. A. P. J. Fourie £2,500
Natal .....The Hon. Sir G. T. Plowman, K.C.M.G. 2,000
Transvaal .....The Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr 2,500
Orange Free State The Hon. E. R. Grobler 2,000

Provincial Secretaries.

Cape .....A. S. Weisbecker 1,150
Natal .....J. M. N. Hershensohn 1,120
Transvaal .....D. E. van Velden 1,400
Orange Free State .....R. A. Gregorowski 1,200

THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

APPELLATE DIVISION

(Bloemfontein).

Chief Justice of South Africa, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Rose-Innes, P.C., K.C.M.G. ...£3,000
Judges of Appeal, Hon. Sir W. H. Solomon, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., £3,000; Hon. Sir J. G. Kotze, £2,750; Hon. J. de Villiers, £3,250; and Hon. Sir J. W. Wessels..... 3,000

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. J. F. G. Gardiner 2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. E. F. Watermeyer; Hon. L. E. Benjamin; Hon. H. S. Van Zyl; Hon. H. M. Louwrens; Hon. P. S. T. Jones, K.C. .....each 2,250

Eastern Districts Local Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir T. L. Graham... 2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. F. J. W. van der Riet; Hon. W. Pittman, K.C., M.A. each 2,250

Griqualand West Local Division.

Puisne Judge, Hon. F. A. Hutton 2,250

Transvaal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. J. S. Curlewis 3,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. D. de Waal, K.C., D.S.O.; Hon. J. Stratford; Hon. B.A. Tindall: Hon. F. E. T. Krause; Hon. R. Feetham, C.M.G.; Hon. L. Greenberg, K.C.; Hon. J. H. F. F. R. C. Grey von Pittius .....each 2,250

Natal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir J. C. Dove Wilson, Kt., K.C. 2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. T. F. Carter, K.C.; Hon. F. S. Tatham, D.S.O.; Hon. E. L. Mattheus, K.C., C.M.G. .....each 2,250

Native High Court, Natal.

Judge President, Hon. H. G. Boshoff 1,500
Judges, A. W. Leslie; F. A. Farrer; C. F. Hignett .....each 1,400

Orange Free State Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir Jean Etienne Reenen de Villiers £2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. J. McGregor; Hon. H. F. Blaine 2,250

DEFENCE.

The South Africa Defence Act, 1912, became law on June 14, 1912. This Act, as amended by the South Africa Defence Act Amendment Act of 1922, provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising:—

1. *The South Africa Permanent Force*, which consists of:—
(i) The South African Staff Corps.
(ii) The South African Instructional Corps.
(iii) The South African Naval Service.
(iv) The South African Field Artillery.
(v) The South African Permanent Garrison Artillery.
(vi) The South African Engineer Corps.
(vii) The South African Air Force.
(viii) The South African Service Corps.
(ix) The South African Medical Corps.
(x) The South African Ordnance Corps.
(xi) The South African Veterinary Corps.
(xii) The South African Administrative, Pay, and Clerical Corps.

The South African Naval Service includes the officers and men of the South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve engaged for whole-time service.

2. *The Coast Garrison Force*, which consists of:—
(i) The South African Garrison Artillery.
(ii) The South African Coast Defence Corps.

3. *The Citizen Force*, which consists of:—
(i) The Active Citizen Force.
(ii) The Citizen Force Reserve.
(iii) The National Reserve.

4. *The South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.*

5. *Special Reserves.*

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

The establishment of Rifle Associations, under the Citizen Force Reserve, is a marked feature of the Act; citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a Rifle Association, thus ensuring that, in course of time, all citizens will at least know how to handle and use a rifle.

Provision is made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas, where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The Union is divided into 6 military districts. To each military district has been allotted various units of different arms, to which the citizens entered for peace training in their 20th and 21st years are posted.

The object of the amending Act is to provide for a small standing army with an efficient Air Force and the nucleus of a Naval Service for coastal defence. Under the Act the Permanent Force is relieved of all Police duties in peace time for which they were liable under the Act of 1912, and becomes a purely military force. The provision of a Police Reserve to take the place of the South African Mounted Riflemen, when on active service, is no longer necessary, and has been expunged from the Act of 1912 accordingly.

EDUCATION.

In the South Africa Act, Section 85 (iii.), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter, until Parliament otherwise provides, shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils."

Under Act No. 5 of 1922, a definition is given of the term "higher education." Section 11 of that Act, as amended by Section 14 of Act No. 46 of 1925, reads as follows:—The expression "higher education" as used in Section 85 of the South Africa Act, 1909, shall include *inter alia*: (*a*) Education provided by universities and university colleges incorporated by law; (*b*) education provided by the South African Native College; (*c*) education provided by such technical institutions (including schools of art, music, commerce, technology, agriculture, mining and domestic science) as the Minister of Education may declare to be places of higher education; (*d*) such part of the education provided by other technical institutions as the Minister of Education may, after consultation with the provincial administration concerned, declare to be higher education; (*e*) any other education which, with the consent of the provincial administration concerned, the Minister of Education may declare to be higher education.

In terms of clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) above, the Provinces have been relieved of all vocational education (technical, industrial, and agricultural), and the Department of Education under the Minister is therefore now concerned with—

I. Universities and university colleges comprising the following:—

1. *University of South Africa*, with the following constituent colleges—
Transvaal University College, Pretoria.
Potchefstroom University College, Potchefstroom.
Grey University College, Bloemfontein.
Rhodes University College, Grahamstown.
Huguenot University College, Wellington, C.P.
Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg.
2. *University of Capetown.*
3. *University of Stellenbosch.*
4. *University of the Witwatersrand.*

II. Technical colleges which have been established under Act No. 30 of 1923 at Capetown, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, East London, Pretoria, and Pietermaritzburg.

III. Industrial, trade, and agricultural schools (State and State-aided) at various centres throughout the Union.

The number of students at universities and university colleges for the year 1925 was 5,600. The State expenditure on higher education as above defined during the financial year 1925–26 was £541,000.

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.—The central direction of

public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union. Each Department is controlled by a Director or Superintendent of Education. In the Cape Province practically all the schools are State-aided. In Natal they are partly State-schools, and partly State-aided. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State they are in the main State-schools. In all Provinces primary education is free.

Number of Schools in the Union in 1924.—For white scholars, 4,631; for coloured scholars, 3,259; total, 7,890.

Number of Scholars and Teachers in 1924.—White scholars, 330,371; coloured scholars, 262,763; total, 593,134. Teachers, 21,005.

Expenditure from State Funds in 1924–25.—Cape, £2,761,965; Natal, £637,667; Transvaal, £2,684,798; Orange Free State, £843,884; total, £6,928,304.

In all Provinces Normal Colleges and other institutions for the training of teachers are maintained by the Education Departments.

Superintendent-General of Education, Cape, W. J. Viljoen, M.A., Ph.D.

Supt. of Education, Natal, H. Bryan, M.A.

Director of Education, Transvaal, H. S. Scott, M.A.

Director of Education, Orange Free State, (vacant).

UNION FINANCE.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Union (exclusive of subsidies to Provincial Administrations and interest on Railway capital) for the five years ended March 31, 1925, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1920–1921	29,676,186	25,597,718
1921–1922	28,884,270	25,409,035
1922–1923	27,234,515	24,065,556
1923–1924	24,252,888	24,340,698
1924–1925	25,335,543	24,522,753

DEBT.

The Funded Debt of the Union at March 31, 1926, was £209,309,902, and the Floating Debt £12,646,529.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Since their establishment in 1910 the powers and functions of the Provinces have undergone various alterations, and their powers of taxation have been limited from time to time. An Act (No. 46, 1925) to amend the laws regulating the financial relations between the Union and the several Provinces thereof was passed in the 1925 Session of Parliament, and as from April 1, 1925, the sources of revenue available to the Provinces are:—

(1) A subsidy from the Union Government based upon the average attendance of pupils receiving education within the Province, and the extent of other educational functions carried on by the Province.

(2) Certain scheduled and limited taxes.

(3) Certain taxes collected by the Union and assigned to the Provinces without power to legislate in regard thereto.

(4) Special grants of £75,000 each to the two smaller Provinces of Natal and the Orange Free State.

The requirements of the Provinces in regard to capital expenditure are supplied by the Union Government by way of loans. Special loans repayable in 10 years have been made by the Central Government to finance the deficits on the Provincial Revenue Funds at March 31, 1924.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the five years ended March 31, 1925, were as follows:—

Financial Year.	Revenue transferred or assigned.	Subsidies.	Total Ordinary Revenue.	Total Ordinary Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1920–21	3,596,766	4,477,998	8,074,764	8,417,256
1921–22	3,728,150	4,681,998	8,420,148	8,819,282
1922–23	3,561,443	4,167,266	7,728,709	8,506,312
1923–24	3,918,423	4,978,639	8,897,062	9,175,752
1924–25	4,419,065	5,094,986	9,514,051	9,201,109

Joint Stock Banks—Assets and Liabilities, 31st December, 1925.

Capital and Reserve	£8,212,162
Notes in Circulation	790,967
Deposits	78,642,325
Balances due to other Banks, Head Office and Branches	6,737,913
Bills and other Liabilities	8,681,716
Coin, Gold Certificates and Bullion in hand	3,030,747
Balances due by other Banks, Head Office and Branches	20,071,436
Securities	10,760,456
Bills under Discount	22,106,154
Advances	33,939,613
Other liquid Assets	7,706,121
Other Assets	5,480,556

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The exports in 1925 of the principal articles of agricultural production were:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Wool	208,615,868 lb.	15,095,446
Mohair	11,560,405 lb.	836,328
Hides	26,908,454 lb.	911,733
Skins	35,426,925 lb.	1,927,460
Ostrich Feathers	269,528 lb.	203,976
Mealies	1,859,640,627 lb.	5,669,405
Fruit, fresh	...	734,724
Wattle Bark	†263,874,998 lb.	1,109,161

° Including nuts. † Wattle bark and extract.

Production of Crops, 1924–25.

Crop. (1,000 lb.)	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.
Wheat	342,737	769	32,300	45,610
Oats	197,396	647	12,823	28,140
Barley	46,402	101	1,725	987
Maize	161,257	317,699	1,529,364	2,279,607
Kaffir Corn	14,747	26,221	177,450	93,797
Rye	43,736	60	804	9,634
Potatoes	66,211	35,801	124,260	84,820
Tobacco	4,804	468	7,036	465
Tea, Green Leaf	..	4,185	..	..
Cotton (Seed)	588	8,502	11,287	14
Monkey Nuts	125	2,598	24,634	128

Agricultural Statistics.

Province.	Cultivated, 1924-25.	Irrigated, 1921.	Total Area of Farms, 1924-25.	No. of Occupied Farms, 1924-25.
	Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Acres.	
Cape	3,221,393	478,270	127,370	35,390
Natal	1,098,423	23,730	10,554	9,907
Transvaal	3,523,218	227,437	37,326	26,387
O.F.S.	3,698,806	88,425	30,203	18,974

Live Stock, 1925 (Excluding Live Stock in Towns).

Stock.	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.	Native Locations Reserves, &c.
Cattle	1,625,948	1,053,607	2,190,980	1,789,518	3,078,284
Horses	212,058	71,232	128,744	242,052	160,809
Sheep	17,163,070	1,690,036	3,988,002	9,301,968	3,366,697
Goats	4,366,054	495,864	453,354	145,851	2,631,734
Pigs	183,867	62,792	175,167	106,860	272,798
Mules	80,874	9,345	16,831	14,950	2,010
Asses	339,598	43,617	173,366	48,261	125,014
Ostriches	159,212	517	1,664	1,339	*

* Not enumerated.

Manufactures.—The development of local industries has been most marked during the last three years, the scarcity of oversea supplies, with the consequent increase in prices, having served as a very effective measure of protection, under which enterprise has flourished to a degree previously unknown. New industries have sprung up in the principal centres of trade, and existing industries have largely extended their operations. From the recently published returns of manufactures in the Union, the total output during the year 1917-18 was £60,806,910 sterling; 1918-19, £70,934,098; 1919-20, £92,913,844; 1920-21, £98,307,910; 1921-22, £79,446,299; 1922-23, £74,486,292; and 1923-24, £79,659,054. Amongst the new industries which have been established during the period of the War may be mentioned the following:—Wattle extract; industrial alcohol (motor fuel) from molasses; calcium carbide; sulphate of ammonia; bottle making; starch from maize; iron smelting (still in the initial stage); arsenic production; detinning of scrap tin; copper manufacture, &c. The production during 1924-25 of certain specified industries is indicated by the following preliminary figures:—

PARTICULARS OF CERTAIN MATERIALS USED OR TREATED AND OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES DURING 1924-25.

Industry.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Woolwasheries—		
Wool scoured	22,395,251 lb.	—
Received for scouring	—	91,081
Tanneries—		
Value of leather produced	—	812,662
Wattle bark used	4,555 tons	27,766
Brush and Broom Factories—		
Value of brushes and brooms made	—	100,962
Bacon and Ham Factories—		
Bacon and ham produced	6,040,074 lb.	376,444
Lard produced	652,358 lb.	31,062
Pigs, Cattle, and Sheep used	10,325,623 lb.	341,441
Butter and Cheese Factories—		
Butter Produced	10,766,988 lb.	909,254
Butter-fat used	9,019,527 lb.	614,104
Cheese produced	5,522,666 lb.	251,918
Milk used	6,313,120 galls	177,312
Flour and Grain Mills—		
South African wheat treated	179,566 tons	2,472,961
Imported wheat treated	145,920 ,,	1,912,165
Maize treated	498,842 ,,	3,277,169
Other grain treated	23,841 ,,	170,099
Printing Works—		
Value of articles manufactured	—	3,816,812
Value of materials used	—	980,202
Tobacco, Cigar, and Cigarette Factories—		
Tobacco made	8,576,512 lb.	593,381
Cigars and cheroots made	3,745,159 No.	10,327
Cigarettes made	1,684,281,054 ,,	1,542,818
South African leaf used	9,497,049 lb.	339,871
Imported leaf used	35,757 lb.	13,672
Rhodesian	4,310,365 lb.	282,199
Boot and Shoe Factories—		
Value of boots, shoes, veldschoens, &c., made	—	1,653,223
Coach and Wagon Works—		
Value of articles (including wagons, trollies, Cape carts, farm carts, &c.) made and repairs	—	797,152
Soap Factories—		
Output of soap	48,873,528 lb.	1,231,761
Glycerine produced	964,862 lb.	22,633
Candle Factories—		
Output of Candles	18,864,481 lb.	521,744
Paraffin wax used	17,361,186 lb.	248,230
Stearine used	946,232 lb.	22,958
Breweries—		
Ale, Beer and Stout	5,785,090 gall.	1,121,759
Clothing Factories and Tailoring Establmts.—		
Total value of articles made and work done	—	1,988,297
Total value of materials used	—	1,023,442
Jam Factories, Fruit Preserving Works, & Sweet Factories—		
Total value of articles produced	—	1,575,563
Total value of materials used	—	908,319
Bakeries—		
Bread	220,662,916 lb.	2,662,278
Biscuits	9,558,705 lb.	370,940
Cakes	9,549,552 lb.	474,303
Total value of materials used	—	2,355,655

Mines and Minerals.—Gold mining still continues the chief source of the country's mineral wealth. At the outbreak of war the diamond mines closed down. The value of the mineral output of the Union in 1925 was :—

	£		£
Gold	40,767,981	Silver	166,842
Diamonds	8,198,128	Asbestos	152,115
Coal	3,880,442	Osmiridium	170,995
Copper	495,797	Cornudum	13,229
Tin	298,973		

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa was as follows :—

Gold.

1920	8,158,455	fine oz.	£34,054,922
1921	8,128,710	,,	34,528,564
1922	7,009,858	,,	29,775,984
1923	9,149,073	,,	38,862,794
1924	9,575,040	,,	40,672,186
1925	9,597,592	,,	40,767,981

The labour employed in the gold industry in December, 1925, Transvaal, was 19,825 Europeans and 179,172 coloured.

Diamonds.

1920	2,612,511	metric carats	£14,762,899
1921	828,036	,,	3,103,448
1922	669,559	,,	2,266,631
1923	2,053,095	,,	6,038,207
1924	2,440,398	,,	8,033,406
1925	2,430,128	,,	8,198,128

The labour employed in diamond mining, including individual diamond digging, was in December, 1925: Transvaal, 4,243 Europeans, 12,521 coloured; Cape, 4,313 Europeans, 19,823 coloured; O.F.S., 673 Europeans, 4,709 coloured; a total of 9,229 whites and 37,053 coloured. The value of diamonds owned throughout the world was stated to be £600,000,000 in 1918, one half being owned by residents in U.S.A.

Coal.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

1925.

Transvaal	7,399,378	tons	£1,863,882
Cape	5,608	,,	4,043
O.F.S.	974,324	,,	271,276
Natal	4,627,831	,,	1,741,242
Totals	13,007,141	,,	£3,880,442

The labour employed in coal mining in December, 1925, was: Natal, 747 Europeans, 17,032 coloured; Transvaal, 825 Europeans, 15,124 coloured; Cape, 9 Europeans, 81 coloured; O.F.S., 123 Europeans, 2,188 coloured; a total of 1,704 Europeans and 34,425 coloured.

Silver.

There are no silver mines in the Union. The output, valued at £166,842 in 1925, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

Copper.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

In 1925, 6,971 tons of concentrates were produced in the Transvaal. 3,001 tons of matte and ore, valued at £161,974, were shipped from the Cape during 1925.

Tin.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

The Union figures for 1925 are 1,937 tons, valued at £298,973, all from the Transvaal.

Other Minerals.

The value of the total mineral production of the Union for 1925 was £54,251,976. The value of miscellaneous products: quarry products, *£172,215; lead, £57,389; magnesite, £4,007; graphite, £1,510.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the five years 1921–1925 (exclusive of specie) was as follows :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1921	57,800,316	74,354,154	132,154,470
1922	51,413,450	64,978,524	116,391,974
1923	57,814,440	81,047,094	138,861,534
1924	65,815,517	84,256,972	150,072,489
1925	67,790,598	82,194,219	149,984,817

Imports.	1924.	1925.
	£	£
Apparel	3,895,964	4,184,631
Arms and Ammunition	481,807	399,313
Bags	948,733	1,878,282
Cotton Manufactures	2,595,072	2,409,150
Drugs and Chemicals	1,186,467	1,160,676
Electrical Wire and Fittings	2,970,532	2,372,085
Food and Drink	7,626,295	8,017,811
Furniture	814,904	748,567
Glycerine	296,896	226,639
Haberdashery	1,374,974	1,389,742
Hardware	3,069,887	3,150,859
Hats and Caps	504,081	555,701
Implements: Agricultural	1,049,159	1,315,031
Iron and Steel	1,796,023	1,725,801
Leather Manufactures	1,369,107	1,168,879
Machinery	3,245,700	3,340,581
Oils	2,456,821	2,470,482
Tobacco	4,823	4,616
Wax (Candle)	253,091	278,158
Wood and Timber	1,726,467	1,669,197
Woollen Manufactures	1,701,527	1,730,566

Exports (S.A. Produce).	1924.	1925.
	£	£
Asbestos	110,710	102,398
Bark Wattle	840,772	1,109,161
Buchu Leaves	17,965	16,454
Coal	1,211,580	107,393
Copper	73,588	56,237
Diamonds	7,133,370	8,605,525
Blasting Compounds	32,241	13,312
Feathers, Ostrich	353,162	203,976
Fish	309,061	335,372
Fodder	68,967	146,665
Fruit	653,691	926,160
Gold (1920, £46,776,046)	44,222,411	34,337,506
Hides and Skins	3,196,959	2,870,755
Mohair	1,142,012	836,328
Oil: Whale	264,742	471,119
Sugar	180,264	767,428
Tin Ore	222,021	220,266
Tobacco	32,313	36,656
Wines	58,570	24,515
Wool	15,763,953	15,095,446

59·30 per cent. of the total exports from the Union were shipped to the United Kingdom during 1924.

Imports from U.K. (1925)	£33,908,998
Exports to U.K. (1925)	46,988,154

Imports from	1924.		1925.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
	£		£	
United Kingdom	33,907,581	51·5	33,908,998	
Australia	2,269,230	3·4	2,455,740	
India	2,164,171	3·3	3,058,744	
Canada	2,167,088	3·3	2,191,807	
Other British Possessions	2,468,291	3·8	2,091,042	
Total British Possessions	9,068,780	13·8	9,797,333	
Total — British Empire	42,976,361	65·3	43,706,331	
Foreign Countries.				
Germany	3,528,342	5·4	3,809,551	
United States	9,144,176	13·9	9,995,420	
Belgium	1,037,872	1·6	895,254	
Sweden	1,306,693	2·0	920,170	
Holland	816,669	1·2	924,777	
Brazil	970,985	1·5	1,108,631	
France	1,146,966	1·7	1,160,331	
Other Foreign Countries	4,887,453	7·4	5,270,133	
Total Foreign Countries	22,839,156	34·7	24,084,267	
Total Imports	65,815,517	100·0	67,790,598	

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The first railway in South Africa was commenced in April, 1859, the first sod being turned by the then Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, Sir George Grey. This was very shortly followed by Natal, who started the construction of a line running from Durban. Another two lines finally linked up at Heidelberg in 1895. The Cape line was opened for public traffic to Stellenbosch in 1862 and to Wellington in 1863, while a track to Wynberg was opened to traffic in 1864. Little progress was however made in succeeding years, and it became evident that the development of the country could not be left to private enterprise. The existing Cape lines were therefore purchased by the Government on Jan. 1, 1873, and in 1876 Natal followed by acquiring the railways in that colony. Increased working at once took place, and the construction of four lines was pushed inland from Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and East London. Bloemfontein was reached in 1890, and two years later a line to Germiston linked up with the system already established in the Transvaal.

The total open mileage of Government-owned lines at the end of March, 1926, was 12,002 miles (comprising Cape 4,836, Orange Free State 1,489, Transvaal 2,946, Natal 1,379, and South-West Africa 1,352), of which 11,017 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 985 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1926, amounted to £126,029,725. The gross earnings for the year ending March 31, 1926, were £24,151,407, and the net profit, after payment of Interest, £1,083,999. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to £17,235,325, or 71·37 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with £15,358,571, or 70·62 per cent. of the gross revenue for the previous year. The *Cape to Cairo Railway*, projected by Cecil Rhodes, had advanced to Buluwayo by 1902, 1,362 miles from Cape Town, and 3,600 miles from Cairo. In 1922 there were certain small links to be completed along the Congo River, where steamers filled the gaps; and a big link between Stanleyville and El Obeid. The *Trans-Zambesi Railway*, from Dondo (on the Beira-Mashonaland line) to the Zambesi, was opened July 1, 1922, thus placing the Union in direct communication with Nyasaland.

Posts and Telegraphs.—On March 31, 1926, there were 3,016 post and telegraph offices open in the Union. 166,031,000 letters and cards, 119,751,000 newspapers, books, and circulars, 6,324,000 parcels, 3,025,000 registered articles, 17,272,000 official letters and other articles, and 5,676,733 telegrams were received and despatched during the year ended March 31, 1926. The number of money orders issued during the year ended March 31, 1926, was 487,526, while 445,802 were paid; 4,021,617 postal orders were issued, and 3,428,778 paid. The revenue of the Department of Posts, 1925–26, was £1,892,063; expenditure, £1,645,138. The revenue of the telegraph service was £458,034; that of the telephone service, £1,070,519, and the expenditure for both services, £1,143,231. 5,430 miles of telegraph line, carrying 36,907 miles of wire, and 18,396 miles of telephone route, carrying 267,485 miles of wire, were open in 1925–26. There are 4 wireless stations in the Union. During 1925–26, 13,834 messages, valued at £5,934, were sent. The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank on March 31, 1926, was 332,168, the amount standing to their credit being £6,386,751.

Shipping.—In 1925, 4,960 vessels (13,543,848 tons) entered, and 4,942 vessels (13,560,382 tons) cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa.

Railways and Harbours Board.

Chairman, Hon. C. W. Malan, M.L.A., Minister of Railways and Harbours.

Members, Hon. P. Whiteside, The Hon. A. Kuit, and C. T. M. Wilcocks.

Secretary, C. M. Hoffe.

The railways, ports, and harbours of the Union are administered and worked under the control and authority of the Governor-General in Council, exercised through a Minister of State, who is advised by a Board consisting of three Commissioners.

The management and working of the railways and harbours are subject to the control of the Minister of Railways and Harbours, carried on by the General Manager, who is governed by such regulations as the Minister may from time to time frame, after consultation with the Board.

South-West Africa.

Administered under Mandate as an integral part of the Union of South Africa.

Administrator, Albertus Johannes Werth.
Secretary, H. P. Smit.

South-West Africa lies between S. lat. 17° 23′ and the Orange River. There is in addition a narrow strip lying between 18°–18° 30′ S. lat. extending from 21° to 25° E. long. This is known as the Caprivi Zipfel, and gives access to the

Zambesi river. The estimated area of the country is 322,393 square miles, and the population amounts to approximately 227,739, of whom 19,432 are Europeans. These figures include the estimated population of certain areas, which it was found impracticable to enumerate in connection with the recent census; viz., Ovamboland, 90,030; Kuring Kuru, 20,010; Kaokoveld, 10,976; Franzfontein, 300. Running more or less parallel to the coast, and roughly at a distance of 60 to 100 miles from it, is a broken range of mountains, from which there is a gradual slope to the sea. The country between these mountains and the coast is barren desert except towards the North, and is known as the Namib. Towards the East from these mountains the land slopes eastward and forms the western edge of the great Kalahari Plateau. The Northern and Southern boundaries are the Okavango and Kunene, and the Orange Rivers, all perennial streams of considerable volume, and on the Orange are the *Great Falls*, twice the height of Niagara.

The native races are:—In the South, Hottentots. In the centre, Hereros and Bergdamaras, with the exception of the Rehoboth district, which is occupied by a mixed race known as the Bastards; and in the North, Ovambos. To the North and East there are many small bushmen tribes, some pure bushmen, but the remainder a mixture of aboriginal native tribes and bushmen. The Kaokoveld (the North-Western area) is very scantily inhabited by Hottentots and Ovatyimbas; the only Europeans are those allowed in under permit for the purpose of prospecting for minerals. It is very mountainous, and in many places well supplied with water.

The Administration of the country is vested in the Government of the Union of South Africa by mandate, and is actually exercised by the Governor-General, who has, however, delegated most of his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government. The seat of Administration is Windhoek, which lies practically in the centre of the country, and is 5,590 ft. above sea-level. The territory is divided into 17 Districts ruled over by Magistrates as the representatives of the Government. The territory of Walvis Bay, which is actually part of the Cape Province of the Union, is administered so far as possible as a portion of South West Africa, and its magnificent harbour will undoubtedly in the future prove of great benefit. The only other harbour which can be made use of is at Luderitz. The power of legislation was formerly vested in the Administrator, but a measure of self-government is now being conferred on the local population. The constitution granted under Union Act No. 42 of 1925 provides for a Legislative Assembly consisting of 12 elected and 6 nominated members, an Executive Committee of 4 members elected by the Assembly with the Administrator as Chairman. The powers of legislation granted exclude the following matters which are permanently reserved to the Union Government:—

(*a*) Native affairs or any matters specially affecting natives, including the imposition of taxation upon the persons, land, habitations or earnings of natives. Whenever any ordinance of the Assembly imposes taxation upon persons, lands, habitations, or incomes or earnings generally, natives and their lands, habitations and earnings shall be exempt from its provisions;

(*b*) Mines, minerals, mineral oils and precious stones; or the moneys derivable therefrom or payable to the administration in respect of licences for prospecting or winning the same or as share of the produce thereof or any taxation in connection therewith;

(*c*) The acquisition, construction, management, regulation, control and working of railways and harbours in the territory; and the organization, discipline and conditions of employment of and the payment of pensions, retiring allowances and financial benefits to persons in the employment of the railways and harbours administration;

(*d*) The organization of and discipline and conditions of employment of persons in the public service who are serving in the territory and the payment of pensions, retiring allowances and financial benefits to such persons;

(*e*) The constitution and jurisdiction of courts of justice, whether superior or inferior, and the practice or procedure to be observed therein;

(*f*) The administration, management and working of the postal, telegraph and telephone services;

(*g*) The establishment or control of any military organization in the territory;

(*h*) The movements or operations of any unit of the South African Defence Forces within the territory;

(*i*) The entry of immigrants into the territory or of other persons;

(*j*) Tariffs of customs and excise duties and the control and management of customs and excise;

(*k*) Currency and banking and the control of banking institutions.

The following matters are reserved for a period of three years, after which period the Assembly may by resolution assume control thereof:—

(*a*) The establishment or control of any police force in the territory;

(*b*) Civil aviation;

(*c*) Primary or secondary education in schools supported or aided from the revenues of the territory;

(*d*) The establishment, management or control of any land or agricultural bank in the territory;

(*e*) The allotment, sale, lease or disposal of Government lands in the territory.

In regard to finance, the Assembly may not initiate any ordinance imposing taxation unless recommended to it by the Administrator.

The railway system in South-West Africa, now controlled and worked by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, and connected with Union Lines (De Aar to Nakop Protectorate border 344 miles), comprises Union Lines 364 miles, S.W. Territory Lines 1,359 miles and privately owned Lines 74 miles, a total of 1,797 miles.

The Capital of the Protectorate is Windhoek (white population, 1926, 4,569), other inland towns being Keetmanshoop (white population, 1926, 2,644), Aroab, Bethanie, Gibeon, Gobabis, Grootfontein, Karibib, Okahandja, Omaruru, Otjiwarongo, Outjo, Rehoboth, Warmbad and Maltahohe. The ports are Walvis Bay (white population, 1926, 1,214) and Lüderitz Bay (white population, 1926, 2,588).

Provinces of the Union of South Africa.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 50′, and in E. long from 16° 25′ to 30°. The extent of the country is, N.E. to S.W. 750 miles, and from N.W. to S.E. 800 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,300 miles.

Area and Population.

	Sq. miles.	Pop., 1921.	Pop., 1926.
The Colony.....	260,185	1,818,728	688,875
East Griqualand.	6,602	264,827	7,042
Tembuland	3,339	234,988	4,691
Transkei	2,504	198,095	2,470
Pondoland	3,906	264,904	1,820
Cape Province.	276,536	2,781,542	704,898

In 1926 the European population numbered 704,898 (males 356,812, females 348,086).

Of the non-European population in 1921, 7,696 were Asiatics, 1,640,162 were Bantu, and 484,252 were of mixed and other races. Of the European population in 1921, 81,685 were primary producers, 38,370 industrial, 14,366 transport and communication, 45,142 commercial, 26,490 professional, 11,308 personal service, 7,991 independent, 412,141 dependent, 13,116 others. Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1920	54,029	44,790	14,783
1921	53,801	41,538	13,165
1922	58,055	36,002	13,982
1923	57,747	37,266	13,889
1924	56,384	34,002	14,268
1925	55,350	34,004	14,427

Religion. — In 1921 there were 1,684,906 Christians—546,065 Dutch Churches, 358,827 Anglican Churches, 205,696 Presbyterians, 115,941 Congregationalists, 394,085 Methodists, 76,421 Lutherans, 47,253 Roman Catholics, 16,102 Baptists, and 24,476 other Christian sects. Mohammedans 24,513, Jews 21,244, Heathen 1,002,450, other 49,606.

Education.—The Province is divided into 112 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, two-thirds of the members being locally elected, and one-third nominated partly by Government and partly by Divisional Councils. Education is compulsory for children of European parentage. The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues, primary education being free.

Aided Schools, Dec. 31, 1925, 4,509: average enrolment, European scholars, 135,955; average attendance, 124,784; average enrolment, non-European scholars, 174,295; average attendance, 142,994. There are 10,839 teachers (6,114 in European schools and 4,725 in non-European schools). Government expenditure on education, exclusive of Higher Education (for which see Union of S.A.), for 1913–14, £853,448; 1914–15, £919,485; 1915–16, £917,856; 1916–17, £976,294; 1917–18, £1,166,059; 1918–19, £1,435,385; 1919–20, £1,676,208; 1920–21, £2,003,567; 1921–22, £2,450,629; 1922–23, £2,514,412; 1923–24, £3,016,693; 1924–25, £2,761,965.

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism.—In the hospitals 27,218 in-patients were treated during 1925, and there were 136,703 out-patient attendances at Government-aided Hospitals.

Harbours and Works.—There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. There are electric tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 51 members (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

Local Government.—There are 129 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are 74 Village Management Boards and 14 Local Boards.

Administrator, Hon. A. P. J. Fourie.... £2,500
Executive Committee, A. J. Chiappini; C. H. Geldenhuys; D. Retief; G. F. Zondagh.
Prov. Sec., A. S. Weisbecker.
Superintendent-General of Education, Dr. W. J. Viljoen, M.A., Ph.D.
Controller of Educational Finance, J. P. J. Brunt.

CAPITAL, CAPE TOWN. Total population (1926), white (with suburbs), 129,759.
Capetown is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit, 16 days.

NATAL.

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,284 square miles, (including Zululand, 10,427 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles. In 1926 the European population was 158,254 (males 80,810, females 77,444).

In 1925 the European births registered numbered 3,509, deaths 1,532, and marriages 1,209. The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour.

Education.—There is a University College at Pietermaritzburg, and there are 180 primary schools (exclusive of 279 farm schools), and 19 beyond primary schools for white children, 1 agricultural and trades school. There are also 2 Technical Institutes, 1 Physical Culture School, 3 Night Continuation Classes, 52 Asiatic schools, 492 native schools, and 22 other coloured schools, which receive Government aid, and a large number of private schools.

Administration.—The Provincial government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. Sir G. T. Plowman, K.C.M.G.
Executive Committee, W. P. Bawden; J. Dyson; C. F. Clarkson; W. A. D. Russell.
Provincial Secretary, John M. Hershensohun.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Total population (white and coloured), 36,023 in 1921. The preliminary unaudited Census figures for the European population of Pietermaritzburg are 19,714.

In Durban (population, 1921, 146,310; for 1926 European population of Durban was 69,899), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time; the average low-water depth at the entrance, L.W.O.S.T., the bar being no longer existent, for 1924 being 37 feet.

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 20 days.

ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The *Amapondaland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov. 22, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec. 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The *Northern Districts* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903.

THE TRANSVAAL.

In 1926 the European population numbered 606,763 (males 312,705, females 294,058).

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,450 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The Census of 1921 showed a population of 2,087,636, of whom 1,159,430 were males and 928,206 females; the population (1926) comprised 606,763 Europeans or whites. In 1925* there were 21,379 European births, 13,660 European deaths, and 8,305 European marriages.

Religion.—The religious statistics for 1921 are:—

Churches.	Whites.	Others.
Dutch Churches	287,630	49,578
Anglican	98,849	94,543
Presbyterian	31,715	12,407
Methodists	37,921	143,441
Roman Catholics	23,419	14,490
Lutherans	4,583	136,335
Other Christians	19,542	64,437
Jews	33,515	4
Hindus, &c.	1,804	15,499
No Religion	4,507	1,013,417

There were 1,155 Government schools for white children in 1925, with an average enrolment of 119,850 and an average attendance of 111,573. 5 normal colleges, one school of Domestic Science, and 3 Trades schools. There were also 363 native schools, 5 Asiatic and 24 coloured schools, with 44,629 pupils.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 50 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr.

Executive Committee, B. D. G. Pienaar, J. F. Brown, C.M.G., E. de Sousa, T. C. Stoffberg.

Provincial Secretary, D. E. van Velden.

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. 1926, white, 54,121. Pretoria, which is also the seat of the Union Government, is pleasantly situated on the River Aapies, and has wide, shady streets and magnificent buildings. The principal town is JOHANNESBURG, 5,500 feet above sea level, about 35 miles S.W. of the capital. Johannesburg is the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields, and possesses magnificent buildings. Among its other industries are printing, brickmaking, brewing, tobacco manufactures and iron foundries. The population in 1926 was (white) 170,543.

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles; transit, *viâ* Capetown, 19 days.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 49,647 square miles, and is divided into 27 districts. The population at the last five censuses was:—

Year.	White.	Coloured.	Total.
1890	77,716	129,787	207,503
1904	142,679	244,636	387,315
1911	175,189	352,985	528,174
1918	181,678	...	...
1921	188,556	440,271	628,827
1626	202,191	...	202,191

In 1926, of the whites, 103,830 are males and 98,361 females. The estimated mean population (European) for the year 1926 was 202,191.

The number of European births registered in 1926 was 5,188, deaths 1,703, and marriages 1,661.

Religion.—The Census of 1921 showed the following results:—Dutch Churches, 207,536; Anglican Churches, 50,807; Presbyterians, 13,562; Congregationalists, 2,763; Methodists, 135,778; Lutherans, 7,931; Roman Catholics, 9,879; Jews, 4,761; Heathen, 174,697; Others, 607,714.

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Union Ministry. In 1925 there were 843 public and aided private schools, with an enrolment of 44,604 pupils, and, except when the parents object, both official languages are taught.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. E. R. Grobler.

Executive Committee, Dr. D. G. Conradie, E. A. van der Walt, D. J. de Villiers, H. J. J. van Reusburg.

Provincial Secretary, R. A. Gregorowski.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 22,577 whites in 1926. A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft. span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan., 1904.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles; transit, *viâ* Capetown, 19 days.

* Figures subject to revision.

Imperial Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

NOTE.—*The Indian Empire, The Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, The Commonwealth of Australia, The Dominion of New Zealand,* and *The Union of South Africa* are shown separately in the preceding pages.

ASCENSION.

(*See* ST. HELENA.)

BAHAMAS.

(*See* BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

BARBADOS.

(*See* BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15′ N. lat. and 64° 51′ W. long, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing a population (1924) of 23,870 (10,188 white, and 13,682 coloured). These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 7 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members.

The climate is mild and healthy. There are no streams or wells, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tanks. Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding. The islands produce large quantities of onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and lily bulbs, to New York. Arrowroot and bananas are also grown, but meat, flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians.

CAPITAL, Hamilton. Population (1926), 3,000.

	1924.	1925.
Public revenue	£329,139	£248,477
Public expenditure	312,969	312,283
Public debt, Dec. 31	45,000	45,000
Total Imports	1,815,023	1,325,041
Total Exports	446,252	166,020
Imports from U.K.	666,316	384,044
Exports to U.K.	9,872	10,782

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir Joseph John Asser, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1922) £3,300
A.D.C., Capt. G. W. V. Hoskyn .....
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Herbert Henniker-Heaton 1,000
Attorney-General, Maj. T. M. Dill, O.B.E. 800
Receiver-General, A. F. Smith, I.S.O. 800
Chief Justice, His Honour Sir K. J. Beatty 1,150
Assistant Judges, Hons. C. V. Ingham and A. W. Bluck ..... *fees.*
Postmaster, C. H. Tucker, I.S.O. £750
Director of Works, P. N. H. Jones, O.B.E. 800
Naval Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. Sir Walter Cowan, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
King's Harbour Master, Lieut.-Com. W. E. Wynne, R.N.
C.R.A., Maj. R. S. Leach, M.C.
C.R.E., Lt.-Col. J. B. Legh, O.B.E., M.C.
S.M.O., Lt.-Col. P. Davidson, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 10 days.

BORNEO.

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4′ N. to 4° 10′ S., and from long. 108° 50′ to 119° 20′ E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajaus, Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and at the present time rather more than two-thirds of the island is included within "Netherlands' India." The remainder of the island is under British protection.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast-line of about 900 miles. The population is 257,804, consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast, aboriginal tribes inland, and a large number of Chinese traders, artisans, and agricultural labourers. The interior is mountainous (Mount Kinabalu, 13,455 feet) and is densely timbered.

The two chief towns are Sandakan, on the north-east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast. All legislation is passed by the Legislative Council, which consists of 7 official and 5 unofficial members, who have the local title of Honourable. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole State is divided into 5 Residencies. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adapted by local ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Muhammadan law.

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubber, copra, cutch, birds'-nests, salt fish, damar, sago, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle and sea produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, coco-nuts, kapok, ground nuts, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Gold has been found. Coal of good quality is now being produced at the rate of 7,000 tons per month at Sebattik, in the south-eastern corner of the territory.

A railway runs from Jesselton, the chief port on the west coast, and down the coast to Beaufort, the centre of the rubber industry, where it turns inland to Melalap, in the interior; there is a branch from Beaufort to Weston (20 miles). There are several wireless stations. There is a State bank at Sandakan with a branch at Jesselton.

There is a native military force of 770 men under European officers, with six machine and four mountain guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

	1924.	1925.
*Revenue	$3,171,183	$3,421,404
Expenditure	2,081,578	2,091,344
Exports	11,157,559	17,861,147
Imports	7,094,246	7,323,421
Exports of Leaf Tobacco	1,251,392	1,244,185
,, Rubber	4,739,895	11,979,102
,, Timber	1,713,252	1,393,166

The British North Borneo Company.
Court of Directors.

President, Maj.-Gen. Sir Neill Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Vice-President, Edward Dent.
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.
G. E. R. Bromley-Martin.
Sir John Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
D. O. Malcolm.
C. Mallet.
Rt. Hon. Sir W. Ridgeway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.

London Office Staff—
27 St. Helen's Place, London, E.C. 3.
Under Secretary, C. F. Collins.
Assistant Secretary, W. J. Worth (*Administrative*); J. R. Harkness (*Financial*).

List of Officers (British North Borneo).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency John Lisseter Humphreys, C.B.E. (1926)	$17,136
Government Sec., A. R. Maxwell	6,840
Asst. do., E. W. Morrell	6,360
Chief Justice, D. T. J. Sherlock, K.C., M.B.E.	8,571
Commandant, Lt.-Col. C. H. Harington	7,200
Financial Commissioner, A. R. Rivett, A.S.A.A.	7,200
Director, Railways and Works, Major J. W. Watson, M.I.C.E.	8,571
Residents:—	
Sandakan, H. W. L. Bunbury	7,200
West Coast, G. C. Irving	7,200
Kudat, J. Maxwell-Hall	7,080
East Coast, H. Myddelton	7,200
Interior, G. C. Woolley, M.A.	7,200
Auditor, T. W. Rose, F.S.A.A.	7,080
Principal Med. Officer, F. A. Dingle, M.R.C.S.	8,571
Commissioner of Lands, W. W. Smith	7,200
Com. of Customs and Excise, M. M. Clark	7,200
Postmaster-General and Supt. of Telegraphs, C. F. Newton Wade	6,600
Gen. Man. of Railways, C. F. Ashton Pryke	8,000
Protector of Labour, C. F. C. Macaskie	5,880
Conservator of Forests, D. D. Wood, B.Sc.	8,571
Mycologist, E. Bateson	7,714

BRUNEI.

Sultan, H.H. Ahmed Tajudin Akhazul Khairi Waddin, *succ.* Sept., 1924.
Joint Regents, Pengiran Bendahara and Pengiran Pemancha.

A native State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area is about 2,500 square miles, the population being 25,454 (April, 1921), of whom 23,938 are Malays and Bornean races. The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 1, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration.

The chief town, Brunei, has a population of nearly 10,000. Native industries include fishing, cloth-weaving, brass foundries, and silversmiths' work. The chief imports are rice, cloth, tobacco, sugar, petroleum, and sundries; the exports are chiefly cutch (mangrove extract), rubber, jelutong, and sago. The revenue for 1925 was £36,782, and the expenditure £28,616; the debt (Dec. 31, 1925) is £50,617. Total imports, 1925, £117,902; exports, £217,005.

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements.
British Resident, Brunei, O. E. Venables.

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan. There are wireless stations at Brunei, Labuan, Temburong, and Belait.

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 89,480 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The population, Dec. 31, 1925, was estimated at 304,412, of whom 125,686 were East Indian immigrants. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The climate, although hot, is pleasant and healthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 140,000 acres (of which 57,500 acres are in sugar-cane and 29,330 in rice), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 8,740 feet above sea level, and on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequibo) are the *Kaieteur Falls*, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The meteorological records taken on the coast-lands during a period of 79 years show, as regards temperature, that the climate is a very equable one. The mean temperature is 80·2°, its recorded extremes during this long period ranging between 68° and 92°, but these extreme temperatures are very rarely recorded, the usual extremes during a year being 72° and 89°. In the interior the mean temperature is higher—82·8°, its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is, on the contrary, subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands being 93·8 inches distributed over 195 days of the year, and its range from 44·9 to 132·2 inches per year. In the interior the average recorded rainfall is 50·8 inches per year, ranging from 45·3 to 57·9 inches per year. The birth-rate in 1925 was 33·5, and the death-rate 24·2 per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 47 per cent. of the export trade. The leading exports are sugar (£1,413,696 in 1925), rum, diamonds, timber, balata, bauxite, and rice. There are about 9,700 aboriginal Indians; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members, 7 official and 8 elected, and a Combined Court including the members of the Court of Policy together with

* Exclusive of land sales.

six elected Financial Representatives; with an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 5 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. There are 2,550 miles of post-office telephone wire, with 11½ miles of aerial cable, and 576 of telegraph lines, with 75 post-offices. There are 95 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 56,616.

	1924.	1925.
Public revenue	£1,056,238	£1,095,574
Public expenditure	1,065,457	1,126,394
Public debt	2,712,815	2,681,915
Total imports	2,744,145	2,908,434
Domestic exports	3,240,287	2,967,096
Imports from U.K.	1,482,515	1,539,269
Exports to U.K.	1,258,490	1,339,250

Governor, His Excellency Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G. (1925) £4,000
(With allowance for contingencies, £1,000.)
A.D.C., Capt. H. J. M. Earle.
Colonial Secretary, C. D. Douglas Jones, C.M.G. ..... £1,485 to £1,635
Attorney-General, H. Josephs ..... £1,485 to 1,635
Auditor, J. D. M. Bourne 825
Immigration Agent-Gen., J. Hampden King, C.B.E. ..... (*and £200 personal*) 880
Colonial Treasurer, H. A. N. Burrowes ... 900
Compt. of Customs, A. E. V. Barton 850
Chief Commissory, I. F. King 750
Commg. Militia & Insp.-Gen. of Police, (vacant) 1,000
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. King 600
Director of Public Works and Sea Defences, and Engineer, Harb. Bd., F. Pudsey ..... £1,000 to 1,200
Postmaster-General, (vacant) 825
Electrical Engineer, H. G. Spain 760
Surgeon-General & Registrar-General, P. James Kelly, M.B. ..... £1,000 to 1,200
Commr. of Lands & Mines, G. D. Bayley, C.B.E. 1,000
Harbour Master, Com. H. de B. Tupper, R.N. 650
Director, Dept. of Science and Agriculture, W. Nowell 1,000
Chief Justice, (vacant) 1,800
Puisne Judges, M. J. Berkeley, £1,450; W. J. Douglass 1,200

Georgetown, 3,963 miles.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29′ 5″ to 15° 53′ 55″ N. latitude and 89° 9′ 22″ to 88° 10′ W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are approximately 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Yucatan (Mexico), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,598 sq. miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 45,317—22,564 males and 22,753 females; the estimated population (Dec. 31, 1925) being 47,893 — 23,683 males, 24,210 females. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten or twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood. Sugar, rubber and cacao grow readily. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coconuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes also grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage. About 60,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cacao trees grow wild in the bush. There are 69 primary schools in the colony, and 5 schools with secondary departments in Belize. The shipping entered and cleared at the port of Belize in 1925 was 643,163 tons. There is a radio-telegraph station at Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 3 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 5 official and 7 appointed members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1925), 18,254.

	1924–25.	1925–26.
Public revenue	$938,969	$996,287
Pub. expenditure	920,998	970,497
Public debt	745,734	745,734
	1924.	1925.
Total imports	$3,894,281	$4,515,121
Total exports	3,337,744	3,576,018
Imports from U.K.	726,375	776,531
Exports to U.K.	259,345	417,332

Governor and Com.-in-Chief, His Excellency Major J. A. Burdon, C.M.G. (1925) ... $9,720
Private Sec., T. J. Hudson 1,204
Colonial Secretary ..... (*and house*) 4,374
Treasurer, G. S. W. Smith 3,402
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, V. Grey-Wilson 2,430
Surveyor-General, F. W. Brunton 3,888
Director of Public Works, H. C. Carter... 3,402
Electrical Engr., Morton Cuthbert 2,400
Prin. Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. J. Cran, O.B.E., V.D. 4,008
Supt. of Police, H. J. L. Cavenagh 2,916
Colonial Postmaster, H. W. Beaumont ... 2,250
Chief Justice, Herbert K. McD. Sisnett 6,000
Attorney-General, W. Bullock 3,402
District Commissioners:—
Belize, Capt. J. G. Wakely, M.C. 2,916
Corozal, D. Q Blakely 2,000
Orange Walk, R. Wyatt 2,000
Stann Creek, T. V. Maccali 2,000
Toledo, John Taylor 2,000
The Cayo, P. E. Matthews, M.B.E. 2,000
Registrar-General, H. Dunk 2,916
Auditor, R. H. Marshall 2,430
Inspector of Schools, A. Barrow Dillon ... 2,000

Belize is distant from London about 5,701 miles; transit, 17 days.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The West Indies, so named in 1492 by Columbus, who believed the islands to form the western limits of India, are a number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, situated between 10° to 27° North and 59° 30′ to 85° West. The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within 7 miles of the coast of Venezuela (South America), and is divided into three main groups: I. GREATER ANTILLES, which contain the largest islands, *Cuba* (44,000 sq. miles) and *Hispaniola* (28,000 sq. miles), being Independent; Jamaica and its dependencies, British; and Puerto Rico, a dependency of the United States.

II. BAHAMAS, which are entirely British. III. LESSER ANTILLES, which are divided among the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, the United States and Venezuela. The total area of the archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles are *Independent*, 12,300 *British*, 3,890 *United States*, 1,350 *French*, 430 *Netherlands*, and 90 *Venezuelan*.

THE BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between 21° 42′ —27° 34′ N. lat. and 72° 40′—79° 5′ W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,404 square miles, and a population in 1926 of 56,854, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Islands, Watlings Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island, and Biminis. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1781, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 1925 being valued at £149,820. The fruit trade is principally with the United States, bananas, coco-nuts, fruit and vegetables being exported. Tomatoes are being cultivated in large quantities for shipment to the United States. Mahogany, lignum-vitæ, mastic, ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands. A fibre industry is largely established, the land under the fibre plant being 16,445 acres, and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1925, £52,419. The imports are chiefly food-stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL, Nassau.

	1924-25.	1925-20.
Public revenue	£420,077	£505,027
Expenditure	415,677	384,792
Public debt	17,861	151,123

	1924.	1925.
Total imports	£1,553,143	£1,760,987
Total exports	626,353	481,352
Imports from U.K.	587,459	560,794
Exports to U.K.	58,677	55,434

Governor, His Excellency Charles William Orr, C.M.G. £2,600
A.D.C., Capt. R. J. K. Fenton ....
Chief Justice, E. R. Logan 1,250
Colonial Sec., A. C. Burns 1,100
Attorney-Gen., H. C. F. Cox 1,000
Receiver-Gen., P. W. D. Armbrister 650
Pres., Legislative Council, G. H. Gamblin 150
Speaker, House of Assembly, H.G. Malcolm, K.C., O.B.E. 240
Postmaster, C. O. Anderson 500
Surveyor-Gen., William Miller, I.S.O. 400
Commandt. of Police, (vacant) 500
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrate, (vacant) (and £85 *travelling allowance*) 600
Civil Engineer, G. M. Gordon £650
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Capt. G. E. Corbett, C.B.E., R.N. 800

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles; transit, 14 to 21 days, *vid* New York.

BARBADOS,

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4′ N., and longitude 59° 37′ W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Census of 1921), was 156,312. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and the Lodge School and Harrison's College provide for higher education for boys, and Queen's College and Codrington High School for girls. Barbados alone of the W.I. Islands makes local provision for University training, Codrington College having been founded under the will of Christopher Codrington, who died in 1710. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop., 1921, 13,486), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£444,646	£504,696
Expenditure	420,461	364,531
Public debt	592,400	591,000
Total imports	2,531,882	2,547,297
Total exports	2,189,740	1,849,301
Imports from U.K.	827,449	840,617
Exports to U.K.	427,677	...

Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1924, 3,229,906, of which 2,450,651 tons were British.

Governor, His Excellency William Charles Fleming Robertson, C.M.G. (1925) £3,000
Priv. Sec. and A.D.C. A. L. Bailey (*actg.*) 200
Colonial Secretary, D. R. Stewart 1,000
Officer Commanding Local Forces, Lt.-Col. M. D. Harrel, O.B.E. 1,200
Chief Judge, R. H. Furness 1,200
President of Legislative Council, His Hon. Sir W. K. Chandler, LL.D., C.M.G. .....
Clerk, do., C. E. Stoute.
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G. 250
Clerk, do., F. A. Layne 400
Attorney-Gen., Hon. K. E. Poyser, D.S.O. 750
Solicitor-Gen., H. W. Reece, K.C. (*and fees*) 250
Treasurer, H. W. Lofty 700
Auditor-General, P. W. Browne 500
Controller of Customs, G. A. Brierley 500
Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire Brigade, (vacant) 600
Colonial Postmaster, H. H. Heath 500
Registrar, T. S. Sainsbury 500
Port Health Officer, J. D. Alleyne, M.D. (*and fees*) 500

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 13 days.

JAMAICA,*

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 42′—18° 32′ North lat. and 76° 11′- 78° 23′ W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,450 square miles, and a population, in April, 1921, of 858,118 (males, 401,973 ; females, 456,145) ; whites, 14,476 ; coloured, 157,223 ; blacks, 660,420 ; East Indians, 18,610 ; Chinese, 3,696 ; not specified, 3,693.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509 ; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the *Treaty of Madrid*.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 210 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages ; the number of accounts open in the Govt. savings banks was 66,748 (1925). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported ; the latter is still counted the best in the world ; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches a high price. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dyestuffs, drugs, and spices, and there are some rare cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members ; the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), of 10 Nominated Members, and of 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (Census, 1921) 62,707 ; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 8,694 ; Montego Bay, 6,580 ; and Port Antonio, 6,272. Chief exports (1925): bananas, £1,510,625 ; sugar, £544,671 ; coffee, £485,087.

	1924–25.	1925–26.
Public general revenue	£1,922,963	£2,021,046
Expenditure from income.	2,022,746	2,009,593
Public debt	4,443,194	4,581,173
	1924.	1925.
Total imports.....	£5,085,350	£5,636,188
Total exports	3,145,620	3,935,059

* The Government publishes annually a *Handbook of Jamaica*, full of information respecting the history and personnel of the island.

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G. (1925) (*duty allowance* £500) £5,000
A.D.C., Lieut. F. C. Halliday, R.N. 450
Comdy. Troops, Col.-Comdt. Hon. A. Mudge, C.B., C.M.G. .....
Colonial Secretary, Hon. A. S. Jelf 1,500
Assist. Colonial Secretary, C. W. Doorly .....£800 to 1,000
Auditor-Gen., Hon. C. G. H. Davis £800 to 1,000
Director Public Works, Maj. Hon. H. Simms, M.V.O. .....£1,200 to 1,350
Superintending Medical Officer, B. M. Wilson, M.D.....£1,000 to 1,200
Collector-General, Hon. R. Nosworthy, C.M.G. 1,000
Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kingston, G. S. Shaw 650
Director of Agriculture, H. H. Cousins, M.A. .....£800 to 1,000
Inspector-General of Police, Lt.-Col. M. D. Harrel, O.B.E. 800
Director of Prisons, B. Toole .....£550 to 650
Director of Railways, J. Powter...£1,200 to 1,350
Director of Education, P. J. O'L. Bradbury, M.A. .....£700 to 800
Treasurer, W. M. Fraser (*acting*) 900
Postmaster, R. H. Fletcher .....£700 to 800
Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His Hon. Sir F. C. A. Barrett-Lennard 2,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. de Freitas, O.B.E., H. I. C. Brown, K.C.....each 1,200
Judge of Kingston Court, J. St. J. Yates (*acting*) 900
Registrar Supreme Court, L. I. De Montagnac..... 700
Attorney-General, Hon. F. C. Wells Durrant, M.A., K.C..... 1,500
Crown Solicitor, G. Harvey Clark 1,200
Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bankruptcy, John M. Nethersole ...(*and fees*) 500
Registrar-General and Deputy Keeper of Records, A. R. Suares..... 600
Registrar of Titles, C. E. Mellish..... 600
Government Printer, F. S. Passingham £500 to 600
Protector of Immigrants, F. N. Isaacs 350

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles ; transit, 14 days.

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, between 79°44′ and 81°26′ W. and 19° 15′ and 19° 46′ N., consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 225 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas." Population (1921) 5,253.

The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman, population (1921) 1,070.

Revenue, 1925, £6,970 ; expenditure, £6,622.
Imports, 1925, £42,663 ; exports, £14,813.

Commissioner & Judge of the Grand Court, H. H. Hutchings (*house and fees*)..... £600

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-east of which they are distant about 450 miles. They have an area of about 170 square

miles, and a population (1921) of 5,612, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,568.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and is also a Court of Appeal.

	1924.	1925.
Revenue	£9,693	£10,459
Expenditure	12,186	11,176
Total imports	43,253	41,570
Total exports	31,495	39,062

Commissioner and Judge, H. E. Phillips £700
Grand Turk, *vid* U.S., 13 days.

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Dominica; (4) Montserrat; and (5) the Virgin Islands, with Sombrero, all, except the last, having their own local Legislature. These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate, and there is also a General Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislature on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1921 was 122,242. The General Legislative Council consists of 10 *ex-officio* and 10 elective members, with the Governor as President.

Governor, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Eustace Fiennes, Bart., T.D. (1921) £3,000
Private Sec. & Clerk to Governor, A. D. W. Skinner 350
Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records, His Honour Herbert Cecil Stronge 1,000
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Edward W. Baynes, O.B.E. 900
First Puisne Judge, His Honour R. E. Noble 800
Second Puisne Judge, His Honour H. H. Trusted 700
Asst. Colonial Sec., E. D'A. Tibbits ..... £400 to 450
Attorney-Gen., Hon. M. V. Camacho, K.C. 700
Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Griffith 480
Crown Attor., St. Kitts, Hon. W. M. Wigley 250
" " *Dominica*, Hon. F. B. B. Shand 250
Auditor, P. J. A. Hamilton ..... £500 to 600
Govt. Analytical Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture, Hon. A. E. Collens, F.I.C. ..... £600 to 700
Chief Inspector of Police, Lt.-Col. E. Bell, O.B.E. 550
Inspector of Schools, L. Tucker, B.A. £375 to 480

	1924-25.	1925-26.
Revenue	£240,272	£246,902
Expenditure	269,401	259,472
Public debt	284,250	279,250
Imports	753,170	786,558
Exports	667,623	727,852

Transit, 13 to 16 days

(1) ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA.

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6′ N. lat. and 61° 45′ W. long., and is about 70 miles in circumference. Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1921 was 29,767, including 12,542 males and 17,225 females. Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II., the island has always been more distinctively English. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected. Cotton is being planted, and the island also exports molasses, tamarinds, pine-apples, and arrowroot. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted.

	1924-25.	1925-26.
Revenue	£78,983	£81,222
Expenditure	85,244	78,553
Public debt	145,900	145,900
	1924.	1925.
Total imports	£222,253	£253,291
Total exports	172,255	266,368

CAPITAL, St. John's. Population (1921), 6,997.

President and Island Sec. (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands).
Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Griffith (*see* Leeward Islands).
Magistrates, Hon. R. H. K. Dyett, £465;
S. L. Athill £300
Supt. of Public Works, Capt. R. G. Wright-Nooth, M.C. ..... £450 to 500
Chief Medical Officer, J. E. Wright, F.R.C.S. 650

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35′ N., long. 61° 42′ W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 900. The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables, and was formerly a possession of the Codrington family. Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing. *Magistrate*, Capt. G. Downing, (*and quarters*) £250.

Redonda, is a small island with a phosphate industry.

(2) ST. KITTS-NEVIS WITH ANGUILLA.

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population (Dec. 31, 1925) of 36,158 and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 78° to 85°.

St. Kitts (population 19,458), the principal island of the Presidency, and the oldest colony in the West Indies, is situated in lat. 17° 18′ N. and long. 62° 48′ W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). The capital, Basseterre, is a port of registry, and had 55 vessels of 807 tons in 1925.

Nevis (population 12,135) is separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide and has an area of 50 square miles. Sugar-cane and cotton

are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. The chief town, Charlestown, is a port of entry.

Anguilla (population 4,565) is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 2 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Salt is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

	1924-25.	1925-26.
Public revenue	£88,095	£90,405
Expenditure	95,510	88,888
Public debt	23,601	21,545

	1924.	1925.
Imports	£297,180	£292,817
Exports	251,576	279,637

Administrator, His Honour Lt.-Col. T. R. St. Johnston, C.M.G. *(and Entertainment Allowance £150)*	£1,000
Clerk, and Clerk of Council, H. Boon	344
Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, Hon. G. C. Johnson *(including fees)*	660
Magistrates : St. Kitts, W. M. Wigley *(and Crown Attorney)*, £680; D. H. Semper £532; *Nevis*, Hon. A. C. K. Tibbits, £400; *Anguilla*, J. Y. McFadyen, M.D.	438
Supt. of Public Works, J. Landreth Smith	510

(3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20′—15° 45′ N. lat. and 61° 13′—61° 30′ W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq. miles, or 186,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coco-nuts, vanilla, and fruit. The population was estimated at 40,075 on Dec. 31, 1925; included in this total are 400 Caribs, of whom 100 are of pure blood. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members, 4 of whom are elected, and 2 nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population 7,374, and Portsmouth, population 1,190.

	1924-25.	1925-26.
Public revenue	£48,153	£61,623
Expenditure	55,483	62,511
Public debt	22,057	19,834

	1924.	1925.
Imports	£143,579	£146,204
Exports	171,257	135,596

Administrator, His Honour Edward Carlyon Eliot *(with £100 allowance)*	£1,000
Clerk, and Clerk of Councils, R. B. Skinner	375
Treasurer, Hon. H. A. Bascom	437
Colonial Engineer, F. C. Clarkson	450
Crown Attorney and Registrar, Hon. F. B. B. Shaud	500
Magistrates, Hon. T. Cools-Lartigue, £500; T. E. P. Baynes, £500; D. O. Riviere	400
Principal Medical Officer, Hon. Dr. C. M. Rolston	600

(4) MONTSERRAT

is situated in 16° 41′ N. lat. and 62° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, with a population (1925) of 11,673. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Irishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. A great part of the island was devastated by a hurricane in 1924. The chief exports during the year 1925 were cotton-seed meal, cotton, cotton-seed oil, onions, limes and its products, sugar, papaine and animals of all kinds. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1921) of 1,709. A wireless station was opened in 1925.

	1924-25.	1925-26.
Revenue	£17,168	£23,670
Expenditure	24,053	21,040
Public debt	14,100	14,100

	1924.	1925.
Total imports	£44,924	£59,803
Total exports	59,325	45,342

Commissioner and Treasurer, His Honour Maj. H. W. Peebles, D.S.O., O.B.E.	£700
Senior Medical Officer, J. C. McPherson	424
Magistrate, L. R. Twose	300
Asst. Treasurer and Postmaster, O. E. Kelsick	312

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and the U.S.A., form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27′ N. lat. and 64° 40′ W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1921 was 5,082. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar, cotton and coconuts are grown in increasing quantity, and a tobacco and cigar industry has been established; fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A copper mine has been worked at Virgin Gorda. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1921), 463.

	1924-25.	1925-26.
Revenue	£7,872	£8,582
Expenditure	9,110	13,469
Imports	36,963	34,443
Exports	13,210	10,909

Commissioner and Treasurer, (and allowance, &c.)	£500
Medical Officer, Hon. D. A. Volume, M.D.	400

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Trinidad is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between 10° 3′—10° 50′ N. lat. and 60° 55′—61° 56′ W. long., and is about 69 miles in length by 54 in breadth, with an area of 1,862 square miles (541,682 acres cultivated), and a population at the Census of 1921 of 365,913 (including Tobago). The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was

colonised in 1588 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 64,535), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, tram and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 11,118), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princestown (pop. 5,228), and Arima (pop. 4,429). A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake near the village of La Brea, 110 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply; in 1925, 157,986 tons (£360,062) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, mineral oil, molasses, rum, copra, limes, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1925) were cocoa £1,462,723; sugar £1,092,594; and petroleum £1,562,868. On Dec. 31, 1925 there were 19 companies actively engaged in the production of oil, the royalties payable on oil won from Crown Lands being £40,099. Coal, iron, graphite and gypsum are known to exist in small quantities and traces of gold have been found in the Northern Range. There were 290 Elementary and Intermediate Schools at Dec. 31, 1925, in addition to 6 colleges for higher education. There are 123 miles of railway open, and the island is in communication with Tobago and the mainland by telegraph and wireless. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 12 official and 13 unofficial members, 6 of the latter being nominated by the Crown and 7 elected.

	1924.	1925.
Revenue	£1,586,834	£1,662,874
Expenditure	1,572,765	1,580,749
Public debt	3,406,753	3,423,504
Imports	4,287,943	4,395,041
Exports	4,893,863	5,170,355

Tobago was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1899, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between 11° 9′ N. lat. and 60° 43′ W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados; is 26 miles long, and from 6 to 7½ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 23,390. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 81° to 88°. There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 1,476) and Plymouth (pop. 434).

Governor, His Excellency Sir Horace Archer Byatt, K.C.M.G. (1924) £5,500
Chief Justice (vacant) 1,800
Colonial Secretary, W. E. F. Jackson, C.M.G. 1,600
Assistant Do., H. L. Knaggs, O.B.E. 955
Attorney-General, A. D. A. Macgregor 1,500
Treasurer, H. B. Walcott, C.M.G., C.B.E. 1,300
First Puisne Judge, Sir G. O'D. Walton 1,250
Second Puisne Judge, Samuel Joyce Thomas ..... £1,120 to 1,200
Solicitor-General (vacant) 1,000
Commdt. Local Forces & Insp.-G. of Constabulary, &c., Col. G. H. May, V.D. ... 1,150
Director of Public Works, Matthew Alexander Murphy, M.I.C.E. 1,250
Surgeon-General, K. S. Wise, M.B. 1,224
Protector of Immigrants and Director of Labour Exchanges, Lt.-Col. A. H. W. de Boissiere 924
Collector of Customs, T. R. Cutler 1,000
Director of Agriculture, W. G. Freeman ... 1,150
General Manager of Railways, C. Sadler ..... £1,148 to £1,200
Director of Education, F. C. Marriott ..... £980 to 1,000
Postmaster-Gen... E. Edginton ..... £800 to 900
Auditor, (vacant) ..... £800 to 900
Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar-General, J. L. H. W. Savary... 1,000
Inspector of Mines, A. P. Catherall, B.Sc.. 900
Harbour Master, A. B. Smith 725
Principal Queen's Royal College, A. M. Low, M.A. 809
Crown Solicitor and Administrator-General, E. F. Maingot 800
Govt. Analyst, H. S. Shrewsbury, F.I.C. 780
Crown Counsel, W. Harragin 750
Crown Surveyor, J. W. Macgillivray, F.S.I. ..... £800 to 850
Superintendent of Prisons, P. L. A. Fraser, M.B.E. 705
Conservator of Forests, R. C. Marshall, M.A. ..... £650 to 750

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 64,535); transit, 14 days to U.K.: 8 days to U.S.A.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 508 square miles, with a population (1921) of 162,254. There is one Governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. Each island retains its own institutions, and in the Governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Seton James, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1924) £2,500

Transit to Grenada from London about 14 days.

GRENADA AND THE GRENADINES.

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30′-12° 58′ N. lat. and 61° 20′-61° 35′ W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres; population (including some of the Grenadines), 66,302 (Census of 1921). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee, and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 16 members, 8 of whom are officials (3 nominated and 5 elected).

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1924.	1925.
Public revenue	£117,453	£146,218
Expenditure	106,003	112,447
Public debt	223,670	223,670
Total imports	272,291	431,807
Total exports	350,806	434,083

Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, Herbert Ferguson, C.B.E. £960
Chief Justice, (vacant) 1,100
Attorney-General, N. J. Paterson, K.C. 800
Chief Medical and Health Officer, Maj. R. E. Sutherland Richards ..... £600 to 700
Magistrates, (a vacancy) *W.Dist.*; T. W. S. Garraway, *E. Dist.*, each £500; H. Allan Otway, *District Commr. of Carriacou* (and quarters) £350 to 420
Chief of Police, (vacant) (and quarters) £450 to 500

The Grenadines are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1921) 7,204.

St. Lucia,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 50′ N. lat. and 60° 58′ W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 21 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 24 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles, with a population (Dec. 31, 1925) of 55,099. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1925) are sugar, cocoa, coco-nuts, copra, limes, lime-juice, lime-oil, logwood, molasses, syrup, bananas and other fruits. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1921, 5,899), and Soufrière (pop. 2,480).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depot. In 1925, 245 steamers (tonnage 545,473) entered Port Castries.

	1924.	1925.
Public revenue	£72,888	£75,555
Expenditure	89,990	85,082
Public debt	143,530	139,230
Total imports	234,647	277,013
Total exports	233,965	243,207

Administrator & Col. Sec., Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G. (and allowance £330) £1,100
Chief Justice, Capt. Oliver Plunkett 700
Attorney-General, W. T. S. Fretz 500
Treasurer, G. D. Mackie, M.B.E. ..... £350 to 440
Chief Medical Officer, (vacant) ..... 600 to 700
Registrar, J. E. M. Salmon 550

St. Vincent,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10′ N. lat. and 60° 57′ W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (Census of 1921) of 44,447. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, sugar, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee, and spices. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose.

Capital, Kingstown. Population (1921), 3,836.

	1924.	1925.
Public revenue	£60,893	£62,450
Expenditure	53,887	53,190
Total imports	160,028	211,907
Total exports	150,862	232,432

Administrator and Colonial Secretary, Robert Walter, C.M.G. £1,000
Chief Justice and Vice-Chancellor, and Police Magistrate of 1st District, J. Stanley Rae ..... £600 to £700
Attorney-General, N. H. Turton 500

CAMEROON.

(Joint Franco-British Administration.)

The German Protectorate of *Kamerun* on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo (the Spanish Muni River Settlements occupying a small intervening area), was obtained by conquest by Franco-British forces during the War of 1914–18, and at the conclusion of Peace its administration was confided by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers to Great Britain and France jointly.

The approximate geographical limits are between 2°–12° N. lat. and 8° 48′–19° E. long., and the area is about 187,596 square miles, containing a population estimated at 2,144,000.; of which total the French sphere is 153,846 square miles, with 1,550,000 inhabitants. The coast-line extends from the Rio del Rey to the Muni River. The territory occupies the north-west corner of the Central African Plateau, with Cameroon Peak (13,370 feet) near the capital, on the coast, and the Chebchi and Mandara Mountains on the north-west frontier. The Sanaga is a considerable river flowing into the Atlantic opposite Fernando Po; the Sanga and Dscha (or Ngoko) are tributaries of the Congo, and the Logone-Shari flows into Lake Chad. The inhabitants are Bantus and Sudanese, with some Haussas and Fula tribes, of whom the latter are Muhammadans and the remainder pagans. Cocoa cultivation is a highly successful industry of recent origin, and the Protectorate is rich in forest produce. The exports are rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa and ivory; the imports are chiefly clothing and textile goods, meat, fish and provisions.

In 1920 the whole area was divided into a British Sphere and a French Sphere.

British Cameroon.

The *British Sphere* is a wedge-shaped strip, running with the Nigerian border, and containing an area of about 33,750 sq. miles, with a population of about 644,000. It is administered by the Nigerian Government, the capital being Buea, on the slopes of the Cameroon Mountain. The principal port is Victoria (in Ambas Bay), which is connected by railway with the capital.

	1924.	1925.
Imports	£45,945	£238,635
Exports	118,195	126,668
Imports from U.K.	30,293	...
Exports to U.K.	99,184	...

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

(*See* British West Indies.)

CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 55′ 9° 50′ N. lat. and 79° 42′–81° 53′ E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,332 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to

outh, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles. The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of 1921) was 4,504,549 (including military and shipping), the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. In 1505 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but six years after, in 1802, Ceylon was formed into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and husked grain. The principal exports are tea, products of the coconut palm, rubber, plumbago, cacao, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fifth of the island is under cultivation, and the approximate areas in 1925, in acres, were:—Rice, 830,000; other grain, 107,000; tea, 440,000; coconuts, 882,000; rubber, 439,000; cinnamon, 25,000; cacao, 34,000; and tobacco, 12,000. The live stock in 1925 included 1,457,000 horned cattle, 65,000 sheep, 161,000 goats, 47,000 pigs, and 1,400 horses. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, brass, ivory and tortoiseshell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c.; and for the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

There are 791 miles of railway open, 674 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 117 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and 649 post offices, 249 money order offices, and 189 telegraph offices, with 7,776 miles of telegraph wire.

The government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, and a Legislative Council of 49 members. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the various territorial divisions of the island, and special safeguards provide for the representation of minorities and unrepresented interests. Of the 37 unofficial members 34 are elected and 3 nominated by the Governor.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities, Urban District Councils, or local boards; and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1923–24.	1924–25.
Public revenue	Rs.102,363,116	Rs.115,539,670
Public expenditure	100,695,713	105,004,348

	1924.	1925.
Public debt (30 Sept.)	Rs.3,000,000	Rs.3,000,000
	£12,738,293	£12,704,293
Total imports	Rs.312,328,467	Rs.360,380,317
Total exports	385,527,418	492,626,430

	1924.	1925.
Imports from U.K.	Rs.69,448,553	Rs.84,757,65
Exports to U.K.	172,322,283	188,592,16

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 248,826).

Governor, His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., G.B.E. (1924) £7,000
A.D.C., ... 75
Commanding Forces, Col.-Comdt. H. W. Higginson, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. Rs.23,484
Colonial Sec., A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E. £2,400
Principal Assistant do., M. A. Young ... 1,130
Controller of Revenue, E. B. Alexander, C.M.G. Rs.25,500
Colonial Treasurer, W. W. Woods, C.M.G. ... £1,800
Colonial Auditor, F. G. Morley 1,500
Government Agents:—
West. Prov., F. Bartlett Rs.25,500
Central, R. A. G. Festing £1,550
Northern, F. J. Smith Rs.24,938
North-Western, H. W. Codrington £1,550
Southern, L. W. C. Schrader Rs.24,938
Eastern, B. G. de Glanville (*acting*) £1,300
North Central, M. M. Wedderburn 1,300
Uva, H. A. Burden (*acting*) 1,300
Sabaragamuwa, E. T. Millington 1,550
Surveyor-General, A. J. Wickwar 1,500
Director Public Works, J. Strachan 1,750
Postmaster-General, M. S. Sreshta 1,750
Principal Collector of Customs, and Chairman, Colombo Port Commission, F. G. Tyrrell 1,550
Chief Justice, Sir Stanley Fisher 2,500
Sen. Puisne Judge, G. S. Schneider, K.C. 1,750
Puisne Judges, T. F. Garvin, K.C.; R. W. Lyall-Grant; L. C. Dalton; D. A. St. V. Jayawardene, K.C.; L. M. Maartensz (*acting*) ..... each 1,750
District Judge, Colombo, E. W. Jayawardene, K.C. 1,550
Do. do. Kandy, P. E. Pieris 1,750
Do. do. Galle, J. C. W. Rock 1,300
Do. do. Jaffna, G. W. Woodhouse ... Rs.25,500
Attorney-Gen., L. H. Elphinstone, K.C. ... £1,800
Solicitor-Gen., M. T. Akbar, K.C. 1,550
Registrar-General, H. E. Beren 1,300
Director of Education, L. Macrae 1,550
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Dr. J. F. E. Bridger 1,700
Insp. Gen., Police, H. L. Dowbiggin, C.M.G. 1,550
Do., Prisons, A. F. G. Walker, M.C. ... 1,250
Gen. Manager Railways, T. E. Dutton ... 1,750
Conservator of Forests, J. D. Sargent 1,550
Director of Irrigation, R. F. Morris 1,550
Excise Commissioner, T. W. Roberts 1,550
Director of Agriculture, F. A. Stockdale, C.B.E. 1,550
Settlement Officer, W. T. Stace 1,200
Controller, Indian Immigrant Labour, T. Reid 1,500
Director of Statistics, L. J. B. Turner 1,300
Principal, University College, R. Marrs, C.I.E. 1,750
Director Colombo Museum & Marine Biologist, J. Pearson 1,200
Government Analyst, C. T. Symons 1,200
Archæological Commissioner, A. M. Hocart 1,150
Government Veterinary Surgeon, G. W. Sturgess ..... Rs. 11,250
Government Mineralogist & Salt Adviser, J. S. Coates £1,200

The MALDIVE ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator.

Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Muhammadans. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, coconut coir, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant from London 5,868 miles; transit, 19 days.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS,

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles), are the only portions of the *Dukedom of Normandy* now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), and the following dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lithou (38), a total of 47,083 acres, or 73·4 square miles. The 1921 Census population of Jersey was 49,494, and of Guernsey, &c., 40,120, total, 89,614.

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1916 was 49,678 vergées (2¼ vergées = 1 acre), the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes, and wheat, and of Guernsey green crops and oats, fruits and tomatoes. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the King-Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the Legislative Assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Peter Port, on the east coast.

The trade is principally with the United Kingdom, the exports from the Island to the U.K. being valued at £3,320,000 in 1925; the imports from the U.K. in 1925 were valued at £4,040,000.

JERSEY.

Revenue, 1925-26, £236,586; Expenditure £247,256
Public debt, 1926..... 530,682

Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Hon. Sir F. R. Bingham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G..... £1,700
Government Secretary, W. Whitaker Maitland, C.V.O., O.B.E.
Bailiff, Sir William Henry Venables-Vernon, K.B.E.
Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.
Attorney-General, C. E. Malet de Carteret.
Viscount, Edwin Toulmin Nicolle.
Solicitor-General, A. M. Coutanche.
Receiver-General, Percy A. Aubin.
States Treasurer, Henry M. de Veulle.
Postmaster, Henry Roberts.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES.

Revenue, 1924, £230,000; Expenditure, £177,471
Public debt, 1924..... 564,944

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. J. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. ... 1,700
Government Sec., Major W. L. E. R. Dugmore.
Bailiff, Sir Havilland de Sausmerez.
Dean, Very Rev. Douglas Carey, M.A.
Attorney-General, Arthur W. Bell.
Solicitor-General, H. Le Patourel.
Receiver-General, Victor G. Carey.
President, Education Council, Jurat Roussel.
Postmaster, Joseph Harrison.

Alderney.

Judge, Maj. R. W. Mellish.
Clerk (*Greffier*), Charles Batiste.
Receiver, Maj. L. Langlois.

Sark.

Seigneur, Wm. Collings.
Seneschal, Frederick de Carteret.

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 33′ and 35° 41′, and E. long. 32° 20′ and 34° 35′. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 60 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,584 square miles. The population at the census of 1921 was 310,715, of whom about 20 per cent. were Muhammadans, and the remainder mostly members of the autocephalous Church of Cyprus, which is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, flax, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, grapes, oranges, pomegranates, asbestos, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, salt, pyrites, and chrome. In 1925 the wine export was 1,158,701 gals., and that of spirits 19,891 gals., the bulk of the wine and spirits going to Egypt. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1914. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of 24 members, 9 being official and 15 elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts each returning one Muhammadan member, and 12 electoral districts each returning one non-Muhammadan member.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner; and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English judge, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Muhammadan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 18,579 in 1921; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 9,768), Limassol (13,291), Famagusta (6,890), Kyrenia (1,913), Paphos (4,119), and Morphou (4,250).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and a narrow-gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1905, and was extended to Morphou, 25 miles, in 1907, and to Evrykhou, 15 miles, in 1915. There is a regular service of steamers from Egypt, from France, and from Italy (*viâ* Trieste).

	1924.	1925.
Revenue	£593,317	£668,131
Expenditure	535,870	619,621
Total imports	1,243,356	1,583,198
Total exports	1,271,339	1,198,615
Exports from U.K.	315,831	423,402
Exports to U.K.	301,504	238,844

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Ronald Storrs, C.M.G., C.B.E. (1926) £3,600
A.D.C. and Private Sec., (vacant) 150
Colonial Sec., R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G. 1,400
Commissioners, E. E. McDonald; C. H. Hart-Davis, £800 to £950; Capt. A. M. Fleury, £800 to £900; B. J. Surridge; R. P. L. Browne; H. B. Popham, M.B.E. ..... £600 to 800
Treasurer, E. du Boulay 1,000
Chief Collector of Customs, G. F. Wilson ..... £600 to 800
Registrar-General, B. T. Watts ..... £800 to 1,000
Auditor, J. A. Cremer ..... £800 to 950
Chief Justice, Sir Sydney C.K.F. Nettleton 1,500
Puisne Judge, B. Dickinson 1,000
Presidents of District Courts, Maj. J. A. Lucie-Smith, O.B.E.; Charles E. L. Cox; R. S. de Vere ..... £600 to 750
Attorney-General, C. C. Geraghty 1,200
Chief Commdt. Police, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Gallagher, D.S.O. ..... £750 to 900
Chief Med. Officer, Dr. E. S. Corsellis ..... £750 to 900
Chief Inspector of Schools, Rev. Canon F. D. Newham ..... £550 to 650
Island Postmaster, L. J. E. Dench ..... £600 to 720
Director of Agriculture, C. Noble, M.B.E. ..... £600 to 720
Princ. Forest Officer, A. H. Unwin, D.Œc. ..... £750 to 900
Genl. Manager, Railway, Walter M. Smithers ..... £700 to 800
Director Public Works, A. A. P. D. Stone 950

Distance, 3,030 miles; mail transit, 7 to 14 days.

DOMINICA. *See* British West Indies.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE. *See* Kenya.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15′—53° S. lat. and 57° 40′ -62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 2,580 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,038 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 4,618 sq. miles, and a population in 1921 of 2,094. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764; this was subsequently handed over to Spain, but the latter country recognised Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. In 1820 the Argentine Republic esta lished asettlement, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 the islands were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonised, being the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. On Dec. 8, 1914, a British squadron under Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee defeated a German squadron (von Spee) off the Falkland Islands. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep, 670,000 being carried; the output of wool is about five million lb. annually. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming and seafaring industries. The chief exports are whale-oil and guano, wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins. The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

The government of the Falkland Islands is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 4 members, and a Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

	1923.	1924
Public revenue	£190,337	£169,594
Expenditure	45,304	61,478
Total imports	424,712	475,341
Total exports	3,086,819	2,585,848
Imports from U.K.	291,282	270,850
Exports to U.K.	629,946	359,897

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir John Middleton, K.B.E., C.M.G. ..... (*and fees*) £1,800
Colonial Secretary, &c., J. M. Ellis 800
Colonial Treasurer, &c., Hon. W. A. Thompson 600
Chief Justice, The Governor.

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley. Population (1921), 897.

Dependencies of the Falkland Islands.

The total area of land and sea included in the dependencies of the Falklands is over 3,000,000 square miles. *South Georgia*, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is the only part of the dependencies which is permanently habitable, there being a Resident Magistrate and other officials, and a permanent population (engaged in the whaling industry) at Grytviken Harbour. In the *South Shetlands*, Deception Island contains a harbour at Port Foster, ice-free for about five months in the year, with a land station which arrives and departs with the whaling fleet. The *South Orkneys* also have a seasonal land station, and the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station, in connexion with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina 3½ years later. The other dependencies, of which the principal units are the *South Sandwich Islands*, and a part of the *Antarctic*, or South Polar, continent known as *Graham's Land*, are even more inhospitable than those already named, being nearly covered with snow and ice and almost completely destitute of plant life. In spite, however, of the climatic and other disadvantages, the revenue derived from all the dependencies in 1922 amounted to £142.102, and the local expenditure was no more than £12,939,

the surplus (after meeting administrative expenses at Port Stanley) being devoted to local research and development. The trade is considerable, the exports being valued at £2,504,944, and the imports at £389,263 in 1921. The whaling industry carried out from these dependencies is greater than that of the rest of the world combined. Thirteen companies (2 British, 11 Norwegian) caught 6,955 whales in the 1921–2 season, the landed value of the oil being £2,244,390.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles; transit, 25 days from Liverpool. Telegrams by cable and wireless telegraphy *vid* Monte Video.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES

(*See* MALAYA).

FIJI.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45′—21° 10′ S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,083 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread-fruit tree, banana, plantain, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), coco-nut, sugar-cane, rice, maize, and cotton. The principal exports are sugar, copra, bananas, trocas shell, molasses, rubber, maize, hides and pelts, and bêche-de-mer. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 6 members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 12 nominated members (one specially representing Indian interests), 7 elected members, and 2 native members, appointed by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (1921 Census) was 157,266 (84,475 native Fijians, 60,634 Indians, 3,878 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1924.	1925.
Public income	£488,907	£550,236
Public expenditure	451,257	478,174
Public debt	358.000	1,271,135
Total imports	1,066,594	2,256,257
Total exports	1,498,934	1,332,080
Imports from U.K.	269,231	289,613
Exports to U.K.	21,239	568,708

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1921), 12,982.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G. (1925), (*and £1,200 as High Comm. of W. Pacific and £150 as Consul-General*)	£3,000
Private Sec., Mrs. I. Lucchinelli	300
A.D.C., Capt. G. G. Symons, M.C.	300
Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Karney Young (*and £350 as Chief Jud. Commr., W. P.*)	2,000
Colonial Secretary (vacant)	1,000
Principal Asst. Do. (vacant)	600
Attorney-Gen., Hon. K. J. Muir Mackenzie	£900
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. A. Montague, M.B.	1,000
Commissioner for Lands, Hon. C. A. Holmes	600
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. H. H. Rushton	1,000
Commissioner of Works, Hon. W. Wise (*actg.*)	1,000
Registrar of Supreme Court, Curator of Intestates Estates, and Public Trustee, (vacant)	600
Inspector-General of Constabulary and Sheriff, Col. G. J. L. Golding	600
Auditor, R. H. Carter (*and £100 as Auditor, Western Pacific*)	625
Colonial Postmaster, J. McDonald	625
Chief Police Magistrate and Registrar-General, R. C. D. G. Higginson	600
Comptroller of Customs, Hon. E. J. March	575

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *vid* Vancouver or San Francisco, about 30 days; and *vid* Sydney, about 50 days.

GAMBIA.

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,132 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the Census of April 24, 1921, was 9,227, and that of the Protectorate 201,303. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form ninety-five per cent. of the total exports. They were sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil, but, since the outbreak of war, the export trade has been mainly with the U.K. Beeswax, palm kernels, hides, and calabashes are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, soap, spirits, hardware, sugar, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the W.A.F.F. (4 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 142 men), which performs both civil and military duties. There are 4 Government wireless stations. The Government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official

members and 3 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1924.	1925.
Public revenue	£208,613	£189,086
Public expenditure	203,635	271,836
Public debt	*nil*	113,743
Total imports.....	672,018	617,823
Total exports	1,002,230	727,815
Imports from U.K.	280,509	256,773
Exports to U.K.	484,347	329,738

Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, 1925, 1,097,642.

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst. Population (1921), 9,227.

Governor, His Excellency Capt. Sir Cecil Hamilton Armitage, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. £2,500
A.D.C. (vacant) 450
Colonial Secretary, C. R. M. Workman ... 1,000
Judge of Supreme Court, J. Aitken 1,000
Receiver-General, H. Densham Smith ... 960
Legal Adviser, C. M. Barton ..... £630 to 800
Police Magistrate and Insp. of Schools (vacant)..... £630 to 800
Senior Med. Officer, J. L. Craig ..... £1,000 to 1,150
Commissioner of Police, &c., C. Greg ..... £720 to 920
Travelling Commissioners, E. Hopkinson, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Capt. E. B. Leese; Maj. R. W. Macklin, M.C.; Maj. L. A. W. Brooks; Capt. P. Jeffs, M.C.; A. R. Clark; Capt. T. W. Doke ..... £450 to 960
Director, Public Works, H. A. Tyler-Smith 960
Director, Agriculture, A. J. Brooks ..... £600 to 920
Director of Posts, J. L. Fenton ..... £600 to 720

Transit from London, 14 days.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 2¾ miles in length and ¾ of a mile in breadth, and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779–83, when General Elliott, afterwards *Lord Heathfield*, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1925 4,732 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 6,532,168. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, beer and motor spirit. There is an enclosed Admiralty harbour with an area of about 440 acres, containing three graving docks. The estimated civilian population (1925) was 16,127

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and is aided in the administration by an Executive Council of 7 members; there is no Legislative Council.

	1924.	1925.
Revenue	£166,115	£162,250
Expenditure	160,362	167,267

Governor and Commdr.-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir C. C. Monro, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. (with £500 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds)..... £5,500
A.M.S., Maj. J. E. Laurie, D.S.O.
A.D.C., Lt. G. H. MacCarthy, R.A.
G.S.O., Maj. A. S. Archdale, D.S.O., R.A.
In charge of Administration, Col. C. W. Scott, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Commanding Royal Artillery, Col. E. J. Wighton, D.S.O.
Commanding Royal Engineer, Lt.-Col. G. F. B. Goldney, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Officer Commanding R.A.S. Corps, Lt.-Col. P. B. Fraser, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Deputy Director Medical Services, Col. J. W. Langstaff, D.S.O.
Dep. Asst. Dir. of Hygiene, Lt.-Col. W. C. Smales, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
A.D.O.S., Lt.-Col. H. C. Travers, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.A.O.C.
Command Paymr., Lt.-Col. Hon. C. F. H. Napier, R.A.P.C.

Rear-Admiral in Charge, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supt., Gibraltar Dockyard, Rear-Adm. R. G. A. W. Stapleton-Cotton, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.

Colonial Secretary, (vacant) £1,465
Chief Asst. Sec., E. P. Griffin, I.S.O., M.B.E. 630
Treasurer and Collector, Hon. W. A. Bowring 975
Captain of the Port, Comm. H. Birou, R.D., R.N.R. 780
Police Magistrate, (vacant)..... £730 to 880
Director of Public Works, J. R. Crook, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. .....(and £120) £730 to 880
Chief of Police, J. Cochrane 730
Postmaster-General, G. E. Jones ..... £580 to 730
Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, J. Lochhead, O.B.E., M.D. £730
Chief Justice, (vacant) 1,350
Attorney-Gen., Capt. Hon. M. H. Anderson, C.B.E., K.C., R.N.. 1,170
Registrar, Supreme Court, J. Discombe ..... £580 to 730
Auditor, (vacant) ..... 684 to 732

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 3½ days.

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast comprises a portion of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 7′ W. to 1° 14 E. of Greenwich. It is divided into three parts:—Gold Coast Colony, 23,490 sq. miles; Ashanti, 24,560 sq. miles; and the Northern Territories, 30,600 sq. miles—a total area of 78,650 sq. miles. It extends along the coast line about 334 miles and inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 11° of N. latitude. It is bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Sudan, and on the east by Togoland. The population (Census of 1921) was: *Gold Coast Colony*, 1,171,913; *Ashanti*, 406,193; *Northern Territories*, 530,355; total, 2,108,461, excluding 2,033 Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but there are 60,000 Muhammadans, and the number of Christians is steadily increasing.

The trade is principally with the United Kingdom (48 per cent.), U.S. (17), Germany (13), Netherlands (10) and France (10 per cent.). Gold is found in considerable quantities, and diamonds were discovered in 1919; there are also large deposits of high-grade manganese. The principal product is cocoa, more than half the world's supply being produced in the Colony; rice and sisal hemp plantations have been started and steps have been taken to improve the coco-

nut industry. The principal exports in 1925 were: cocoa, £8,222,263; gold and gold dust, £840,525; and manganese, £680,944. The chief imports are textiles, building materials, cotton goods, provisions, kerosine, and hardware. The climate, generally, is hot and moist, but is becoming annually less unhealthy by the aid of medical science and sanitation. The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters, and has established schools of its own, and a University College at Achimota, 6 miles from Accra, is being built. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The principal towns are lighted and policed. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1925 was 4,181,150 (British, 2,490,652). 2,600 miles of telegraphs have been established in the Colony, of which 290 miles are in Ashanti and 203 miles in the Northern Territories. There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra. A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi (168 miles). Another line runs from Accra to Kumasi (192 miles).

The seat of government is Accra (population (38,049). The other principal towns are: Cape Coast (14,921), Ada (1,620), Elmina (5,262), Sekondi (9,500), Tarkwa (2,672), Keta (9,839), Axim (3,781), Kumasi (20,268), Saltpond (6,342), and Winnebah (6,980). The government of the Colony is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 12 official and 9 unofficial members, for the Colony, excluding Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

	1924-25.	1925-26.
Total revenue	£3,971,187	£5,871,556
Expenditure	3,828,333	4,255,126
Public Debt (Mch. 31, 1926)		11,791,000
	1924.	1925.
Total imports	£8,315,254	£9,782,619
Total exports	9,914,937	10,890,223
Imports from U.K.	5,406,983	6,363,560
Exports to U.K.	2,884,926	3,372,679

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (1919) .....(and allowance, £1,500)	£4,500
A.-D.-C., Lieut. H. T. Day, R.N.	450
Private Sec., Comdr. R. Hemans, R.N.	500
Colonial Secretary, Sir J. C. Maxwell, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D.	1,800
Chief Assist. Sec., G. C. du Boulay	1,200
Chief Justice, Sir P. C. Smyly	2,000
Puisne Judges, R. E. Hall; W. P. Michelin; A. B. Howes; E. Gardiner Smith; S. S. Sawrey-Cookson.....each	1,400
Chief Registrar, J. F. St. A. Fawcett	960
Attorney-General, R. W. H. Wilkinson	1,500
Solicitor-General, A. C. V. Prior, LL.B.	1,100
Treasurer, C. W. Leese	1,350
Deputy Treasurer, R. E. Burns	1,050
Auditor, W. Bowerley	1,100
Deputy do., L. G. Corney	960
Comdg. G.C. Regt., Lt.-Col. I. H. Macdonell, D.S.O.	1,200
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, M. E. O'Dea	1,600
Director of Works, E. H. D. Nicolls, O.B.E.	1,500
Deputy do., J. D. Sharman	1,200
Gen. Manager, Railways (vacant)	1,500
Deputy do., R. H. Dawson	1,200
Comptroller of Customs (vacant)	1,200
Deputy do., R. Sharpe	1,050
Commissioners of Provinces, F. W. F. Jackson, J. L. Atterbury, H. E. G. Bartlett .....each	£1,200
Secretary for Mines, W. F. Holmes	1,200
Secretary for Native Affairs, C. W. Welman	1,350
Director of Prisons, Capt. O. L. Hancock, O.B.E.	960
Postmaster-General, S. B. Gosling	1,200
Deputy do., W. T. E. Wallace	1 000
Enginr.-in-Chief, Telegraphs, D. B. Evans	1,000
Surveyor-General, Lt.-Col. R. H. Rowe, D.S.O.	1,200
Inspector-Gen. of Police, Lt.-Col. H. W. M. Bamford, O.B.E., M.C.	1,200
Director of Education, D. J. Oman, O.B.E.	1,200
Conservator of Forests, L. A. King-Church	1,200
Director of Agriculture, C. H. Knowles	1,200
Director of Geological Survey, A. E. Kitson, C.M.G., C.B.E.	1,200

Ashanti.

Ashanti was placed under British protection on Aug. 7, 1896, and a British Resident was appointed to Kumasi. Under Orders in Council of Sept. 26, 1901, the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain, the Governor of the Gold Coast being appointed Governor of Ashanti, though the laws and ordinances of the Gold Coast do not apply to the annexed territory. It is divided into two provinces under Provincial Commissioners—the Eastern Province, headquarters Kumasi, and the Western Province, headquarters Sunyani. The population (census 1921) was 406,293. Kumasi, the chief town, has about 20,000 inhabitants. There are Government schools at Kumasi, Sunyani and Juaso, and a number of mission schools. Agriculture is extending, cocoa and rubber plantations are being formed. In the western parts of the Gold Coast Colony, and especially of Ashanti, are rich forests with excellent timber trees (mahogany, cedar, &c.), trees yielding fruits, rich in oil, rubber-bearing plants, and species yielding gum copal. The country is well watered, and with proper restraints on wasteful native farming and on over-exploitation, would contain inexhaustible supplies of valuable forest products. On the eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game plentiful; the products there are chiefly maize, kokoyams, bananas, ground-nuts, and cocoa, the plantations of which are rapidly extending.

Chief Commissioner, John Maxwell, C.M.G.	£1,600
Provincial Commissioners, Maj. J. A. Ballantine; H. S. Newlands.....each	1,200
Circuit Judge (Ashanti and Northern Territories) (vacant)	1,200

Northern Territories.

In 1901 the Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N. lat., bounded on the west and north by the French possessions and on the east by Togoland, were placed under British protection. They are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Tamale. The country is divided into two provinces under Commissioners; the Southern Province, with headquarters at Tamale, and the Northern Province, with headquarters at Navaro. By the census taken in 1921 the population was about 530,360. The Mohammedans have substantial mosques; there is a Roman Catholic mission. Government schools have been established at Tamale.

Gambaga, Lorha, and Wa. Good permanent roads are being made. The Northern Territories are capable of producing various agricultural crops (cereals, shea-butter, ground-nuts, indigo, tobacco), and are said to contain wide auriferous areas.

Chief Commissioner, Maj. A. H. C. Walker-Leigh £1,600
Provincial Commissioners, L. Castellain; (and a vacancy) ..... each 1,200
Commandant of Constabulary, Capt. J. Massie 960

Accra is distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 14 to 30 days.

HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 10′–22° 34′ N. lat. and 113° 52′–114° 30′ E. long., and of a portion of the mainland.

Hong Kong is an island about 10 miles long and from 2 to 6½ miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles; it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyee-moon) not more than a quarter-mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842; *British Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the *New Territories*, being a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 391 square miles, with a population (1921) of 662,200 (1925, est. 874,400). The non-Chinese residents, excluding naval and military, numbered about 15,200 (1925, est. 16,500).

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. With the exception of liquor and tobacco the port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered, (1924) 28,365,538 tons; (1925) 21,734,742 tons. A railway, of which 23 miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton; the length north of the Sham Chun River (which is the boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government. A light railway runs through the fertile valleys of the north-east portion of the New Territories from Fanling to Sha-Tau-kok, a distance of 7 miles. Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,820 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The New Territories contain peaks from 1,800 to 3,000 feet. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 63° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 55° in February. The average annual rainfall is 84 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly camphor, coal, cottons, flour, gunnies, hides, iron and steel goods, leather, matches, oils, rice, silks, sugar, tea and tin.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1925 there were 885 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 39,735 pupils. The University (opened in 1912) includes faculties of medicine, engineering, and arts.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including himself, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls certain sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1925), 465,000.

	1924.	1925.
Public revenue	$24,209,640	£23,244,365
Public expenditure	26,726,428	28,266,817
Public debt, Jan. 1	£1,485,732	1,485,732
Do., do.	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
Imports from U.K.	£9,451,151	*£4,739,895
Exports to U.K.	745,300	*416,275

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G. £6,000
A.D.C., Capt. C. H. Steele, M.C. 300
Private Sec., B. R. Forster 300
Colonial Secretary, Hon. W. T. Southorn 2,000
Asst. do. and Clerk of Councils, S. B. B. McElderry 1,050
Treasurer, &c., Hon. C. McI. Messer, O.B.E. 1,500
Attorney-General, Hon. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E. 1,800
Director of Public Works, Hon. H. T. Creasy 1,300
Sec. for Chinese Affairs, Hon. E. R. Hallifax, C.M.G., C.B.E. 1,500
Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Henry Cowper Gollan, K.C., C.B.E. 2,400
Puisne Judge, His Hon. J. R. Wood 1,600
Captain Superintendent of Police, E. D. C. Wolfe 1,500
1st Police Magistrate, R. E. Lindsell 1,050
Principal Civil Medical Officer, Joseph Bartlett Addison, M.B.E. 1,200
Director of Education, A. E. Wood (*acting*) 1,250
Crown Solicitor, H. K. Holmes 1,025
Harbour-Master, &c., Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N. 1,250
Postmaster-General, M. J. Breen 950
Supt., Imports and Exports, J. D. Lloyd .. 1,150
Director, Royal Observatory, T. F. Claxton, F.R.A.S. 900

Military Forces in China.

G.O.C. the Forces, Maj.-Gen. C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G.
A.D.C., Lt. R. Q. F. Johnston.
G.S.O., Maj. F. C. Roberts, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Maj. R. D. Bennett, M.C.
Commanding R.A., Lt.-Col. W. A. Edwards, D.S.O.
Chief Engineer, Lt.-Col. E. E. B. Mackintosh, D.S.O.
Senior M.O., Lt.-Col. S. Boylan Smith, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.D.

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *viâ* Suez Canal; transit, 29 days, or *viâ* Siberia, 18 to 23 days.

* January to September only.

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3′ – 54° 25′ N. and long. 4° 18′ – 4° 47′ W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 145,325 acres (227 sq. miles), with a population (1921) of 49,270. In 1925 the births numbered 761 and the deaths 787. The cultivated area (1926) was 81,041 acres, and the live stock included 3,819 horses, 18,734 cattle, 89,717 sheep, and 2,642 pigs. In the 9th century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western isles, and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £417,144.

The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. Forty-seven miles of railway have been constructed, and about 25 miles of electric tram road.

Man is governed by a separate Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches —the Governor and Council and the House of Keys. The Council consists of the Governor, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the two Deemsters, the Attorney-General, 2 members appointed by the Governor, and 4 members appointed by the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *keise* = chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members, elected by the male and female owners and occupiers of property, 16 from the six *sheadings*, 5 from Douglas, and 1 each from Castletown, Peel and Ramsey. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. After receiving the Royal Assent, a Bill does not become law unless promulgated within the ensuing twelve months, and on the first "Tynwald Day" (July 5) following it is announced in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys. An annual contribution of £10,000 is made to the Imperial Government. In 1923 the Tynwald offered the Imperial Government the sum of £200,000 as the Island's contribution to the cost of the Great War.

CAPITAL, Douglas. Pop. (1921), 20,326 (Castletown is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
Public revenue	£273,238	£269,931	£298,484
Public expenditure	231,458	244,105	273,261
Public debt.....	86,482	76,122	65,667

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Claude Hamilton Archer Hill, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*with house*) £2,000
Government Secretary & Treasurer, B. E. Sargeaunt, M.V.O., O.B.E. 1,000
First Deemster, Fredk. Malcolm La Mothe 1,200
Second Deemster, Reginald D. Farrant ... 1,200
Attorney-General, Ramsey Bignall Moore 1,200
Receiver-General, Joseph Qualtrough ..... *unp.*
Speaker, House of Keys, G. F. Clucas ..... *unp.*
Judge of Appeal, E. W. Wingate Saul, K.C. 300

JAMAICA.

(*See* BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

KENYA.

Kenya Colony and the *Kenya Protectorate* are situated in Eastern Equatorial Africa. The eastern boundary has been settled by agreement with Italy, to whom the Province of Jubaland (35,812 sq. miles) was ceded by treaty in 1925; and on the north by an agreement with Abyssinia in 1908. On the west the Colony adjoins Uganda, and on the south the mandated Tanganyika Territory. The population of the Colony at the census of 1926 was 2,602,969 (exclusive of Jubaland). The area is 208,320 square miles (exclusive of Jubaland).

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility in the interior, as well as on the coast. The Colony is divided for administrative purposes into 7 provinces, which are subdivided into districts, and 5 extra-provincial districts.

The districts most suitable for settlement by Europeans are those of Kyambu, North Nyeri, Nakuru, Naivasha, Kericho, Uasin Gishu, and Trans-Nzoia. There is also a considerable region still undeveloped.

Kenya Protectorate also includes the *Witu Protectorate*, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population about 40,564, of whom 869 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu, and between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions to Taveta, Fort Hall, West Kenia, Archers Post, Masai Province, Eldama Ravine, Kericho, Eldoret, Machakos, Kisii, and Mumias; also telegraph connexion between Mombasa and Tanga. Radio-telegraph station at Mombasa. The Kenya and Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,732 feet in length. There are also about 57 miles (under Kenya and Uganda Railway management) from Nairobi to the Fort Hall District, and 73 miles under construction. There are about 90 miles from the main line at Magadi junction to the Magadi Soda Lake. A line (142 miles) has been built from Nakura to Turbo, and is being continued to Mbulamuti on the Nile, a further 185 miles. The Voi-Kahe railway (92 miles) is also under Kenya and Uganda Railway management, and branch lines are under construction to Sulai (27 miles) and Kitale (45 miles). Nairobi, the capital of the Colony, and central station of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, has a population of 25,901, of whom 3,612 are Europeans. There are also some 600 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

There being no customs barrier between Kenya and Uganda, import and export statistics of the two territories are combined. The principal imports are piece goods, provisions, agricultural machinery and appliances, motor and other vehicles, building and fencing material, rice, flour, and petroleum. The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited, except under the most stringent regulations, and the introduction and local manufacture of spirits

is also heavily checked. The principal exports are cotton, coffee, maize, fibres, oil-seeds, carbonate of soda, wool, hides and skins. The trade imports for Kenya and Uganda were valued at £6,277,907 in 1924, and at £8,061,448 in 1925; the domestic exports of the two territories were £7,730,122 (1924) and £9,576,153 (1925). Imports from Gt. Britain (1925), £3,068,152; exports to Gt. Britain, £4,728,572.

	1924.	1925.
Revenue	£2,111,564	£2,430,509
Expenditure	1,861,510	2,339,996

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Sir Edward W. M. Grigg, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. (1925), *and Duty. Allowance* £2,500, *and Allowance as High Commissioner for Transport* £1,000 ..... £4,500
A.D.C., Capt. J. P. M. Spring-Smyth 300
Private Sec., Maj. E. A. T. Dutton 300
Colonial Secretary, Edward Brandis Denham, C.M.G. 1,800
Asst. do., G. A. S. Northcote... £800 to 1,000
Chief Native Commr., G. V. Maxwell 1,500
Senior Commissioners, J. Q. W. Hope, C.M.G.; A. J. Maclean, M.A.; R. W. Hemsted, O.B.E., £800 to £1,000; E. B. Horne; G. H. Osborne; C. M. Dobbs; E. C. Crewe-Read ..... each 800
Chief Justice, Sir Jacob William Barth, C.B.E. 2,000
Judges, G. H. Pickering; J. A. Sheridan; J. E. R. Stephens ..... each 1,200
Commanding Troops, Lt.-Col. C. S. Davies, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1,000
Commissioner of Lands, H. T. Martin ... 1,200
Treasurer, R. C. Grannum, C.M.G. 1,200
Attorney-Gen., W. C. Huggard, K.C. 1,500
Register-Gen., Public Trustee, and Official Receiver, W. M. Keatinge 800
Commissioner of Customs (*Kenya and Uganda*), G. Walsh 1,000
Port Captain, (vacant) 700
Principal Medical Officer, J. L. Gilks 1,200
Commissioner of Police, R. G. B. Spicer, M.C. 1,000
Director of Public Works, H. L. Sikes 1,000
General Manager, Uganda Railway, C. L. N. Felling, C.M.G. 2,500
Director of Agriculture, A. Holm, C.B.E.... 1,400
Postmaster-General, T. Fitzgerald 1,000
Conservator of Forests, (vacant) 1,000
Auditor, M. A. M. Van de Velde 1,000
Commissioner of Prisons, C. E. Spencer... 750
Game Warden, A. T. A. Ritchie 600
Director of Education, J. R. Orr, O.B.E., B.A. 1,000
Chief Veterinary Officer, Lt.-Col. A. G. Doherty, M.C. 1,000

CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit, about 21 days.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

(*See* BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

MALAYA.

The whole of the Malay Peninsula, from the southern boundary of Siam to the Strait of Singapore, is within the British sphere, the administrative groups being the *Straits Settlements*, the *Federated Malay States*, the *Non-Federated Malay States*, and the Protected *State of Johore*. The total estimated population of BRITISH MALAYA (1922) was 3,437,841 (as compared with 2,672,754 in 1911). Of the 1922 total, 2,110,606 were males and 1,327,235 females, the disparity being principally due to the large number of Chinese male immigrants. The total European population at the Census of 1921 was 14,954. The total trade of British Malaya was valued in 1925 at £117,608,466 for Imports (£15,768,898 from U.K.), and at £150,486,572 for Exports (£20,785,373 to U.K.).

(1) THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements consist of the island of Singapore (with its dependencies), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Malacca, the Cocos or Keeling Islands, Christmas Island, and Labuan. These Settlements have an entire area of about 1,600 square miles, with an estimated population (1926) of 1,025,835.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 10 members, and a Legislative Council of 13 official and 13 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Of the unofficial members 11 are nominated by the Crown and 2 are selected by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and four puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. There are also in each Settlement district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the usual police magistrates' and coroners' courts.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial.

There is railway communication from Singapore, across the Straits of Johore, to Bangkok.

The principal exports are Para rubber, tin, preserved pineapples, tapioca, gambier, copra, pepper, sago, coco-nut oil, tanned hides, raw hides, rattans, coffee, spices, gums and dye-stuffs (cutch, mangrove, bark, &c.). The rubber exports amounted to 210,135 tons in 1924, and 248,138 tons in 1925. The chief imports are dried fish, rice, milk, sugar, cigarettes and tobacco, coal, cotton piece-goods, machinery, ironware, opium, petroleum, sarongs, slendangs and kains.

	1924.	1925.
Public revenue	$28,639,160	$53,850,960
Public expenditure	26,706,315	57,593,959
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1925):—		
3½% S.S. Inscr. Stock		£6,923,352
5½% War Loan		$65,373,900
5% Victory Loan		15,074,300
7% S.S. Loan		20,216,300
6% S.S. Inscr. Stock		£5,155,000
4½% ,, ,,		4,200,000

	1924.	1925.
Imports	$861,613,015	$1,346,517,106
Exports	771,354,994	1,226,894,268
Imports from U.K.	£9,400,659	£10,561,049
Exports to U.K.	8,456,627	12,700,240

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H. E. Sir Laurence Nunns Guillemard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. $60,000
A.D.C., Lieut. J. S. Baker R.N.
G.O.C. Troops, Maj.-Gen. Sir Theodore Fraser, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary, H. Marriott, C.M.G. ...$23,400
Resident Councillor, Penang, (vacant) ... 16,800
Do. Malacca, R. Scott..... 14,400
Attorney-General, M. H. Whitley..... 17,400
Treasurer, (vacant)..... 19,200
Colonial Engineer, J. H. W. Park, O.B.E. 14,400
Chief Justice, Sir J. W. Murison 21,600
Senior Puisne Judge, P. J. Sproule..... 15,600
Puisne Judges, G. C. Deane; R. D. Acton; W. H. Thorne .....each 15,000
Director of Education, R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G., D.Litt..... 14,400
Registrar of Companies and Official Assignee, P. T. Allen..... 14,400
Under Secretary, G. Hemmant..... 14,400
Postmaster-General, T. I. M. Gordon *(acting)*..... 12,600
Auditor-Gen., W. A. White 12,600
Commissioner of Lands, J. Lornie 12,600
District Judges (Singapore), H. G. Sarwar; P. F. David .....each 12,600
District Judge and First Magistrate (Penang), G. A. Hereford 12,600
Registrar Supreme Court, Singapore, W. A. N. Davies..... 12,600
Senior District Officer (Province Wellesley), E. Pratt..... 12,600
Solicitor-General, G. G. Seth 12,600
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, D. Beatty .. 14,400
Deputy Treasurer, M. B. Shelley 12,600
Inspector-Gen. of Police, H. Fairburn 14,400
Princ. Civil Med. Off., A. L. Hoops, M.D.... 14,400
Master Attendant, Capt. G. H. Freyberg, O.B.E., R.N..... 12,600

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 217 square miles, and an estimated population (1926) of 511,441. It was first occupied in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16′ N. and long. 103° 53′ E., with 350,355 inhabitants in 1921. The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. The railway from Singapore to Bangkok was open for passenger traffic on July 1, 1918.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1925, exclusive of native craft, was 14,286, with a tonnage of 24,004,726. The total for the whole colony was 21,287, with a tonnage of 35,032,127. The total native craft entered and cleared at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 64,913 (tonnage, 2,250,486). The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, the North of Australia, and Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of $29,000,000. The King's Dock (opened in 1913) is the largest east of Suez, being 879 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 34 feet deep; its cost was $3,500,000.

Singapore is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything except opium, tobacco, spirits, wines, beer, and petroleum consumed in the colony. The trade returns aggregate for 1925 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to $1,948,724,223 (including the value of bullion and specie), the value of exported tin being $72,856,975, and of Para rubber $405,844,282.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16′ N. lat. and 155° 15′ E. long., and forms part of the Settlement of Singapore. Its area is about 28 square miles, and its estimated population is 5,694. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour. The exports consist of coal, cloth, rice, sago, earthenware, brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island. Imports (1924), $3,983,331; exports, $4,417,512.

Resident, R.W. Grant (*acting*).

The Cocos-Keeling Islands are a group of about 20 small islands about 700 miles south-west of Sumatra, and form part of the Settlement of Singapore. The estimated population is 887, and the islands export about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Direction Island.

Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, 222 miles S. of Java, and 549 miles E. of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 56 square miles and an estimated population of 769. A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1924 was 125,157 tons.

Penang is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (est. pop., 1926, 176,126), on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (est. pop., 1926, 131,930), and the Dindings. Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 18′ N., long. 100° 21′ E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kédah. Area, 108 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula, its aggregate trade for 1925 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to $633,147,759; the export of tin from the port being $102,855,979 in 1925. *Province Wellesley* is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kédah in 1798, with some land S. of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, spices, tapioca, and rubber plantations.

The Dindings Territory (area 183 square miles, est. pop., 1926, 16,360) is at present little developed; but it contains what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor and Lumut. The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest); and

a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Perak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

Malacca, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N.W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 720 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra. The estimated population in 1926 was 184,437. Aggregate trade, 1925, $120,669,853 (including Para rubber, $70,769,978, exported).

SINGAPORE, the capital of the Straits Settlements, is distant from London 8,700 miles; transit, 22 days. Penang, 20 days; and Malacca, 23 days.

(2) THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Perak, Selângor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a Chief Secretary to Government, with Residents in each State, subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements. The total area of the Federation is 27,648 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 1,324,890. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel.), pop. 80,424; Ipoh (Pk.), 36,860; Taiping (Pk.), 21,111; Kampar (Pk.), 12,325; Seremban (N.S.), 17,272; Klang (Sel.), 11,655; and Teluk Anson (Pk.), 10,859.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control.

There are 1,073 miles of railway, practically all of which have been constructed from revenue. This mileage includes the Johore State Railway (120½ miles), which is leased from the Johore Government. The line is of metre gauge throughout, and extends from Singapore (in the South) to Padang Besar (on the Siamese frontier), where it is connected with the Siamese State Railways, affording direct communication with Bangkok. The journey between Singapore and Penang occupies 23 hours, and that between Prai (Penang) and Bangkok 34 hours (compared with a sea journey of 6 days). The railway runs direct between Singapore Island and the mainland, crossing the Straits of Johore by a causeway. At Gemas there is a branch from the main Singapore-Penang line running northwards through Negri Sembilan and Pahang as far as Chigar-Perah. This line will eventually connect with another running South through Kelantan, now under construction. Through communication between F.M.S. and Kelantan *viâ* the Siamese State Railways is in operation. There are 2,537 miles of metalled road, 150 miles of unmetalled roads, and 1,877 miles of bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats.

One of the regions contributing largely to the raw products of the British Empire is the Malay Peninsula, and the most productive portion of the peninsula is that embraced by the four Federated Malay States. The territory is greatly endowed by having tin and plantation rubber as its two richest products, but the figures given below show that it has other exports of great value.

With the growth of the rubber industry, there has been a tendency to neglect some of the older products of the country, such as indigo, coffee, sugar, and pepper; gold has always been found in small quantities, chiefly in Pahang, and the export in 1925 amounted to 12,496 oz.

Exports from the Federated Malay States:—

	1924. tons.	1925. tons.
Rubber	93,507	107,178
Tin and tin ore	45,043	45,926
Copra	53,197	57,997
Rice and padi	11,403	12,282
Tapioca	4,599	3,434
Areca nuts	1,413	1,473
Gambier	280	226
Wolfram and scheelite	97	158

The climate is very uniform, and may be described as hot and moist. There is no well-marked dry season, and the rainfall in the low country is about 100 inches. The average maximum shade temperature is 89°, and the minimum 72°.

The States are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1924.	1925.
Public revenue	$70,715,407	$86,564,279
Public expenditure	54,161,234	69,550,382
Public debt	95,185,714	95,185,714
Total imports	97,436,302	137,116,207
Total exports	212,884,740	411,878,611
Imports from U.K.	£1,260,088	£1,919,376
Exports to U.K.	2,450,138	7,432,701

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (*Singapore*).

Chief Secretary to Government, W. Peel, C.M.G. (*Kuala Lumpur*) $23,400

British Residents:

Perak, O. F. Stonor, C.M.G. 17,400
Selangor, H. W. Thomson 16,800
Negri Sembilan, E. C. H. Wolff 16,800
Pahang, A. F. Worthington 16,800

Chief Justice, Sir H. H. J. Gompertz 19,200

Puisne Judges, P. A. Farrer-Manby; E. C. Watson; R. D. Acton ..... each 14,400

Secretary to High Commissioner, J. D. Hall ..... $9,900 to 11,400

Under Secretary to Government, A. F. Richards (*acting*) 14,400

Legal Adviser, W. S. Gibson 14,400

Director of Public Works, C. V. A. Espeut 14,400

General Manager Railways, J. W. Spiller (*acting*) 24,000

Treasurer, C. S. Alexander 14,400

Commr. of Police, C. Hannigan 14,400

Director of Education, R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G. 14,400

* All salaries are exclusive of allowances.

Surveyor-General, A. Lowinger.....$14,400
Auditor-Gen., G. P. Bradney 14,400
Director, Posts and Tel., T. A. Melville (*acting*)..... 12,600
Conservator of Forests, G. E. S. Cubitt ... 14,400
Sen. Warden of Mines, G. E. Greig 14,400
Commr. Trade and Customs, C. N. Maxwell..... 14,400
Controller of Labour, E. W. F. Gilman ... 14,400
Asst. Surveyor-General, C. J. Perkins..... 12,000
Principal Medical Officer, R. Dowden..... 14,400
Secretary for Agriculture, A. S. Haynes 12,600
Geologist, J. B. Scrivenor .....$9,000 to 10,800
Dir. of Museums, (vacant)..... $9,000 to 10,200
Supt. Printing Dept., J. E. Wallace$6,000 to 9,600
Commissioner of Lands, C. W. Harrison 12,600
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, W. T. Chapman 14,400

Kuala Lumpur is distant 8,500 miles from London; transit, 21 days (*vid* Penang).

(3) THE NON-FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined in the Treaty of Dec. 11, 1885, as amended by an agreement dated May 12, 1914, whereby the Sultan accepts, and acts upon, the advice of a British officer called the General Adviser. In respect of the other four States, the rights of Suzerainty, protection, administration and control were transferred by Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of March 10, 1909.

In all these States the trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements. Currency, weights and measures are the same. The religion is Muhammadism.

JOHORE, with an area of 7,678 square miles and a population (Census 1921) of 282,234, occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Capital: Johore Bahru, population, 15,312. The rubber estates and tin mines are important.

	1924.	1925.
Revenue	$10,947,959	$15,884,592
Expenditure	8,095,275	9,780,322
Public Debt	800,000	800,000
Imports	33,688,565	49,874,197
Exports	48,474,134	118,214,613

Sultan, H.H. Sir Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.; *born*, 1873; succeeded his father, 1895.
General Adviser, C. W. H. Cochrane (*acting*).
Chief Minister, Dato Abdullah bin Jaafar.
Deputy State Secretary, Dato Ismail bin Bachok.
Judge, A. V. Brown. (J. McCabe Reay, *acting*.)

KEDAH, between 5° 5′ – 6° 35′ N., lies on the west coast of the peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1921 was 338,544, and the approximate area 3,800 sq. miles. Rice is the principal crop in North Kedah, while coco- and betel-nut and rubber are cultivated in South Kedah. The capital is Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River, with a population of about 12,000. The powers of the Sultan have, owing to illness, been vested in a Regent, who is assisted by a Council. There are 44 British officials, employed in the Public Works, Survey, Police, and Medical departments.

	1925.
Revenue	$5,970,148
Expenditure	5,671,697
Public Debt	1,500,000

Sultan, H.H. Sir Abdul Hamid Halimshah, K.C.M.G.
Regent, H.H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O.
British Adviser, A. S. Haynes.

PERLIS, the most northerly State, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 316 sq. miles, and the population is 44,000, of whom 39,000 are Malays. The capital is Kangar, a few miles up the Perlis River, but H.H. the Raja lives at Arau, which is on the main trunk line from Singapore to Bangkok. Rice is the principal crop, and tin ore and rice are the principal exports. The State came under British protection in 1909, and the revenue has since increased from $100,000 to $600,000

	1925. (A.H. 1343).	1926. (A.H. 1344).
Revenue	$470,616	$594,099
Expenditure	441,825	565,071
Public Debt	250,000	200,000

Raja, H.H. Syed Alwi, C.B.E.
British Adviser, P. S. Williams.

KELANTAN lies between 4° 45′ – 6° 25′ N. and 101° 30′ – 102° 40′ E. on the east coast of the peninsula, with a total length of about 120 miles and a breadth of 50 miles. The northern portion is flat and fertile, producing rice, coco-nut and betel-nut and affording pasturage for large quantities of live-stock. Agriculture, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the principal industries. The southern and larger portion is mountainous and unproductive. The capital, Kota Bharu, 8 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, has a population of 10,833.

	1924.	1925.
Revenue	$1,422,113	$1,804,180
Expenditure	1,442,032	1,401,961
Public Debt	3,679,297	3,345,647

Sultan, H.H. Sir Ismail, K.C.M.G.
British Adviser, G. E. Shaw, O.B.E. (*acting*).

TRENGGANU, between 4° 30′ – 5° 45′ N. and 102° 15′ – 103° 30′ E., lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the peninsula. Area, about 5,000 square miles. Population (1921), 153,092. Industries of agriculture (mainly rice), fishing and fish-curing, silk weaving, shipbuilding, and tin mining. The principal exports in 1925 were Para rubber, tin ore, cotton and silk sarongs, and dried fish. The capital, Trengganu, on the river of that name, contains 13,000 inhabitants.

	1924.	1925.
Revenue	$779,032	$1,007,282
Expenditure	766,534	899,475
Public Debt	650,000	850,000

Sultan, H.H. Sir Suleiman Badrul-alam Shah, K.C.M.G.
British Adviser, J. W. Simmons (*acting*).

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 91¼ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo, with an area of 24¾ square miles; COMINO—the site of the *Sultan's* disaster in 1889 and now a sanitary station—and several islets. The civil population of the whole group, on Dec. 31, 1921, was 218,510. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some

to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classe are mostly descendants of those who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe. They speak English and Italian. There is a Maltese order of nobility, recognised by the Crown, consisting of 29 families.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.

The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months in 1921 (June, July, August and September) was 76·7°. In winter the mean temperature was 55·6°. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey are plentiful. The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping, about 8,000 females being occupied in making lace.

Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to about 500, but its suburb, Rabato, had about 10,000 inhabitants in 1921–22. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet.

Malta possesses a University and Lyceum; 112 elementary and infant schools, 2 secondary schools, and 55 night schools, maintained at a total cost to the Government of £78,761 in 1925–26; in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 59 private schools of which 9 receive no grants-in-aid from the Government.

Under the Constitution of 1921 the Legislature consists of a Senate and a Legislative Assembly. The Senate is composed of 17 members, 10 of whom are special members representing the Clergy, the Nobility, the Graduates, the Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Union Council, the other 7 being elected by a special electorate. The Legislative Assembly consists of 32, returned by 8 electoral districts, each represented by 4 members. The method of voting is that of Proportional Representation under the system of the single transferable vote. The Governor is assisted by two Councils—an Executive Council consisting of such of the Ministers as he selects and a Nominated Council consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legal Adviser and three officers chosen from the Navy, Army and Air Force. The Governor may summon these two Councils to sit together as the Privy Council of Malta. When any legislative or administrative act is done which, in the Governor's opinion, affects a reserved matter, he may submit the consideration of it to a Joint Committee consisting of three members of the Nominated Council appointed by himself and three members of the Executive Council appointed by the Head of the Ministry.

In 1925 the Port of Valletta was entered by 2,903 vessels (tonnage, 3,517,440).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population (1921), 22,392.

	1924-25.	1925-26.
Public revenue	£773,015	£862,246
Expenditure	757,966	828,725
	1924.	1925.
Imports	£4,476,423	£4,495,966
Exports	1,451,766	1,186,153
Imports from U.K.	1,367,291	1,270,913
Exports to U.K.	80,479	67,542

MALTA COMMAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir Walter Norris Congreve, V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C. (1924)	£5,000
A.D.C., Lt. A. C. J. Congreve	401
Colonial A.D.C., Maj. V. C. Micallef, O.B.E., Royal Malta Artillery	300
In charge of Administration, Col. W. R. N. Madocks, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,004
G.S.O., Maj. R. F. B. Naylor, D.S.O., M.C.	657
Comang. R.A., Col. C. R. Kelly, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,095
Chief Eng., Col. R. A. Gillam, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,004
Asst. Dir. S. and T., Col. Sir H. F. P. Percival, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	1,004
Deputy Director of Medical Services, Col M. H. Babington, D.S.O.	1,004
Asst. Dir. Ordn. Services, Col. C. A Fisher, D.S.O.	1,095
Command Paymaster, Col. R. E Daubeny, C.B.E.	1,004

MALTESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Thomas Alexander Vans Best, K.B.E., C.M.G.	£2,000
Legal Adviser, R. F. Mahaffy	1,200
Clerk of Councils, E. R. Mifsud, M.B.E.	520

THE MINISTRY (Sept. 23, 1924).

Head of Ministry and Minister for Justice, Hon. Ugo Pasquale Mifsud, LL.D., M.L.A.	£575
Public Health, Hon. Prof. C. Mifsud, M.D.	475
Public Instruction, Hon. and Rev. E. Dandria, D.D., M.L.A.	475
Industry and Commerce, Hon. Enrico Mizzi, LL.D., M.L.A.	475
Public Works, Hon. Giovanni Adami, LL.D., M.L.A.	475
Minister of the Treasury, Hon. C. Mifsud Bonnici	475
President of the Senate, Hon. M. Debono, C.B.E., LL.D.	200
Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. Notary S. Borg Olivier	300

Permanent Secretary to Head of Ministry, Hon. E. Bonavia, C.M.G., I.S.O.	£800
Public Prosecutor and Treasury Counsel, Maj. V. Frendo Azopardi, LL.D.	600
Supt. of Public Works, Hon. J. A. Galizia, O.B.E.	620
Rector of the University, Prof. T. Agius, M.D.	450
Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, James Turner	500
Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Arthur Galea	500
Treasurer and Director of Contracts, Hon. J. Huber, O.B.E.	720
Chief Govt. Med. Officer, Hon. A. Critien, M.B.E., M.D.	500
Auditor-General, Col. A. Trapani	450
Postmaster-General, A. Tortell	500
Commissioner of Police, Major F. Stivala.	
Chief Justice and Pres. of Court of Appeal, His Honour Professor Sir A. Mercieca, LL.D.	1,200
Judges, Dr. G. Agius; Dr. G. Cremona; Dr. L. Camilleri; Dr. F. Buhagiar; Dr. R. F. Ganado, each	800

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and *viâ* Naples about 1,995; transit, 3½ days.

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17′–57° 46′ E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58′—20° 33′, and comprising an area of 720 square miles. The permanent population at the Census of 1921 was 376,474, of whom 265,455 were Indians, the majority born in the Colony, and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent. The estimated population (Dec. 31, 1925) was 393,708.

Mauritius was discovered between the years 1507 and 1528 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivated area of 200,447 acres, 163,497 are under sugar, 20,000 under fibre, and 16,968 under other crops; the necessaries of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour from Australia and India, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered and cleared, in 1925, amounted to 1,252,172 tons, of which 64 per cent. was British. In 1925 there were 144 miles of railway (120 of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 24 of 2 ft. 6 in.), 64 post-offices and 54 telegraph offices in the island, with 820 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph for the railway, and 83 miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of four official members, and of such other persons in the service of the Government as the Governor, through instructions of the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, eight being *ex-officio*, nine nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has two members, and each of the country districts one.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College and the Associated Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The total expenditure on education in 1924–25 amounted to Rs.1,396,368. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 59 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 2 per cent. Church of England, 1 per cent. other Christian denominations, 11 per cent. Muhammadans, and 27 per cent. Hindus and others.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1921), 50,308.

	1923–24.	1924–25.
Public revenue	Rs.19,807,483	Rs.19,672,843
Public expenditure	16,588,702	17,355,868
Public debt	£1,632,390	£1,699,057
Paper circulation	Rs.15,645,126	Rs.15,214,048
	1924.	1925.
Total imports	Rs.76,415,648	Rs.61,932,323
Total exports	52,282,533	42,446,823
Imports from U.K.	24,328,722	16,881,286
Exports to U.K.	12,431,527	27,490,463

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir H. James Read, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*b.* 1863, *apptd.* 1924)	Rs.75,000
Commanding Forces, Lieut.-Col. J. I. McDiarmid, D.S.O., R.A.	
Colonial Sec., Sir E. A. Grannum, C.M.G.	22,500
Assistant do., E. W. Evans	12,000
Procureur and Advocate-General, H. W. Prichard, K.C.	20,000
Receiver-General, H. Pickwoad	18,000
Director of Agriculture, H. A. Tempany	15,000
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, B. A. Francis	15,000
Protector of Immigrants, L. Collet	12,000
Director of Public Works and Surveys, L. F. Régnard	15,000
Registrar-General, T. Avice	14,000
Auditor, A. Standley Cremer	12,000
Director, Medical and Health Dept., T. W. Gilchrist	20,250
Rector, Royal College, M. H. Phillips, B.A.	15,000
Chief Judge, Sir F. A. Herchenroder, K.C.	24,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. T. E. Roseby; Hon. E. Serret, K.C.	18,000

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1921), 6,584. Area, 40 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish, and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate from

Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.

Magistrate, J. B. Colin..... Rs.9,000 to 12,000

(2) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coco-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1921, 445), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and possesses a good harbour. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1921) is 1,365.

Transit from London to Mauritius, 28 to 30 days.

NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the west and the Kameruns on the east. The Protectorate (Headquarters, Lagos) is in two main divisions, the Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces, of which the northern group coincides with the former Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and the southern group with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The area of the whole territory is about 336,000 sq. miles, and the population is 18,365,634.

By Order in Council of Nov. 1922 there is a Legislative Council for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, 26 official members, 3 elected members representing the municipal area of Lagos (Eric C. Moore, Dr. C. C. Adeniyi Jones and Dr. J. A. Caulcrick), 1 elected member representing Calabar (Ata Amonu) and 14 nominated unofficial members. The Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The natural products exported are palm oil and kernels, gum copal, rubber, mahogany, shea-nuts, hides and skins, and the export of ground-nuts is steadily increasing. A considerable industry has arisen in connexion with tin-mining in the Northern Provinces. The Udi coalfields are of great extent and the coal is of excellent quality. A railway is in operation between Lagos and Kano (705 miles). Branch lines run from Minna to Baro (on the Niger), and from Zaria to Bukuru (143 miles). Another railway line runs from Port Harcourt, at the head of the Bonny estuary, to the coal fields at Udi (150 miles) and on to Makurdi, on the River Benue (291 miles). The Eastern line was linked up with the Western line in July, 1926, and further railway extensions are in progress. Centres of trade are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Illorin, Zaria, Kano, Onitsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports are cotton goods, provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, and haberdashery.

	1924-25.	1925 26.
Revenue	£6,944,220	£8,268,928
Expenditure	5,768,715	6,583,167
Do. from Loan Funds...	367,772	1,277,387

	1924.	1925.
Total imports	£12,921,337	£16,278,349
Total exports	15,038,077	17,370,161
Imports from U.K.	9,409,756	12,044,826
Exports to U.K.	9,263,673	9,257,942

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, His Excellency Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B. (1925) £6,500

Chief Secretary to the Government, F. M. Baddeley, C.M.G. 2,400

Lieut. Governor, Southern Provinces, Maj. Upton Fitzherbert Ruxton, C.M.G. 2,400

Lieut. Governor, Northern Provinces, H. R. Palmer, C.M.G., C.B.E. 2,400

Commandant Nigeria Regt., Col. W. B. Greenwell, D.S.O. 1,400

Chief Justice, Sir Ralph Molyneux Combe 2,000

Puisne Judges, A. F. C. Webber; M. L. Tew; T. D. Maxwell ..... each 1,400

Attorney-General, Donald Kingdon, K.C. ... 1,600

Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, D. Alexander, C.M.G. 1,800

Treasurer, D. S. Macgregor, C.B.E. 1,500

Director of Marine, Commr. R. H. W. Hughes, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.D., R.N.R. 1,400

Comptroller of Customs, F. A. Clinch 1,400

Secretary for Native Affairs, S. M. Grier... 1,400

Senior Residents, R. A. Roberts, C.B.E.; E. J. Arnett, C.M.G.; Capt. W. A. Ross, C.M.G.; G. W. Webster, M.B.E.; Maj. J. M. Freemantle, M.B.E.; J. C. C. P. Sciortino; Capt. P. Lonsdale; C. W. Alexander; E. H. B. Laing (and 1 vacancy) ..... each 1,400

Gen. Man. Nigerian Railway, E. M. Bland 1,800

Director of Public Works, C. L. Cox 1,700

Surveyor-General, T. J. Waters 1,200

Director of Forests, H. N. Thompson, C.M.G. 1,400

Auditor, A. G. Biden 1,200

Postmaster-General, G. I. Righton 1,200

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 15 days. Cable communication to Lagos and Bonny. Inland telegraphs to all important places.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa and the country southwards nearly to the Zambesi.

The population of the Protectorate is 1,207,983, including 1,458 Europeans and 724 Asiatics, and it has a total land area of 37,800 square miles.

The principal exports are tobacco, cotton, chillies, coffee, ground-nuts, fibre, and tea. The cultivation and export of cotton and tobacco are considerable. Ivory and rubber are also exported in small quantities. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are eight steamers. A railway from Port Herald (the "inland port" of the Protectorate) to Blantyre (113 miles) is open for traffic. An extension from Port Herald to Chindio (the terminus of the Central Africa Railway) on the Zambesi (61 miles) was opened in 1915. The Trans-Zambesia Railway, from Beira to Muraça (on the southern bank of the Zambesi River) was opened in April, 1922; the terminus is opposite to Chindio, and the line (174 miles) thus establishes direct railway communication between Beira and Blantyre. A further extension to Fort Johnston, on Lake Nyasa, is projected. Main roads and "carrier" roads are open all

over the Protectorate, the total mileage being 3,500.

Mails to and from England are despatched every week *vid* Cape Town and Beira. Between Beira and Europe the means of communication are the Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Messrs. Rennie's Line *vid* Natal, the British India Steam Navigation Co., and other lines. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape *vid* Salisbury, and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quilimane. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika.

The chief towns are Blantyre (population about 300 Europeans and 7,000 natives), Limbe (near Blantyre), and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government.

	1924–25.	1925 26.
Revenue	£293,056	£322,160
Expenditure	295,481	301,934
	1924.	1925.
Imports (excl. transit)	£548,156	£591,654
Exports (excl. transit)	583,555	564,926
Imports from U.K.	316,288	295,844
Exports to U.K.	555,806	535,312

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Charles Bowring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., (with allowance £500) £2,500

Private Sec. and A.D.C., Lt.-Col. L. E. S. Ward, C.M.G., D.S.O. 300

Chief Secretary, R. S. D. Rankine, C.M.G. 1,200

Commandant of 1st Bn. King's African Rifles, Maj. E. B. B. Hawkins, D.S.O. 700

Judge of High Court, C. F. Belcher, O.B.E. 1,200

Attorney-Gen., P. B. Petrides 1,000

Treasurer, K. B. Tucker 900

Director of Medical Services, Dr. F. E. Whitehead, O.B.E. 1,100

Director of Education, R. F. Gaunt 1,000

Director of Agriculture, E. J. Wortley, M.B.E. 900

Provincial Commissioners, E. F. Colvile; H. D. Aplin; W. Kirby Green; A. J. Brackenbury ..... £800 to 1,000

Director of Public Works, F. G. Pratt 900

Comptroller of Customs, E. H. Warren ... 700

Auditor, M. J. Flanagan 700

Govt. Printer, T. T. Davies ..... £400 to 600

Marine Supt., Comm. C. G. Tonge, R.N.R. 650

Lands Officer, J. E. Alexander ..... £600 to 700

Chief Commr. of Police, Maj. F. T. Stephens, O.B.E., M.C. 800

Chief Transport Officer, Capt. C. C. Metcalfe, M.C. 700

Postmaster-General, A. H. Jepson 700

Geologist, F. Dixey, D.Sc. 800

Chief Forest Officer, J. B. Clements 700

Chief Veterinary Officer, J. A. Griffiths, M.R.C.V.S. 750

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G. £1,200
(In addition to £3,000 as Governor of Fiji, and allowance of £150 as Consul-General for Western Pacific.)

Secretary to High Commission and Registrar of the Court, Henry Guy Pilling, M.A. £750

Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir A. K. Young, K.C. 350
(In addition to £1,000 as C.J. of Fiji.)

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, consist of Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Ysabel, and other islands situated east of New Guinea, with a total area of about 11,000 square miles, and a population, 1919, of 675 Europeans, 75 Asiatics, and about 150,000 natives. The *Santa Cruz Group* and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899: and in 1900 Choiseul and Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1924–25 was £64,091, and the expenditure £65,409; exports, 1924–25, £331,211; imports, £231,040. The seat of government is Tulagi.

Resident Commissioner, R. R. Kane, M.C. (and £150 allowances) £800 to £1,000

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands*, formerly a Protectorate, were formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 16 islands with several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179 58° W. longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanopa), in lat. 0° 52′ S. and long. 169° 35′ E., which is the seat of government, was proclaimed British in 1900. Total area, 180 square miles; population (1921), 264 Europeans, 348 Asiatics, and 29,285 Pacific Islanders. Revenue (1923–24), £53,792; expenditure, £40,820; imports (1922–23), £137,128; exports, £291,086. The Union or Tokelau Group, Fakaafo, Nukunono and Atafu, were included in the Protectorate in 1909, and annexed to H.M. Dominions in Feb. 1916 as part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony, including Christmas Island.

Fanning Island, in lat. 3° 30′ N., long. 159° 13′ W., and Washington Island, 66 miles N.W. by W. of Fanning Island. Pop., 21 Europeans in connexion with Pacific cable station, and about 400 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry. The islands were included in the Gilbert and Ellice Colony by an Order in Council of Jan. 27, 1916.

Resident Commissioner, A. F. Grimble (and £100 allowance) £700 to £800

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands.*—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands Kingdom was proclaimed May 19, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and a population (1921) of 571 Europeans, 235 half-castes, 23,759 Tongans, and 370 others—total 24,935. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30′ S. and 173° and 177° W. Nukualofa, on the Island of Tongatabu, is the seat of government. The present Queen Salote succeeded the late King George Tubou II. in 1918. Soil generally is fertile; the principal export is copra. Two of the smaller islands disappeared owing to a tidal wave, in June, 1919. Revenue, 1924–25, £74,345; expenditure, £63,585; imports (1924), £232,600; exports, £306,658. The total shipping entered and cleared in 1924 was 171,012 tons, of which 116,504 tons were British.

Agent and Consul, J. S. Neill ..... £800 (and duty allowance £200)

(4) *The Phœnix Islands* (McKean, Gardner Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phœnix, Canton, and Sidney), between 2° 30′ and 4° 30′ S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) *Pitcairn Island*, situate in lat. 25° 3′ 30″ S.,

long. 130° 8′ 30″ W. Pop. (1914), 140, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.

Deputy Commissioner, Dr. W. J. Williams (*H.M. acting Consul for the Society Islands*).
Chief Magistrate, Richard Edgar Christian.

(6) *The New Hebrides Group*, about 500 miles west of Fiji and 250 miles north-east of New Caledonia, is under the administration of British and French officials as provided for by an Anglo-French Convention of 1906 and a protocol of 1914. Native pop. about 60,000. Principal products, copra, coffee, cotton, cocoa, maize, wool, sandalwood and shell. Joint revenue, 1924, 944,725 *francs*; expenditure, 686,742 *francs*. Total imports, 1924, 7,929,327 *francs*; total exports, 23,400,000 *francs*. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia; there is a two-monthly service with France, *vid* Panama.

British High Commissioner, Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G.
French High Commissioner, M. Guyon.
British Resident Commissioner, G. B. Smith-Rewse £940
French Resident Commissioner, M. E. Gayon (*acting*).
President of Joint Court, Count de Buena Esperanza.
British Judge, Capt. C. C. Francis.
French Judge, M. G. Sachon.

(7) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

PALESTINE.

Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean on W. to an eastern boundary formed by the Wady Arabah, Dead Sea, River Jordan and Sea of Tiberias, and from the Egyptian frontier on S. to the French Mandatory Sphere of the Great Lebanon on N., includes in addition, a large area E. of the Jordan and S. of the Yarmuk.

Palestine is under British administration since the conquest of the country by the forces of General Allenby in 1918. The Administration is conducted under a Mandate from the League of Nations which entered officially into force on Sept. 29, 1923. The country consists of a W. maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judah (which forms the backbone of the district) and, on the E., the depression through which the Jordan wends its way from the Sea of Galilee (Tiberias) to the Dead Sea. The *Dead Sea*, 1,292 feet *below* the level of the Mediterranean, is 46 miles long and has an average width of 8½ miles; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. Its water is intensely salt and has a specific gravity one-sixth greater than water, with 24 per cent. of salt. (The Great Salt Lake of Utah, U.S.A., is 80 miles long and 30 miles wide, at 4,218 feet *above* mean sea level, and contains 25 per cent. of salt.) The area of Palestine W. of the Jordan is about 9,000 square miles, with a population (Oct. 3, 1922), of 757,182, of whom 590,890 are Muhammadans, 73,024 Christians, 83,794 Jews, and 9,474 members of other faiths. Since 1919 about 38,000 immigrants (mostly Jews) have settled in the country; in 1923 the Jewish immigrants came principally from Poland (28 per cent.), Ukraine (13 per cent.), Rumania (4 per cent.), and Russia (23 per cent.). In 1925, 33,801 Jews (14,034 men, 11,649 women, and 8,118 children) entered Palestine as emigrants; in the same period, 2,141 emigrated from Palestine, the net increase thus being 31,660.

Palestine is divided into 2 administrative districts, under District Commissioners. English, Arabic and Hebrew are the official languages of the country. The chief town, *Jerusalem*, had been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1517, until it surrendered to General Allenby on Dec. 9, 1917, to be entered the next day by British troops. The city, which occupies so prominent a place in the affections of the Jewish, Christian and Muhammadan peoples, had a population in Oct., 1922, of 62,578. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is visited annually by large bands of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Orthodox and Coptic churches. The site of Solomon's Temple is occupied by the Dome of the Rock, sometimes erroneously called the Mosque of Omar, which contains a relic of Mahomet and the "Holy Rock," the sacrificial altar of Abraham. *Bethlehem*, the scene of Christ's Nativity, is 5 miles S. of Jerusalem. The Church of the Nativity, at the E. end of the present village, is reputed to be the oldest Christian church in existence. King David was also born in Bethlehem. *Nazareth*, about 25 miles S.W. of the Sea of Galilee, had a population of 7,424 in 1922. Other large towns are Jaffa (47,709), Gaza (17,480), Acre (6,420), and Haifa (24,634).

The railway system of Palestine consists of five sections: *Rafa-Haifa*, continuing southward to Kantara to join up with the railways of Egypt, passengers and freight being transported across the Suez Canal at Kantara; *Haifa-Acre-Samakh*, continuing beyond Samakh to Damascus in the French mandatory territory of Syria; *Jaffa-Lydda-Jerusalem*; *Rafa-Beersheba*; and *Nablus-Afule-Tulkeram*. The main junction of the Government Railways is at Lydda, the general offices being at Haifa.

The chief ports are Jaffa, Haifa and Acre. There are branches of the Anglo-Egyptian, Anglo-Palestine, Banco di Roma, Crédit Lyonnais, and Imperial Ottoman Bank in the main towns.

Although economic conditions are still primitive, modern methods are making headway, and there are good prospects of development and progress. The country is generally fertile, and cereals, wine, olives and various fruits are produced, while sheep and goats thrive in the lowlands, and in the mountains in time of drought. In 1923 there were 312 government schools and 2 training colleges, with a total of 668 teachers and 19,195 pupils.

	1923-1924.
Estimated revenue	£E1,787,200
Estimated expenditure	1,783,400
Imports.....	4,935,300
Exports	1,554,400
Imports from U.K. (1922–23).....	1,390,475
Exports to U.K. (1922–23)	226,639

CAPITAL, Jerusalem.

British High Commissioner, Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E. (1925) £4,000
A.D.C., Major Brooke.
Private Sec., Capt. Drummond.
Chief Justice, Sir Thomas W. Haycraft.
Air Officer Commanding, Air-Commodore E. L. Gerrard, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Inspector-General, Police and Prisons, A. S. Mavrogordato (*acting*).
Commandant, (Northern, and Jerusalem and Southern) Gendarmerie, Col. A. J. McNeill, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Commandant, Palestinian Section, Palestine Gendarmerie, Lt.-Col. F. W. Bewsher, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
Chief Secretary, Lt.-Col. G. S. Symes, C.M.G., D.S.O.
First Asst. do., J. Mills, O.B.E.
Attorney-General, N. de M. Bentwich, O.B.E., M.C.
Treasurer, S. S. Davis, C.M.G.
Director of Agriculture and Forests, E. R. Sawer.
Director of Public Works, H. B. Lees, M.C.
Director of Education, H. E. Bowman, C.B.E.
Director of Health, Col. G. W. Heron, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Director of Customs and Trade, K. W. Stead.
Postmaster-General, W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C.
General Manager, Palestine Railways, Col. R. B. W. Holmes, O.B.E., R.E.
Director of Lands, J. N. Stubbs, M.C.
Director of Surveys, C. H. Ley, O.B.E.

District Commissioners.

Jerusalem and Southern District, (vacant).
Northern District (Haifa), A. Abramson, O.B.E.

TRANSJORDANIA.

Emir, H.H. Abdullah, second son of King Hussein of Hejaz, *appointed* April, **1921**.

Transjordania consists of the 3 Districts of *Kerak, Gilead*, and *The Adjlun*, and is under the same mandate as Palestine. It is bounded on the west by Palestine, on the north by Syria, on the east by Iraq, and on the south by Hejaz and Nejd, and has access to the Red Sea a few miles south of Akaba. The Emirate has an Arab population of about 240,000, of whom almost all are Muhammadans. The area is unknown as the boundaries are not definitely determined. The extreme west of the country is fertile, and agricultural and pastural industries are carried on, but the rest of the country is almost entirely desert. The Hejaz Railway runs (with the exception of the first few miles) through Transjordan territory from Deraa to Kalaat el Mudurwara, where it enters Hejaz territory and continues to Medina.

CAPITAL, Amman.

Chief British Representative, Lt.-Col. C. H. F. Cox, D.S.O.
Inspector-General of Gendarmerie, Lt.-Col. F. G. Peake, C.B.E.

RHODESIA.

The total area of Rhodesia is about 440,000 square miles and the total population is 1,882,726 (1921). The territory is named after *Cecil Rhodes*, the founder of the British South Africa Company, and extends from Lake Tanganyika and the Congo watershed in the north, to the Limpopo River in the south.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Southern Rhodesia is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambesi River, the political neighbours being Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa on the N.; the Transvaal and Bechuanaland on the S. and W.; and Portuguese East Africa on the E. The total area is 149,000 square miles, and the population (1926) 878,259, of whom 39,174 are Europeans. The native population is 834,473, with 4,612 Asiatics and other coloured persons, including those of mixed race. Responsible Government was instituted in Southern Rhodesia on Oct. 1, 1923. The Government is administered by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with an Executive responsible to the Legislature, which consists of a Legislative Assembly, but that body may pass a law constituting a Legislative Council, in addition.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10, 1891, were adopted for Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable. Subsequent legislation has been by proclamation of the High Commissioner, by ordinances passed by the Legislative Council, and by Acts of the Legislature. Municipal self-government has been established in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, and Gatooma.

The main arteries of communication are the Rhodesia and the Mashonaland Railways. The former is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *vid* Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,362 miles. A line connecting Bulawayo with Salisbury (301 miles) was completed in Oct. 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and is continued by the Beira Railway Companies to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a total distance of 374 miles. The section from Bulawayo *vid* the Wankie coalfields to the Victoria Falls (282 miles) was completed in June, 1904. A branch line of standard gauge (3 ft. 6 in.) runs from Salisbury to the Eldorado mine (78 miles), and has been extended to Sinoia (4 miles). A standard-gauge line leaves the Eldorado branch at Mt. Hampden Junction (13 miles from Salisbury) for the Shamva mines (73 miles). A line connects Gwelo with Selukwe (24 miles); another runs from Bulawayo *vid* Gwanda to West Nicholson (104 miles), opening up the mining district to the south-east; another connects Bulawayo with the Matopo Hills, where the founder of Rhodesia and Sir Starr Jameson are buried, and a branch line from Gwelo to Umvuma has been extended to Fort Victoria (123 miles). *The African Transcontinental Telegraph Line* ("Cape to Cairo") has been constructed as far as Ujiji in East Africa, about 3,250 miles from the Cape.

Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient goldworkers. The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to December 31, 1925, was of the value of £63,001,347. The output for the year ended December 31, 1925, was valued at £2,539,542. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome iron, asbestos, mica, platinum, corundum, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation, and it possesses all the essential characteristics and facilities necessary for successful agriculture and cattle raising, and for the cultivation of European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to tobacco, cotton, and the indigenous products of the country. The staple crop is maize, and tobacco, cotton and citrus fruits are largely exported. Cattle (2,101,927 on Dec. 31, 1925) thrive well, and the annual show at Bulawayo is regarded as the premier show of beef cattle in South Africa. Land is cheap and may be had on favourable terms.

Complete courses of primary and secondary

education up to the standard of matriculation of the South African Universities are provided, in 18 public and 57 farm schools and in 92 aided private schools, and in 7 Government high schools and 5 aided secondary schools. The European pupils in 1926 numbered 6,929, of whom 1,941 were boarders. There is an agricultural and technical school in the Matopos district, with a farm attached (3,000 acres). There are six schools for children of mixed race, with 370 pupils, and native education conducted by mission agencies with Government aid is provided in 1,297 schools, with 87,306 pupils. Grants in aid of native education in 1925 amounted to £26,609, the total educational expenditure being £243,791 in 1925.

	1924–25.	1925–26.
Revenue	£1,599,485	£1,842,283
Expenditure	1,591,746	1,752,254
Public Debt (1926)	...	4,113,753

	1924.	1925.
Imports	£4,054,502	£4,892,180
Exports	5,564,716	5,723,207
Imports from U.K.	1,789,692	2,343,710
Exports to U.K.	3,188,210	2,964,620

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Chancellor, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... *(and allowances* £2,000) £4,000
A.D.C., Capt. H. G. Gregory-Smith (*acting*).

Ministry (Oct. 1, 1923).

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, Sir Charles P. J. Coghlan, K.C.M.G. £2,500
Treasurer, P. D. L. Fynn, C.M.G. 2,000
Attorney-Gen. and Minister of Defence, Major R. J. Hudson, M.C., K.C. 2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Lands, J. W. Downie 2,000
Minister of Mines and Public Works, H. U. Moffat 2,000
Colonial Secretary, W. M. Leggate, C.M.G. 2,000

Medical Director, A. M. Fleming, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D.
Director of Education, L. M. Foggin, M.B.E.
Chief Native Commissioner, Sir Herbert Taylor.
Asst. do., H. M. G. Jackson, O.B.E.

High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, Sir Francis Newton, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. ..... *(and allowance* £500) £2,000

SALISBURY, the seat of government, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, 4,880 ft. above sea-level (white population, census 1926, 7,324). BULAWAYO, the largest town in Matabeleland, 4,460 ft. above the sea-level, had a white population of 8,251 (1926). Other centres are Victoria, Umtali, Gwelo, Enkeldoorn, Melsetter, Hartley, Selukwe, Gwanda and Gatooma.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Northern Rhodesia lies to the North of the Zambesi, its political neighbours being Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo on the north, Nyasaland on the east, Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa on the south, and Portuguese West Africa on the west. The country comprises an area of 287,950 square miles, and with the exception of the Luangwa, Zambesi and Kafue Valleys the altitude exceeds 4,000 feet. The permanent European population in Dec. 1925 was 4,624; the native population is estimated at 1,140,642. Much of the country is suitable for farming, and contains large areas of good arable and grazing land. Over 2,000,000 acres of land are under settlement by white farmers. The chief crop grown is maize. Other crops are tobacco, cotton, fibre, wheat, oil seeds, and citrus. Stock raising is carried on by many farmers. The native-owned cattle in the territory is estimated at 891,781, and European-owned 89,732. Extensive mineral deposits have been discovered, lead, copper and zinc predominating. Gold, vanadium, and coal are also present. Many species of game are to be found, and good sport at a moderate cost is available for the big-game hunter. The trunk line of the Rhodesia Railway system traverses Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to the Belgian Congo border. The Zambesi, Kafue, Chambesi and other rivers are navigable for a considerable portion of their courses. There are 39 post offices, 10 of which are money order offices. A telegraph line exists alongside the railway line throughout its whole length in the territory. The administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council of five official members. There is a Legislative Council of 13 members, with a majority of official members. The seat of Government is at Livingstone on the Zambesi. The country is divided into nine magisterial districts for fiscal and administrative purposes. The most important centres are Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Lusaka, Mazabuka, Abercorn, Kasama, Fort Rosebery, Ndola and Mongu-Lealui.

	1924–25.	1925–26.
Revenue	£363,465	£371,046
Expenditure	364,233	394,145

Governor, His Excellency Sir Herbert J. Stanley, K.C.M.G. (*and* £1,000 *duty allowance*) £3,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C., Capt. R. S. W. Dickinson, D.S.O. 300
Chief Secretary, Hon. R. A. J. Goode, C.M.G., C.B.E. ..... £900 to 1,200
Assistant Secretary and Clerk of Councils, E. N. Carlton, O.B.E. ..... £600 to 900
Attorney-General, Hon. G. D. Clough, O.B.E. ..... £850 to 1,100
Treasurer and Commissioner of Taxes, Hon. C. H. Dobree, O.B.E. ..... £850 to 1,100
Secretary for Native Affairs, Hon. E. S. B. Tagart ..... £750 to 1,100
Principal Medical Officer, Hon. A. W. May, C.M.G., M.D. ..... £850 to 1,100
Secretary for Mines and Works, Hon. T. G. Trevor 1,000
Secretary for Agriculture, Hon. John Smith (*acting*) ..... £750 to 900
Commandant, Northern Rhodesia Police, Lt.-Col. A. Stephenson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. ..... £850 to 1,100
Postmaster-General, C. C. Keyte ..... £700 to 900
Chief Veterinary Officer, Hon. J. Smith £700 to 1,000
Controller of Customs, Hon. H. C. Parkin £700 to 900
Judge of the High Court, Hon. Sir Philip Macdonell £1,833
Auditor, P. L. Collisson, O.B.E. ..... £700 to 900
Registrar-General, A. E. Harrison ... £700 to 900
Director of Surveys, W. G. Fairweather £750 to 900
Secretary, Dept. of Lands, B. L. Hunt £600 to 800

District Commissioners and Magistrates, P. E. Hall; E. A. A. Jones, M.B.E.; F. H. Melland; C. R. B. Draper, M.B.E.; J. M. Thomson; E. H. Cholmeley; H. G. Willis; J. H. Venning; C. R. Rennie each £750 to 900

ST. HELENA.

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15° 55′ S. lat. and 5° 42′ W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 3,520. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on May 21, 1502 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it *circ.* 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for the Emperor Napoleon, who died there May 5, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the cutting of the Suez Canal. A phormium (flax fibre) and lace-making industry have been established. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage.

Ascension, an isolated island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55′ 55″ S. lat., and 14° 25′ 5″ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it. The island was administered by the Board of Admiralty until Oct. 27, 1922, when by Royal Letters Patent it became a Dependency of St. Helena and was transferred to the Colonial Office. Georgstown, the capital, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand; the sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month. *Resident Magistrate*, R. Lee Lander.

The government of St. Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 4 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population (1921), 1,438.

	1924.	1925.
Public revenue	£19,381	£22,871
Expenditure	14,182	19,566
Debt	*nil.*	*nil.*
Total imports	51,421	57,805
Total exports	36,160	47,476
Imports from U.K.	36,466	44,090
Exports to U.K.	32,936	41,844

Governor, His Excellency Charles Henry Harper, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1924) £1,000
A.D.C., Capt. T. C. Mainwaring.
Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master, H. J. Pink 400
Chief Clerk, Clerk to Executive Council, and Emigration Agent (vacant) ...(*and fees*) 250
Police Magistrate, &c., Leslie Lea 400

Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days.

ST. KITTS, *see* BRITISH WEST INDIES.

ST. LUCIA, *see* BRITISH WEST INDIES.

SARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Charles Vyner Brooke, *born* Sept. 26, 1874; *suc.* his father, the Raja Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, May 27, 1917; *m.* 1911, Hon. Sylvia Leonora, daughter of 2nd Viscount Esher, *b.* 1885, (H.H. the Ranee).
Heir Presumptive, Bertram Willes Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda), *b.* Aug. 3, 1876.

Chief Secretary, H. B. Crocker (*acting*) ...	$9,600
Resident, 3rd Division, H. B. Crocker ...	9,000
Resident, 4th Division, H. L. Owen	9,000
Resident, 5th Division, F. F. Boult	9,000
Resident, 2nd Division, F. A. W. Page Turner	9,000
Treasurer, A. A. Rennie	8,400
Divisional Officer, 1st Division, H. D. Aplin	8,400
Divisional Officer, Coast Division, C. Ermen	8,400
Superintendent of Surveys, N. A. Middlemas	7,200
Commissioner, Public Works, Capt. C. P. Lowe	9,000
Princ. Medical Officer, E. M. Marjoribanks	9,000
Chief Health Officer (vacant)	9,000
Conservator of Forests, J. P. Mead	9,000
Commandant, Sarawak Rangers, Major S. Cunynghame	9,000
Supt. of Police, O. Lang	9,000
Registrar, A. E. Lawrence (*acting*)	7,500
Commissioner of Trade and Customs and Shipping Master, J. A. H. Hardie	6,000
Director of Agriculture, E. S. Holl	5,760
Director of Education, A. E. Lawrence...	9,000
Postmaster-General, K. H. Gillan	6,000
Supt. of Telegraphs, J. R. Barnes	9,000

Advisory Council in England.

Bertram Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda).
C. Willes Johnson (Legal Adviser).
Dr. Charles Hose (late Res., 3rd Division).
A. B. Ward (late Res., 1st Division).
G. C. Gillan (late Treasurer).

Offices, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.1.
Secretary, J. F. Rowlatt.

Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 42,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of

various races. The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of British North Borneo. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges, the Serang, Kelingkang, and Batang-Lupar mountains; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (20 miles). The government consists of a hereditary sovereign and a Supreme Council of 9 (4 Europeans and 5 Malay magistrates), and a General Council of 50, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 70, appointed by the sovereign. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1884, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1904. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, illipe nuts, birds'-nests, oil, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. The large petroleum field at Miri and Bakong, in the Baram district is now a valuable asset; oil exports (1925), 549,500 tons.

	1924.	1925.
Revenue	$4,125,263	$5,994,580
Expenditure	3,121,835	3,900,105
Imports	16,727,594	21,078,884
Exports	36,844,375	36,011,036

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Population (1911), 30,000. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. There are 15 wireless stations, in communication with Singapore. Steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore about every 5 days. There is also direct communication with Sibu and Miri.

SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 90, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1810. By letters patent of Sept. 1903 they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 156 square miles, of which Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles; the most important of the dependencies are the Amirantes, Farquhar Islds., Coetivy, Aslove and the Aldabra Group. The population was estimated (Dec. 31, 1925) at 26,185, an increase of 1,662 since the Census of 1921, when the total was 24,523 (Mahé 19,426, Praslin 1,999, La Digue 1,303, other islands 1,795). Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour and the lighthouses in the vicinity have been fitted up with modern automatic lights. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are healthy, the death-rate in 1925 being 14·96 per 1,000, the lowest yet recorded in the islands. There are 27 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools; there are also 2 secondary schools.

The principal exports are copra, vanilla, cocoanuts, cocoanut oil, tortoise-shell, cinnamon, essential oils, soap, and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double coco-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members (2 *ex-officio* and 1 nominated), and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members.

	1923.		1925.
Revenue	Rs.683,979	...	Rs.770,762
Expenditure	597,940	...	617,015
Imports	2,683,059	...	2,093,110
Exports	1,779,899	...	2,507,531
Savings Bank Deposits	125,881	...	180,234
Debt (Sterling)	£6,210	...	£4,553
,, (Currency)	Rs.50,000	...	Rs. 3,500
Imports from U.K.	569,907	...	622,049
Exports to U.K.	696,316	...	1,352,434

CAPITAL, Victoria.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir Joseph A. Byrne, K.B.E., C.B. (*b.* 1874) 1922 ... Rs.19,350

Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and Clerk to Councils, Capt. C. C. Thomas ... Rs.4,385 to Rs.4,725

Chief Justice, His Hon. J. L. Devaux .. Rs.9,675

Crown Prosecutor, &c., Hon. W. L. Grech, LL.D. ... Rs.7,740

Treasurer and Collector, Hon. D. F. Watson, O.B.E. ... Rs.7,450

Auditor, (vacant).

Chief Med. Off., J. T. Bradley, M.D. Rs.7,000

Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, Maj. H. Kenworthy, O.B.E. Rs.5,500

Inspector of Schools, J. D. E. Harter ... Rs.3,600

Director of Agriculture, P. R. Dupont

Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons, G. Savy ... Rs.2,875

Letters *from* London *vid* Marseilles, 24 days; *to* London, 27 days.

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs for the purpose of being used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony has a coast-line of 210 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 square miles. In 1921 its population was 85,163, of whom 1,161 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes. A babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 210 miles, lying between 7° and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 180 miles, between 10° 40′ and 13° 21′ of W. long. Its estimated area is 27,000 sq. miles, and its population about 1,456,148. For administrative

purposes it is divided into 3 Provinces, under Provincial Commissioners, assisted by 15 District (and 13 Assistant District) Commissioners. The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

The principal exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, palm oil, and ginger; piassava, hides, and rice are also exported. The value of the palm kernels exported in 1925 reached £1,152,467. The chief imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions, and tobacco. Freetown, the capital, possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa.

A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles, and a branch line 104 miles in length extends in a north-easterly direction from Boia to Kamabai. Motor roads are now being opened up in the Colony and Protectorate, in the Colony connecting the various towns and villages with the port, and in the Protectorate as feeder roads to the railway. There are 1,242 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

Sierra Leone is a Crown Colony, possessing a Legislative Council partly elected and partly nominated by the Crown, with full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council.

	1924.	1925.
Public revenue	£868,319	£945,581
Public expenditure	777,790	843,321
Total imports	1,730,643	2,178,461
Total exports	1,721,438	1,820,635
Imports from U.K.	1,124,955	1,428,177
Exports to U.K.	1,253,892	1,221,767

Governor, His Excellency Sir Alexander Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1922) £3,000
O.C. Troops, Col. Comdt. G. T. Mair, C.M.G., D.S.O. .....
Chief Justice, Sir G. K. T. Purcell *£1,600
Colonial Secretary, H. C. Luke, C.M.G. *£1,400
Senior Assist. do., C. E. Cookson *960
Attorney-Gen., M. F. J. McDonnell *£1,200
Treasurer, P. F. Barton *£1,100
Comptroller of Customs, J. I. Lauder *£1,100
Circuit Judge, W. Butler-Lloyd..... *£1,200
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, W. J. D. Inness *£1,400
Provincial Commissioners, W. D. D. Bowden; W. B. Stanley, C.M.G., M.B.E.; A. H. Ross .....each *£1,100
Solicitor-General, I. J. T. Turbett..... *960
Police Magistrate, B. A. K. McRoberts, *£660 to 960
Dir. of Public Works, W. S. Lake..... *£1,000
General Manager (Railway), C. R. Webb, O.B.E., M.C. *£1,400
Commissioner of Police, Maj. C. Hampden-King..... *960
P.M.G. and Savings Bank Commissioner, N. S. Davis *960
Director of Education (vacant) *960
Commr., Lands and Forests, M. T. Dawe, O.B.E. *£1,200
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rt. Rev. G. W. Wright, D.D.

Freetown is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 11 to 13 days.

* Exclusive of allowances.

SOMALILAND.

(The Somaliland Protectorate.)

Somaliland occupies the "North-Eastern Horn" of the African continent, jutting out into the Indian Ocean along the south of the Gulf of Aden, and is divided between Great Britain, France and Italy, while the interior is subject to Abyssinia. The British Protectorate, declared in 1884, contains about 68,000 sq. miles, its boundaries being defined by treaties with Abyssinia, France and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Muhammadan people, is estimated at 344,700. The Protectorate garrison is now confined to a Camel Corps, 400 strong, and a Police force of 500, the Dervish power having been finally broken in 1920. The chief products of British Somaliland are cattle, sheep, goats, hides, skins and gum. There is wireless communication with Aden. The Protectorate was transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905.

	1924.	1925.
Total imports	£340,563	£361,262
Total exports	233,145	242,222

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency H. B. Kittermaster, C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,800
Secretary to the Government, Maj. A. S. Lawrance, D.S.O. .....£800 to 1,000
District Commissioners, R. R. H. Jebb, O.B.E.; Maj. H. Rayne, O.B.E., M.C., *£600 to £700; Maj. B. H. Horsley, D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. E. N. Park, M.C.; J. Beattie, M.C. (and 1 vacancy) *£500 to 700
Treasurer, V. S. Bryan 700
Commdt. of Police, Lt.-Col. G. R. Breading, D.S.O. 700
Principal Med. Officer, R. S. Taylor, M.D. .....£800 to 900
Chief of Customs, H. M. O'Byrne 700
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, C. V. Magill 700
Director of Public Works, L. H. Macnaghten 800
O. C. Somaliland Camel Corps, K.A.R., Lt.-Col. T. H. Gladstone 1,000

Principal towns, Berbera, Bulhar, Zeyla, Hargeisa, Burao, Erigavo and Buramo.

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION.

High Commissioner for South Africa, The Earl of Athlone, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C. (also receives £10,000 as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa) £3,000
Imperial Secretary and Accountant, Capt. Hon. B. E. H. Clifford, C.M.G., M.V.O. 1,800
Asst. Imperial Secretary and Chief Clerk, Shirley Eales, O.B.E. 1,090
Auditor, A. Warren 1,100

The High Commission.—The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly combined with the Governorship of Cape Colony, was by a Commission issued in 1900 vested in Lord Milner; by a similar Commission issued in 1905 in Lord Selborne; since 1910 it has been vested by a separate commission in the successive

* Exclusive of allowances.

Governors-General of the Union of South Africa. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland. He exercises in the Colony of Southern Rhodesia certain powers and functions in regard to native administration which were granted or reserved to him by the Southern Rhodesia Constitution Letters Patent, 1923; and under the Letters Patent, the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1920, whereby the Native Reserves were vested in the High Commissioner, was continued in full force and effect.

BASUTOLAND.

(*The Territory of Basutoland.*)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, bounded North and West by Orange Free State, East by Natal, and South by Cape Colony, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The Census of 1921 showed 495,937 natives and 1,603 whites, 1,069 coloured and 172 Asiatics.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basuto to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, income tax on Europeans, Post-office, and licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Leribe, Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Morija, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek. There are 532 native schools, with 42,505 native scholars on the roll, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission; there are also 8 white schools, with 124 pupils. The amount spent on education in 1924–25 was £35,836. The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware, and groceries.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£252,300	£261,008
Expenditure	241,570	250,197

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 2,319 (399 whites)

Resident Commissioner, John Christian Ramsay Sturrock	£1,650
Deputy Resident Commissioner, J. P. Murray, C.B.E.	1,050
Government Secretary, R. M. B. Smith	1,000
Financial Secretary, T. A. Williams	900
Assistant Commissioners:—	
Mafeteng, E. D'Urban Blyth, I.S.O.	900
Mohale's Hoek, A. T. Bond	850
Leribe, F. L. Foord	850
Quthing, E. G. Dutton	710
Qacha's Nek, F. Jenner	850
Maseru, H. Ashton	690
Berea, J. H. Sims	830
Chief Veterinary Officer, F. A. Verney, O.B.E.	875
Director of Public Works, H. W. Gibson	800
Director of Education, F. H. Dutton, M.A.	800
Prin. Med. Officer, N. M. Macfarlane, M.D.	£975
Supt. Leper Settlement, P. D. Strachan, M.D.	850
Cont. of Stores, Stephen Bernard Dutton	650
Agricultural Officer, L. Wacher	575
Chief Clerk and Registrar, and Master of Court, H. J. Godden	590
Accountant, R. E. Goodman	600
Staff Officer of Police, L. Clementi	600

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.

BECHUANALAND.

(*The Bechuanaland Protectorate.*)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambesi.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north-east by Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 500 miles long and 550 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles; the *Caprivi Zipfel* was attached to the Protectorate for administrative purposes by Proclamation (1922). The population at the Census of May, 1921, was 152,983, of whom 1,743 were Whites, 52 Indians, 1,003 Coloured and 150,185 Natives.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kaffir corn, mealies, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown, and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 426,344 at the Census of 1921. Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Sekgoma (Bamangwato), of Isang (Bakgatla), of Sebele II. (Bakwena), of Ntebogan (Bangwaketsi), of Seboko Mokgosi (Bamalete), and of Mathibe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, *vid* Gaberones and Francistown, to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatsi, Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the late Chief (Khama) and all his people moved in 1901 from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

	1924-25	1925-26.
Revenue	£99,581	£107,344
Expenditure	87,373	104,173

Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Jules Ellenberger, C.M.G., I.S.O. (*and allowance* £350)	£1,350
Assistant, do., Lt.-Col. R. M. Daniel (*allowance* £150)	1,000
Government Secretary, Charles Leonard O'Brien Dutton	1,000
Financial Secretary, Master of Resident Commissioner's Court and Registrar of Deeds, Myles Williams	800
Resident Magistrates, Capt. A. G. Stigand (*Kweneng District*) £800; E. O. Butler (*Gaberones*) £750; Capt. R. O'M. Reilly (*Lobatsi*) £750; Capt. G. B. Moseley	

(*Francistown*) £675; Capt. H. B. Neale (*Ngamiland*) £750; C. M. Ledeboer (*Ghanzi*) £700; A. L. Cuzen (*Ngwato*) £700; Capt. G. E. Nettleton (*Ngwaketsi*) £550; E. H. M. Drury, M.B.E., *actg.* (*Tuli Block*) £700; Maj. H. D. Hannay, *actg.* (*Chobe*) £680; W. H. Ellam, *actg.* (*Kgalagadi*) £350.

P.M.O., D. M. MacRae, M.D.	£875
Chief Veterinary Officer, W. H. Chase, O.B.E., F.R.C.V.S. (*and allowance* £100)	800

SWAZILAND.

(*The Swaziland Protectorate.*)

Swaziland (called by the natives *Kwa Ngwane*) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and the Portuguese province of Mozambique (Delagoa Bay). The total area is 6,678 square miles, and the population (1921) 112,951, of whom 2,205 are whites, the remainder being Ama-Swazi Bantus (or Swazis). Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. Except in the Low Veld the country is well watered and healthy.

A Special Court having the full jurisdiction of a Supreme Court, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners having a restricted jurisdiction, have been established. Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in civil disputes between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. The *Paramount Chief* is Sobhuza, son of the late Paramount Chief Bunu.

The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching on a large scale has been commenced by several companies. There were about 300,000 head of cattle in the Territory at the end of March, 1926. In the winter season between 250,000 and 300,000 sheep are brought to Swaziland for grazing from the high table-lands of the Eastern Transvaal. The agricultural products are tobacco, maize (the staple product), millet, pumpkins, ground-nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown in insufficient quantities to meet local requirements. Most of the subtropical fruits can be grown with success. Large areas of land are suitable for growing cotton, coffee, and tea. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, and copper. During the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, 278 tons of cassiterite tin, valued at £67,722, were exported; and 1,308 ounces of gold (valued at £5,561) from Pigg's Peak Mine.

Mbabane, the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. At each of the district headquarters—Hlatikulu, Stegi, and Pigg's Peak—there is a small number of Europeans in the vicinity of the station, likewise at Bremersdorp, the old headquarters of the Territory. There are schools for Europeans at various centres, and the Government has established a school for natives at Zombode. There are two schools for coloured children. Grants are also made to the various native missions for educational purposes.

There is bi-weekly communication by motor-car between Mbabane and Breyten (82 miles) and between Mbabane and Bremersdorp (23 miles) and between Piet Retief and Hlatikulu (50 miles). Elsewhere the communication is by cart or runners. There are 17 post offices, and telegraph and telephone offices at Mbabane, Stegi, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, Ezulweni, Hlatikulu, Mahamba, and Geodgegun.

	1924–25.	1925–26.
Revenue	£89,710	£110,108
Expenditure	87,597	97,047

CAPITAL, Mbabane.

Resident Commissioner, De S. M. G. Honey, C.M.G.
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, B. Nicholson, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

(*See* MALAYA).

THE SUDAN.

The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern boundary of Uganda, 3° 36′ N. lat., and reaches from the French Sahara about 15° 10′ E. (at 22° N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea (Italian) in 38° 30′ E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,300 miles, and from east to west 1,200 miles. The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Abyssinia; on the south lie the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo; and on the west French Equatorial Africa. The total area is about 1,007,500 sq. miles, with a population of about 6,000,000, partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 3,000 Europeans. The Arabs and Nubians are all Muhammadans, as are some of the Negroes, but the latter are generally pagans. The *Gambela enclave* (within the boundaries of Abyssinia) is leased from the Abyssinian Government as a trading post. The *Nile* enters the plains of Lado, in the Mongalla Province, as the *Bahr el Jebel*, and leaves the Sudan at Wadi Halfa. From the Atbara confluence to the Mediterranean the river has a course of close on 1,600 miles, and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 2,400 miles, giving a total waterway of 4,000 miles. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts*, the remaining (first) cataract being in Egypt at Assuan.

Government.—The Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided, since 1910, by a Council nominated from amongst the Officials of the Government. All Ordinances and Laws are made by the Governor-General in Council. No duties may be levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on imports *vid* the Red Sea ports may not exceed those levied in Egypt. The import and export of slaves is prohibited. The Sudan is divided into 15 provinces (*mudirias*) under governors (*mudirs*), under whom are British District Commissioners in charge of two or more districts (*mamurias*); a Sudanese official is in charge of each *mamuria*. *Civil Justice* is administered by a Chief Justice and four puisne judges, one of whom is also Registrar-General of Lands. There are also Province and District Judges who are usually the Governors and Dis-

trict Commissioners of Provinces, but there are also District Judges who are professional lawyers in some of the more important centres. Appeals lie from the District Judges to the Province Judges or the High Court, and from the Province Judges and the High Court to the Court of Appeal, which consists of three judges of the High Court. The system of the law administered is "justice, equity and good conscience" in all cases in which there is no special enactment. There is no general code of civil and commercial law such as is in force in Egypt and many Continental countries. The religious law of Islam is administered by the Mohammedan Law Courts in matters of inheritance, marriage, divorce, and family relations generally amongst the Moslem population. There are District and Province Courts under District and Province Kadis, and a High (Mahkama) Court at Khartoum presided over by the Grand Kadi. *Criminal Justice* is administered chiefly by the Governors and District Commissioners and Mamours of Provinces and Districts, all of whom are magistrates. The Judges of the High Court and District Judges also have criminal jurisdiction as magistrates. The more serious offences are tried by courts consisting of three magistrates, and many native notables have been made magistrates for the purpose of sitting as members of such courts. The decisions of such courts require confirmation by the Governor of the Province or the Governor-General, who exercise powers similar to those of confirming officers in Courts Martial, and to them also appeals lie. Certain Nomad Chiefs have petty Civil and Criminal jurisdiction, and courts of Native Chiefs have been instituted in the Southern Provinces. The Sudan is garrisoned by native troops, forming the Sudan Defence Force. A small garrison of British troops is quartered at Khartoum. The *Police* are locally enlisted, and are under Provincial administration.

Education.—In addition to *kuttabs* (vernacular schools) there are 10 *primary schools*, where instruction is given in English as well as Arabic, attended by about 1,200 pupils; a *secondary school* at Khartoum (Gordon College), and a *training college* (and at Gordon College); and *technical* or *trade schools* at Khartoum, Omdurman, and Atbara.

Production.—The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum and ivory. Egyptian cotton has been successfully established, and increasing quantities are being produced annually. The Gezira Irrigation Scheme (by means of the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile at Makwar, about 170 miles south of Khartoum) will enable 100,000 acres to be put under cotton every year. High grade long staple American cotton is also produced under irrigation in Berber and Dongola, and as a rain crop in other provinces. The total cotton area in 1925 was approximately 230,400 acres, and the 1925-26 crop is estimated at 513,700 *kantars*. The opening up of the Eastern Sudan by the new Kassala Railway is an event of much importance to the cotton cultivation of the Sudan. Other products include sesame, senna leaves and pods, ground-nuts, dates, hides and skins, salt, and gold. The principal grain crops are dura (great millet), the staple food of the people in the Sudan and used as cattle and poultry food outside the Sudan, and dukhn (bulrush millet). Large quantities of ivory are exported, and the cattle and sheep trade of the Sudan is capable of great development. For some years Egypt has depended to a great extent on the Sudan for its meat supply. The forests which line the Blue Nile River banks, rich in fibres and tanning material, extend to the frontier of Abyssinia. On the White Nile the forests contain valuable trees—the ebony tree, the gum acacia, the bamboo, the rubber creeper, and the sudds in the upper reaches are composed of an inexhaustible quantity of papyrus. The finest gum forests are in Kordofan, and the best rubber in the Bahr-el-Ghazal. Gold is being successfully exploited in the Sudan, a mine being worked at Gabait in the Red Sea Province. Natural salt fields on the Red Sea coast near Port Sudan supply the whole needs of the country, and considerable quantities are exported annually to Abyssinia. The output of these salt fields is capable of great expansion.

Transport.—In 1926 there were 1,706 miles of railways open for traffic. Since the opening of the eastern railway the Red Sea ports of Port Sudan and Suakin receive much of the trade which formerly passed northwards. The new line to Kassala, 217 miles in length, connects with the Red Sea line at Haia Junction, 126 miles W. of Port Sudan. South of Khartoum communication is established by steamers and boats on the Blue and White Niles, Sobat and Bahr-el-Ghazal, and inland chiefly by camels and donkeys. All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khartoum, the total mileage of telegraph lines being 4,353 miles in 1920. There are 65 stationary and 11 travelling Post and Telegraph offices, and 11 wireless telegraphy offices.

Finance.—The revenue is derived mainly from land tax, animal tax, royalties on gum and ivory, customs and railways, posts, telegraphs and steamboat services.

	1924.	1925.
Revenue	£E4,208,856	£E4,866,883
Expenditure	3,453,273	4,375,670
Total Imports	5,474,910	5,437,727
Total Exports	3,541,866	3,801,348
Imports from U.K.	1,648,903	1,788,330
Exports to U.K.	2,177,349	2,152,175

Governor-General, His Excellency Sir John Loader Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E. (1926).
Private Sec., E. O. Springfield, M.C.
Mil. Sec., Lt.-Col. W. D. Kenny.
Civil Sec., H. A. MacMichael, D.S.O.
A.D.C., Capt. C. T. Knox.
Civil Secretary (*Khartoum*), H. A. MacMichael, D.S.O.
Sudan Agent (*Cairo*), R. E. More, O.B.E.
Director of Intelligence (*Khartoum*), R. Davies (*acting*).
Legal Secretary (*Minister of Justice*), N. G. Davidson.
Advocate-General, R. Wedd.
Chief Justice, B. H. Bell, C.B.E.
Financial Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir George Schuster, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
Agriculture and Forests, R. Hewison, O.B.E.
Customs, C. H. Armbruster, O.B.E.
Education, J. W. Crowfoot, C.B.E.
Medical Dept., O. F. H. Atkey, F.R.C.S.
Posts and Telegraphs, H. Wynne.
Public Works, D. Macfarlane.
Stores and Ordnance, Capt. H. E. Dumbell.
Surveys, A. A. R. Boyce, C.B.E.
Veterinary Dept., W. Kennedy, D.S.O.

Lands, F. P. Osborne.
General Manager of Railways and Steamers, A. C. Parker, M.B.E.
Director, Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Maj. R. G. Archibald, D.S.O., M.D.
Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Central Economic Board, H. P. Hewins, O.B.E.

GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES.

Bahr el Ghazel (*Wau*), Maj. M. J. Wheatley, O.B.E.
Berber (*El Damer*), W. Nicholls.
Blue Nile (*Wad Medani*), A. J. C. Huddleston, O.B.E.
Darfur (*El Fasher*), R. A. Bence-Pembroke.
Dongola (*Merowé*), A. B. B. Howell, M.B.E.
Fung (*Singa*), E. N. Corbyn.
Halfa (*Wadi Halfa*), T. A. Leach.
Kassala (*Kassala*), R. E. H. Baily, O.B.E.
Khartoum (*Khartoum*), P. Munro.
Kordofan (*El Obeid*), E. G. Sarsfield Hall.
Mongalla (*Mongalla*), A. W. Skrine.
Nuba Mountains (*Talodi*), Maj. C. S. Northcote.
Red Sea (*Port Sudan*), S. A. Tippetts.
Upper Nile (*Malakal*), C. A. Willis, O.B.E.
White Nile (*El Duein*), (vacant).

Defence Force.

G.O.C. British Troops in the Sudan and Commandant Sudan Defence Force, Maj.-Gen. H. J. Huddleston, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
A.M.S., Capt. S. F. M. Ferguson, M.C.
A.A.-G., Capt. H. A. Shadforth, O.B.E., M.C.
P.M.O., Lt.-Col. B. Biggar, M.B.
P.V.O., Maj. H. Bone, M.C.
O.C. Cavalry and Mounted Rifles, Maj. N. W. Eastwood.

CAPITAL, KHARTOUM, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. The town has been rebuilt and now contains a large mosque for Muhammadans, a cathedral, and the Gordon College, with extensive Government buildings. Population 30,797. Opposite Khartoum, on the Blue Nile, is Khartoum North (14,319), and on the White Nile is Omdurman (78,624), the former Mahdist capital.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, formerly "German East Africa," was attacked by British and South African forces and conquered in 1918, the German forces surrendering near Abercorn in North-east Rhodesia on Nov. 23, 1918. Civil Administration was established *pari passu* with the conquest of the territory, and the whole Colony passed under the effective control of the present Administration at the beginning of 1919. Two battalions of the King's African Rifles are now stationed in the Territory, and there is a Police Force of about 2,300 all ranks.

Tanganyika Territory has a coast-line of about 500 miles and an estimated area of 365,000 square miles. The Sultan of Zanzibar's rights over the narrow strip of coast territory were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. The coast-line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma River.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, and was enumerated for the whole area (Jan. 1, 1913) at 7,659,898, the coloured population (other than native) being 14,898. The thickly populated provinces of *Ruanda* and *Urundi* are now under Belgian administration, so that the native population of Tanganyika Territory is about 4,107,000. The total white population is about 3,500. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. Legislation for the abolition of the status of slavery was enacted on June 9, 1922.

Education is not compulsory, but considerable progress has been made with the reorganization of a system suitable to the needs of the natives. In 1925 there were 78 Government schools, 1,703 Roman Catholic schools, and 865 Protestant schools, with a total roll exceeding 160,814 pupils. There are also three schools for the children of Dutch settlers in the Arusha district, but no other schools for European children have yet been established.

The total area under forests is about 2,700,000 acres, of which about 2,170,000 are included in the Government Forest Reserves. There are a number of plantations of coco-palms, coffee (on the higher lands), ground-nuts, caoutchouc, sugar, cotton, cardamom and cinchona, while fibre plants (especially sisal) are successfully cultivated. In 1925 there were 4,471,729 cattle, and 4,332,686 sheep and goats in the Territory. Minerals known to exist are coal, iron, lead, copper, mica, and salt. Agates, topaz, moonstones, tourmalin, and quartz crystals are found, and garnets in large quantities. Gold is being mined in the Mwanza and Rungwa districts, and a diamond pipe has been discovered in Mwanza.

The chief exports are sisal, cotton, hides, skins, copra, coffee, ground-nuts, ghee and grain; the chief imports being cotton piece goods, foodstuffs, kerosene, cigarettes, tobacco, spirits, wines and beer, and iron and steel manufactures.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£1,315,188	£1,558,982
Expenditure	1,901,158	1,747,578
	1924.	1925.
Imports	£2,062,646	£2,863,917
Exports	2,611,303	2,901,315

The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Bagamoyo, Pangani, Kilwa, Lindi and Mikindani, but few of these are accessible to ocean-going vessels, though gradual improvements are being introduced. There are three railway lines in the Territory—the Tanga Railway from Tanga to Moshi (219 miles), and now extended to the Sanya river, towards Arusha; the Central Railway (772 miles), from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma, and now extended to Kizumbi, towards Mwanza; and the Voi-Kake Railway from Moshi to Voi (92 miles) on the Uganda Railway. Dar-es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with the coast towns, Zanzibar, Mombasa, and many inland centres. There are 75 post offices and telegraph stations.

In 1925, 538 steamers (exclusive of coastal boats) of 918,923 tons and 2,269 vessels (dhows) of 46,882 tons entered the various coast ports from places beyond the Territory.

CAPITAL, Dar-es-Salaam.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Donald Charles Cameron, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (1924) (*and £1,000 Duty Allowance*)	£4,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C., (vacant)	300
Chief Secretary, John Scott, C.M.G.	1,800
Assist. Chief Sec., F. J. Durman	1,000
Chief Secretary for Native Affairs, Hon. C. C. F. Dundas, O.B.E.	1,000
Assist. do., P. E. Mitchell, M.C.	800
Chief Justice, W. A. Russell, K.C.	2,000

Judges, Haythorne Reed; 1. L. O. Gower ..... each	£1,200
Land Officer, A. Greig	900
Director of Surveys, (vacant)	
Controller of Mines, R. G. Williams	1,000
Attorney-General, E. St. J. Jackson, O.B.E.	1,500
Comptroller of Customs (and Custodian of Enemy Property), E. Adams, O.B.E.	1,200
Principal Medical Officer, J. O. Shircore, C.M.G., M.B.	1,200
Inspector-Gen., King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. J. Harington, C.M.G., D.S.O. ...	
Commissioner of Police, P. F. Browne ..	1,000
Director of Public Works, J. E. Selander	1,200
General Manager, Railways, Col. G. A. P. Maxwell, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., R.E.	1,800
Director of Agriculture, A. H. Kirby, O.B.E.	1,200
Postmaster-General, W. T. Storm	1,000
Conservator of Forests, D. K. S. Grant ...	1,000
Director of Game Preservation, C. F. M. Swynnerton	1,000
Auditor, W. E. Knollys	1,000
Chief Veterinary Officer, F. J. McCall, M.C.	1,000
Director of Education, S. Rivers-Smith, C.B.E.	1,000

TOGOLAND.

(*Joint Franco-British Administration.*)

The former German colony of *Togoland* was conquered by Franco-British forces during the Great War, and its administration has been entrusted to France and Great Britain jointly by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

Togoland is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between the Gold Coast (British) and Dahomey (French), and is bounded on the south by the Atlantic and on the north by (French) Upper Senegal-Niger, and lies between 0° 15′ W.–2° E. long. and 6°–11° N. lat. at its extreme limits, the coast line being only 28 miles in extent (1° 14′–1° 38′ E. long.).

In 1920 the whole territory was divided into a *British Sphere* and a *French Sphere*.

The total area is about 43,040 square miles, with an estimated population of 920,000. The British Sphere consists of an area of about 13,040 sq. miles with an estimated population of 187,940. No portion of the coast is included in the British area. The mandated sphere is administered by the Government of the Gold Coast, and the revenue and expenditure are included in the totals for the Gold Coast. A trade school has been established by the administration at Yendi.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO.

(*See* British West Indies.)

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6′ S. and long. 12° 2′ W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Trisão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The population numbers 127, and the inhabitants are said to be very long-lived. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in the north-west of the island. In spite of periods of distress the inhabitants refuse to leave the island for the Cape of Good Hope, to which they are attracted by offers of land.

Inaccessible Island is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

The Nightingale Islands are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ¾ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

Gough Island (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20′ S. and 9° 44′ W., lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

(*See* British West Indies.)

UGANDA.

(*The Uganda Protectorate.*)

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East Africa Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Uganda-Sudan boundary; on the east, a line drawn from Mt. Zulia, on the Sudan boundary, along the Turkana escarpement over the top of Mt. Elgon, and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya and the eastern shores of Lake Victoria; on the south, by Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa); and on the west, by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza, part of Lake Edward, the whole of Lake George, half of Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the Egyptian Sudan commences. Total area, 98,776 square miles, including 15,017 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 4 Provinces:—

(1) *Eastern Province*, comprising the districts of Busoga, Bugwere, Bugishu, Budama, Teso, Lango, and Karamoja.

(2) *Northern Province*, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Gulu, Chua, and West Nile.

(3) *Western Province*, comprising the districts of Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi.

(4) *Buganda Province* (with islands in Lake Victoria) comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubende, and Entebbe. Owing to sleeping sickness, the islands of Lake Victoria were entirely depopulated, and the inhabitants (about 20,000) settled on the mainland in fly-free districts; but the work of repopulating these islands has now been completed, and natives and their cattle have been repatriated.

The whole Protectorate is now under direct administration; but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of *Buganda* is recognised as a native kingdom under a *Kabaka* (H.H. Daudi Chwa, grandson of the celebrated Mutesa). He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a *Lukiko*, or

native assembly. In Buganda (and in *Bunyoro, Ankole* and *Toro*, also ruled over by native "kings."), purely native matters are dealt with by the various *Lukikos*, but in serious cases there is an appeal to higher courts. For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by His Majesty's Courts. The principal British representative is the Governor who (with the assistance of the Executive and Legislative Councils), makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes. There are local and special courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Appeal Court consists of the judges of the High Courts of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and Zanzibar. There is an armed constabulary force, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a volunteer reserve of Europeans.

In 1920 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted, and these came into being in Jan. 1921. The former consists of 6 appointed members and the latter includes the former, with 3 unofficial members, and is presided over by the Governor.

The total population of Uganda (December, 1925) is given as 3,148,481, composed as follows: Natives, 3,137,602; Asiatics, 9,176; Europeans, 1,703 (including 500 females). Among the natives approximately 780,000 belong to the intelligent, civilised Baganda, a race converted to Christianity by British and French missionaries. Until recently educational work has been in the hands of the various Missionary Societies, who receive grants amounting (1925) to £10,800 towards scholarships, &c., for students and teachers; their efforts are now being supplemented by a Government scheme. About 2,000,000 natives speak Bantu languages; there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river; the rest of the natives belong to the Masai, Nilotic, and Sudanese groups.

In 1925 total exports, £5,096,717; the import figures are now merged in those of Kenya (*q.v.*). The export trade is mainly in cotton (£4,685,992), coffee, chillies, oil-seeds, rubber, ivory, and hides and skins. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and India.

	1924.	1925.
Revenue	£1,239,790	£1,479,284
Expenditure (excl. loans)	918,662	1,108,396

Poll-tax (1925), £419,000; Customs (1925), £513,600.

The headquarters of the British administration is at ENTEBBE; the native capital of Buganda is at MENGO (Kampala). Nile steamers ply to Rejaf, which is about eight days' march from Nimule, the Sudan port of the Lake Albert Marine Service. A regular steamer service is maintained by the *Uganda Railway Administration* between Kisumu, the railway terminus, and Entebbe, Port Bell, and Jinja, the principal Uganda ports on Lake Victoria. The *Busoga Railway Marine*, which, with the Busoga Railway, is controlled by the Uganda Railway, deals with the traffic on Lake Kioga. There are two steamers and a large number of lighters on that waterway. An additional steamer and subsidiary craft ply on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba, Nimule and Belgian port of Kasenye at the south of Lake Albert. The *Busoga Railway*, of the same gauge as the Uganda Railway, 62 miles in length, runs from Jinga (on Lake Victoria) to Namasagali, a point on the Nile below the rapids, and deals with the cotton output in the regions round Lake Kioga, connecting that lake with Lake Victoria. A railway is under construction from Mbulamuti (on the Jinja-Namasagali Railway) to join up with the Uganda Railway *vid* Tororo, Turbo and Eldoret. There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala, 7¾ miles in length. There is a fleet of Government motor vans.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir William Frederick Gowers, K.C.M.G. (1925) (and £1,000 *duty*)	£3,000
Private Sec., Maj. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck.	
A.D.C., Capt. C. A. J. Nicholson.	
Chief Secretary, *E. B. Jarvis, C.M.G.	1,800
Provincial Commrs., C. W. G. Eden; P. W. Cooper, O.B.E.; E. B. Haddon; (and a vacancy)	£1,200 to 1,350
Chief Justice, Sir Charles James Griffin, K.C.	1,800
Puisne Judge, F. Guthrie Smith	1,350
Attorney-General, *S. S. Abrahams	1,400
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, *J. H. Reford	1,500
Deputy Chief Secretary, P. W. Perryman, O.B.E.	1,350
Assistant Chief Secretary, E. L. Scott, O.B.E., M.C.	1,050
Treasurer, *C. K. Dain	1,400
Dir. of Public Works, A. McClure	1,350
Director of Surveys and Land Officer, D. Blair	1,350
Director of Agriculture, *S. Simpson, C.M.G.	1,350
Director of Education, E. R. J. Hussey	1,350
Director of Transport, Major R. B. Hill	1,000
Commr. of Police, Maj. E. H. T. Lawrence, O.B.E.	1,200
Director of Geological Survey, E. J. Wayland	1,100
Chief Veterinary Officer, W. F. Poulton	1,000
Conservator of Forests, R. Fyffe	920
Director of Labour, A. E. Weatherhead	1,000
Auditor, W. H. Smith	1,100

CAPITAL (Administrative Hdqrs.), Entebbe.

WEIHAIWEI.

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on July 1, 1898, and lies in latitude 37° 30 N., longitude 122° 10 E. It is situated in the Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and a population in 1921 of 154,416, in which are included about 300 resident on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a zone which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian 121° 40'—an area of 1,500 square miles—within which Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications, station troops, or take any other measures necessary for defensive purposes. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule, small.

The government is administered by a Commissioner. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from the North of China, and there is regular steam communica-

* Members of Executive Council.

tion with the ports of Shanghai, Hong Kong, Chefoo, and Tientsin.
Administrator, W. Russell Brown.
Judge of the High Court, Peter Grain.
Crown Advocate, Allan G. Mossop.
Senior District Officer and Magistrate, A. A. L. Tuson.
Junior District Officer and Magistrate, L. H. C. Calthrop (*acting*).
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. Francis Clark.
Financial Secretary, W. R. Haller.
Inspectors of Police, A. Whittaker, F. Forsey, G. H. Jennings.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

(*See* BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

ZANZIBAR.

(*The Zanzibar Protectorate.*)

Sultan, H.H. Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., *succeeded* his brother-in-law, Dec. 9, 1911.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north as Warsheikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruvuma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1904, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a ten-mile coast-line from Wanga to Kipini, the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siwa. The Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Kenya Colony and Protectorate (*q.v.*). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

As the centre of the Arab power, Zanzibar, from the beginning of the 19th century until quite recently, dominated the trade of East Africa. The islands possess practically a monopoly in cloves (the export of which was valued at £935,000 in 1925) and produce quantities of copra (exports in 1925, £377,000). In addition, Zanzibar serves as a storehouse for the East African coast, where both imports and exports are received and distributed.

Of late years the importance of Zanzibar as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has largely decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir coast. Recent figures, however, tend to indicate that the island, in spite of losing the main transhipment trade, will continue, from the very fact of its geographical position, to retain control of the local traffic—of that portion of the trade which goes to small towns up and down the adjacent mainland coast.

The principal imports are rice, grains, groceries, sugar, tobacco, copra, hardware, petroleum and piece-goods; the exports are cloves and copra, in addition to re-exports of previously imported rice, grain, copra and piece-goods.

The city of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1921) was 216,790, the area of the former 640 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles.

Tonnage of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1925, 1,778,724; and 5,049 dhows (89,024 tons).

	1924.	1925.
Revenue	£492,530	£578,000
Expenditure	451,730	543,000
Imports	1,976,230	1,834,000
Exports	2,031,770	2,029,600

British Resident, Alfred Claud Hollis, C.M.G., C.B.E. (and duty allowance £1,000) £2,000
Chief Secretary, E. Costley-White, O.B.E. 1,200
Chief Justice, Sir T. S. Tomlinson (and personal allowance £200) 1,300
Treasurer, N. B. Cox 900
Attorney-General, C. B. Francis 900
Director of Agriculture, V. M. Kirkham 900
Director of Education, W. Hendry 800
Chief of Customs, G. D. Kirsopp 800

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days.

PRINCIPAL SCHOOLS IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

On pages 322–330 appears a list of Boys' Schools in the British Isles with signs to mark the respective Headmasters' membership of Scholastic Associations. The Headmasters of the Schools in the following list are Members of the *Headmasters' Conference.

AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE (Collegiate School of St. Peter)—*Rev. K. F. J. Bickersteth.
,, (Prince Alfred College)—*W. R. Bayly.
MELBOURNE (C. of E. Grammar School)—*R. P. Franklin.
,, (Geelong College)—*F. W. Rolland.
,, (Geelong Grammar School)—*Rev. F. E. Brown, D.D.
,, (Scotch College)—*W. S. Littlejohn.
,, (Wesley College)—*L. A. Adamson, C.M.G.
,, (Xavier College, *R.C.*)—*Rev. E. Frost, S.J. [M.A.
,, (Armidale School)—*Rev. H. Sanger, M.A.
SYDNEY (C. of E. Grammar School)—*L. C. Robson.
,, (Newington College, Stanmore)—*Rev. C. J. Prescott.
,, (King's School, Parramatta)—*Rev. E. M. Baker.

CANADA

PORT HOPE, ONT. (Trinity College School)—*Rev. F. G. Orchard, D.D.
TORONTO, ONT. (St. Andrew's College)—*Rev. D. Bruce Macdonald, LL.D.
,, (Upper Canada College)—*W. L. Grant.

NEW ZEALAND.

AUCKLAND (Grammar School)—*J. Drummond.
,, (King's College)—*Rev. H. K. Archdall, M.A.
CHRISTCHURCH (Christ's College)—*Rev. E. C. Cresse.
OAMARU (Waitaki High School)—*F. Milner.
TIMARU (High School)—*W. Thomas.
WANGANUI (Collegiate Sch.)—*Rev. C. F. Pierce.

SOUTH AFRICA.

GRAHAMSTOWN (St. Andrew's College)—*Rev. Canon P. W. H. Kettlewell.
RONDEBOSCH (Diocesan Coll.)—*Rev. R. H. Birt.

WEST INDIES.

BARBADOS (Halreson Coll.)—H. N. Haskell, M.A.

The United States of America.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Gross Area, 1920 (sq. miles).	Population. Census 1910.	Census 1920.
United States	*3,026,789	91,972,266	105,710,620
Alaska	590,884	64,356	55,036
Guam	210	11,806	13,275
Hawaii	6,449	191,909	255,912
Panama Canal Zone	527	*a*62,810	22,858
Philippines	115,026	*b*7,635,426	*d*10,350,640
Porto Rico	3,435	1,118,012	1,299,809
Samoa	77	*a*7,251	8,056
Virgin Islands	132	*c*27,086	*e*26,051
Military, &c., abroad	—	55,608	117,238
Total	3,743,529	101,146,530	117,859,495

* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,973,774.
a Population in 1912; *b* 1903; *c* 1911; *d* 1918; *e* 1917.
Increase of the People—*(Continental U.S. only).*

Year of Census.	Total Population. White.	Coloured.	Total.	Increase over Preceding Census.	Decennial Immigrants.
1860	26,922,537	4,520,784	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,511,060
1870	33,589,377	4,968,994	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,377,279
1880	43,402,970	6,752,813	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,846,456	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,246,613
1900	66,809,196	9,185,379	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	10,240,309	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386
1920	94,820,915	10,889,705	105,710,620	13,738,354	5 735,811

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The annual compilation of mortality statistics for that part of the United States known as the "Registration Area" began with the calendar year 1900. This area at that time included 40·5 per cent. of the total population, and in 1923 87·6 per cent. The birth registration area was established in 1915; it included at that time 31·1 per cent. of the total population, and in 1923, 72·2 per cent. The following table shows the number of births and deaths in the respective Registration Areas, with rates per 1,000 of the estimated population, for the calendar years 1915 to 1924:—

Calendar Year.	Births.* Number.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.* Number.	Rate per 1,000.
1915	776,304	25·1	909,155	13·6
1916	818,983	25·0	1,001,921	14·0
1917	1,353,792	24·7	1,068,932	14·3
1918	1,363,649	24·6	1,471,367	18·1
1919	1,373,438	22·3	1,096,436	12·9
1920	1,508,874	23·7	1,142,558	13·1
1921	1,714,261	24·3	1,032,009	11·6
1922	1,774,911	22·5	1,101,863	11·8
1923	1,792,646	22·4	1,193,017	12·3
1924	1,930,614	22·6	1,173,990	11·8

* Exclusive of still-births.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

From 1820 to 1920, 33,654,803 alien immigrants landed in the United States, the arrivals in 1913 being 1,197,892, and those for 1925 and 1926 being (1925) 294,314 and (1926) 304,488. In 1925 the admissions also included 164,121 non-immigrant aliens, making a total of admissions 458,435 for that year; and in 1926 were also included 191,618, making a total of 496,106. The departures in 1925 were 92,728 emigrant aliens and 132,762 non-emigrant aliens, a total of 225,490, making an increase of population on balance of 232,945. In 1926 the departures were 76,992 emigrant aliens and 150,763 non-emigrant aliens, a total of 227,755, making an increase of population on balance of 268,351.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In general, adultery, cruelty, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment on conviction of felony, are legal causes of divorce.

Year.	Marriages. Total.	Divorces Granted. To Wife.	To Husband.	° Total.
1906	853,290	48,607	23,455	72,062
1916	1,040,684	74,893	33,809	112,036
1923	1,223,924	111,480	52,999	165,096
1924	1,178,318	115,328	52,984	170,952

° The totals include divorces for which no detailed statistics were obtained.

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF U.S. (CENSUS OF 1920.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Armenia	36,628	Finland	149,824	Netherlands	131,766	Syria	51,901
Austria	575,627	France	153,072	Norway	363,863	Turkey in Asia	11,019
Belgium	62,687	Germany	1,686,108	Poland	1,139,979	Turkey in Europe	5,284
Canada—French	307,786	Greece	175,976	Portugal	69,981	Wales	67,066
Canada—Other	817,139	Hungary	397,283	Rumania	102,823	West Indies (not U.S.A.)	78,962
China	43,560	Ireland	1,037,234	Russia	1,400,495	Yugo-Slavia	169,439
Czecho-Slovakia	362,438	Italy	1,610,113	Scotland	254,570	Other Countries	158,295
Denmark	189,154	Japan	81,502	Spain	49,535		
England	813,853	Lithuania	135,068	Sweden	625,585		
		Mexico	486,418	Switzerland	118,659		

SUMMARY: *Europe*, 11,882,053; *Asia*, 237,950; *America*, 1,727,017; *Other*, 73,672. *Total*, 13,920,692.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25°-49° North and longitude 67°-124° 30′ West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line on both oceans has an estimated length of about 15,610 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes and 5,744 on the Gulf of Mexico. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium; the non-metallic minerals including immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphite rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver); while precious stones are worked in great variety, including the turquoise, sapphire, tourmaline, and garnet.

GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 2 organised Territories.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to nineteenth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 29, 1919, and Aug. 26, 1920), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE.

THE *Executive* power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the *first Tuesday after the first Monday in November* of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on the *second Monday of the January* following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the *second Wednesday of February* by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of Navy, and Secretary of the Interior, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of $75,000, with a travelling allowance of $25,000. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and, with the approval of the Senate, negotiates Treaties with Foreign Powers. The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT.

President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, *born* at Plymouth, Vermont, July 4, 1872; graduated from Amherst College in 1895; practised law at Northampton, Mass.; councilman; city solicitor; clerk of courts; chairman Republican City Committee; member General Court of Massachusetts; Mayor of Northampton; member Massachusetts Senate; Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts 1916–18; Governor of Massachusetts 1919–20; elected Vice-President Nov. 2, 1920; became President (on the death of Warren G. Harding) Aug. 3, 1923; *re-elected for further term*, Nov. 4, 1924. *Republican.*

1. *Vice-President*, Charles Gates Dawes, of Ohio (*born* Aug. 27, 1865), *elected Vice-President* Nov. 4, 1924. *Republican.*

THE CABINET.

(In order of succession to the Presidency, after the Vice-President.)

2. *Secretary of State*, Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota (*born* 1856), *appointed* Feb. 16, 1925.
3. *Secretary of the Treasury*, Andrew W. Mellon, of Pennsylvania (*born* 1855), *appointed* March 4, 1921.
4. *Secretary of War*, Dwight Filley Davis, of Missouri (*born* 1879), *appointed* Oct. 14, 1925.
5. *Attorney-General*, John G. Sargent, of Vermont (*born* 1860), *appointed* March 17, 1925.
6. *Postmaster-General*, Harry S. New, of Indiana (*born* 1858), *appointed* March 5, 1923.
7. *Secretary of the Navy*, Curtis D. Wilbur, of California (*born* 1867), *appointed* March 18, 1924.
8. *Secretary of the Interior*, Hubert Work, of Colorado (*born* 1860), *appointed* March 5, 1923.

Secretary of Agriculture, William M. Jardine, of Kansas (*born* 1879), *appointed* March 5, 1925.
Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Clark Hoover, of California (*born* 1874), *appointed* March 5, 1921.
Secretary of Labour, James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania (*born* 1873), *appointed* March 5, 1921.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 211,877. The *Senate* consists of 96 members. The salary of a Senator is $10,000 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile, each session. The *House of Representatives* consists of 435 representatives and territorial delegates. The salary of a Representative is $10,000 per annum, with mileage as for Senators.

THE SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

President of the Senate, Charles Gates Dawes, *Illinois* $15,000
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Nicholas Longworth, *Ohio*..... $15,000

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

(National Library),
Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1815, purchase of Jefferson collection formed basis for a new collection. Partially destroyed by fire, 1851, and replenished in 1851–2. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress (now $110,500); (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. The collection is the largest in the Western Hemisphere, but statistics of the four largest libraries in the world are not sufficiently uniform to tell their order in respect to numbers. The Library of Congress now contains 3,420,345 volumes (gain in 1925–26, 134,580). The floor space of the building (erected at the cost of $6,347,000, and first occupied in 1897) is 583,755 square feet, or nearly 13¼ acres. The book stacks, including the new stack built over the south-east and north-east interior courts, contain about 130 miles of shelving, affording space for 5,140,000 octavo volumes, 48,000 folios, and 84,000 volumes of newspapers. The library is maintained by Congress, the appropriation in 1925–26 being $1,398,996. An auditorium for chamber music (the gift of Mrs. F. S. Coolidge) was opened in 1925, and in the same year the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board was created under an Act of Congress. This Board is permitted to accept and administer gifts and bequests of personal property in the interests of the Library of Congress, its collections and its service.

Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam, LL.D..... $7,500
Executive Assistant, Allen R. Boyd 3,800
Secretary, Jessica L. Farnum 3,000

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Mall, Washington, D.C.

Secretary, Charles D. Walcott.
Asst. do., C. G. Abbott; A. Wetmore.
Chief Clerk, H. W. Dorsey.
Accountant, Nicholas W. Dorsey.
Editor, Webster P. True.

Board of Regents.
Chancellor, The Chief Justice of the U.S.
Chairman, Executive Committee, Henry White.

Government Bureaux under direction of Smithsonian Institution.

National Museum.
Assistant Secretary in Charge, Alexander Wetmore.
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary, W. deC. Ravenel.
Head Curators, G. P. Merrill; Leonhard Stejneger; Walter Hough.
Editor, Marcus Benjamin.

National Gallery of Art.
Director, William H. Holmes.

Freer Gallery of Art.
(A unit of the National Gallery.)
Curator, John E. Lodge.

Bureau of American Ethnology.
Chief, J. Walter Fewkes.

International Exchanges.
Assistant Secretary in Charge, C. G. Abbot.
Chief Clerk, C. W. Shoemaker.

National Zoological Park.
Superintendent, William M. Mann.

Astrophysical Observatory.
Director, C. G. Abbot.

Regional Bureau for the United States International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.
Assistant in Charge, Leonard C. Gunnell.

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

Interior Dept. Building, Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress May 17, 1910, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings, public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding $10,000 in any one year is authorised by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve without remuneration.

Chairman, Charles Moore, *Detroit, Mich.*
Vice-Chairman, James L. Greenleaf, *N.Y.*
Members, H. Siddons Mowbray, *Conn.*; Milton B. Medary, jr., *Pa.*; Wm. Adams Delano, *N.Y.*; Lorado Taft, *Ill.*; Abram Garfield, *Ohio.*
Secretary and Executive Officer, H. P. Caemmerer.

THE JUDICATURE.

The *Federal Judiciary* consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The *Supreme Court* at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts. (2) The *Circuit Courts of Appeal*, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The *District Courts*, eighty-seven in number, each served by a District Court Judge.

THE SUPREME COURT

(The Capitol, Washington, D.C.).

Chief Justice, William Howard Taft, *Conn., born* 1857, *apptd.* 1921 ..... $15,000

Associate Justices (each $14,500).

Name.	Born.	Apptd.
Oliver Wendell Holmes, *Mass.*	1841	1902
Willis Van Devanter, *Wyo.*	1859	1910
James C. McReynolds, *Tenn.*	1862	1914
Louis D. Brandeis, *Mass.*	1856	1916
George Sutherland, *Utah*	1862	1922
Pierce Butler, *Minn.*	1866	1922
Edward T. Sanford, *Tenn.*	1865	1923
Harlan Fiske Stone, *N.H.*	1872	1925

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, William R. Stansbury, *D.C.* $6,000
Deputy Clerks, Philander R Stansbury, *Md.*, C. Elmore Cropley, *D.C.*.....
Marshal, Frank K. Green, *D.C.* 4,500
Reporter, Ernest Knaebel, *Colo.* 8,500

DEFENCE.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a Secretary of War.

THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

The present authorised commissioned strength of the Regular Army is 12,000. Although the Act of Congress approved April 15, 1926, making appropriations for the military and non-military activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, stipulates that the total authorised number of enlisted men, not including the Philippine Scouts, shall be 125,000, the funds appropriated for pay are sufficient to maintain an average enlisted strength of only 110,940 men in the Regular Army and 7,100 in the Philippine Scouts. The actual strength of the entire active Army of the United States on June 30, 1926, including retired and reserve personnel on active duty at the time, was 133,443, of whom 12,143 were commissioned officers, 1,327 warrant officers, and 119,973 were enlisted men. These figures include the 7,072 enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts. The Army is made up entirely of volunteers.

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War.	Troops Engaged.
War of Independence, 1775–1784	300,000
North Western Indian, 1790–1795	8,983
War with France, 1798–1800	4,593
War with Tripoli, 1801–1805	3,330
War with Britain, 1812–1815	528,274
Creek Indian, 1813–1814	13,781
Seminole Indian, 1817–1818	6,911
Black Hawk Indian, 1832	6,465
Cherokee Indian, 1833–1839	9,494
Seminole Indian, 1835–1842	41,122
Creek Indian, 1836–1837	13,418
War with Mexico, 1846–1848	116,597
Texas & New Mex. Indian, 1849–1855	6,465
Oregon Indian, 1851–1856	7,229
Civil War, 1861–1866	2,128,948
Confederate Troops	750,000
War with Spain, 1898–1899	280,564
Philippine Insurrection, 1899–1902	126,468
Chinese Relief Expedition, 1900–1901	6,913
World War, 1917–1918	4,051,606

U.S. WAR PENSIONS.

(*Exclusive of World War Pensions.*)

Year.	Number of Pensioners on Roll.			Total Payments.
	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Total.	
				$
1900	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130
1921	267,629	298,424	566,053	258,715,843
1922	256,918	290,098	547,016	253,807,583
1923	253,686	286,070	539,756	263,012,500
1924	248,049	277,490	525,539	229,994,777
1925	244,657	267,880	512,537	217,150,612
1926	245,879	255,844	501,723	207,844,348

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence is $7,261,346,359, of which $6,784,920,604 has been paid on account of the Civil War. The cost of maintenance and expenses of administration in the fiscal year 1926, including the cost of medical examinations and special field examinations, amounted to $1,993,156.

World War Pensions.

Disbursements in claims arising out of service in the World War between April 6, 1917, and July 2, 1921, are not included in the above totals, as claims of this nature are adjudicated in the U.S. Veterans' Bureau, which has jurisdiction over such matters. (*See* "Ordinary Expenditures" under "Finance," *post.*)

THE NAVY OF THE U.S.

The new construction authorised for the U.S. Navy since 1918 is 8 light cruisers, 6 river gunboats and 2 aircraft carriers (under conversion from battle cruisers). These were all under construction in Oct. 1926 (except 6 of the light cruisers, which have not yet been started). In addition, 3 fleet submarines, authorised by Act of Aug. 29, 1916, are now under construction. The three-year building programme initiated in the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, provided for the following construction:—

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Totals.
Battleships	4	3	3	10
Battle Cruisers	4	1	1	6
Scout Cruisers	4	3	3	10
Destroyers	20	15	15	50
Fleet Submarines	—	—	9	9
Coast Submarines	30	18	10	58
Fuel ships	1	—	2	3
Repair ship	—	—	1	1
Transport	—	—	1	1
Hospital ship	1	—	—	1
Destroyer Tenders	—	1	1	2
Submarine Tender	—	1	—	1
Ammunition ships	1	—	1	2
Gunboats	1	—	1	2

Of the "all big gun" battleships the *Maryland*, *Colorado* and *West Virginia* have been completed for sea. These ships carry eight 16-in. guns (with secondary batteries of twelve 5-in. and eight 3-in. anti-aircraft guns), and are 624 ft. long, 97 ft. wide, and displace 32,600 tons; they are driven by four electric-drive turbines of 28,900 h.p. On Dec. 18, 1924, Congress authorised the Navy Department to effect important alterations to the six oldest battleships retained

in service. The other battleships will be disposed of in accordance with the terms of the *Washington Treaty* of Aug. 17, 1923, limiting naval armaments.

Of the vessels which were authorised in the 3-year programme, the following have not been started :—12 destroyers, 3 fleet submarines, 1 transport, and 1 submarine (Neff).

Information as to characteristics, costs, &c., available for publication concerning naval vessels, may be found in the *Ships' Data Book.*

EDUCATION.

State School Systems, 1923-1924.

In 1923–24 the total number of children in the United States 5 to 17 years of age was 29,345,911, of whom 24,288,808 (12,174,432 boys and 12,114,376 girls) were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools, and 1,927,264 were estimated to be enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools, and in private commercial and business schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 19,132,451, the average length of school term was 168·3 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 132·5 days. In 1923–24, 761,308 teachers (128,731 men and 632,577 women) were employed. The average annual salary of all teachers was $1,227. The total number of buildings used as school houses was 263,280, and the estimated value of all public school property was $3,744,780,714.

The total money received for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, was $1,618,427,845. Of this amount, $24,666,275 was received from permanent school funds and from the rent of school lands, $237,659,875 from State taxes or State appropriation, $1,280,722,813 from local tax or appropriation, and $75,388,862 from all other sources, State and local. The total payments, excluding payments of bonds, were $1,820,243,936. This amount includes expenditures for sites, buildings, furniture, libraries and apparatus, $388,469,143 ; for salaries of superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers, $978,064,705 ; and for all other purposes, $454,210,088.

Compulsory Attendance Laws, 1922.

Every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 14 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or secure employment certificates. The required attendance each year varies from eighty days in two States to the full term in thirty-six States. In all States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

Universities, Colleges and Professional Schools, 1923–24.

Of the 913 universities, colleges, and professional schools, 144 are public institutions and 769 under private control or management. The total number of instructors in both private and public institutions was 56,279 (44,345 men and 11,934 women). The public institutions enrolled 255,630 undergraduate and graduate students (166,860 men and 88,770 women). The private institutions enrolled 470,394 undergraduate and graduate students (290,741 men and 179,653 women). In general engineering, 12,630 students were enrolled ; in chemical engineering, 4,141 ; in civil engineering, 10,024 ; in electrical engineering, 14,002 ; in mechanical engineering, 10,637 ; and in mining engineering, 2,771.

The total number of baccalaureate degrees conferred in 1923–24 was 61,285 (36,258 men and 25,027 women) ; altogether 11,261 graduate degrees were conferred (6,447 men and 2,814 women) ; 1,096 honorary degrees were conferred.

The schools of theology enrolled 12,358 students and reported 1,319 graduates ; law schools, 35,732 students and 6,848 graduates ; schools of medicine, 18,900 students and 3,642 graduates ; schools of dentistry, 12,947 students and 3,356 graduates ; schools of pharmacy, 9,951 students and 2,839 graduates ; and schools of veterinary medicine, 511 students and 95 graduates.

Teachers' Colleges and Normal Schools, 1923–24.

In 1923–24, 382 teachers' colleges and normal schools reported to the United States Bureau of Education. These schools are chiefly concerned with the training of elementary teachers. Of this number 108 are State institutions ; 88 are teachers' colleges (schools granting a degree after four years' work beyond high school) ; 29 are city normal schools ; 90 are county normal schools ; and 67 are private normal schools. The total number of instructors in all teachers' colleges and normal schools was 12,517. The total number of students enrolled was 273,107 (53,351 men and 219,756 women). Of this total enrolment, 245,669 students are in normal training courses. The number of graduates from the normal training courses was 51,749 men and 34,735 women, making a total of 40,484. Practice or model schools are usually operated in connexion with these normal schools, or the public schools are used for this purpose. The total enrolment in these model schools, so far as reported, was 85,585. The total receipts for normal schools were $48,948,518. The total number of volumes in the libraries was 2,926,023.

Nurse Training Schools, 1919–20.

(*No later statistics available.*)

The number of nurse training schools has increased very rapidly since 1900. At that time 432 schools reported to the Bureau of Education. In 1920 the number of such schools reporting was 1,775. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools in 1920 was 54,953, and the number graduated 14,980. Of the schools reporting, 88 are in hospitals for the insane. The capacity of the hospitals in which all nurse training schools reporting are located, is 321,619 beds, and the average daily number of patients is 252,823. In 1920 a large majority of schools required a minimum age requirement for admission of only 18 or 19 years. In general hospitals 539 schools required 8 hours of duty daily, 474 schools required 9 hours of duty, and 439 schools required 10 hours of duty. In hospitals for the insane, the number of hours of duty required was usually 10 or more. Twenty-two schools required 12 hours of duty, and 9 required more than 12 hours.

The remuneration granted the pupils in general hospitals is usually less than $200. In the first year 54 per cent. of the schools pay under $100, and 41 per cent. pay from $100 to $199 ; in the second year 35 per cent. of the schools pay under $100, and 56 per cent. pay from $100 to $199 ; in the third year of the course 29 per cent. pay under $100, and 60 per cent. pay from

$100 to $199. In the schools in hospitals for the insane the remuneration usually exceeds $400. In the first year of the course 76 per cent. of the schools pay $400 or more; in the second year of the course 79 per cent. of the schools pay $400 or over; in the third year of the course 81 per cent. of the schools pay $400 or more.

More than 85 per cent. of all the nurse training schools in general hospitals offer a three-year course. About 10 per cent. offer a two-year or two-and-one-half year course. In hospitals for the insane, more than 70 per cent. of the schools offer a three-year course, and the remaining schools offer a two-year course. Almost 43 per cent. of the general nurse training schools require one year of high school work for admission, 21 per cent. require two years of high school work for admission, 26 per cent. require a full high school course, and 10 per cent. require only the completion of the elementary grades for admission.

Of the nurse training schools reporting, 180 are affiliated with colleges or universities. By this co-operation an excellent opportunity is afforded to the training schools to secure for their pupils a high type of instruction in technical and academic subjects.

Public High Schools, 1923-24.

In 1923-24, 14,827 public high schools reported to the Bureau. The total number of teachers in these secondary schools was 133,395 (48,359 men and 85,036 women). The total number of pupils enrolled in these schools was 2,538,381 (1,183,067 boys and 1,355,314 girls). The total number of coloured pupils included in the preceding figures is 51,745. In the first year of the course 934,192 pupils were enrolled, in the second year 692,558, in the third year 506,286, and in the fourth year 396,853 pupils, including post-graduate and special pupils. In the 7th and 8th elementary grades organised as a part of junior high schools, 412,027 pupils were enrolled. The number of graduates reported was 362,236 (155,698 boys and 206,538 girls).

There were 12,416 high schools that reported a four-year curriculum. In these four-year high schools there are 2,022,752 pupils enrolled (945,629 boys and 1,077,123 girls). In addition, there are 688 junior high schools, with 373,806 pupils (184,772 boys and 189,028 girls); 1,273 junior-senior high schools, with 359,443 pupils (170,520 boys and 188,923 girls), and 179 three-year senior high schools, with 131,008 pupils (61,806 boys and 69,202 girls).

Private High Schools and Academies, 1923-24.

The number of pupils in private high schools and academies, in general, has increased slowly but steadily. In 1900 the number of students enrolled in these schools was 110,797. In 1923-24 the number enrolled was 216,522. The number of schools reporting in 1900 was 1,978, and the number reporting in 1924 was 2,124. The total number of instructors in these private high schools in 1924 was 15,703 (6,192 men and 9,511 women). In this group of schools more than any other, there is a tendency for the schools to be either for boys or girls exclusively, rather than co-educational. Of the 2,124 schools reporting in 1924, 403 were for boys only, 739 were for girls only, and 982 were co-educational. Altogether, 127 of the schools had military drill in 1924, enrolling 15,100 students.

FINANCE.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES CHARGEABLE AGAINST ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

(On the basis of daily Treasury statements.)

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
	$	$
1921	5,624,932,961	5,538,209,189
1922	4,109,104,151	3,795,302,500
1923	4,007,135,481	3,697,478,020
1924	4,012,044,702	3,506,677,715
1925	3,780,148,684	3,529,643,446
1926	3,962,755,690	3,584,987,874

ORDINARY RECEIPTS, 1925 AND 1926.

(On basis of daily Treasury statements.)

Receipts.	1925.	1926.
	$	$
Customs	547,561,226	579,430,093
Internal Revenue:		
Income and Profits Tax	1,760,537,824	1,982,040,089
Miscellaneous	828,638,068	855,599,289
Miscell. Receipts:		
Foreign Debts, princ.	23,247,699	34,147,872
,, ,, int.	160,389,978	160,090,685
Railroad Securities	143,911,421	36,735,327
All others	19,843,302	34,568,379
Trust Funds	33,373,481	39,796,558
Surplus Property	23,768,975	25,572,013
Panama Canal tolls	23,089,958	24,648,569
Other miscellaneous	215,786,752	190,127,416
Total	3,780,148,684	3,962,755,690

FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Estimated by the *Journal of Commerce*.)

In the following table the losses for 1906 include the losses from fires following the disastrous earthquake in San Francisco. In 1923 the *Loss of Life* caused by fires was stated to amount to 15,000 persons.

Year.	Loss.	Year	Loss.	Year.	Loss.	Year.	Loss.
1881	$81,280,900	1892	$151,516,098	1903	$145,302,155	1914	$221,439,350
1882	84,505,024	1893	167,544,370	1904	229,198,050	1915	172,003,200
1883	100,149,228	1894	140,006,484	1905	165,221,650	1916	258,377,952
1884	110,008,611	1895	142,110,233	1906	518,611,800	1917	289,535,050
1885	102,818,796	1896	118,737,420	1907	215,084,709	1918	353,878,876
1886	104,924,750	1897	116,354,575	1908	217,885,859	1919	320,540,899
1887	120,283,055	1898	130,593,905	1909	188,705,150	1920	447,886,677
1888	110,885,665	1899	153,597,830	1910	214,003,300	1921	495,406,012
1889	123,046,833	1900	160,929,805	1911	217,004,575	1922	806,541,001
1890	108,993,792	1901	165,817,810	1912	206,438,900	1923	535,372,782
1891	143,764,967	1902	161,078,040	1913	203,763,550	1924	548,810,639

EXTERNAL DEBTORS.

TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO THE U.S. TREASURY July 1, 1926.

Country.	Principal.	Total Indebtedness.	Payments on Account	
			Of Principal.	Of Interest.
	$	$	$	$
Armenia	11,959,917	16,057,184	—	—
Austria	24,055,709	31,994,093	—	—
Belgium	415,680,000	415,680,000	4,157,630	20,283,643
Cuba	—	—	10,000,000	2,286,752
Czechoslovakia	112,000,000	112,000,000	3,000,000	304,178
Estonia	13,830,000	15,299,155	—	51,441
Finland	8,863,000	8,863,000	137,000	1,248,210
France	4,025,000,000	4,025,000,000	64,303,901	241,589,191
Great Britain	4,530,000,000	4,530,000,000	272,181,642	837,776,657
Greece	15,000,000	18,375,000	—	1,159,153
Hungary	1,962,865	1,962,865	19,690	103,998
Italy	2,037,000,000	2,037,000,000	5,364,319	57,598,852
Latvia	5,775,000	6,321,049	—	217,829
Liberia	26,000	34,068	—	861
Lithuania	6,105,000	6,105,000	60,225	229,254
Nicaragua	31,883	31,883	134,721	27,141
Poland	178,560,000	196,423,908	—	3,798,224
Rumania	44,390,000	44,390,000	1,998,632	263,314
Russia	192,601,297	264,676,710	—	7,952,530
Yugo-Slavia	62,650,000	62,650,000	920,600	636,059
Total	$11,685,490,672	$11,792,863,916	$362,278,361	$1,175,527,289
	Funded Indebtedness, included in above.			
Belgium	415,680,000	415,680,000	2,100,000	1,740,000
Czechoslovakia	112,000,000	112,000,000	3,000,000	—
Estonia	13,830,000	15,299,155	—	50,000
Finland	8,863,000	8,863,000	137,000	938,895
France	4,025,000,000	4,025,000,000	—	—
Great Britain	4,530,000,000	4,530,000,000	70,000,000	479,880,000
Hungary	1,962,865	1,962,865	19,690	103,245
Italy	2,037,000,000	2,037,000,000	5,000,000	—
Latvia	5,775,000	6,321,049	—	87,000
Lithuania	6,105,000	6,105,000	60,225	227,707
Poland	178,560,000	196,423,908	—	1,750,000
Rumania	44,390,000	44,390,000	200,000	—
Yugo-Slavia	62,650,000	62,650,000	200,000	—
Total	$11,441,815,865	$11,461,694,977	$80,716,915	$484,776,847

EXTERNAL TRADE.

*Year.	Imports of Merchandise.			*Year.	Exports of Merchandise.		
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.		Domestic.	Re-exports.	Total.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1916	1,492,647,350	705,236,160	2,197,883,510	1916	4,272,177,579	61,305,306	4,333,482,885
1917	1,848,840,520	810,514,665	2,659,355,185	1917	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6,290,048,394
1918	2,118,599,372	827,056,031	2,945,655,403	1918	5,838,652,057	81,059,314	5,919,711,371
1919	2,230,222,808	865,497,260	3,095,720,068	1919	7,081,461,938	150,820,748	7,232,282,686
1920	3,405,233,003	1,833,119,111	5,238,352,114	1920	7,949,309,106	159,679,557	8,108,988,663
1921	2,137,440,504	1,517,018,842	3,654,459,346	1921	6,385,883,676	130,626,357	6,516,510,033
1922	1,598,888,618	1,009,190,390	2,608,079,008	1922	3,699,909,375	71,247,114	3,771,156,489
1923	2,168 373,000	1,611,586,000	3,780,959,000	1923	3,886,682,000	70,015,000	3,956,733,000
1924	2,019,367,000	1,534,670,000	3,554,037,000	1924	4,223,973,000	87,683,000	4,311,656,000
1925	2,295,500,000	1,528,628,000	3,824,128,000	1925	4,778,155,000	86,426,000	4,864,581,000
1926	2,912,425,000	1,554,189,000	4,466,614,000	1926	4,653,509,000	100,549,000	4,754,058,000

* Fiscal Year ended June 30.

EXPENDITURES, 1925 AND 1926.

(On basis of daily Treasury statements.)

EXPENDITURES.	1925.	1926.
	$	$
General Expenditures	1,837,004,476	1,826,726,924
Interest on Debt	881,806,662	831,937,700
Refunds—		
Customs	22,920,891	27,744 698
Internal Revenue	147,777,034	182,220,053
Postal deficiency	23,216,784	39,506,490
Panama Canal	9,092,819	9,017,719
Special Operations—		
Railroads	7,204,993	2,725,801
War Finance Corpn.	*b*42,901,758	*b*19,691,166
Shipping Board	30,304,860	23,043,032
Alien property	4,018,132	3,516,000
Adjusted Service Certificate Fund	99,458,769	120,152,238
Investment of Trust Funds—		
Government Life Insurance Fund	31,991,714	38,290,346
Civil Service Retirement	9,745,622	10,815,743
D. C. Teachers' do.	258,006	297,037
Foreign Service do.	82,569	100,033
General Railroad Contingent	1,123,760	1,209,175
Total Ordinary	3,063,105,332	3,097,611,823
Public Debt Retirements chargeable against Ordinary Receipts	466,538,114	487,376,051
Total Expenditures (Public Debt and Ordinary) chargeable against Ordinary Receipts	3,529,643,446	3,584,987,874

b Deduct, excess of credits.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The total interest-bearing Debt of the U.S. in 1918 and from 1923-1926 was as follows:

June 30.	Interest-bearing debt.	Interest paid during fiscal year (on basis of daily Statements of Treasury).
1918	$11,985,882,436	$189,743,277
1923	22,007,590,754	1,055,923,690
1924	20,981,586,430	940,602,913
1925	20,210,906,251	881,806,662
1926	19,383,770,860	831,937,700

Public Debt on June 30, 1926:—

Bonds:—	
2 per cent. (1930)	$599,724,050
2 per cent. Canal (1916-36)	48,954,180
2 per cent. do. (1918-38)	25,947,400
3 per cent. do. (1961)	49,800,000
3 per cent. Conversion (1946-47)	28,894,500
2½ per cent. Postal (1st to 30th)	12,540,040
1st Liberty Loan (1932-47)	1,939,212,300
2nd do. (1927-42)	3,104,527,800
3rd do. (1928)	2,488,272,450
4th do. (1933-38)	6,324,471,950
4¼ per cent. Treasury Bonds (1947-52)	763,948,300
4 per cent. do. (1944-54)	1,047,087,500
3¾ per cent. do. (1946-56)	494,898,100
Notes	1,612,403,600
Certificates	483,279,000
Saving Certificates	359,809,690
Total Interest-bearing Debt	19,383,770,860
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	13,327,800
Debt bearing no interest	246,084,419
Total Gross Debt	19,643,183,079
Matured Interest	140,649,571
	19,783,832,650
Less Cash in Treasury	211,128,078
Net Debt of U.S.A.	$19,572,704,572

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT UNITED STATES PORTS.

The following figures compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, show the total tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared at U.S. ports in the foreign trade, by fiscal years.

Year.	American.	Per Cent.	Foreign.	Per Cent.	Year.	American.	Per Cent.	Foreign.	Per Cent.
1900	12,344,570	22	44,099,576	78	1913	27,018,368	26	74,772,764	74
1901	12,798,652	21	46,789,262	79	1914	27,470,703	26	79,101,283	74
1902	13,782,755	23	47,315,759	77	1915	26,693,736	29	66,901,818	71
1903	13,881,809	22	48,528,022	78	1916	35,849,742	34	68,143,163	66
1904	13,320,547	22	46,647,438	78	1917	37,870,464	37	64,678,782	63
1905	14,283,632	23	47,857,126	77	1918	38,489,763	42	52,980,156	58
1906	15,193,223	22	52,746,676	78	1919	41,020,746	44	51,855,601	56
1907	16,208,213	22	56,404,100	78	1920	55,239,879	51	53,253,160	49
1908	16,908,434	22	59,922,457	78	1921	67,946,336	49	70,124,833	51
1909	17,263,189	22	59,991,430	78	1922	59,756,486	48	63,159,285	52
1910	17,697,062	22	62,244,602	78	1923	61,293,398	46	72,196,133	54
1911	19,446,233	23	65,665,903	77	1924	58,315,580	43	77,225,010	57
1912	22,960,565	25	69,614,418	75	1925	57,733,000	42	81,135,000	58

The lowest American percentage was 19 in 1880, 1881 and 1882; the highest was 91 in 1825.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding Island possessions and Alaska, is 1,903,215,360* acres, of which in 1920 955,883,715 were farms (503,073,007 acres improved). The total number of farms in 1920 was 6,448,343, of which 2,456,107 are between 100 and 500 acres, 1,474,745 between 50 and 100 acres, and 1,503,732 between 20 and 50 acres. The gross value of farm products of the United States in 1919 was $21,425,623,614, as compared with $8,494,230,307 in 1909. Crops in 1919 were valued at $14,755,364,894, live-stock products (including animals sold or slaughtered) at $6,178,122,273, and miscellaneous products at $492,136,447.

Wool.—The total number of animals shorn in 1919 was 26,438,145, producing 228,795,354 lb.

Minerals.—The total value of metallic minerals produced in 1925 was estimated at $1,380,100,000 (pig iron, $739,316,333; copper, $237,832,000; gold, $49,860,200, and silver, $45,911,864), and of non-metallic minerals the total value was $4,309,900,000 (bituminous coal, $1,046,000,000; Pennsylvania anthracite, $327,664,512; petroleum, 755,852,000 barrels of 42 gallons, value $1,270,000,000); clay products, $415,779,378 (1924); stone, $171,420,000; natural gas, $255,000,000; cement, $285,732,000.

Manufactures.—The manufacturing establishments enumerated at the biennial Census of 1923 numbered 196,309, the value of their products being $60,555,998,200, as compared with a value in 1921 of $43,653,282,833. Data for establishments having products under $5,000 in value were not tabulated for 1923. The leading manufacturing States, ranked according to value of products, are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Massachusetts. The principal industrial centres are *New York* (clothing, printing and publishing, bread and other bakery products, millinery and lace goods, fur goods, tobacco, slaughtering and meat packing, sugar refining); *Chicago* (slaughtering and meat packing, printing and publishing, clothing); *Philadelphia* (textiles, printing and publishing, clothing, sugar refining, petroleum refining); *Boston* (printing and publishing, sugar refining, clothing, confectionery and ice-cream, foundry and machine-shop products, boots and shoes); *Pittsburg* (iron and steel, foundry and machine-shop products); *Detroit* (automobiles, automobile bodies and parts, foundry and machine-shop products); *St. Louis* (slaughtering and meat packing, boots and shoes, motor vehicles, clothing); *Cleveland* (automobiles, iron and steel, foundry and machine-shop products); *Baltimore* (clothing, smelting and refining copper, slaughtering and meat packing, printing and publishing, tinware, foundry and machine-shop products); *Cincinnati* (slaughtering and meat packing, clothing, printing and publishing); *Buffalo* (flour-mill and grain-mill products, automobiles, slaughtering and meat packing); *Minneapolis* (flour-mill and grain-mill products, automobiles, printing and publishing); *San Francisco* (printing and publishing, automobiles, coffee and spice).

* Decrease in land area due to building of Pathfinder and Shoshone Reservoirs in Wyoming and several reservoirs in connexion with irrigation projects in Montana.

Acreage and Crop Production, 1926.

[Preliminary estimates; revised to Sept. 10, 1926.]

Crop.	Acreage, 1926. Total.	Per cent. of 1925.	Production. Average yield per acre.	1925, indications September 1.	Price to producers, Aug. 15 1926.
Unit.					
Corn ..... bushels	101,074,000	99·4	26·7	2,697,872,000	$0·795
Winter wheat ..... do.	36,700,000	118·7	17·1	626,482,000	...
Spring wheat ..... do.	20,884,000	99·8	10·2	212,109,000	...
All wheat ..... do.	57,584,000	111·1	14·6	838,591,000	1·251
Oats ..... do.	45,945,000	101·0	27·5	1,263,619,000	·379
Barley ..... do.	8,842,000	107·5	22·1	195,204,000	·550
Rye ..... do.	3,601,000	88·2	11·6	41,900,000	·861
Buckwheat ..... do.	803,000	104·2	19·4	15,600,000	·937
Potatoes ..... do.	3,202,000	102·1	109·8	351,558,000	1·405
Sweet potatoes ..... do.	832,000	106·9	94·6	78,704,000	1·890
Flaxseed ..... do.	2,842,000	94·3	6·8	19,255,000	2·157
Rice ..... do.	1,018,000	118·1	38·6	39,267,000	...
Tobacco ..... pounds	1,658,000	94·4	788·0	1,306,494,000	..
Hay, tame ..... tons	59,080,000	99·4	1·34	78,900,000	13·040
Cotton ..... bales	47,207,000	102·5	(a)153·6	15,166,000	*b* ·161
Apples, total crop ..... bushels	...	...	...	242,114,000	1·040
Apples, com'l crop ... barrels	...	...	...	42,951,000	3·050
Peaches ..... bushels	...	...	...	65,636,000	...
Pears ..... do.	...	...	...	25,113,000	...
Peanuts ..... pounds	939,000	95·6	718·0	674,045,000	*c* ·053
Beans, dry ..... bushels	1,754,000	111·4	9·8	17,253,000	...
Grain sorghums ..... do.	4,395,000	106·7	23·2	102,000,000	...
Sugar beets *d* ..... tons	764,000	97·9	8·71	6,654,000	...
Broom corn *d* ..... do.	294,000	138·7	(a)377·7	55,400	...
Sorghum, for syrup ... gallons	389,000	103·2	86·3	33,600,000	...
Hops *d* ..... pounds	20,800	102·2	1,218·0	25,300,000	...

a Pounds. *b* Price per pound. *c* Price per pound July 15, 1926. *d* Estimate for Aug. 1.

Automobile Industry.—The value of the cars and lorries manufactured in 1925 was $3,383,600,000. of parts and accessories, $1,501,445,000, and of tyres and tubes, $818,596,778. The number of cars produced was 3,655,000, of lorries, 488,000, while 59,819,299 tyres and 77,387,836 inner tubes were also manufactured in 1925. The automobile factories gave employment to 502,000 persons, who received $868,200,000 in 1925. The number of motor vehicles registered in 1925 in the U.S.A. was 19,954,347. The gasoline produced in 1925 amounted to 10,886,127,000 gallons, and that consumed to 9,362,094,000 gallons. The taxes levied on motor vehicles by the Federal, State, and Municipal Governments in 1925 amounted to $666,944,345. The number of motor vehicles (including chassis) exported in 1925 was 302,931.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Activities of the U.S. Employment Service, Department of Labour, showing the work done during the fiscal years ending June 30 :—

ADULT SERVICE.

Year.	Registrations.	Help Wanted.	Referred.	Placed.
1920	2,589,145	3,165,559	2,458,809	2,020,252
1921	2,433,746	1,887,778	1,662,035	1,397,738
1922	2,874,785	1,810,490	1,734,493	1,458,746
1923	2,887,697	2,864,393	2,516,617	2,156,466
1924	2,755,593	2,201,157	2,104,620	1,806,990
1925	2,663,846	1,876,626	1,873,926	1,609,977
1926	2,727,763	2,091,539	2,058,638	1,791,381

JUNIOR SERVICE.

Year.	Registrations.	Help Wanted.	Referred.	Placed.
1922	37,138	...	15,667	10,865
1923	126,440	...	24,891	15,756
1924	99,077	24,308	25,954	18,260
1925	72,563	21,846	29,949	22,131
1926	53,021	28,097	36,257	24,734

(The Junior offices are conducted in co-operation with local agencies, usually public schools. The number of co-operating offices sending in reports has varied from 12 in 1922 to 23 in 1926. Most of them serve limited groups of boys and girls. Only a few attempt centralised placement. These facts should be borne in mind in interpreting the figures.)

FARM LABOUR (Seasonal).

1922	113,282
1923	161,083
1924	425,548
1925	392,750
1926 (season still in progress)	

TRADE BY CONTINENTS, 1925–26.

Continent.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	$	$
Europe	1,274,896,000	2,333,660,000
Asia	1,488,655,000	537,553,000
Africa	99,453,000	93,933,000
North America	977,026,000	1,167,526,000
South America	555,965,000	420,176,000
Oceania	70,619,000	201,210,000
The World	$4,466,614,000	$4,754,058,000

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1925–26.

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Europe—	$	$
United Kingdom	411,994,000	970,782,000
Austria	7,445,000	2,977,000
Belgium	72,257,000	108,409,000
Czechoslovakia	24,694,000	3,151,000
Denmark	4,102,000	55,800,000
Finland	7,458,000	11,730,000
France	152,057,000	276,274,000
Germany	192,595,000	373,040,000
Greece	15,141,000	10,120,000
Irish Free State	1,396,000	9,471,000
Italy	95,529,000	165,049,000
Netherlands	103,239,000	121,242,000
Norway	23,753,000	23,161,000
Poland & Danzig	3,563,000	4,533,000
Portugal	4,654,000	8,996,000
Russia (Europe)	16,202,000	53,624,000
Spain	39,494,000	73,160,000
Sweden	39,310,000	40,224,000
Switzerland	41,257,000	8,768,000
Turkey (Europe)	6,503,000	2,438,000
North America—		
Canada	474,004,000	699,253,000
Newfoundland	5,120,000	8,878,000
West Indies	277,559,000	243,891,000
Central States	50,818,000	74,821,000
Mexico	168,669,000	140,080,000
South America—		
Argentina	85,958,000	147,268,000
Brazil	244,874,000	83,444,000
Chile	84,174,000	46,406,000
Colombia	63,800,000	47,120,000
Peru	23,853,000	26,492,000
Uruguay	19,807,000	21,628,000
Venezuela	22,159,000	31,404,000
Asia—		
British India	158,367,000	46,148,000
Malaya	430,818,000	13,526,000
Hong Kong	11,369,000	12,158,000
Ceylon	63,350,000	2,884,000
China	149,963,000	103,400,000
Japan	405,646,000	254,480,000
Netherlands' Ind	125,455,000	23,286,000
Philippines	109,018,000	64,247,000
Turkey (Asia)	9,143,000	529,000
Australasia—		
Australia	50,086,000	156,801,000
New Zealand	16,976,000	41,809,000
Africa—		
Brit. W. Africa	17,743,000	9,886,000
Brit. S. Africa	15,994,000	48,400,000
Egypt	41,247,000	7,613,000

Principal Domestic Exports.

Commodity.	1925.*	1926.*
	$	$
Meats	114,318,074	109,872,185
Animal Oils and Fats, edible	148,284,403	135,746,248
Leather and manufs.	70,476,066	70,704,287
Grains & preparations	534,792,167	262,896,309
Fodders and Feeds	37,033,856	29,022,080
Fruits and Nuts	86,412,748	106,402,748
Rubber and manufs.	43,610,684	58,833,204
Naval Stores, Gums and Resins	28,511,300	33,484,594
Tobacco and manufs.	151,808,434	185,651,614
Cotton, unmanufactd.	1,060,980,197	917,719,940
Cotton manufs., including Yarns, &c.	148,176,237	140,675,876
Wood and manufs.	140,369,576	144,895,052
Coal	104,444,671	103,360,862
Petroleum & products	445,378,554	516,608,370
Iron & Steel & manufs.	206,384,686	238,245,744
Copper and manufs.	171,603,459	137,027,788
Machinery	325,578,294	398,306,436
Automobile and other Vehicles	288,046,195	367,604,698
Chemicals	56,166,807	60,529,115

Principal Imports.

Commodity.	1925.*	1926.*
	$	$
Hides and Skins, except furs	92,678,292	94,287,210
Furs and manufactures	104,168,116	112,487,330
Fruits and Nuts	83,516,787	86,637,369
Cocoa or Cocoa Beans	34,833,208	41,484,913
Coffee	267,153,839	314,124,808
Cane Sugar	277,880,205	217,627,492
Rubber, crude	234,860,825	603,565,535
Oil Seeds	53,494,971	65,026,265
Vegetable Oils, expressed, and Fats	56,012,754	60,546,403
Tobacco and manufs.	87,774,819	69,515,318
Cotton, unmanufactured	50,640,343	50,209,847
Cotton manufs., including Yarns, &c.	87,859,370	71,018,435
Jute and manufactures	91,078,110	119,911,070
Flax, Hemp and Ramie, and manufactures	58,793,813	50,273,559
Wool and Mohair, unmanufactured	124,163,805	125,494,036
Wool manufactures, including Yarns, &c.	76,741,372	69,019,957
Silk, unmanufactured	361,944,135	412,914,003
Silk manufactures	36,773,067	38,536,611
Wood and manufs.	100,579,247	105,716,520
Paper base stocks	119,824,465	116,376,550
Paper and manufs.	117,486,821	127,165,998
Petroleum & products	113,831,685	108,027,845
Diamonds and other precious stones	72,599,521	80,416,187
Iron & Steel & manufs.	40,534,350	44,350,750
Copper and manufs.	87,135,023	98,216,016
Tin in bars, blocks, &c.	76,603,827	100,778,731
Chemicals	45,951,597	50,431,591
Fertilizers	74,026,687	74,433,263
Art Works	34,678,741	52,919,546

* Fiscal years ended June 30.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways of the U.S.

Data pertaining to Class I., II. and III. Carriers and their nonoperating subsidiaries :—

	1925.
Capital Stock actually outstanding	$9,419,050,395
Funded Debt actually outstanding	12,380,191,029
Total Railway capital actually outstanding	21,799,241,424
Dividends declared	410,184,151
Interest accrued (1924)	602,528,282
Total dividends and interest (1924)	987,723,654
Railway operating revenues	6,247,337,195
Railway operating expenses	4,634,006,884
Number of passengers carried earning revenue *No.*	902,155,069
Number of tons carried earning revenue	2,466,427,267
Number of passenger-train cars in service	56,802
Number of freight-train cars in service (1924)	2,426,864
Number of units in company service (1924)	112,156
Total units in service (1924)	2,506,361

Year.	Miles Operated.	Year.	Miles Operated.
1905	218,101	1915	264,738
1906	224,363	1916	266,031
1907	229,951	1917	266,059
1908*	240,846	1918	264,233
1909	244,084	1919	265,707
1910	249,992	1920	263,821
1911	254,73?	1921	262,544
1912	258,033	1922	261,984
1913	261,036	1923	262,482
1914	263,547	1024	262,158

* Since 1908 mileage of switching and terminal companies has been excluded.

Navigable Streams of U.S.

Outflow of Streams.	Number of Streams.	Miles Navigable.
Atlantic Ocean	148	5,365
Gulf of Mexico (not including the Mississippi River)	53	5,212
Mississippi River and branches	54	13,912
Canada	2	315
Pacific Ocean	38	1,606
	295	26,410

Public Roads.—On Dec. 31, 1924, the total length of public roads was 2,985,000 miles, approximately 460,000 miles of which were surfaced roads. In 1924 the total expenditures for construction and maintenance were approximately $1,070,000,000.

Shipping.—On June 30, 1925, the mercantile marine of the U.S. (vessels of 500 gross tons and over) consisted of 711 sailing vessels of 913,447 gross tons; 2,432 steam vessels of 11,142,764 gross tons, a total of 3,143 vessels of 12,056,211 gross tons. In the year ended June 30, 1925, sailing and steam vessels of 68,890,000 tons entered at the various ports of the U.S.; of this total 28,685,000 tons were American and 40,205,000 tons foreign. The tonnage cleared from the various seaports was 69,978,000, of which 29,048,000 tons were American and 40,930,000 tons foreign.

Posts and Telegraphs.—On June 30, 1924, there were 51,266 post offices in the U.S. handling 24,358,121,912 "pieces" of mail matter, of which amount 24,109,381,469 were domestic and 248,740,443 foreign. The telegraphs and telephones are not operated by the U.S. Government.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are shown on page 436. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is little used. The unit of *currency* is the *dollar* of 100 *cents*. The rate of exchange on certain dates in 1924 will be found on p. 433.

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

CENSUS OF 1910 AND 1920.

City.	Population.	
	1910.	1920.
WASHINGTON, D.C.	331,069	437,571
New York, N.Y.	4,766,883	5,620,048
Manhattan	2,331,542	2,284,103
Bronx	430,980	732,016
Brooklyn	1,634,351	2,018,356
Queens	284,041	469,042
Richmond	85,969	116,531
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	2,701,705
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	1,823,779
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	993,678
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	796,841
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	772,897
Boston, Mass.	670,585	748,060
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	733,826
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	588,343
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	576,673
Buffalo, N.Y.	423,715	506,775
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	506,676
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	457,147
Newark, N.J.	347,469	414,524
Cincinnati, Ohio	363,591	401,247
New Orleans, La.	339,075	387,219
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	380,582
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	324,410
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	315,312
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	314,194
Jersey City, N.J.	267,779	298,103
Rochester, N.Y.	218,149	295,750
Portland, Ore.	207,214	258,288
Denver, Col.	213,381	256,491
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	243,164
Providence, R.I.	224,326	237,595
Columbus, Ohio	181,511	237,031
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	234,891
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	234,698
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	216,261
Akron, Ohio	69,067	208,435
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	200,616
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	191,601
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	179,754
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	178,806
Syracuse, N.Y.	137,249	171,717
Richmond, Va.	127,628	171,667
New Haven, Conn.	133,605	162,537
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	162,351
San Antonio, Texas	96,614	161,379
Dallas, Texas	92,104	158,976
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	152,559
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	143,555
Houston, Texas	78,800	138,276
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	138,036
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	137,783
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	137,634
Paterson, N.J.	125,600	135,875
Youngstown, Ohio	79,066	132,358
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	129,614
Des Moines, Iowa	86,368	126,468
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	121,217
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	120,485
Trenton, N.J.	96,815	119,289
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	118,342
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	118,110
Camden, N.J.	94,538	116,309
Norfolk, Va.	67,452	115,777
Albany, N.Y.	100,253	113,344
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	112,759
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	110,168
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	109,694
Reading, Pa.	96,071	107,784
Fort Worth, Texas	73,312	106,482
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	104,437
Kansas City, Kansas	82,331	101,177
Yonkers, N.Y.	79,803	100,176

INDIAN POPULATION.

In 1926 the Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was 349,953 by blood (Oklahoma containing 120,487, Arizona 44,728, New Mexico 22,527, S. Dakota 24,676, California 18,913, Montana 13,273, North Carolina 12,191, Washington 11,703, Wisconsin 8,089, and Minnesota 14,819, and the 38 remaining States less than 10,000 each). Total disbursements authorised for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, for Indian Service were $12,901,160. In addition to this the sum of $19,696,900 is to be paid over to the Indians from receipts for oil and other leases, interest on trust funds, &c. The total wealth of U.S. Indians under the nominal control of the Indian Bureau on June 30, 1925, amounted to $1,656,046,550, of which $193,322,867 was tribal, and $528,776,459 individual.

RECLAMATION.

Commissioner, Elwood Mead, Interior Dept. Building, 19th and F, N.W., Washington, D.C. Employees: Washington Office, 50; Field, 3,000 to 5,000. Expenditure per year about $10,000,000.

The Bureau of Reclamation was organised as a bureau of the Interior Department, under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902. It is engaged in the investigation, construction and operation of irrigation works in the 17 arid and semi-arid States of the far West. Twenty-four primary projects, comprising about 3,000,000 acres, are under construction or operation, and the major works aid in serving an additional 1,100,000 acres under private canals that generally get stored water from the government reservoirs. The funds for this work have come chiefly from the sale of public lands, from repayments by the water users, and more recently from royalties from oil and gas-leasing and other mineral operations and Federal power permits, and the money expended is returned to the fund by graduated payments of settlers.

The Bureau has built about 16,000 miles of canals, ditches and drains (including 144,000 canal structures), involving the excavation of 252,000,000 cubic yards of materials. In connexion with this work there have been constructed more than 100 storage and diversion dams with an aggregate volume of 19,221,000 cubic yards, including the *Arrowrock Dam* (349 feet high), Idaho, on the Boise River, and the *Elephant Butte Dam* (306 feet high), New Mexico, on the Rio Grande. The Bureau has built 106 tunnels, 1,075 miles of road, 83 miles of railroad, 3,350 miles of telephone line, 34 power plants, and 1,675 miles of transmission lines. It is mining coal, and has manufactured over 1½ million

barrels of cement and sand cement. The construction cost to June 30, 1926, was $167,000,000.

Nearly 500,000 persons are living on the 37,000 farms irrigated by the Bureau, and in the project towns and cities. Of the 3,000,000 acres above referred to, water was furnished in 1925 to 1,320,300 acres, and of this area 1,242,750 acres were harvested in 1925, producing crops worth $77,608,880, or an average of about $62·45 per acre. The additional lands using stored water yielded crops worth $53,655,850 more.

Public land farm units on the several projects are opened for settlement from time to time as canals are extended to make irrigation water available. Under present law, soldiers of the World War have a preference right to enter these farms.

Information in regard to farms available for settlement may be obtained by addressing, Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

The Bureau issues the "New Reclamation Era," an illustrated monthly publication, containing articles of interest to irrigation farmers and engineers. An annual report is also issued.

An engineering library of about 5,000 manuscript and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is maintained in the Washington office of the Bureau. This library contains descriptions of the construction and operation of the projects, with numerous photographs and maps, plans, specifications, cost data and results of original experimental investigations, and is available for consultation by those interested.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

The Government Printing Office of the United States was established by Congress in 1860 and has been in continuous operation since that time. The present buildings, having a floor space of 17 acres, together with the machinery and equipment which they contain, represent an expenditure of approximately $8,000,000. The annual cost of operation and maintenance is about $12,000,000. There are about 4,100 persons annually employed in the various divisions of the office at a total yearly compensation of $8,250,000. In addition to doing all of the printing and binding ordered for Congress, the office executes all the printing and binding required by the various executive departments and independent establishments of the U.S. Government. The office has the largest battery of type-setting machines in the world, including 147 linotype machines, 120 monotype key-boards and 128 monotype casting machines, which produced about 2,120,000,000 ems of type in fiscal year 1926. The 179 presses of the office are credited with 2,050,000,000 chargeable impressions, not including 220,000,000 on money order forms and 1,600,000,000 on postal cards. During the year the office handled approximately 80,000 separate jobs. In addition to the execution of all kinds of printing and binding, this office produced 10,948,000 square inches of electrotypes and stereotypes, and manufactured its own printing and writing inks, rollers, glue, type and type metal. It also has one of the largest industrial cafeterias and recreational rooms in the United States.

Public Printer, George H. Carter, *Iowa* . $7,500
Deputy Public Printer. John Greene. *Mass.* 5,000
Product. Man., Elwood S. Moorhead, *Pa.* 4,500

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Date of Admission	Gross Area.	Population. 1920, White and Coloured.
		sq. m.	
ORIGINAL 13 STATES.			
New Hampshire (N.H.)		9,341	443,083
Massachusetts (Mass.)		8,266	3,852,356
Rhode Island (R.I.)		1,248	604,397
Connecticut (Conn.)		4,965	1,380,631
New York (N.Y.)		49,204	10,385,227
New Jersey (N.J.)		8,224	3,155,900
Pennsylvania (Pa.)		45,126	8,720,017
Delaware (Del.)		2,370	223,003
Maryland (Md.)		12,327	1,449,661
Virginia (Va.)		42,627	2,309,187
North Carolina (N.C.)		52,426	2,559,123
South Carolina (S.C.)		30,989	1,683,724
Georgia (Ga.)		59,265	2,895,832
OTHER STATES.			
Kentucky (Ky.)	1792	40,598	2,416,630
Vermont (Vt.)	1791	9,564	352,428
Tennessee (Tenn.)	1796	42,022	2,337,885
Maine (Me.)	1820	33,040	768,014
Texas (Tex.)	1845	265,896	4,663,228
West Virginia (W.Va.)	1863	24,170	1,463,701
Ohio	1803	41,040	5,759,394
Louisiana (La.)	1812	48,506	1,798,509
Indiana (Ind.)	1816	36,354	2,930,390
Mississippi (Miss.)	1817	46,865	1,790,618
Illinois (Ill.)	1818	56,665	6,485,280
Alabama (Ala.)	1819	51,998	2,348,174
Missouri (Mo.)	1821	69,420	3,404,055
Arkansas (Ark.)	1836	53,335	1,752,204
Michigan (Mich.)	1837	57,980	3,668,412
Florida (Fla.)	1845	58,666	968,470
Iowa	1846	56,147	2,404,021
Wisconsin (Wis.)	1848	56,066	2,632,067
California (Cal.)	1850	158,297	3,426,861
Minnesota (Minn.)	1858	84,682	2,387,125
Oregon (Oreg.)	1859	96,699	783,389
Kansas (Kan.)	1861	82,158	1,769,257
Nevada (Nev.)	1864	110,690	77,407
Nebraska (Nebr.)	1867	77,520	1,296,372
Colorado (Colo.)	1876	103,948	939,629
North Dakota (N.Dak.)	1889	70,837	646,872
South Dakota (S.Dak.)	1889	77,615	636,547
Montana (Mont.)	1889	146,997	548,889
Washington (Wash.)	1889	69,127	1,356,621
Idaho	1890	83,888	431,866
Wyoming (Wyo.)	1890	97,914	194,402
Utah	1896	84,990	449,396
‡Oklahoma (Okla.)	1907	70,057	2,028,283
New Mexico (N.Mex.)	1912	122,634	360,350
Arizona (Ariz.)	1912	113,956	334,162
TERRITORIES.			
Hawaii	1898	6,449	255,912
Alaska	1867	590,884	55,036
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.)	1791	70	437,571
Total		*3,026,789	†105,710,620

* Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii
† In 1910 the total was 91,972,266.
‡ Oklahoma, formed in 1907 from former territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Politics.	Term of service.	Expiration of term.	Salary.
STATES.				Years.		$
Alabama	Montgomery	W. W. Brandon	D.	4	Jan. 1927	5,000
Arizona	Phœnix	George W. P. Hunt	D.	2	Jan. 1927	6,500
Arkansas	Little Rock	Tom J. Tarrall	D.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
California	Sacramento	Friend W. Richardson	R.	4	Jan. 1927	10,000
Colorado	Denver	C. J. Morely	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Connecticut	Hartford	John H. Trumbull	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Delaware	Dover	Robt. P. Robinson	R.	4	Jan. 1929	4,000
Florida	Tallahassee	John W. Martin	D.	4	Jan. 1929	6,000†
Georgia	Atlanta	Clifford Walker	D.	2	June 1927	5,000†
Idaho	Boise	Charles C. Moore	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Illinois	Springfield	Len Small	R.	4	Jan. 1929	12,000
Indiana	Indianapolis	Ed. Jackson	R.	4	Jan. 1929	8,000
Iowa	Des Moines	John Hammill	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Kansas	Topeka	Ben S. Paulen	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Kentucky	Frankfort	William J. Fields	D.	4	Dec. 1927	6,500
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Henry L. Fuqua	D.	4	May 1928	7,500
Maine	Augusta	Ralph O. Brewster	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Maryland	Annapolis	Albert C. Ritchie	D.	3	Jan. 1927	4,500
Massachusetts	Boston	Alvan T. Fuller	R.	2	Jan. 1927	10,000
Michigan	Lansing	Alexander J. Groesbeck	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Minnesota	St. Paul	Th. Christianson	R.	2	Jan. 1927	7,000
Mississippi	Jackson	Henry L. Whitfield	D.	4	Jan. 1928	5,000
Missouri	Jefferson City	Sam A. Baker	R.	4	Jan. 1929	5,000
Montana	Helena	J. E. Erickson	D.	4	Jan. 1929	7,500
Nebraska	Lincoln	Adam McMullen	R.	2	Jan. 1927	7,500
Nevada	Carson City	James G. Scrugham	D.	4	Jan. 1927	7,200
New Hampshire	Concord	John G. Winant	R.	2	Jan. 1927	3,000
New Jersey	Trenton	A. Harry Moore	D.	3	Jan. 1929	10,000
New Mexico	Santa Fé	A. T. Hannett	D.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
New York	Albany	Alfred E. Smith	D.	2	Jan. 1927	10,000†
North Carolina	Raleigh	A. W. McLean	D.	4	Jan. 1929	5,000
North Dakota	Bismarck	Arthur G. Sorlie	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Ohio	Columbus	A. V. Donahey	D.	2	Jan. 1927	10,000‖
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	M. E. Trapp	D.	4	Jan. 1927	4,500
Oregon	Salem	Walter M. Pierce	D.	4	Jan. 1927	7,500
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Gifford Pinchot	R.	4	Jan. 1927	10,000
Rhode Island	Providence	Aram J. Pothier	R.	2	Jan. 1927	8,000
South Carolina	Columbia	Thomas G. McLeod	D.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
South Dakota	Pierre	Carl Gunderson	R.	2	Jan. 1927	3,000
Tennessee	Nashville	Austin Peay	D.	2	Jan. 1927	4,000‡
Texas	Austin	Mrs. M. A. Ferguson	D.	2	Jan. 1927	4,000
Utah	Salt Lake City	George H. Dern	D.	4	Jan. 1929	6,000
Vermont	Montpelier	Franklin K. Billings	R.	2	Jan. 1927	3,000
Virginia	Richmond	Harry Flood Byrd	D.	4	Jan. 1930	5,000
Washington	Olympia	Roland H. Hartley	R.	4	Jan. 1929	6,000
West Virginia	Charleston	Howard M. Gore	R.	4	Mar. 1929	10,000†
Wisconsin	Madison	John J. Blaine	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Wyoming	Cheyenne	Mrs. Nellie G. Ross	D.	4	Jan. 1927	4,000
TERRITORIES.§						
Alaska	Juneau	George A. Parks	R.	4	June 1929	7,000
Hawaii	Honolulu	Wallace R. Farrington	R.	4	June 1929	7,000
ISLAND POSSESSIONS.§						
Philippines	Manila	Leonard Wood	..	...	Indefinite	20,000
Porto Rico	San Juan	Horace M. Towner	...	...	Indefinite	10,000

† Also use of executive mansion.
‡ Also use of executive mansion, and $3,500 for expenses.
§ Governors nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Dependencies of the U.S.A.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

are situated between 4° 40′–21° 10′ N. lat. and 116° 40′–126° 34′ E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia. Their total land area is 115,026 square miles, of which total 94,946 square miles are contained in the eight largest islands, the 3,730 other islands having a combined area of 14,572 square miles. At the Census of 1918 the population was ascertained to be 10,314,310, almost all of Malayan stock, of whom 7,790,937 are Roman Catholic, 1,417,448 are Aglipayan, 124,575 are Protestant, 443,037 are Muhammadan, 508,596 are Pagan, 24,263 are Buddhists, and all others 5,454. Of the foreign-born residents about three-quarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one-half are from the United States (6,931 in 1921).

The Philippine Islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactan. In 1542 Spain undertook the conquest of the islands, which were named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 the newly-acquired territory was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion under Aguinaldo, a native leader, had just died down. Aguinaldo was deported, but on his return his assistance was accepted by Admiral Dewey, the commander of the American Pacific fleet, after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the *Treaty of Paris* of Dec. 10, 1898.

Sept. 1, 1923, the Philippine Scouts, which form a part of the United States regular Army, consisted of 104 officers (28 being citizens of the Philippine Islands), and 7,010 enlisted men. On the same date the regular Army in the Philippines (other than the scouts) consisted of 500 officers and 4,071 enlisted men, many of these officers being on duty with the scouts. The Philippine constabulary, which is under the Philippine Government, in Sept., 1923, consisted of 376 officers and 5,642 enlisted men. All enlisted men in the scouts and constabulary are natives of the Islands, while almost all the constabulary commissioned personnel are Filipinos.

In 1921 the income of the Philippine Government was $34,001,101 and the bonded indebtedness $34,750,000. The expenditure on education in 1921 amounted to $7,058,502.64; the University had an enrolment of 4,718 students, and there were 943,364 pupils enrolled in the public schools. The principal exports are hemp, cocoanut oil, sugar and tobacco; the imports being cotton manufactures, and iron and steel manufactures. During 1922 the trade was valued at $95,583,298 for exports, and at $80,197,645 for imports, 56 per cent. of the imports being from U.S. and 67 per cent. of the exports being taken by the U.S. Sugar was the principal article of export in 1921, being valued at $25,013,310, Manila hemp $19,540,915, cocoanut oil $15,734,186, and leaf tobacco $2,273,117.

Towns.—Capital, Manila, in the island of Luzon; population (Dec. 31, 1918), 283,613. The next largest towns are Cebú (63,500), Albay (53,105), and Iloilo (49,808); there are several others with populations from 25,000 to 40,000.

GUAM.

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26′ N. lat. and 144° 39′ E. long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval station between that dependency and the United States. The area of the island is estimated at 225 square miles, with a population on July 1, 1926, of 16,938, of whom 15,615 are classed as native, 779 of the naval station, and 544 other than native. The natives are of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The language is a Malay dialect containing many Spanish words, but English is fast becoming the language of the island.

CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Apra.

PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico (Rich Harbour) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50′–18° 30′ N. lat. and 65° 30′–67° 15′ W. long., with a total area of 3,435 square miles and a population of 1,299,809 at the census of 1920. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,400 miles distant from New York, and 982 miles from Key West. Sugar is grown in the low-lying districts, and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, rice, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 460 miles of railroad were in operation in June, 1922, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The capital, San Juan, had 71,443 inhabitants in 1920, other towns being Ponce (41,912), Mayaguez (19,124), Arecibo (10,039), Bayamon (10,411), and Caguas (12,149). The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of 2 elective houses; the Senate, composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 7 senatorial districts and 5 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (1 from each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large). The term of the Legislature is 4 years.

TUTUILA, AMERICAN SAMOA.

Under an agreement between Great Britain, the United States and Germany* (proclaimed Feb. 19, 1900), the first-named Power abandoned all claims to the islands of the Samoan Archipelago, which were then divided between the United States and Germany, the islands east of 171° W. long. being taken over by the U.S. The territory thus acquired consists of the island of Tutuila, Aimuu, Ofu, Olosega, Tau, and Rose

* Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, the German Samoan Islands were allocated to New Zealand.

Islands, with a total area of about 56 square miles and a population of 8,763 in 1926, distributed as follows:—Tutuila and Aunu'u, 6,616; Ta'u, 1,202; Olosega, 427; Ofu, 432; Rose Island, uninhabited; and Swain's Island (annexed May 13, 1925), 87.

Tutuila, the largest of the group, has an area of about 40 square miles and contains a magnificent harbour at Pago Pago, the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 16 square miles. Copra is the only export of importance.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The three islands, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, in the Virgin Island group, West Indies, formerly the possessions of Denmark, were purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of $25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 132 sq. miles, with a population in 1917 of 26,051. *St. Thomas* (28 sq. miles) has a population of 10,191; *St. Croix* (84 sq. miles) has a population of 14,901, the capital being Christianstad (or Bassin); *St. John* (30 sq. miles) has a population of 960, the capital being Cruz Bay. St. Croix exports sugar and cotton.

The revenue is derived from customs, income tax, ground and building tax, trade tax, &c. The estimated revenue for year ending June 30, 1927, Francs 1,270,200. There is a regular weekly service from New York to St. Thomas, and from Porto Rico to St. Thomas and St. Croix. The islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix possess wireless installations.

CAPITAL, St. Thomas, contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refuelling station.

Governor, Capt. Martin Edward Trench, U.S.N. (ret.).

Government Sec., Comdr. Cecil Sherman Baker, U.S.N.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Interoceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. After two years of preparatory work, the first excavation was made on January 20, 1882. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and the conditions under which it was carried on more embarrassing. Sickness, interference of local officials, and mismanagement by the administration in Paris, resulted in the failure of the company, and a receiver was appointed in 1889. Under direction of the French courts a new company was formed to carry on the work, and, after a period of surveys, excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

Congress authorised the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company for $40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of $10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognised by the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory. In 1922 a treaty between Colombia and the U.S. provided for the payment to Colombia of $25,000,000 in satisfaction of all claims arising out of the Canal controversy. The independence of Panama was recognised by this treaty.

Two years were spent by the United States Government in sanitation, the assembling of plant, and organisation and housing of a labour force; after which operations on a large scale were begun on all parts of the canal.

Including the purchase of rights, payments to Panama, and construction and operation of the canal and its adjuncts, the total appropriations by Congress to June 30, 1926, were $479,911,681. Tolls and other revenues, from its opening until June 30, 1926, amounted to $149,546,174.

The canal is fifty statute miles long (44·08 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. The least width is in Culebra Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface of Gatun Lake is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 41 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Culebra Cut is 45 feet.

The administrative organisation for the canal is known as "The Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone," with the Governor of the Panama Canal (Col. Meriwether L. Walker, U.S.A.) at its head.

From New York to Various Points:

	Vid Panama.	*Vid* Suez.	*Vid* Cape Town.
Yokohama	9,699	13,056	15,099
Manila	11,364	11,521	—
Hong Kong	11,691	11,605	—
Melbourne	9,945	12,933	13,162
Sydney	9,691	13,437	13,402
Wellington	8,522	14,355 (*a*)	14,129
Colon	1,974	—	—
Valparaiso	4,633 (*b*)	—	—
San Francisco	5,262	—	—
Seattle	6,038	—	—

(*a*) *Vid* Strait of Magellan 11,344.
(*b*) *Vid* Strait of Magellan 8,380.

From Liverpool to Various Points:
(Nautical Miles.)

(Taken from "Table of Distances between Ports," published by U.S. Navy Department. Shortest routes used are shown.)

	Via Panama.	*Via* Suez.	*Via* Cape Town.
Colon	4,548	—	—
Valparaiso	7,207	—	—
Sydney	12,385	12,201	—
Wellington	11,096	12,462	13,353
Melbourne	12,519	11,084	12,757
Yokohama	12,273	11,536	—
Manila	14,129	9,649	—
Hong Kong	13,764	9,743	—

Five major trades accounted for over 80 per cent. of the total cargo in transit through the Panama Canal during the fiscal year 1926 as follows:—

United States Intercoastal	38·7 per cent.
Europe and west coast of North America	14·3 ,,
East coast of United States and west coast of South America	12·4 ,,
Europe and west coast of South America	9·2 ,,
East coast of United States and Far East	6·0 ,,

The fiscal year 1924 was the heaviest year the Panama Canal has known, with 5,230 commercial transits and 26,994,710 long tons of cargo, of which 10,800,583 tons were mineral oils mostly from the oil-fields of southern California. The fiscal year 1926, with 5,197 commercial transits and 26,037,448 long tons of cargo, comes near to equalling 1924. During 1926 mineral oil shipments aggregated but 6,652,533 long tons, indicating a considerable increase in other classes of cargo as compared with 1924. This increase is thought to be normal and is expected to continue.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of commercial vessels which have passed through the Panama Canal to June 30, 1926. The Canal was opened to commercial traffic Aug. 15, 1914, and was closed from Sept. 18, 1915, to April 15, 1916.

Fiscal Year.	No. of Transits.	Canal Net Tons.	Cargo Tons.
1915	1,075	3,792,572	4,888,454
1916	758	2,396,162	3,094,114
1917	1,803	5,798,557	7,058,563
1918	2,069	6,574,073	7,532,031
1919	2,024	6,124,990	6,916,621
1920	2,478	8,546,044	9,374,499
1921	2,892	11,415,876	11,599,214
1922	2,736	11,417,459	10,884,910
1923	3,967	18,605,786	19,567,875
1924	5,230	26,148,878	26,994,710
1925	4,673	22,855,151	23,958,836
1926	5,197	24,774,591	26,037,448

Nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal, and the amount of *Tolls* paid in the fiscal year 1926:—

Flag.	No. of Vessels.	Canal Net Tons.	Tolls Paid.
U.S.A.	2,432	12,565,255	$11,539,809
Great Britain	1,423	7,039,542	6,569,712
Chile	26	121,901	113,604
Colombia	46	4,897	5,195
Danzig	15	105,460	89,852
Denmark	63	234,753	223,595
Ecuador	3	453	478
Finland	2	3,632	4,358
France	90	421,752	414,557
Germany	163	726,340	658,858
Greece	8	32,076	28,997
Honduras	20	28,443	25,541
Italy	90	379,990	405,031
Japan	131	649,028	671,071
Mexico	1	2,025	2,111
Netherlands	93	530,652	489,406
Norway	306	987,040	875,813
Panama	53	84,295	64,187
Peru	64	149,162	111,619
Spain	31	121,461	117,787
Sweden	84	369,272	311,174
Yugo-Slavia	33	133,028	127,601
Total	5,197	24,774,591	$26,037,448

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" *Vice-Consul*, George L. Brist .....
Sarnia—Consul, Fred C. Slater 3,500
Saulte Ste. Marie—Consul, William E. Chapman 4,000
Sherbrooke, Que. — Consul, Charles Bridgham Hosmer 4,000
Sydney, N.S.—Consul, Hasell H. Dick 5,000
Toronto—Consul, Emil Sauer 5,000
Vancouver, B.C.—Consul-Gen., Ernest L. Harris..... 7,000
" *Consuls*, Harold S. Tewell; Leo R. Bloom 3,500
Victoria, B.C. — Consul, George A. Bucklin..... 6,000
Windsor, Ont.—Cons., Harry F. Hawley 4,500
Winnipeg—Cons.-Gen., P. Stewart Heintzleman 7,000
" *Consuls*, John G. Erhardt ($4,500); Rollin R. Winslow 3,500
Yarmouth, N.S.—Cons., Gilbert R. Willson 4,000

West Indies :—
Barbados—Consul, (vacant).....
" *Vice-Consul*, William C. Perkins .....
Hamilton, Bermuda — Cons., Robert Honey 4,000
Kingston—Consul, José de Olivares..... 5,000
Nassau—Consul, (vacant) .....
" *Vice-Consul*, William A. Smale 3,000
Trinidad—Consul, Henry D. Baker 3,500

South America :—
Belize—Consul, (vacant) .....
" *Vice-Consul*, Ellis A. Bounet ... 2,750
Georgetown—Consul, Gilson G. Blake, jr. 3,500
Australia :—
Adelaide—Consul, H. H. Balch 5,000
Melbourne—Cons.-Gen., Arthur Garrels 8,000
" *Consul*, Thomas H. Robinson 3,500
Newcastle—Consul, Robert L. Rankin 3,500
Sydney—Consul, E. M. Lawton 7,000

New Zealand :—
Auckland—Consul, Walter F. Boyle ... 5,000
Wellington — Consul-General, Will L. Lowrie..... 7,000
" *Vice-Consul*, Joel C. Hudson 3,000

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THE League of Nations came into being when the Treaty of Peace with Germany was ratified on January 10, 1920. Its Charter, containing 26 Articles, is known as the *Covenant*, which begins with the following words:—

"The High Contracting Parties, in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understanding of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another, agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations."

The Covenant of the League contains fundamental clauses on the prevention and settlement of disputes. These clauses bind nations who are members of the League not to employ force for the settlement of a dispute until they have first submitted it to the League of Nations (or to arbitrators or to judges), waited at least six months for the award or decision, and then allowed at least three more months to elapse. "They are debarred," said the Right Hon. Herbert Fisher, "from the tiger's spring."

The *Membership* of the League comprises at present 56 nations, or three-quarters of the whole World, the British Empire and the Dominions (including the Irish Free State, together with India) being each an independent member, with separate voting power and representation. The only two great countries which hold aloof are America and Russia; and they, particularly America, are co-operating with the League in a number of beneficent activities.

ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE.

The Assembly meets annually at Geneva on the first Monday in September, and consists of 3 representatives from every Member State, each State having one vote.

The Council meets at least four times a year. Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Japan are permanent members, and at present 9 other States are annually elected as temporary members. In September, 1926, Poland, Rumania, Chile, Netherlands, Colombia, China, Belgium, Salvador, Czechoslovakia were elected.

The Secretariat is the permanent Civil Service of the League, at Geneva, and is composed of nationals of nearly all Member States.

Secretary-General, Hon. Sir Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*British*).

Under Secretaries-General, J. Avenol (*French*), B. D. Attolico (*Italian*), Inazo Nitobé (*Japanese*).

Political Section, D. Joseph Mantoux (*French*), *Director*.

Information Section, Pierre Comert (*French*), *Director*; Arthur Sweetzer (*American*), *Assistant Director*.

The Technical Organisations and Commissions, which act as expert advisers to the Council and Assembly, are continually handling questions concerning International Communication and Transit, Economics and Finance, Health, Mandates, and the Reduction of Armaments. No week passes without these bodies discussing international questions of wide interest.

The Permanent Court of International Justice, consisting of eleven Judges and four Deputy Judges, chosen for their high legal and moral authority, sits at the Hague and deals by means of opinions and judgments with all disputes regarding International Law, breaches of International obligations, and the interpretation of treaties. It has already dealt with 20 disputes, some of which might have led to an open breach between the States concerned. The usual annual session begins on June 15.

The International Labour Office is closely connected with the League, but has a parallel organisation of its own at Geneva, which was also set up by the Peace Treaty. The International Labour Organisation contains delegates from employers and workers as well as from Governments. The Governing body represents twelve States, of which eight (including Great Britain, Canada and India) are chosen as being of chief industrial importance in the world. The main object in view is to bring up the standard of labour in the less advanced States to the level of the standard in countries where greater progress has been made. It is being attained by means of Conventions and Recommendations. There have already been over 180 ratifications by Governments of these labour Conventions. The Director of the International Labour Office is Albert Thomas (*French*), the Deputy-Director H. B. Butler (*British*). There is a London office at 26 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Cost.—The cost of the League, 1926–7, will be some £980,000, to which Great Britain contributes £101,000.

WHAT THE LEAGUE HAS DONE.

The work of the League is many-sided, and is constantly growing. It includes the prevention of a number of wars, the creation of the Permanent Court at the Hague as an alternative for war, positive reconstruction as in the case of the financial restoration of Austria, Hungary, and Northern Greece, improvements in international traffic and health, progress in real control of the traffic in drugs and in women, and child welfare. After six years' continuous study of the problem of the Reduction of Armaments the League has reduced it to three bed-rock principles—Arbitration, Security and Disarmament. The purely technical study of Disarmament is now sufficiently advanced for a general World Conference to be held, it is hoped, before September, 1927.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.*—*Joint Presidents*, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G., and Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C.; *Chairman of Executive Committee*, Prof. Gilbert Murray, LL.D.; *General Sec.*, J. C. Maxwell Garnett, C.B.E., Sc.D.

* Any information about the League and its work can be obtained by application at this address.

Country.	Ruler.	Born	Accded.
Abyssinia	Waizeru Zauditu, *Empress*	1876	Sept. 27, 1916
Afghanistan	Amanulla Khan, *Amir*	June 1, 1892	Feb. 20, 1919
Albania	Ahmed Zogu, *President*	...	Feb. 1, 1925
Alexandretta	M. Durieux, *President*	...	1926
Argentine Republic	Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, *President*	...	Oct. 12, 1922
Armenia	M. Lukashin, *President*	...	...
Austria	Dr. Michael Hainisch, *President*	...	Nov. 20, 1920
Belgium	Albert, *King*	April 8, 1875	Dec. 17, 1909
Bhutan	Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, *Maharaja*	...	1910
Bolivia	Dr. Hernando Siles, *President*	...	Jan. 10, 1926
Brazil	Washington Luis Perereira e Souza, *President*	...	Nov. 15, 1926
Bulgaria	Boris III., *Tsar*	Jan. 30, 1894	Oct. 3, 1918
Chile	Emilio Figueroa, *President*	...	Dec. 1, 1925
China	V. K. Wellington Koo, *Prime Minister*	...	1926
Colombia	Dr. M. Abadia-Mendéz, *President*	...	Aug. 7, 1926
Costa Rica	Ricardo Jimenez, *President*	...	May 8, 1924
Cuba	General Gerardo Machado, *President*	...	May 20, 1925
Czechoslovakia	Tomas G. Masaryk, *President*	1850	Nov. 14, 1918
Denmark	Christian X., *King*	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Dominican Republic	Horacio Vásquez, *President*	...	July 12, 1924
Ecuador	Dr. Isidro Ayara, *Provisional President*	...	April 1, 1926
Egypt	Ahmed Fuad, G.C.B., *King*	Mar. 26, 1868	Mar. 16, 1922
Estonia	Jaan Teemant, *Head of the State*	...	1926
Finland	Luauri Kristian Relander, *President*	1883	March 1, 1925
France	Gaston Doumergue, *President*	1863	June 13, 1924
Germany	Field-Marshal Paul von Hindenberg, *President*	Oct. 2, 1847	May 12, 1925
Greece	Admiral Paul Coundouriotis, *President*	...	Aug. 25, 1926
Guatemala	Lazaro Chacon, *President*	...	Sept. 26, 1926
Haiti	Louis Borno, *President*	...	May 15, 1922
Honduras	Dr. M. Paz Baraona, *President*	...	Feb. 1, 1925
Hungary	Nicholaus von Horthy, *Regent*	1867	Mar. 1, 1920
Iceland	Christian X., *King of Denmark & Iceland*	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Iraq, Mésopotamia	Feisal, *King*	1887	Aug. 23, 1921
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III., *King*	Nov. 11, 1869	July 29, 1900
Japan	Yoshihito, *Emperor* (Prince Hirohito, *Reg.*)	Aug. 31, 1879	July 30, 1912
Latvia	Jahnis Tschakste, *President*	...	Nov. 14, 1922
Lebanese Republic	Charles Debbas, *President*	...	1926
Liberia	Charles Dunbar Burgess King, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1920
Liechtenstein	John II, *Prince*	Oct. 5, 1840	Nov. 12, 1858
Lithuania	Dr. K. Grinius, *President*	...	June 7, 1926
Luxemburg	Charlotte, *Grand Duchess*	Jan. 23, 1896	Jan. 15, 1919
Mexico	General Plutarco Ellas Calles, *President*	...	Dec. 1, 1924
Monaco	Louis, *Prince*	July 12, 1870	June 25, 1922
Morocco	Mulai Yusef, G.C.M.G., *Sultan*	1882	Aug. 18, 1912
Najd and The Hejaz	Abd-el-Aziz al Saud, G.C.I.E., *Emperor*	1882	1908
Nepal	Bir Bikram, *Maharaja*	June 30, 1906	Dec. 11, 1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina, *Queen*	Aug. 31, 1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Nicaragua	Emiliano Chamorro, *President*	...	Jan. 18, 1926
Norway	Haakon VII., *King*	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Oman	Seyyid Taimur, *Sultan*	1886	Oct. 5, 1913
Panama	Rodolfo Chiari, *President*	...	Oct. 19, 1924
Paraguay	Eligio Ayala, *President*	...	1924
Persia	Reza Pahlevi, *Shah*	...	Oct. 31, 1925
Peru	Augusto B. Leguia, G.B.E., *President*	...	Aug. 9, 1919
Poland	Ignacy Moscicki, *President*	1867	June 2, 1926
Portugal	General de Fragosa Carmona, *Prime Minister*	...	1926
Rome, See of	Pius XI., *Pope*	Mar. 31, 1857	Feb. 6, 1922
Rumania	Ferdinand, *King*	Aug. 24, 1865	Oct. 10, 1914
Russia	Alexei Ivanovitch Rykoff, *President*	...	1924
Salvador	Alfonso Quiñonez Molina, *President*	...	Mar. 1, 1923
San Marino	Two "Capitani Reggenti"	...	...
Sarawak	H. H. Charles Vyner Brooke, *Raja*	Sept. 26, 1874	May 17, 1917
Siam	Prajadhipok, G.C.B., *King*	Nov. 8, 1893	Nov. 26, 1925
Spain	Alfonso XIII., *King*	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Gustaf V., *King*	June 16, 1858	Dec. 8, 1907
Switzerland	Gustave Motta, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1927
Syria	Damad Ahmed Nami, *Chief of State*	...	1926
Turkey	Ghazi Mustapha Kemal, *President*	...	Oct. 29, 1923
United States	Calvin Coolidge, *President*	July 4, 1872	Aug. 3, 1923
Uruguay	José Serrato, *President*	...	Mar. 1, 1923
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez, *President*	...	May 3, 1919
Yugo-Slavia	Alexander II., *King*	Dec. 17, 1888	Aug. 16, 1921

Embassies:	*Ambassadors.*	*Address of Embassy*
Belgium	Rt. Hon. Sir George D. Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1920)	2, Rue de Spa, *Brussels.*
Brazil	Rt. Hon. Sir Beilby F. Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1925)	64, Rua Marquis de Olinda, *Rio de Janeiro.* [*Paris.*
France	Rt. Hon. Marquess of Crewe, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O. (1922)	39, Faubourg St. Honoré,
Germany	Rt. Hon. Sir R. C. Lindsay, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. (1926).	70, Wilhelmstrasse, *Berlin.*
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Graham, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (1921)	84, Via Venti Settembre, Porta Pia, *Rome.*
Japan	Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. C. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1925)	No. 1. Goban-cho Kojimanchi-Ku, *Tokyo.*
Portugal	Rt. Hon. Sir L. D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1913)	63, Rua de São Francisco de Borja, *Lisbon.* [*cow.*
Russia	(Sir R. M. Hodgson, K.B.E., C.M.G., *Chargé d'Affaires*)	Ulitsa Vorovskovo, 46, *Mos-*
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Rumbold, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1924)	16, Calle Fernando el Santo, *Madrid.*
Turkey	Rt. Hon. Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1926)	Pera, *Constantinople.*
United States	Rt. Hon. Sir Esmé Howard, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O. (1924)	1301-19th Street, N.W., *Washington, D.C.*

Legations:	*Envoys, Ministers, &c.* E.-E., *Envoy Extraordinary*; M.-P., *Minister-Plenipotentiary*; Ch. d'Af., *Chargé d'Affaires*; C.-G., *Consul-General.*	*Address of Legation.*
Abyssinia	C. H. Bentinck, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1925)	*Adis Ababa.*
Afghanistan	Lt.-Col. Sir F. H. Humphrys, K.B.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	*Kabul.*
Albania	William Seeds (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1926)	Kruga Tomorica, *Durazzo.*
Argentina	Sir Malcolm A. Robertson, K.B.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1925)	314 Reconquista, *Buenos Aires*
Austria	Viscount Chilston, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1926)	6, Metternichgasse, *Vienna.*
Bolivia	Robert C. Michell (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1926)	202, Avenida, 6, de Agosto Sopocachi, *La Paz.*
Bulgaria	Hon. Sir W. A. F. Erskine, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1921)	Boulevard Christo Boteff 79.
Chile	Sir T. B. Hohler, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1924)	Alonso Ovalle No. 1637, *San-*
China	M. W. Lampson, C.B., C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1926)	*Peking.* [*tiago.*
Colombia	E. St. J. D. Monson (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1925)	Apartado de Correo No. 17,
Costa Rica	Maj. C. Braithwaite Wallis (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1923)	*See* Panama. [*Bogotá.*
Cuba	T. J. Morris (*Chargé d'Affaires & C.-G.*, 1924)	San Pedro No. 4, *Havana.*
Czechoslovakia	(Vacant) (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*,)	Thunovská 12, *Prague*, III.
Denmark	Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1926)	Bredgade 26, *Copenhagen.*
Dominica	J. Bowering (*Chargé d'Affaires*, 1922)	Calle Mercedes 4, Santo
Ecuador	Lord Herbert Hervey (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1923)	*See* Peru. [Domingo.
Egypt	Rt. Hon. Lord Lloyd, G.C.S.I. (1925) (*High Commissioner*)	Res., Kasr el Doubara, *Cairo.*
Estonia	Sir John C. T. Vaughan, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	Lai Tanav 17, Tallin, *Reval.*
Finland	Ernest A. Rennie, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)	Norra Kajen, 4, *Helsingfors.*
Greece	Sir P. L. Loraine, Bart., K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1926)	8, Odos Dragatsaniou, *Athens.*
Guatemala	A. J. K. Clark Kerr (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1925)	11A, Calle Poniente, No. 24, *Guatemala.*
Haiti	R. P. F. Edwards, D.S.O. (*Chargé d'Affaires*, 1926)	133, Rue Verneot, *Port au*
Honduras	A. J. K. Clark Kerr (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1926)	*See* Guatemala. [*Prince.*
Hungary	Sir C. A. de R. Barclay, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1924)	Verboczy, 1, *Budapest.*
Latvia	Sir John C. T. Vaughan, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	71, Valdemara iela, *Riga.*
Liberia	R. T. Smallbones, M.B.E. (*Cons.-Gen. & Chargé d'Affaires*, 1926)	*Monrovia.*
Lithuania	Sir J. C. T. Vaughan, K.C.M.G. (*British Commissioner*, 1922)	Keistuchia gatve, 19, *Kaunas* (*Kovno*).
Luxemburg	Rt. Hon. Sir G. D. Grahame, G.C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	*See* Belgium. [*Mexico.*
Mexico	E. Ovey, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1925)	4A, Calle de Lerma, No. 71,
Netherlands	Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1926)	12, Hooge Westeinde, *The*
Nicaragua	A. J. K. Clark Kerr, (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1926)	*See* Guatemala. [*Hague.*
Norway	Hon. Sir F. O. Lindley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1923)	Drammeneveien, 79, *Oslo,*
Panama	Maj. C. Braithwaite Wallis (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1923)	*Panama.*
Paraguay	*See* Argentina.	
Persia	R. H. Clive, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. C.-G.*, 1926)	*Tehran.*
Peru	Lord Herbert Hervey (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1923)	*Lima.*
Poland	Sir Wm. G. Max Muller, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)	18, Nowy Swiat, *Warsaw.*
Rhineland	Lord Kilmarnock, C.M.G. (*High Commissioner*, 1921)	
Rumania	Robert Hyde Greg (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1926)	24 Strada Jules Michelet,
Salvador	A. J. K. Clark Kerr (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1926)	*See* Guatemala. [*Bucharest.*
Siam	S. P. Waterlow, C.B.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1926)	*Bangkok.* [*holm.*
Sweden	Sir A. C. Grant-Duff, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1924)	Laboratoriegatan, 8, *Stock-*
Switzerland	R. A. C. Sperling, C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1924)	48, Thunstrasse, *Berne.*
Uruguay	Hon. E. S. Scott, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1925)	1282 Calle Treinta y Tres, *Monte Video.*
Vatican	Hon. Sir Odo Russell, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	Via San Nicola de Tolentino, 67, *Rome*, 5. [*Caracas.*
Venezuela	W. E. O'Reilly (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1926)	Quinta Prosperi El Paraiso,
Yugo-Slavia	H. W. Kennard, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1925)	Gracanicka Ylica 22, *Belgrade.*

Embassies:	*Ambassadors and Embassies.*	*Consulate-General.*
American	Mr. A. B. Houghton, 4, Grosvenor Gdns., S.W. 1.	18, Cavendish Square, W. 1.
Belgian	Baron Moncheur, 7, Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.	10, Lowndes Square, S.W. 1.
Brazilian	Senhor Dr. Regis de Oliveira, 19, Up. Brook St. W. 1	20, South Place, Finsbury, E.C. 2.
French	Monsieur de Fleuriau, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W. 2. [S.W. 1.	51, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
German	Dr. Friedrich Sthamer, 9, Carlton House Terrace,	9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.
Italian	Marchesi della Torretta, 20, Grosvenor Sq., W. 1.	68, Portland Place, W. 1.
Japanese	Baron Keishiro Matsui, 37, Portman Square, W. 1.	1, Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Portuguese	General Thomas A. G. Rosado, K.C.M.G., 12, Gloucester Place, W. 1. [S.W. 1.	40, Woburn Square, W.C. 1.
Russian	L. B. Krassin, *Chargé d'Affaires*, Chesham House,	.....
Spanish	Marqués de Merry del Val, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.	47, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 2.
Turkish	Ahmed Ferid Bey, 69, Portland Place, W. 1.	69, Portland Place, W. 1.
Legations:	*Ministers, &c., and Legations.*	
Abyssinian	(None)	(None.)
Afghan	Shuja Ud Daula, 31, Princes Gate, S.W. 1.	(None.)
Albanian	Hias Bey Vrioni, 137, Beaufort St., S.W. 3.	(None.)
Argentine	Señor Don Evaristo Uriburu, 30, Grosvenor Gdns., S.W. 1.	7, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Austrian	Baron Georg Franckenstein, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. [W. 1.	(Vacant.)
Bolivian	Señor Don Carlos Aramayo, 16, Grosvenor Place,	5, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
Bulgarian	MonsieurH. Michell, 24, Queen's Gate Gdns., S.W. 7.	(None.)
Chilean	Señor Don B. Mathieu, 22, Grosvenor Sq., W. 1.	2 York Gate, Regent's Pk., N.W. 1.
Chinese	W. W. Yen, 49, Portland Place, W. 1.	296, Regent Street, W. 1.
Colombian	Señor Dr. Don L. Cuervo-Marquez, 17, De Vere Gardens, W. 8.	7, Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Costa Rican	(P. G. Harrison, *Consul-General*)	7, Crosby Square, E.C. 3.
Cuban	Don Guillermo Patterson, 30, York Terrace, N.W. 1.	46, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Czechoslovak	M. Jan Masaryk, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.	18, Bedford Square, W. 1.
Danish	Count Preben Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, 29, Pont Street, S.W. 1.	7, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.
Dominican	Señor Don C. H. Lamarche, *Cons.-Gen.*	19, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3.
Ecuadorian	Señor Don Gonzalo Zaldumbide	23, College Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
Egyptian	Aziz Izzet Pasha, 7, Charles St., Berkeley Sq., W. 1	(None.)
Estonian	Dr. Oskar Kallas, 167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7	167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Finnish	Monsieur A. H. Saastamoinen, 2, Moreton Gdns., S.W. 5.	57, Gordon Square, W.C. 1.
Greek	Monsieur D. Caclamanos, 51, Up. Brook St., W. 1.	36, Gordon Square, W.C. 1.
Guatemalan	Señor Don Francisco Sáuchez Latour	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.
Haitian	M. Auguste Magloire, 32, Qn. Victoria St., E.C. 4	76, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Honduras	(Señor Don H. Blanco Fombona, *Consul-General*)	Craven House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Hungarian	Baron Ivan Rubido-Zichy, 53, Chester Sq., S.W. 1.	(None.)
Iraq	Jafar Pasha el Askeri, C.M.G., 51, Queen's Gate Gdns, S.W. 7.	(None.)
Latvian	M. Fridricks Vesmans, 87, Eaton Place, S.W. 1.	329, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Liberian	Hon. C. W. Dresselhuys, 9, Gloucester Square, W. 2.	10, Idol Lane, E.C. 3.
Lithuanian	Dr. E. Galvanauskas, 10, Palace Gate, W. 8.	10, Palace Gate, W. 8.
Luxemburg	Monsieur A. B. Pescatore, *Chargé d'Affaires*.	7, Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.
Mexican	Señor Don G. Valenzuela, 48, Belgrave Sq., S.W. 1	Bush House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
Monaco	(P. Crémieu-Javal, *Cons.-Gen.*, 39, Ennismore Gdns., S.W. 7.)	37, Conduit Street, W. 1.
Netherlands	Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen, 32, Green Street, W. 1.	28, Langham Street, W. 1.
Nicaraguan	Señor Don E. Perez-Triana, 90, Holland Park, W. 11.	16, Wormwood Street, E.C. 2.
Norwegian	M. B. Vogt, Norway H'se, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.	36, King Street, E.C. 2.
Panama	Señor Dr. Don Belisario Porras, 41, St. Mary Axe,	232, FinsburyPavement H'ss, E.C. 2.
Paraguayan	(Vacant) [E.C. 3.	14, Chiswell H'se, Fins. Pave., E.C. 2.
Persian	(Vacaut), 47, Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5.	4. Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Peruvian	Señor Don M. de Freyre, 28, Holland Park, W. 11.	36-37, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C. 4.
Polish	Monsieur Konstanty Skirmunt, 47, Portland Place, W. 1.	2, Upper Montague Street, W.C. 1.
Rumanian	Monsieur N. Titulescu, 4, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.	4, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7
Salvadorean	(Señor Dr. Don Antonio Reyes-Guerra, *Ch. d'Aff.*)	7, Union Court, E.C. 2.
San Marino	(Grand Uff. M. A. Jamieson, *Cons.-Gen.*)	17–19, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
Serbian	*See* Yugo-Slavian.	
Siamese	Phya Prabha Karavong, 23, Ashburn Pl., S.W. 7.	23, Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.
Swedish	Baron E. K. Palmstierna, 27, Portland Pl., W. 1.	329, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Swiss	Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, 32, Queen Anne St., W. 1.	32, Queen Anne Street, W. 1
Uruguayan	Señor Don Federico Vidiella, 3, Elvaston Place, S. Kensington, S.W. 7 [W.C. 2.	81, High Holborn, W.C. 2.
Venezuelan	Señor Dr. Don Diogenes Escalante, Waldorf Hotel	104, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Yugo-Slavian	Monsieur G. Diouritch, 195, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.	195, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.

THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of H.M. Diplomatic, Commercial and Consular Services are fixed in accordance with the scale shown below:—

Salaries and Allowances.

Rank.	Salary.	Representation Allowances.	House Rent Allowances.
Diplomatic Service.	£	£	£
Counsellors	1,200–1,500	300–1,100	300–525
1st Secretaries	800–1,000	250–700	250–437
2nd Secretaries	500–600	150–550	250–437
3rd Secretaries			
Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services.			
Commercial Counsellors	1,700	300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade I.	1,200–1,500	300	250
Insp.-Gen. of Consulates		300	250
Consuls-General		300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade II.	800–1,000	250	200
Inspectors and Consuls	600–800	100	100–200
Commercial Secs., Grade III.	350–600	50–150	100–200
Vice-Consuls			

ABYSSINIA or ETHIOPIA.

Empress, Waizeru Zauditu (daughter of late Emperor Menelek), *born* 1876; *acceded* Sept. 27th, 1916.

Heir, H.H. Ras Taffari Makonnen, G.C.M.G. (Cousin of the Empress), *born* 1891.

The area of Abyssinia and its dependencies is estimated at 350,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 10 to 11 millions, of whom about one-half are Abyssinians and the remainder Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakils and Somalis on the east. The political neighbours are the Sudan, the Italian colony of Massowah (Eritrea), the French colony of Djibuti, British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate.

Abyssinia is volcanic and mountainous. It contains some mineral wealth; iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rubber, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people. Domestic slavery is general and has legal recognition.

The Abyssinians are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church), and their rulers claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. The form of government is a feudal despotism. There is no popular literature, and little education. The potential army numbers at least 300,000, armed with rifles. The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding. The chief exports are coffee, civet, wax, hides, rubber, ivory, and gold. The total trade is valued at about £2,000,000 for imports and exports, but it continues to suffer severely from the prevalent depression. The import duty on all goods at Gambela is 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and at Dire-Dawa and Harrar 8 per cent. *ad valorem*; in the interior the duty is variable, and 3 per cent. addition is imposed on goods brought to the capital. A railway (495 miles) has been built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital, *viâ* Dire Dawa. The posts and telegraphs are under French management. The principal towns besides Addis Ababa, are Adwa (the capital of Tigré), Gondar, Debra-Markos, Ssiyu, Aksum, Antalo, Ankober, Goré, Dembecha, Ijube, Jimma, and Harrar. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober; modern architecture is very poor.

CAPITAL, Addis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 50,000). Harrar, in Eastern Abyssinia, has a population of about 45,000.

Imports from U.K. (1924) £11,600
Exports to U.K. (1924) 28,000

FLAG: Green, red, yellow.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, C. H. Bentinck, C.M.G. (1925) £3,000
Oriental Secretary, Ph. P. C. Zaphiro, C.M.G.
Secretary to Minister, E. W. Thomas.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Addis Ababa—Consul, G. H. Bullock.
Harar—Consul, G. T. Maclean.
N.W. Abyssinia (Dangila)—Consul, Maj. R. E. Cheeseman, O.B.E.
Southern Ethiopia (Mega)—Consul, Maj. A. T. Miles, D.S.O., M.C.
Western Ethiopia (Gore)—Consul, Craven H. Walker, O.B.E.
S.W. Ethiopia (Magi)—Consul, Capt. Arnold W. Hodson, C.M.G.

Adis Ababa is 500 miles from Zaila, *viâ* Harar; letters from London are from 20 to 24 days in transit if the mail connects with steamer service from Aden; train from Djibouti takes 3 days; caravans take from 35 to 45 days.

AFGHANISTAN (*see* pp. 608-9).

ALBANIA.

(Shkiperia.)

President, Ahmed Bey Zogu, *elected President* Feb. 1, 1925.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hussin Bey Vrioni.

Minister in London, Ilias Bey Vrioni, 137, Beaufort Street, S.W. 3.

Albania (the former Turkish Province of Scutari and parts of Kossovo and Yanina) lies on the west of the Balkan peninsula of south-eastern Europe, the western boundary being the Adriatic; total area about 20,000 sq. miles; total population estimated (1922) at 1,000,000. The political neighbours are, on the north and east Yugo-Slavia, and on the south-east and south Greece. Albania was declared independent by a National Assembly at Valona, Nov. 28, 1912, and its independence was confirmed by the *Treaty of London* of Dec. 20, 1912. The first King of Albania (Prince William of Wied) abandoned the throne in Sept. 1914, and during the Great War the country was invaded by troops of the Central Powers and of the Allies. After the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918) a National Council at Durazzo established a provisional government. The independence of the country was guaranteed by the Supreme Council of the Allies. The government is exercised by Regents, representative of the various religious bodies, the executive being entrusted to a council of Ministers, responsible to the elected diet. Cattle rearing and agriculture (grain and tobacco) are the principal industries, and there is some mineral wealth.

	1923.
Estimated Revenue	£866,560
Estimated Expenditure	806,560
Estimated Debt	40,000
Value of Imports	283,300

CAPITAL, Tirana (pop. 12,000); other centres are Scutari (pop. 32,000); Elbasan (pop. 13,000); Berat (pop. 8,500); Korytza (pop. 18,000); Durazzo (pop. 5,000); and Valona (pop. 7,000).

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, W. Seeds (1926), Durazzo £2,500

Durazzo—3rd Secretary and Vice-Consul, Robert Parr.

Naval Attaché, Capt. C. D. Burke, R.N.

Clerk, H. V. Ballandas.

Korytza—Vice-Consul, J. Pursell.

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 5,500; it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30′—60° E. long. and 12° 45′—34° 50′ N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, and Dahna deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 5,000,000. The various Arab States are shown below:—

THE EMPIRE OF NAJD.

Sultan of Najd (1908) *and King of the Hejaz* (Jan. 11, 1926), H.H. Abd-el-Aziz al Saud, G.C.I.E., *born* 1882.

In the 18th century Najd was an independent State and the stronghold of the Wahabite sect. It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913 the present Sultan threw off Turkish rule and captured from the Turks the Province of Hassa. In 1921 he added to his dominions the territories of the Rashid family of Shammar, which he captured by force of arms, and in 1925 completed the conquest of the Hejaz, and accepted the surrender of the greater part of Asir.

Najd ("Plateau") has no definite frontiers, but may be said to extend over about 800,000 square miles of Central Arabia, including the Nafud and Dahna Deserts, and reaches eastward to the Persian Gulf (Hasa). The population is largely nomadic and is estimated at 1,275,000 Arabs, negroes and half-breeds, the majority being Muhammadans of the Wahabite movement. There is little agriculture, but wheat and barley are grown; the principal industry is camel and sheep raising. The exports are woven cloaks, dates, live stock, hides and skins. The capital is Riyadh, and the principal trading centres are Hufuf, on the Persian Gulf littoral (30,000), Shaqra, Anaisah, Buraida, Hail and Hauta (Central), which have populations of 8,000 to 10,000. The only ports (Persian Gulf) are Qatif and Ojair, which are suitable only for sailing craft. Riyadh is a station on the Pilgrims' trans-Arabian caravan route from Hassa to Mecca, and contains a large mosque, the "Westminster Abbey" of the Wahabites.

The *Hejaz* extends from Asir in S. to Palestine and Syria in N., and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba, and Palestine in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia. The coastline on the Red Sea is about 800 miles, and the total area is about 112,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 350,000 to 400,000, including many nomad tribes. On the coast are the small ports of Muwela, Damgha el Wijh, Yambo, Rabigu and Jeddah (the chief port of the country and the pilgrims' port), which contains the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind"; and inland are many settlements through which runs the Hejaz Railway. The *Oasis of Khaibar*, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a Jewish centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. *Medina* (*Al Medina*, "The City"), 820 miles by rail from Damascus, and the present terminus of the Hejaz Railway, has a permanent population of about 20,000, and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabia, A.H. 11). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad.

Mecca, the birthplace of the Prophet, is 55 miles east of the seaport of Jeddah, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 60,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the *Kaaba*, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. *Jeddah*, the principal port, has a considerable trade in hides, mother-of-pearl, coffee and carpets. The *Hejaz Railway* runs from Medina in S. through the Syrian Desert to Damascus and Beirut, and is connected with the projected Baghdad Railway at Aleppo.

CAPITAL, Riyadh (pop. 20,000).

Jeddah—British Agent and Consul, R. W. Bullard.

YEMEN.

Yemen occupies the S.W. corner of the Arabian peninsula, between the Imamate of Asir and the British dependency of Aden, with an estimated area of 74,000 sq. miles and a population of 600,000 to 700,000. It was formerly divided into the vilayets of Sana'a, Tais, Asir and Hodeida, and it extends inland to the Dahna Desert and to the tribal territories of Hadramut. Part of Yemen is now included in the territories of the Idrisi Imam, and of the remainder the greater part is under the rule of the Imam of Sana'a.

THE IDRISI IMAMITE.

Imam, Seyyid Hassan ibn Ali ben Muhammad, *succeeded* 1924.

The territory of the Idrisi Imam (who claims the Imamate of Asir and part of Yemen) extends along the Red Sea littoral, approximately from Hali Point to the port of Hodeida. It includes part of Asir, part of Yemen and the Farsan Islands, and extends inland to the Dahna Desert. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. The capital is Sabia, a small inland town.

THE IMAMATE OF SANA'A.

Imam of Sana'a, Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed-Din, *born* 1876.

Heir Apparent (*Saif al Islam*), Ahmed.

The Imamite of Sana'a occupies part of the south-western corner of the Arabian peninsula, extending westward to Red Sea littoral and eastward to the desert. Part of the littoral, including the port of Hodeida, has been captured by the Idris Imam. On the plateau between the coast and the desert are the most fertile parts of Arabia, where wheat, barley, millet and coffee are extensively grown. The seaport of *Mocha* has become associated with the coffee export trade, but in this trade (and in all others) it is of secondary importance to Hodeida; the imports are principally cereals and cotton goods. The capital is the walled city of Sana'a (pop. 20,000), and about 70 miles to the S. of the capital is Dhamar, an ancient seat of learning, and the headquarters of the Zaidi sect of the Muhammadans.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF KUWEIT.

Ruler, Sheikh Ahmad al-Jabir as-Subah, C.I.E., *acceded* March, 1921.

Kuwait (or Koweit) has been semi-independent for many years, and is in treaty relation with British India. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Najd (El Hasa). The important harbour and gulf port of Kuweit, the capital (pop. 50,000), is an entrepôt for goods for the interior, and for the export of horses, pearls, wool, &c. It was designated as the terminus of the Berlin–Constantinople–Baghdad railway as originally projected in 1903.

British Political Agent, Major J. C. More, D.S.O.

THE SULTANATE OF OMÂN.

Sultan, Seyyid Taimur bin Faisal bin Turki, C.S.I., *born* 1886, *suc.* Oct. 5, 1913.

Omân (area 82,000 sq. miles, estimated pop. 550,000) is a Muhammadan State in S.E. Arabia with a coast-line of about 1,500 miles along the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Omân, and the Arabian Sea from El-Katar to Ras Sair. The country, much of which is arid and desert, attains in Jebel Akhdhar an elevation of 10,000 feet. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians, Baluchis and Swahili negroes. The Sultan is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a political agent at his capital. In 1913, at the end of the reign of the last Sultan, the tribes of the Interior rose in rebellion, and, having elected their own Imam or Spiritual Ruler, have since administered the whole of Omân proper, the efforts of the Sultan to establish his control having been, up to date, unsuccessful. This rebellion has, with the war, interfered with the prosperity of the country. The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. Muscat has a considerable trade, amounting in 1923–24 to £559,855. Dates are the chief export, and rice, wheat, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports. The capital, Muscat (with the sister town of Matrah), has an estimated population of 22,000.

Muscat—British Consul and Political Agent, Maj. C. C. J. Barrett, C.S.I., C.I.E.
per mensem Rs. 2,250

THE HADRAMUT TRIBES.

The coastal region of Southern Arabia, between Yemen and Aden on the west and Omân on the east, and extending inland (northwards) to the Dahna Desert, contains a coastal strip of some 550 miles. Parallel with the coast (at a distance of 50 miles from the Arabian Sea) is an extensive plateau inhabited by the Hadarim, an ancient people of Arabian stock (Hadorami was the son of Joktan, *Genesis* x., 27). There are many settlements on the coast and in the interior, but the latter are being steadily enveloped by the sand of the northern desert. There are sacred shrines near Kasm (Kabr Hud) and Shibâm (Kabr Sâlih). The eastern districts, known as Mahra and Gara, are very sparsely populated. The estimated area of Hadramut is 82,000 sq. miles, and its Muhammadan population, of independent Arab tribes, is estimated at 150,000. The most important Coastal Chief is the *Sultan of Shakr and Mokalla*, K.C.I.E., who is in treaty relations with Great Britain. Inland, the most important tribe is the Kathiri, whose chief towns are Sey yem and Terim. The Kathiri are noted as travellers and traders, and many of them are settled and carry on commerce at Singapore and Java. A long-standing feud between the Kathiri and the Ka'iti (by whom the former were expelled from the coast) was settled by treaty in 1919 on the initiative of the Aden Government. Under this Treaty the

Ka'iti *Sultan of Mokalla* permits access to the port of Mokalla on the part of Kathiri traders. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, together with the cultivation of dates, indigo and tobacco.

TRUCIAL COAST.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate Coast*, which partly encloses the Persian Gulf from Ras-el-Kheima to Odeid, are bound under treaties with the Government of British India to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *viâ* Lingah and Bahrein (a British island off the coast of Hassa).

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(República Argentina.)

President (1922–28), Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, *assumed office*, Oct. 12, 1922.....$96,000
Vice-Pres. (1922–28), Dr. Elpidio Gonzalez 36,000

Minister of the Interior, Dr. José P. Tamboriui.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Angel Gallardo.
Finance, Dr. Victor M. Molina.
Justice and Public Instruc., Dr. Antonio Sagarna.
Agriculture, Señor Emilio Mihura.
War, General Agustin P. Justo.
Marine, Adm. M. Domecq-García.
Public Works, Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. J. Evaristo Uriburu, 30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Counsellor of Embassy, Señor Don Paulino Llambi Campbell.
First Secretary, Señor Don Carlos Miguens.
Financial 1st Secretary, Señor Don Carlos M. Dominguez.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Don Luis Pillado Ford.
Commercial Attaché, Señor Don Julián Duggan.
Civil Attachés, Señor Don R. C. Quesada; Señor Don R. Q. Blamey Lafone.
Consul-Attaché, Señor Don. H. Fernandez-Beschtedt.
Attaché, Señor Don A. Scilingo.
Special Attaché, Señor Dr. Don Juan E. Richelet.
Consul-General, Señor Don Ernesto C. Perez, 7 Gower Street, W.C.1.

There is a Consulate-General at *Dublin*, and there are also Consulates at *Liverpool, Southampton, Cardiff, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newport*, and *Glasgow*; and Vice-Consulates at *Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Hull, Manchester, Middlesbrough*, and *Swansea*.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries; on the east are the great plains, those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas, which together constitute *La Plata*, extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandil Hills (about 1,000 ft.) and the Sierra Ventana, near Bahia Blanca (about 3,000 ft.). The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 10 territories, comprising in all about 1,132,000 square miles, with a population of 10,087,118 in 1925. Immigration is encouraged, and comes principally from Spain and Italy, but legislation, introduced in 1919, requires intending immigrants to produce certificates of good character and ability to work. In 1925 the immigrants numbered 293,176, and the emigrants in 1923 numbered 217,899. The climate is moderate. Spanish is the language of the country.

Government.—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Diaz de Solis, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. In 1810 (May 25) Spanish rule was defied, and in 1816 (July 9) the Independence of Argentina was declared by the Congress of Tucumán. In 1853, after more than thirty years of disturbances and civil wars, the country settled down, and is now a well-governed and progressive Republic. The constitution dates from 1853 (revised 1859) and is modelled on that of the U.S. of America, but each province enjoys practically complete autonomy. The executive is in the hands of the President, who selects his Cabinet. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members and of a House of Deputies of 160 members. Members of Congress receive $18,000 (paper) *per annum*.

Production.—Of the total area about one-third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising, and vast tracts are held by the Federal Government for sale or lease to colonists. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wine, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, and horses. There were 37,064,850 cattle (1922), 36,208,981 sheep (1925), 9,432,421 horses (1925), 523,416 mules (1925), 4,879,835 goats (1925), and 1,436,638 pigs, (1924). The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, copper, manganese, and wolfram. In 1925 the exports of wheat were 2,993,423 metric tons, oats 433,010, linseed 960,707, maize 2,935,956 metric tons, butter 26,850 tons, wool 111,400 tons, sheep skins 9,487 tons, dried oxhides

27,102 tons, salted oxhides 140,984 tons, frozen beef 3,959,166 quarters, chilled beef 4,939,362 quarters, frozen lamb and mutton 4,557,885 carcases. In 1925 there were 5,139 registered wine presses, handling 8,846,874 cwt. of grapes, the output being 6,504,176 hectolitres. The export of wine to neighbouring South American States is increasing annually, and the importation of wine has almost ceased. Oil has been found in various parts of the Republic and is worked to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of Comodoro Rivadavia, in the Department of Escalante. The Argentine State Oilfields at Comodoro Rivadavia produced 603,386 cubic metres in 1925; the output of private companies was approximately 322,000 cubic metres.

Communications.—There were (1924) 22,225 miles of railroad open. The railroads are almost entirely in the hands of British companies, and absorb about £234,000,000 of British capital. Telegraphs about 43,153 miles, mostly Government lines. There are 22 wireless stations, of which one is reserved for communication between England and the Argentine. There are several aeroplane services between Argentine centres. The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahia Blanca. In 1925 2,419 ships of a total tonnage of 8,385,388 (44 per cent. British) entered the port of Buenos Aires.

Defence.—The Navy consists of 2 super-Dreadnought battleships (reconstructed in 1925), 2 modern, light cruisers, 2 destroyers, 3 submarines, and 2 sloops are being obtained in Europe. Strength about 800 officers and 12,000 men. The principal naval base is at Puerto Belgrano, near Bahia Blanca, and there are minor bases at La Plata and Buenos Aires, while a new submarine and air base is being built at Mar del Plata, near the mouth of the La Plata. The naval aviation base is at Puerto Belgrano, with an airship base at Punta Indio. The Army is organised in 5 divisions, and numbers about 1,500 officers and 25,000 men on a peace footing. The divisions should consist of about 40,000 men on a war footing.

Education.—*Primary* Education is secular, free and compulsory from the ages of 7 to 14. The scattered population of the country districts constitute a problem in attendance which is being gradually solved. *Secondary* Education is controlled by the National Government in National Colleges, numbering 45 in 1923, with 15,500 students, average annual fees $45 (paper); in Normal Schools, numbering 86 in 1923, with 14,000 students who pay no fees; and in 60 Special Institutes for Commerce, Arts and Crafts, Mining, Agriculture, &c. There are *National Universities* at Cordoba, Buenos Aires, La Plata, and Tucuman, and Faculties at Santa Fé, Rosario and Paraná.

	1926.
Revenue (Budget Estimate)	$675,596,116
Expenditure (Budget Estimate)	674,916,358

The Argentine Debt.

According to official figures the Public Debt at Dec. 31, 1925, stood as follows:—

Federal (*Paper Pesos*)	$2,237,612,323
Provincial (*Paper Pesos*)	596,000,000
Municipal (*Paper Pesos*)	288,000,000
Total	$3,121,612,323

The total was divided as follows:—

Federal—		
Unconsolidated		$493,945,471
Consolidated:		
Internal	$910,215,225	
External	833,441,627	
		1,743,666,852
		$2,237,612,323

The balance is Provincial and Municipal, the details of which in 1922 (latest available) were:—

Provincial (*Consolidated*)—	
Internal	323,459,000
External	159,924,000
	$483,383,000
Municipal (*Consolidated*)—	
Internal	85,284,000
External	86,639,000
	$171,923,000

The Unconsolidated Debts of the Provinces and Municipalities are estimated at $150,000,000.

	1924.	1925.
Total Imports (gold $) ...	$828,709,993	$876,847,666
Total Exports „	1,011,394,582	867,929,882
Exports to U.K. „	234,238,916	207,774,738
Imports from U.K. „	139,644,829	150,247,624

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop. (1924), 1,858,216. Other large towns are Rosario (319,046), Cordoba (181,590) and La Plata (160,000).

NATIONAL COLOURS: Blue and White (War Flag: 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Calle Reconquista 314, Buenos Aires.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir M. A. Robertson, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1925) £6,000

First Secretary, P. Leigh Smith.

Commercial Sec. (*1st Grade*), H. O. Chalkley, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. James S. C. Salmond, R.N.

Air Attaché, Wing Comm. A. V. Bettington, O.M.G.

Superintending Archivist (*with personal rank of Vice-Consul and local rank of and Sec.*), C. F. A. Bristow, O.B.E.

Archivist, Edward Lamb.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Buenos Aires—Cons.-Gen., H. W. Wilson, O.B.E.

„ *Vice-Consuls*, A. E. Yapp, M.C.; H. E. Slaymaker; R. J. Knox; A. H. B. Perkins (*acting*).

Bahia Blanca—Vice-Consul, George H. Walsh.

„ *Pro-Consul*, D. Falconer.

Comodoro Rivadavia—V.-Cons., Capt. George D. B. Roche, M.C.

Gallegos—Vice-Consul, Francis L. Bell.

La Plata—Vice-Consul, S. H. Puleston.

„ *Pro-Consul*, W. Puleston.

Mendoza—Vice-Consul, A. J. Bruce-Taylor.

Port Madryn—Consul, Henry C. H. James.

„ *Pro-Consul*, L. A. James.

San Julian—Vice-Consul, Robert Patterson.

Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, L. A. Harris.

Tucuman—V.-Cons., Maj. R.G. A. Lloyd, D.S.O.

Rosario—Consul, H. W. W. Bird.

„ *Vice-Consul*, Alexander S. Nolan (*acting*).

Santa-Fé—Vice-Consul, R. H. Smiles.

Villa Constitucion—Vice-Consul, F. W. Darch.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Calle Reconquista, 46, Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires is 7,760 miles from Southampton; transit, 19 days.

ARMENIA. *See* Russia.

AUSTRIA.
(Oesterreich.)

President of the Federation (Nov. 20, 1924), Dr. Michael T. Hainisch.
Federal Chancellor, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of the Interior (Oct. 20, 1926), Dr. Seipel.
Vice-Chancellor and Justice, Dr. Franz Dinghofer.
Education, Richard Schmitze.
Finance, Dr. Viktor Kienböck.
Agriculture and Forestry, Andreas Thaler.
Social Welfare, Dr. Josef Resch.
Commerce and Communications, Dr. Hans Schürff.
War, Karl Vaugoin.

Minister in London, Baron George Franckenstein, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Baron William Engerth.
Secretary, Karl von Zeileissen.
For Debt Clearing, Dr. Felix Weiser.
Consul-General (Vacant).

Prior to the War the Austrian Empire, joined to the Kingdom of Hungary, was the largest Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°–51° N. lat. and 9° 30'—26° 20' E. long. It embraced an area of 240,456 sq. miles, and a population (1914) of nearly 53,000,000, and included Upper and Lower Austria; Bohemia; Bukovina; Carinthia, Carniola, Dalmatia, Görz and Gradiska; Istria, Moravia, Salzburg, Silesia, Styria, Trieste, Tyrol and Vorarlberg; with Bosnia and Herzegovina as administered territories. At the conclusion of the War, the territories of the Austrian Republic comprised an area of 31,756 square miles, with a population (1920) of 6,067,000.

On June 28, 1914, the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis at Sarajevo (Bosnia) was presumed to be the outcome of a plot fostered by Serbia, and after negotiations an ultimatum was presented by the Empire to the Serbian Government (July 23), and non-compliance with its terms led to the European War of 1914–18. Before the armistice of Nov 11, 1918, Hungary had seceded from the "Dual Monarchy," and a Republic was declared Nov. 12, 1918, the throne being abdicated by the Emperor Karl (Nov. 28, 1918).

Under the *Treaty of St. Germain* (Sept. 10, 1919) the political neighbours of the Austrian Republic are the Republics of Germany and Czechoslovakia on the N.; the Kingdom of Italy, and the Yugo-Slav Kingdom on the S.; Switzerland on the W., and Hungary on the E.

Under the new Constitution (Nov., 1920), Austria became a Republican Federation of eight Provinces:—Lower Austria and Vienna, Upper Austria, Carinthia, Styria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Burgenland (West Hungary); the Bundesrat and Nationairat were constituted; a government formed, and a President elected; Vienna was later formed into a separate Province. The elections resulted in a majority for the *Christian Socialists* over the *Social Democrats*, the *Pan-Germans* coming next in order. In June, 1921, the Ministry resigned in favour of a non-party Government, which gave way (May, 1922) to a Christian Socialist Pan-German Coalition Government under Doctor Seipel (a priest). Elections were held again in October, 1923, and the same Government was returned.

Complete religious liberty is one of the fundamental laws of the new Republic. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic.

Finance.—The finances of Austria went from bad to worse for four years after the Armistice, owing to heavy deficits and incessant inflation. The deficit on the State Budget was estimated in July, 1922, at considerably more than one billion crowns, and by Oct., 1922, the exchange value of the crown had sunk to about one-fifteen-thousandth of its nominal value, £1 being equal to 325,000 crowns (in place of 24·22). The circulation on Sept. 30, 1922, was over two billion crowns. In September and October, 1922, the League of Nations worked out a scheme for the restoration of the Austrian finances within two years under the control of a High Commissioner appointed by the League, the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Czechoslovakia agreeing to guarantee four-fifths of a loan of 520,000,000 gold crowns (about £25,000,000) in order to fill the deficit in the Budget during the two years. The guarantees for the remainder were given by other powers and a short term loan of £3,500,000 was issued in March, 1922. In the following June the big League of Nations loan was successfully floated, nearly one-half in London, about £5,000,000 in New York, and the rest in various continental capitals. The sum actually received amounted to over £26,500,000. About £11,000,000 was used to repay the previous short term loans made in 1922 and 1923. The High Commissioner, Dr. Zimmerman, appointed by the League of Nations to supervise the carrying out of their scheme for the reconstruction of Austria, entered on his office in Dec., 1922. Great progress has been made since in reducing Government expenditure and increasing the revenue. Thus about 79,000 superfluous officials were dismissed or pensioned off by the end of December, 1924, and on the completion of the work of reconstruction Dr. Zimmermann left Vienna in July, 1926. The issue of uncovered bank-notes was stopped on Nov. 18, 1922, and the Austrian crown was stabilised at about Crs. 320,000 = £1. In 1925 a new currency was introduced, the unit being the Austrian *schilling* (=10,000 paper Crowns). Since the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918), the British Government has advanced about £10,000,000 to the Republic.

The following apportionment of the pre-War Debts of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy has been suggested (1924):—

To	Austrian Debt.	Hungarian Debt.
Austria	38·827	1·581
Czechoslovakia	41·7	35·945
Fiume	...	0·748
Hungary	...	45·733
Italy	4·087	...
Poland	13·733	0·075
Rumania	1·61	11·802
Yugo-Slavia	2·043	14·116
Total	100·0	100·0

Industries.—The principal industry is agriculture, the chief products being wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, and potatoes. Forestry and stock raising are important. The forests are principally coniferous trees. The live-stock includes horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats. The vine is extensively cultivated. The most

important mineral production is that of iron ore, magnesite, and salt; there are also lead, zinc, copper, common and brown coal, and graphite. The principal manufactures are woollens, cottons, steel, wood-work, brewing, and machinery.

Communications.—In Sept., 1919, there were about 3,800 miles of railway (exclusive of narrow gauge lines). The mercantile marine was considerable in 1914, but the new Republic is land-locked.

Defence.—During the War of 1914-18 about 5,000,000, all ranks, were passed into the common Army of Austria-Hungary. The total casualties exceeded 2,500,000, of whom over 700,000 were returned as killed. Under the *Treaty of St. Germain* the military, naval and air forces were demobilised and reduced to minimum requirements and all warships were surrendered to the Allies, those under construction being broken up. Service in the Republican Army is by voluntary enlistment for twelve years.

	1924.	1925.
Total Imports.....	£99,734,000	£83,809,000
Total Exports	£57,022,000	£56,652,000
Imports from U. K.	£2,822,350	£2,202,000
Exports to U. K. ...	£2,470,000	£2,084,000

CAPITAL, Vienna, on the River Danube. Pop. (1920) 1,841,326; other large towns are Graz (160,000), Linz (93,000), and Innsbruck (60,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Metternichgasse 6, Vienna III.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, The Viscount Chilston, C.M.G. (1921).....£4,400

1st Secretary, A. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E.

3rd Secretary, E. L. A. Robertson-Fullarton.

Honorary Attaché, T. M. Best-Dalison.

Commercial Secretary (*2nd Grade*), O. S. Phillpotts, O.B.E.

Chaplain, Rev. C. Wills.

Archivist, G. B. Taylor.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Vienna—*Vice-Consul*, J. D. C. Wilton.

" *Pro-Consul*, Lt.-Col. Ernest C. H. Kennard.

Vienna is distant 955 miles from London.

AZERBAIJAN. *See* Russia.

BELGIUM.

(Royaume de Belgique.)

King of the Belgians, Albert, *born* April 8, 1875; *succeeded his uncle*, Leopold II., Dec. 17, 1909; *mar.* Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, and has issue two sons, (1) the Heir Apparent; (2) Charles Theodore, *b.* Oct. 10, 1903; and a daughter, Marie-José, *b.* Aug. 4, 1906.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, *born* Nov. 3, 1901; *married*, Nov. 10, 1926, H.R.H. Princess Astrid of Sweden.

MINISTRY. (May 20, 1926.)

Premier and Minister of Interior and Health, M. Henri Jaspar (*Catholic*).

Foreign Affairs, M. Emile Vandervelde (*Socialist*).

Without Portfolio, M. Emile Francqui (*Non-Party*).

Justice, M. Paul Hymans (*Liberal*).

Science and Arts, M. Camille Huysmans (*Socialist*).

Finance and Colonies, Baron Maurice Houtart (*Catholic*).

Agriculture and Public Works, M. Henri L. Baels (*Catholic*).

Industry, Labour and Social Welfare, M. Joseph Wauters (*Socialist*).

Railways, Marine, Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones and Aviation, M. Edouard Anseele (*Socialist*).

National Defence, Count Ch. de Broqueville (*Catholic*).

Ambassador in London, Baron Moncheur, G.C.V.O., *Chancery*, 10 Lowndes Square, S.W.1.

Counsellor, H.S.H. Prince Reginald de Croy, O.B.E.

1st Secretary, Baron Jules Guillaume.

2nd Secretary, H.H. Prince E. de Ligne.

Military Attaché, Major Nerincx.

Aviation Attaché, Capt. Chevalier Willy Coppens, D.S.O., M.C.

Chancellors, M. F. G. Lockemf; M. A. Bomhals.

Commercial Attaché, M. C. Bastin.

Assistant and Vice-Consul, M. A. de Clercq.

Chancery of the Consular Service, 7 Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, with a total area (1920) of 11,302 square miles and a population (Census of 1919) of 7,577,027. Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the North Sea. The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium and ultimately overcame the resistance of the fortresses and overran almost the whole country. In revenge for the heroism of its defenders the Germans sacked and destroyed many cities, burning Louvain (with its library), Termonde, and other places, and established a reign of terror. They levied a war contribution on Belgium of close on £100,000,000, apart from enormous fines on localities, firms, and private persons. On Friday, Nov. 25, 1918, at the great turn of the tide, Antwerp was reoccupied by the victorious Belgian army, and Brussels and the remainder of Belgian soil a few days later. About 10,000 persons were added in 1919 by the cession of Moresnet and part of Malmédy by Germany, and the district of Eupen, with the remainder of the district of Malmédy, were ceded by Germany and annexed by Belgium (Sept. 20, 1920) after a plebiscite, thus adding a further 50,000 to the inhabitants.

French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes, Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg, and Brabant, including Antwerp. Nearly all the inhabitants are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Schelde (Escaut)

and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

GOVERNMENT.—The constitution jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 120 senators (with the exception of 27 elected by the provincial councils) and 186 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. In April, 1919, the Belgian Parliament decided as an emergency measure to hold 1919 elections on a "one man one vote" basis for Senate and Chamber. (Unmarried widows of soldiers killed before Jan. 1, 1919, or failing widows, the mothers; widows or mothers of civilians shot by enemy; women imprisoned by enemy for patriotic acts, also voted.) This Parliament, anomalous, and unconstitutionally elected, was required to make constitutional the machinery by which it was elected; *i.e.*, to revise article 47 of the Constitution. This was done (Feb. 7, 1921) and a new Chamber was elected in 1925. Deputies receive 12,000 francs a year and a free pass over the railways. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture and forestry are important industries, the chief crops being oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar-beet. Under Annex IV. of the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany undertook to deliver to Belgium certain live-stock to replace the animals seized or destroyed during the War of 1914–1918. Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries, and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, Brabant, and Limbourg), glass, textiles (Ghent and Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

DEFENCE.—In 1914 the *Army* on a peace footing consisted of about 50,000, all ranks. In the War of 1914–1918 over 500,000 passed into the armies, which were reorganised on French territory during the defensive period of the campaigns. An organised force of 200,000 co-operated with the Allies during the decisive offensive of the autumn of 1918. Those returned as dead or missing, during the War, numbered 102,382. In 1923 a new Recruiting Law was passed, entailing compulsory service for 12 months, with certain exceptions. The yearly intake of recruits is fixed at 49,500, and the Army consists of a First Army of 4 Corps and 8 Divisions, a Second (Reserve) Army of 8 Divisions, and 1 Cavalry Division. Belgium has a small force of torpedo boats.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control. Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 134 State high schools, including 44 for girls, and numerous private institutions. Special schools abound. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are free institutions. Louvain University is to be rebuilt. After considerable opposition, and by way of a compromise, Ghent University, which had hitherto transacted its business and given its teaching in French, was in 1923 made bi-lingual, many Flemish lectures being substituted for French, and Flemish becoming the official language of the University.

	1925.
Revenue	*Francs* 7,724,000,000
Expenditure	8,827,000,000
Debt (Sept. 30, 1924)	40,684,000,000
Imports (1924).....	17,581,108,000
Exports (1924).....	13,932,504,000
Imports from U.K. (1924) ...	£23,643,769
Exports to U.K. (1924).....	36,421,052

The imports in 1924 were: manufactured articles (4,515,892,000 francs), raw materials (8,531,155,000), foodstuffs and beverages (63,687,000), and live animals (4,456,820,000); the exports were: raw materials (4,701,005,000 francs), manufactured articles (7,877,358,000), and foodstuffs and beverages (1,334,797,000).

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1924 there were 4,770 kilometres of State railways (normal gauge) and 4,383 kilometres of narrow gauge. In 1924 there were 46,187 kilometres of telegraph wire and 2,259 offices. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 1,231 miles (1919), and there are 6,177 miles of roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1924) of 183 vessels (381,650 tons), in addition to which there were 453 fishing boats. In 1924, 14,373 vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 22,316,522). The principal port and commercial entrepôt is Antwerp, on the River Scheldt. Other ports are Ostend, Ghent, Bruges, Nieuport, Blankenburg and Zeebrugge (blocked by the British Fleet April 23, 1918, and since re-opened for traffic). The vexed question of the Scheldt, of which the right bank is in Netherlands territory and the left in Belgium, appears likely to be settled by negotiation between the respective Governments. The navigation is to be free to both countries, from the mouth to Antwerp, and the Netherlands war vessels are to be removed from the river.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population (Dec. 31, 1923) of 807,962 (with suburbs). Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (300,677); Ghent (163,877), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; and Liège (165,096) the centre of the iron industry. Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.

FLAG: 3 vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY, 2, Rue de Spa, Brussels.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir George Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1920) £5,250
Counsellor, H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, E. Millington-Drake.
2nd Secretary, E. O. Coote.
Hon. Attachés, J. Watson; P. T. Robinson.
Commercial Secretary (1st Grade) (125, Rue Belliard, Brussels), J. Picton Bagge.
Naval Attaché, Commander Capt. J. M. Pipon, C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. C. J. B. Daubeuy.
Archivist, C. F. O. Gibson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Antwerp—Consul-Gen., Arthur L. S. Rowley.
" *Vice-Cons.*, H. C. Sillery Vale; A. S. Paterson; A. D. Francis (*acting*); Alfred Caris.
Brussels—Vice-Consul, M. A. B. Denton-Thompson: Capt. S. L. Robertson (*acting*).
" *Pro-Consul*, C. H. Crabtree.
Ghent—Vice-Consul, H. B. Bancroft-Livingston.
" *Pro-Consul*, Edgar Ide.
Luxemburg—Consul, Norbert C. Gallais.
Ostend—Vice-Consul, E. R. Templer.
" *Pro-Consul*, Alfred H. Golder.
Liége—Consul, F. O'Meara.
" *Pro-Consul*, J. Mullany.
Charleroi—Vice-Consul, S. P. Brooke-Booth.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 44A, Rue du Trône, Brussels.—*President*, A. C. Miller. *Secretary*, B. G. de M. Taunton.

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

Governor-General, His Excellency Martin Rutten, G.C.V.O.

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian Colony by a law of Oct. 18, 1908.

The total area amounts to 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population estimated (1924) at 12,000,000. The total European population (Jan., 1923) was 10,037, of whom 5,853 were Belgians, 704 were British, 365 Americans, 527 Italians, 724 Portuguese, 110 Swedes, 66 Russians, 267 French, 235 Dutch, 115 Swiss, 381 Greeks, 40 Luxemburgers, 33 Danes, 26 Norwegians, 22 Spaniards, and 569 others of various nationalities.

The Congo River is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 249 miles in length. A narrow-gauge line runs from Boma to Lukula, the cocoa planting district of Mayumbe. Above Leopoldville the river and its numerous affluents are navigable by steamer for about 5,000 miles, the falls on the Upper River being avoided by a metre-gauge line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville (125 kilometres), and another from Kindu to Kongolo (355 kilometres). Another line from Kabalo to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika (273 kilometres) was completed in 1916, connecting the West Coast of Africa with Belgian East Africa and the East Coast. The Katanga Railway reached Bukama in May, 1928, thus linking up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. Within eight years, 450 miles of railway have been constructed, 200 of which were laid during the War. It is now possible to travel by train direct from Cape Town to the river Congo, a distance of 2,650 miles. Work has been started on the Stanleyville-Lake Albert Railway, which will run between the Congo River and the Nile, providing the last link to direct river and rail communication between the Cape and Cairo. Two new lines will run from the copper mining district of Katanga towards the West Coast, one of them reaching Lobito Bay (Portuguese Angola), the other linking the Katanga Railway with the Matadi-Leopoldville Railway, a portion of the latter, between Bukama and the Kasai river, being now under construction; at Bukama a temporary bridge over the Lualaba was opened for traffic in 1924 and considerable progress has been made. In addition, there are many carriage and motor roads. The most important motor road is the *Route Royale Congo-Nil*, 900 kilometres in length, from Djamba, on the Rubi, to Redjaf, on the Nile, 500 kilometres of this road being now in use. Another runs from Bukama (*viâ* Kanda-Kanda and Luebo) to Djoko-Punda, on the Kasai, a distance of 1,000 kilometres, which can be covered in 5 days by touring car as against 40 days by porter. A telegraph line connects Banana to Coquilhatville (895 miles); Boma with Tshela (85 miles); Stanleyville with Ponthierville (79 miles); Kasongo with Uvira (265 miles); Kindu with Kongolo (219 miles); Kabolo with Albertville (169 miles); Sakania with Bukama (448 miles), and Buta with Bambili (138 miles), a total length of 2,298 miles. There is telegraphic communication with Europe. Fifteen wireless stations connect the West Coast with the principal Government stations throughout the Colony. A great inter-Continental wireless station is being erected at Kanga to communicate direct with Brussels. The West Coast District has a rather scanty rainfall (40 inches), but on the Maiumbe Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches, and the country is very fertile and productive. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing. Extensive forests cover the central districts; oil palms are plentiful everywhere, and supply an ever-increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Wild rubber and wild coffee are common; coffee, cocoa, Pará and Ceara rubber and cotton are successfully planted. Mines are very extensive. Extensive radium deposits have been discovered in the Katanga. The copper district of Katanga has enormous deposits of copper ore, and the smelters at the Lubumbashi produce about 6,000 tons of copper monthly (1924); plant has also been erected at Panda for the extraction of nickel. A rich tin-belt extends from Bukama towards Lake Tanganyika. The gold-bearing districts of North-eastern Congo are being prospected by the Government, and contain both alluvial and reef gold. Diamond-bearing gravels are worked in the south. The exports are mostly palm-kernels and palm-oil, ivory, rubber, gum-copal, cocoa, copper, gold, and diamonds. Capital, Leopoldville (Leopoldsville-Kinshasa) (pop. 1,100 whites, 17,000 natives). Principal towns, Boma (pop. 400 whites, 2,300 natives); Elisabethville (Katanga) (pop. 2,100 whites, 12,500 natives); Stanleyville, Eastern Province (270 whites, 7,500 natives); Coquilhatville (300 whites, 10,000 natives).

Revenue (1924)	*Francs*	142,603,040
Expenditure (1924)		167,949,290
Debt (1923)		542,410,235
Imports (1922)		268,719,988
Exports (1922)		294,579,815
Imports from U.K. (1924)		47,203,013
Exports to U.K. (1924)		30,527,221

By the *Anglo-Belgian Agreement* of July, 1919, the districts of Ruanda and Urundi, portions of the former territory of German East Africa (*see* "Tanganyika Territory"), which adjoin the Belgian Congo on the E., were assigned by Great Britain to Belgium. *Ruanda* and *Urundi* formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S. lat. to the S. borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 15,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 3,000,000. They

lie W. of the Victoria Nyanza and N.E. of Lake Tanganyika, through which are their respective outlets. The soil is poor, and the only exports are live-stock and hides. The administrative capitals are Niansa (Ruanda) and Kitega (Urundi), the commercial capitals being Kigali (Ruanda) and Usumbura (Urundi).

Boma (Congo)—Consul, John P. MacGregor.
" Vice-Consul, G. V. Richardson.
" Elisabethville—Vice-Con., J. C. C. Coxhead.
Leopoldville—Vice-Consul, R. Dovey.
Stanleyville—Vice-Consul, D. L. Kidson.

BHUTAN.

See "Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence" (p. 608)

BOKHARA. *See* Russia.

BOLIVIA.

(República Boliviana.)

President (1926–1930), Dr. Hernando Siles, *assumed office* Jan. 1, 1926.

MINISTRY.

Foreign Affairs and Worship, Alberto Gutierrez.
Interior and Justice, Enrique Velasco Galvarro.
Finance and Industry, José R. Estenfforo.
War and Colonization, Dr. Pedro Gutierrez.
Education and Agriculture, Tomas Monje Gutierrez.
Public Works and Communications, Zacharias Benavides.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Carlos Victor Aramayo. 16 Grosvenor Place, W. 1.
1st Secretary, Señor Don Mamerto Urriolagoitia.
Financial Counsellor, Señor Don Alfredo Delgado.
Attaché, Señor Don A. Ballivian del Castillo.
Consulate-General, 5 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 2.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 8° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30′ and 73° W., and its area is about 597,460 square miles*, with an estimated population of 2,825,439. The Republic was formerly comprised in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of *Alto-Peru*, and derives its present name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar, (born 1783, died 1830).

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (6,500 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,000 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu (Sorata), and Illimani, two of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni, Mamoré, and Madre de Dios.

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries, the mineral productions being very valuable. The ancient silver mines of Potosi are now worked only for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after that of the Straits Settlements, the largest in the world, while copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, india-rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c. Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state. The principal exports are tin and silver ores, crude rubber, copper ores, bismuth, lead ores, wolfram, wool, coca, hides, and antimony; the chief imports are iron and steel products, textiles, machinery, sugar, flour, and coal. There are about 1,175 miles of trunk lines of railways in operation, and 205 miles under construction; and 4,000 miles of telegraph wire. There are wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandi (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (2 days), Arica (1 day), and Mollendo (2 days), and also (with a gap of 125 miles) to Buenos Aires (5 days); branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Rio Mulato to Potosi. Construction on the railway between La Quiaca (on the Argentine frontier) and Atocha (in Bolivia), which, when completed, will allow through railway communication with Buenos Aires, is, after many delays, now being pushed forward by an American corporation. The gap between Tupiza and La Quiaca is crossed by an automobile service, taking six hours. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaqui and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (719 miles), and a line from La Paz to the province of Yungas (the first section of which is open) may eventually connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. A line from Potosi to Sucre, the legal capital, is under construction, and trains run to Betanzos.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones, and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879–1882 (*see* Chile). The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000, all ranks, the War Effective being about 105,000.

Estimated revenue (1925)	Bs.39,003,257
Estimated expenditure (1925)	43,873,742
Interior debt (June 1924)	19,000,000
Floating debt (June 1924)	15,000,000
External debt (June 1924)	104,000,000
Exports (1923)	107,693,890
Imports (1923)	55,578,754
Imports from U.K. (1924)	£500,300
Exports to U.K. (1923)	£5,120,000

English sovereigns are legal tender at Bs. 12·50 to the £1.

Spanish is the language of the country.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Pop., 111,000. Other large centres are Cochabamba (30,818), Potosi (29,977), Santa Cruz (25,807), Sucre (29,000), Tarija (12,755), and Oruro (32,369).

NATIONAL COLOURS: Red, yellow, green.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(202, Avenida 6 de Agosto Sopacachi La Paz.)

British Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. and Consul-General, Robert C. Michell (1926) £3,000

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Concepcion de Velasco—V.-Cons., C. G. McEwen
La Paz—Vice-Consul (with local rank of and Secretary—Chargé d'Affaires), A. W. Robertson.
Oruro—Consul, William Gray, O.B.E.
Potosi—Vice-Consul, John Davidson.
Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, H. E. Bloomfield.
Sucre—Consul, Ernest F. Moore.

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London; transit, *vid* Buenos Aires, 28 (*vid* New York 35 to 40) days.

* The country has not been completely surveyed, and the area is officially estimated at 594,460 square miles; other estimates give an area of 708,195 square miles.

BRAZIL.

(Estados Unidos do Brazil.)

President (1926-1930), Dr. Washington Luis Pereira e Souza, *assumed office* Nov. 15, 1926.
Vice-President, Dr. Fernandes Mello Vianna.

MINISTRY.
(Until Nov. 15, 1926.)

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Felix Pacheco.
Justice & Interior, Dr. Affonso Penna, junior.
Communications & Public Works, Dr. Francisco Sá.
Agricul., Industry & Commerce, Dr. M. Calmon.
Finance, Dr. Annibal Freire.
War, Marshal Setembrino Carvalho.
Marine, Admiral Arnaldo Pinto da Luz.

Ambassador in London, Senhor Dr. Raul Regis de Oliviera.
Offices of Embassy, 19 Upper Brook Street, W.1.
Counsellor, Senhor S. de Souza-Leão Gracie.
1st Secretary, Senhor Luis G. Amaral.
2nd Secretaries, Senhor J. de Souza-Leão; Senhor Djalma Pinto Ribeiro de Lessa.
Naval Attaché, Commr. Roberto Guedes de Carvalho.
Commercial Attaché, J. Barboza Carneiro.
Consul-General in London, Senhor Francisco Garcia Leão, Coventry House, 20 South Place, Finsbury, E.C. 2.
Consul-General in Liverpool, Senhor M. P. de Souza Dantas.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; and extends between lat. 5° 10′ N. and 33° 45′ S. and long. 34° 40′ and 73° 15′ W., being 2,600 miles from north to south, and 2,500 from west to east; with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,298,870 square miles, with a population (Census 1920) of 30,635,605.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The central state of the Matto Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. In the extreme south, towards the interior, the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in São Paulo; the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaiassu, 9,000), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolumi, 6,000 feet), in the south-east of Minas Geraes; the *Serra do Paranán*, between Goyaz and Minas Geraes, the *Serra dos Aymores*, which divide Espirito Santo from Minas Geraes; and the *Serra da Gurgueia, Branca* and *Araripe*, which envelop Piauhý.

Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers. The *Amazon*, the largest river in the world, has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its northern tributaries are the *Rio Branco, Rio Negro*, and *Japurá*; its southern tributaries are the *Juruá, Purus, Madeira* and *Tapajos*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 100 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araguaya* flow northwards from the Plateau of Matto Grosso and the mountains of Goyaz to the Gulf of Pará. The *Parnahyba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauhý into the Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Geraes and traverses Bahia on its way to the Eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Matto Grosso, forms a boundary with Bolivia on its way through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the Iguassu, which unites with the Uruguay at the Argentine boundary, are the majestic *Falls of the Iguassu*, and on the São Francisco are the no less famous falls of *Paulo Affonso*.

GOVERNMENT.—Brazil was colonised by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI. of Portugal, the centenary of Brazilian independence being celebrated by an International Exhibition at the capital (Sept. 7, 1922, to July 2, 1923). On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. The constitution rests on the fundamental law of Feb. 24, 1891, which established a federal republic under the name of *Estados Unidos do Brazil*. The President and Vice-President are elected for 4 years by the direct votes of all male Brazilians over 21 years who can read and write; they are ineligible for the succeeding term. They are aided, as an executive, by a Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the President and not to the legislature. Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members and of a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members; members of both houses are paid. The language of the country is Portuguese, foreign languages being read and spoken in the following order:—French, Italian, English, German and Spanish.

PRODUCTION.—The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. The immense iron deposits have been scarcely touched. Manganese is exported, and there are important deposits of monozite sand. Low-grade coal deposits are in the south. Its agricultural produce is abundant and its forests are immense. Cattle-raising is an important industry, the number being 34,270,324 (Census of 1920). The chief products of the country are coffee, sugar, raw cotton, hides and skins, cocoa, oleaginous fruits, *herva-maté*, rubber and tobacco: the rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manáos; coffee coming chiefly from São Paulo. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. Cotton is being largely cultivated. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. The exports include also meat, hides, maize, beans, and *herva-maté* (tea). The imports consist principally of every description of manufactured articles, but the annual production of home industries is estimated at £45,000,000, of which about half were textiles (1922). Foreign capital to the amount of £200,000,000 has been invested in Brazilian undertakings in the ten years 1908-1917. The protective duties were again increased in 1887, 1893, 1896, 1906, and 1916. In 1922 the exported merchandise was classified: (1) animals and their products, £5,398,269; (2) minerals and

their products, £1,060,076; (3) vegetables and their products, £62,119,265.

In 1922 the foreign trade of Brazil was shared as under:

Exports to:		Exports to:	
Europe—		*America*—	
France	£9,084,397	U.S.A.	£30,292,732
U.K.	5,120,797	Uruguay	2,402,039
Italy	4,743,477	Argentina	3,942,986
Germany	4,139,051		
Netherlands	4,125,379	All countries	£73,283,948

DEFENCE.—The peace effective of the Army is about 50,000 all ranks. The Navy consists of 2 Dreadnoughts, 2 old battleships, 5 protected cruisers, 2 scouts, torpedo boats, and some small vessels and aircraft.

EDUCATION.—*Primary* education is carried out by private initiative and at the cost of municipalities and States, in some cases with a Federal subsidy; there were over 1,000,000 pupils in 1920. *Secondary and Technical* education is carried out by Federal, State and Municipal authorities, with 42,000 pupils in Federal schools and 40,000 in State and Municipal institutions in 1920. Higher education (12,000 students in 1920) is carried out by Federal and State governments at the State *University* of Rio de Janeiro, and at the University colleges at Manáos (Amazones) and Curityba (Paraná) and other private colleges.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In December, 1923, there were 18,703 miles of railway open. Length of telegraph wires, 55,000 miles. In 1922 steam and sailing vessels of 27,459,975 tons (of which 6,344,712 were under the British flag) entered Brazilian ports, the principal harbours being Manáos, Pará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Maceio, Bahia, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Rio Grande.

	Gold.	Paper.
Est. revenue (1925)	*Mil.* 101,296,000	*Mil.* 890,341,000
Est. expenditure (1925)	87,290,000	1,012,749,000
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1923)	£102,729,434	
Francs 332,249,500; U.S. $ 68,995,500		
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1920)	£67,144,050	
Floating Debt (Dec. 31, 1920)	£90,351,700	

	1923.	1924.
Total Imports	£50,543,000	£68,647,000
Total Exports	73,184,000	95,103,000
Imports from U.K. (1924)		13,678,306
Exports to U.K. (1924)		4,794,412

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population (1920), 1,157,873. Other large centres are São Paulo, 579,033; Bahia, 283,422; Recife, 238,843; Belem, 236,402; Porto Alegre, 179,263; Nictheroy, 86,238; Fortaleza, 78,536; Manáos, 75,704; Maceio, 74,166.

NATIONAL COLOURS, Green, yellow.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Rua Curvello 2A, Santa Thereza, Rio de Janeiro.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Rt. Hon. Sir Beilby Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1925).....£7,000

Counsellor, Hon. P. W. M. Ramsay.

1st Secretary, R. G. Howe.

Commercial Sec. (*1st Grade*), Ernest Hambloch.

Naval Attaché, Capt. James S. C. Salmond, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. G. R. V. Kinsman, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Air Attaché, Wing-Com. A. V. Bettington, C.M.G.

Archivist, T. J. F. Kenny.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rio de Janeiro—Consul-Gen., Godfrey Haggard, O.B.E.

Vice-Consul, F. S. Gibbs.

Rio de Janeiro—Pro-Consul, N. C. Robinson.

Morro-Velho—V.-Consul, William Pollard.

Bahia—Consul, J. M. L. Mitcheson.

" *Vice-Consul*, J. Rowsell.

" *Pro-Consul*, Albert T. Baillie.

Aracaju—Vice-Consul, Thales Ferraz.

Ilheos—Vice-Consul, Col. F. R. Hull.

Pará—Consul, F. G. Coultas.

" *Vice-Consul*, A. B. Wilson.

" *Pro-Consul*, A. P. de Franca.

Manáos—Vice-Consul, Alexander Macfarlane.

Maranham—Vice-Consul, J. G. Clissold.

Porto Velho—Vice-Consul, W. J. Knox-Little.

" *Pro-Consul*, Charles H. Howe.

Pernambuco—Consul, A. E. R. Browne.

" *Pro-Consul*, L. A. Mello.

Ceará—Vice-Consul, Dr. William Studart, M.B.E.

Maceio—Vice-Consul, Kenneth C. Macray.

Parahyba—Vice-Consul, R. V. Kerr.

Parnahyba—Vice-Consul, Julian J. Clissold.

Porto Alegre—Consul, Dr. T. C. Dillon, O.B.E.

Rio Grande do Sul—Vice-Consul, Vivian Wigg.

São Paulo—Consul, Arthur Abbott.

" *Vice-Consul*, John C. Belfrage.

" *Pro-Consul*, Maurice Potter.

Corumba—Vice-Consul, Simeon Quass.

Curityba—Vice-Consul, H. C. Withers.

Santa Catarina (*Florianopolis*)*—Vice-Consul*, F. A. Marshall.

Santos—Vice-Consul, A. H. Marlow.

" *Vice-Consul*, H. McCardell.

São Francisco—Vice-Consul, R. O'N. Addison.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BRAZIL, Avenido Rio Branco 51–53, Rio de Janeiro. (Branches at *Bahia*, *Pernambuco* and *Pará*.)

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SÃO PAULO AND SOUTHERN BRAZIL, Rua 15 de Novembro 26, São Paulo. (Branches at Santos and Porto Alegre.)

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 17 days.

BULGARIA.

(Bgariya.)

Tsar, Boris III., *born* Jan. 30, 1894, *succeeded* (on the abdication of his father) Oct. 3, 1918.

MINISTRY (Jan. 3, 1926).

Prime Minister & Minister of the Interior, M. André Liaptcheff.

Foreign Affairs, M. A. Bouroff.

War, General Vulkoff.

Finance, M. V. Molloff.

Commerce & Labour, M. T. Boboshevsky.

Railways, M. Kimon Gheorghieff.

Agriculture, M. Christoff.

Justice, Dr. Kouleff.

Public Works, M. S. Vassileff.

Education, M. N. Naydenoff.

Minister in London, M. Haji Micheff, 24 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. 7.

Counsellor of Legation, M. Petroff-Tchomakoff.

2nd Sec., M. Dimitri Naoumoff.

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Yugo-Slavia and Greece, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece. The total area is stated at 39,824 square miles, with a population (1926) of 5,081,700. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Orthodox Greek Church, with a Gregorian (Western) Calendar (since 1916).

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878), and in 1885

Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful war of the *Balkan League* against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of about 2,000 square miles to Rumania. On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the *Treaty of Neuilly*, which ceded the S. Dobrudj to Rumania and E. and W. Thrace to Greece.

GOVERNMENT.—The executive power is vested in the Tsar, and is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by him. The legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Sobranye* of 246 representatives, elected for a maximum term of four years by adult manhood suffrage. Members receive 400 *leva* a day and travelling expenses.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture is the principal industry of the people and employs over half the population, the principal crops being wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco and fruit. The live-stock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, asses and mules. Coal of good quality is mined at Pernik and Trevna, and stone, iron, gold, silver, lead, manganese, copper and oil shales are worked, but the mineral development is in its infancy. The chief manufactures are woollens, cottons and cigarettes. The exports consist principally of tobacco, eggs, maize, wheat, flour, silk cocoons, sheep, cattle, barley, lamb skins, rose oil, haricots, kid skins and charcoal; the principal imports being textiles, metal goods, machinery, cereal products, hides and skins, wood, oils, colonial produce, mineral oils, gums, paper, tannery materials, stone glass, and earthenware, chemical products, and rolling stock.

DEFENCE.—Before the War of 1914-1918 service in the Army was universal and compulsory, and on a peace footing it numbered about 58,000, all ranks. During the War (Oct. 1915-Sept. 1918) about 560,000 passed into the ranks of the Army, and of those over 250,000 became casualties. By the *Treaty of Neuilly* the Bulgarian Army is limited to 20,000 all ranks.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory and the proportion of attendances is good; the number of illiterates in Bulgaria is very small. There are few technical schools. Sofia has 2 Universities.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1925 there were 4,423 miles of state, and 3,504 miles of communal roads; in 1923-24 there were 1,655 miles of railway open. In 1924 there were 621 post and telegraph offices. The principal Black Sea ports are Varna and Bourgas; and Rustchuk, Sistov, Vidin and Lom on the Danube. In 1924 the vessels entered at Black Sea ports numbered 2,792 (1,639,937 tons), and at the Danube ports 5,829 (1,435,000 tons).

	1926-27 *leva.*	£
Budget revenue (estimated)	6,924,500,000	=10,335,075
Budget expenditure (estimated)	6,924,500,000	=10,335,075
Int'nal debt (Jan. 1, 1926)	897,349,529 *francs*	
Ext'nal debt (do.)	†653,070,347 *gold francs*	
Total Imports (1925)	*leva* 7,291,000,000	
Total Exports (1925)	,, 5,642,000,000	

CAPITAL, Sofia, at the foot of the Vitosha Range, on the River Isker, about 340 miles from the Black Sea port of Varna, and 125 miles from Lom-Palanka, on the Danube. Sofia is the most modern city in the Balkan Peninsula, and an important station on the Vienna-Constantinople railway, with a population (1920) of 154,431, estimated in 1926 at 200,000 to 250,000; other towns are Philippopolis (63,418), Varna (50,819), Rustchuk (41,574), Slivno (28,695), Plevna (27,779), Shumla (23,975), Stara Zagora (25,491), Burgas (22,272), Jambol (19,921), Hascovo (19,458), and Pazardjik (19,452).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, white, green, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Boulevard Christo Boteff 79, Sofia.)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Hon. Sir W. A. F. Erskine, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1921) £4,000
2nd Secretary, R. C. S. Stevenson.
3rd Secretary, G. R. A. Herbert.
Naval Attaché, Capt. C. D. Burke, R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. R. E. Hareuc, I.A.
Archivist and Pro-Consul, F. H. Todd.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Sofia—Vice-Consul, Douglas Young.
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. H. Todd.
Bourgas—Vice-Consul, A. C. Kendall.
Varna—Vice-Consul, F. P. Baker.

CHILE.

(República de Chile.)

**President* (Dec. 1, 1925-1931), Emilio Figueroa Larraín, *assumed office* Oct. 24, 1925 ...$150,000
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Beltran Mathieu.
Legation, 22 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
Chancery, 3 Green Street, W. 1.
Counsellor, Don Manuel Salinas.
1st Secretary, Don Sergio Montt.
Advisers, Don Luis Waddington; Don Alejandro Alvaréz.
Commercial Counsellor, Don Jorge Buchanan.
Secretary, Don Jorge Silva.
Naval Attaché, Com. Don Daniel Valenzuela.
Military Attaché, Major Don Guillermo Zavala.
Air Attaché, Major Don Rigo Aracena.
Attaché, Don S. Monk.
Consul, Vicente Echeverria L., 2 York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the

† This figure is composed of the outstanding liabilities of Bulgaria on account of Reparations (Tranche A) and Costs of Allied Occupation. It does not include the balance of the Reparations Debt amounting to 1,700,000,000 gold francs which, according to a protocol concluded in 1923 between the Government of M. Stambouliski and the Inter Allied Commission for Bulgaria, will not be demanded from that country before April 1, 1953, and will bear no interest.

* President Allessandri (elected 1920) resigned Sept. 10, 1924, and the Vice-President (General Luis Altamirano) became President of the *Junta de Gobierno*. As the dissolution of the *Junta*, President Alessandri returned to Chile on March 21, 1925, formed a new Cabinet in supersession of the *Junta*, and, on Oct. 3, 1925, handed over the Presidency to Don Luis Barros Borgoño, who remained in office until the election of his successor on Oct. 24, 1925.

South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 15′ and 55° 59′ S., and long. 66° 30′ and 75° 48′ W. Extreme length of coast-line about 2,800 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain a great height—the highest being, in Aconcagua Provincia, 7,019 metres (23,025 feet) with many others over 20,000 feet. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 23 provinces and 1 territory, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 289,798 square miles.

The population (Aug. 1, 1926) was 3,959,998. Included in the population are four distinct racial divisions; (*a*) the Spanish settlers and their descendants; (*b*) the indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (*c*) mixed Spanish-Indians; and (*d*) European immigrants, who were represented in 1920 by 25,962 Spaniards, 12,360 Italians, 7,200 British and Irish, 8,950 Germans, 7,200 French and 5,000 Syrians. In 1925, the births numbered 159,017 (40·32 per 1000); marriages, 28,862 (7·32 per 1000); and deaths, 116,943 (29·65 per 1000).

GOVERNMENT.—Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1810, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maypu* (April 5, 1818), achieved the independence of the nation. The present constitution was voted by an overwhelming majority at the plebiscite held on Aug. 30, 1925, and superseded that of May 25, 1833. It was drafted by a Committee appointed *ad hoc* by the *Junta de Gobierno* after the return of President Alessandri. In accordance with the new Constitution, the President is to be elected by direct vote of all Chilean citizens who have the right to vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 45 members, and of a Chamber of a number of Deputies to be fixed by a new electoral law in 1925. There is universal adult male suffrage. From 1879–1882 Chile was at war with Peru and Bolivia, and Peru renewed her application for the return of the provinces of Tacna and Arica which were taken from her by Chile in the "Pacific War." Bolivia also demands an outlet to the Pacific. In 1922 Chile and Peru signed a Treaty to submit the Tacna-Arica question to the arbitration of the President of the United States, in accordance with whose decision a plebiscite Commission, composed of representatives from both nations, met at Arica in Aug. 1925 (under the Presidency of Gen. Pershing, U.S.A.) to organize the plebiscite for the final settlement of the matter at issue.

PRODUCTION, &c.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish; the exportation of fruit to the United States is still in the experimental stage. The live stock includes (1922) 1,995,538 cattle, 4,569,166 sheep, 329,454 horses, 525,106 goats, and 263,336 pigs. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore and iron-ore; the production of copper in 1923 was 182,384 metric tons. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal (1,440,425 metric tons of coal were mined in 1925, and 172,652 tons of foreign coal were imported). In 1925 the production of nitrate was 2,519,965 metric tons. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw-mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, glassware, paints, mineral waters, boot and shoe, hosiery, hat, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, match, brush, cordage and paper factories, breweries and distilleries; and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and 13 lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 30 days. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, oats, borax, frozen meat, wheat, copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, wool, barley, honey and beans. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and agricultural and mining machinery.

No. of industrial establishments (1923) 3,196, employing 82,118 persons, wage bill $163,001,360, capital invested $1,273,392,710, industrial production $1,172,601,971, consumption of raw materials $652,708,473 (including fuel).

COMMUNICATIONS.—There were (1924) 5,472 miles of railway, of which 1,383 miles are British controlled. In April, 1922, a convention was signed by Chile and the Argentine for the construction of two more Trans-Andine lines. In 1924 there were 26,062 kilometres of telegraph, 979 post-offices, and 86,609 kilometres of telephone, some worked by English companies, with 4 public wireless stations. The commercial marine numbers (1924) 121 steamers (88,226 tons) and 15 sailing vessels (17,624 tons). In 1924, 4,143 vessels (14,595,190 tons) entered Chilean ports from abroad, and 16,921 coasting vessels (22,625,515 tons); legislation was passed in February, 1922, reserving the coasting traffic to vessels of the Chilean mercantile marine.

DEFENCE.—All able-bodied male citizens from 20th to 45th year must serve in the militia. The peace effective of the active army is 24,962. The Air Force has a peace strength of 2 squadrons, with 60 pilots and 200 mechanics. The navy consists of 1 battleship, 1 ironclad, 6 cruisers, 12 destroyers, 5 torpedo-boats, and 6 submarines, with a complement of 6,560, all ranks.

EDUCATION is free, and in July, 1920, elementary education was made compulsory, and 79·4 per cent. of the children attended the 3,367 schools in 1925 of a total on the registers of 387,020. There is a State University at Santiago. The National Library contains 293,085 volumes. The language of the country is Spanish and the religion is Roman Catholic. (The State subsidy to the Church is to be discontinued at the expiration of 5 years from the date of the new Constitution.)

FINANCE.—The estimates for the financial year 1925 (given below) show a *gold* surplus of $66,916,917 and a *paper* deficit of $244,534,000, a net deficit of $50,474,942 (with the *gold* $ converted at 190); but revised estimates have

since been published in which a balance is struck and the deficit is wiped out.

	Gold $ of 18*d*.	Paper.
Revenue	$139,097,000	$169,970,000
Expenditure	72,180,083	414,504,000
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1923)	440,805,974	
Internal Debt	154,558,000	231,579,605
Conversion Funds (Dec. 31, 1923)		
In England	21,502,781	...
In Treasury	93,218,999	...

	1924.	1925.
Imports	£27,244,397	£30,584,444
Exports	45,109,665	46,721,380
Imports from U.K.	5,686,559	6,405,458
Exports to U.K.	14,929,532	16,155,459

Average Exchange for 1924, $41·90 currency = £1 sterling; surcharge on gold, 214 per cent. 1925, $41·005; surcharge, 212·384 per cent.

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population (1924), 547,588. Other large towns are:—Valparaiso (187,039), Concepcion (66,130), Talca (35,827), Iquique (36,827), Chillan (30,109), Antofagasta (55,936), Temuco (31,461), and Viña del Mar (37,588).

FLAG: 2 horizontal bands, white, red; in top quarter a white star on blue square, next staff.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Alonso Ovalle No. 1637, Santiago.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir T. B. Hohler, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1924) £4,000

2nd Secretary, J. C. Sterndale-Bennett C.M.G., M.C.

Hon. Attaché, Major P. Kerr Smiley.

Commercial Secretary (2nd Grade), Walter F. Vaughan Scott.

Naval Attaché, Capt. James S. C. Salmond, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. G. R. V. Kinsman, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Air Attaché, Wing Commander A. B. Bettington. C.M.G.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santiago—Vice-Consul, Thomas C. Sargent.
Antofagasta—Consul, L. A. H. Parish.
" *Vice-Consul*, J. MacDonald.
Arica—Vice-Consul, James M. Allison.
Caldera—Vice-Consul, D. J. Mackenzie.
Caleta Buena—Vice-Consul, T. W. Pye.
Iquique—Vice-Consul, S. H. Gudgeon.
Mejillones—Vice-Cons., Lawrence J. M. Hawke.
Pisagua—Vice-Consul, J. B. Howden.
Taltal—Vice-Consul, A. H. Charles.
Tocopilla—Vice-Consul, C. W. Nicholls.
Valparaiso—Consul-Gen., Constantine Graham.
" *Vice-Consul*, V. V. Cusden.
" *Pro-Consul*, Herbert J. Mundy.
Chiloe—Consular Agent, Albert E. Trim.
" *Pro-Consul*, N. Gilchrist.
Concepción—Consul, Edward Cooper.
Coquimbo—Vice-Consul, A. V. Goudie
" *Pro-Consul*, Philip E. Wood.
Coronel—Consul, Edward Cooper.
" *Pro-Consul*, James Monke.
Guerro—Vice-Consul, Sydney Smith.
Punta Arenas—Vice-Consul, J. K. M. White.
" *Hon. Vice-Consul*, D. R. Lethaby.
San Antonio—Vice-Consul, G. T. Shepherdson.
Talcahuano, Tomé and Penco—Vice-Consul, Alfred E. Cooper.
Temuco—Vice-Consul, George Cayster.
Valdivia & Corral—Cons.-Agent, Henry Allen.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Valparaiso.

Valparaiso is distant 9,000 miles *viâ* Panama, and 11,000 *viâ* the Strait; transit 34 to 39 days. *Viâ* Buenos Aires and Andes, transit 19 to 25 days.

CHINA,
(Chung-Hua Min-Kuo.)

Prime Minister, and Minister of Foreign Affairs—V. K. Wellington Koo.
Communications, Chih-Tan Chang.
Finance (vacant).
Justice, Lo Wen-Kan.
Commerce and Industry, Yang Wen Kai.
Education, Jen Kuo-Cheng.
Interior, Tien Ying-Huang.
Army, Chang Ching-Hui.
Navy, Tu Hsi-Kuei.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in London (not yet appointed), 49 Portland Place, W.1.
1st Sec. and Chargé d'Affaires (with rank of Min. Plen.), Wei-Cheng Chen.
2nd Secretary, H. K. Hsia.
3rd Secretary, Kin Yu Sung.
Attaché, C. W. Chang.
Consul-General, London, Y. C. Yang, Walmer House, 296 Regent St., S.W.1

AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Square miles.	Population.
China Proper	1,532,800	414,011,519
Manchuria	363,700	22,083,434
Tibet	463,320	6,500,000
Chinese Turkestan	550,580	2,491,000
Total...	2,890,400	445,085,953

The estimated foreign population of China was as follows in 1923: British, 14,775; Japanese, 201,704; Russian, 85,856; American, 9,356; Portuguese, 3,424; German, 2,233; French, 3,361; the total being 324,947. Out of a total of 7,921 foreign firms in China, 725 were British, 1,141 Russian, 3,940 Japanese, 284 German, 377 American, and 229 French.

China became a Republic on Feb. 12, 1912, with a President and Vice-President and an Executive Ministry, and a Legislature of a Senate (*Tsan Yi Yuan*) of 264 members and a House of Representatives (*Chung Yi Yuan*) of 596 members. The government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to civil and military governors, the latter (*Tuchun*) ranking first and holding practically all the powers of government; under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by *Taoyins* or intendants, and again into districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the central Government, and the provincial governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The *Treaty of Kiakhta*, 1915, between China, Russia, and Outer Mongolia recognises the Hutukhta Khan as Ruler of Outer Mongolia, while China, as the Suzerain Power, appoints Residents at Urga and three other towns. *Mongolia* has since developed into an independent self-governing republic, and is in alliance with the *Soviet* Government at Moscow. The civil government of the three Manchurian provinces and of Turkestan is now similar to that of the province of China proper. The exact status of Tibet is still unsettled.

Chinese politics are not easy to understand, as they seem to consist in personal struggles between two or more armed parties, the admitted aim of the victors being personal gain. The revolution of 1911 brought out a victorious general in the person of Yuan Shih-kai, and since his death in 1916 his subordinates and their successors have been fighting for supreme power. Presidential elections have been held and their results disputed, and the Parliament elected in 1913 held occasional meetings in 1924, but its measures were not carried into effect. In 1924 the military struggle between Chang Tsao-lin (the military dictator in Manchuria) and Wu Pei-fu which had turned in favour of the former since the spring of 1922, ended in the defection of the "Christian General," Feng Yu-hsiang, who occupied Peking and declared his intention to put an end to the Civil War; but Wu Pei-fu, who had fled to the south, announced his intention to resist any such attempts, and to make a coalition of the Provinces against the Central Government. The Peking Provisional Government under Feng Yu-hsiang have accepted the resignation of President Tsao-Kun, and the Emperor (who had lived in the Imperial Palace since his enforced abdication) has been stripped of his title and driven out of the Capital. In November, 1925, the Great Powers were in conference with the Peking Government on the tariff question, but the authority of the Peking Government is not very extensive, as Sun Chang-fan (the Tu Chün, or Military Governor, of Chekiang) is in opposition and has driven northwards Chang Tso-lin (the Tu Chün of Manchuria), who remains the champion of the Peking Government. General Wu Pei-fu appeared to be collaborating with Sun Chang-fan in opposition to Peking. In December, 1925, Chang Tso-lin captured Mukden after heavy fighting. In the following spring Peking was evacuated by "Red" troops and the central government appeared for a time to be in the ascendant. In October, however, Wu-chang was captured by "Red" Cantonese forces after a siege of six weeks, and there was a recrudescence of the Anti-Foreign policy of former days, with many outrages against British shipping, which the central government appears unable to repress.

EDUCATION.—Many changes in administration and development are under discussion, including a proposal to establish universal compulsory primary education. In 1918–19 there were 134,000 schools in operation, with 4,500,000 pupils. There is a University in Peking. In 1922 there were upwards of 1,250 Chinese newspapers and magazines, published at regular periods, in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, and the other large centres, in addition to English and other Foreign daily newspapers.

COMMERCE.—The net trade of the open ports is stated as follows in *Haikwan taels*.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1914	569,241,382	356,226,629	925,468,011
1921	906,122,439	641,255,537	1,507,377,976
1922	945,049,650	654,891,933	1,599,941,583
1923	963,801,762	785,957,554	1,649,759,316
1924	1,118,440,788	847,757,004	1,966,197,792

The import of Indian opium is now prohibited.

External Trade, 1924.

Haikwan Taels.

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Great Britain	120,011,025	50,250,851
India	38,827,688	11,436,232
Hong Kong	243,919,357	279,162,926
Straits Settlements	9,321,664	19,617,212
France	10,560,018	45,095,158
Germany	38,687,635	15,949,007
Italy	6,272,861	8,948,169
Japan	234,761,863	201,175,926
Russia	3,784,791	326,225
U.S.A.	190,956,942	100,754,411

COMMUNICATIONS. — *Railways.* — About 7,000 miles were open in Jan. 1922, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, while 2,500 miles more are projected or under construction.

Shipping.—The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. have a fleet of 31 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 60,000. Besides this, there are a large number of small vessels engaged in the coasting trade and on the Yangtse. In 1922 the total tonnage of the 186,428 vessels and junks entered and cleared at Chinese ports was 124,131,361 tons. Of these ships 40,075 (47,698,739 tons) were British, 111,119 (32,857,745 tons) Chinese, 25,281 (32,961,333 tons) Japanese, and 4,670 (4,846,437 tons) U.S A. In June, 1918, a vessel of 14,750 tons, constructed at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai, was launched and supplied to the order of the United States Shipping Board.

Telegraphs are being rapidly constructed by the Central Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. In 1922 there were about 50,000 miles of land lines and several high-power wireless installations.

CUSTOMS AND POSTS.—The Chinese Maritime Customs is the controlling service; this body consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of the *Inspector-General*. By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. But the change has not materially affected the powers hitherto exercised by the Inspector-General. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports, this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations. The Chinese Post Office, formerly a branch of the Customs, was transferred in 1911 to the Ministry of Communications, and a Foreign Co-Director General, with a considerable foreign staff, was appointed; letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 3 cents for 20 grammes. The number of Chinese post offices (1921) was 2,429, and of postal agencies 8,877. In 1922, 426,363,616 postal packets and 4,791,420 parcels were handled.

BUDGET (July 1919–June 1920).

Ordinary Revenue	*Taels* 400,838,001
Extraordinary Revenue	80,581,785
Total	420,419,786
Ordinary Expenditure	*Taels* 271,289,205
Extraordinary Expenditure	224,473,681
Total	495,762,888

Chinese Debt (Jan., 1920).

War Loans outstanding	£30,000,000
Boxer Indemnity do.	48,000,000
Railway Loans do.	40,000,000
General Loans do.	50,000,000
Japanese Loans do.	30,000,000
Short term Loans do.	17,000,000
	£215,000,000

About 10*s.* 2*d.* per head of the population.

At the end of September, 1922, according to the official statement of the Ministry of Finance, the total debt was *taels* 1,906,000,000, or less than 5 *taels* (11*s.*) per head of the Chinese population. Included in the expenditure of 1919–20 is the sum of 214,000,000 *taels* towards repayment of debt.

MANCHURIA lies to the north of China Proper, and has a total area of about 360,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 11,000,000. The capital is Mukden (pop. 250,000), a station on the Manchurian railroad and connected with the Russian system. Indigo, opium, cotton, tobacco, and various cereals are grown, and there is great mineral wealth.

MONGOLIA was formerly a part of the Chinese Empire, but by the Treaty of Kiakhta of 1915 it was recognized as an autonomous republic.

TIBET (area, 750,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000) borders on British India, *see* p. 610.

CHINESE TURKESTAN (or *Sinkiang*) has a total area of 600,000 square miles and a population estimated at 2,000,000. It includes Zungaria and Chinese Tartary, and provides sheep, cattle, and transport animals for the caravan routes. The chief centres are Kashgar and Urumchi.

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, Peking. Population (1921), 1,300,000. The population of the principal ports in 1919 is estimated as follows:—Amoy, 400,000; Canton, 1,370,000; Changsha, 1,272,000; Chingkiang, 500,000; Chungking, 1,011,600; Foochow, 1,500,000; Hangchow, 729,950; Hankow, 290,000; Harbin, 365,000; Ichang, 450,000; Kiukiang, 380,000; Kiungchow, 500,000; Nanking, 900,000; Ningpo, 2,200,000; Shanghai, 1,600,000; Soochow, 1,100,000; Tientsin, 838,000; Tsingtau, 310,000; Wanhsien, 752,000; Wenchow, 1,750,000; Wuchow, 350,000.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, red, yellow, blue, white, black.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, M. W. Lampson, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (1926) £5,000
Counsellor of Embassy, O. St. C. O'Malley.
1st Secretary, G. G. M. Vereker, M.C..
2nd Secretary, W. R. Connor Green.
Hon. Attaché, E. L. Cockell.
Chinese Secretary (with local rank of 1st Secretary), E. Teichmann, C.I.E.
Commercial Counsellor, R. H. Fox, C.M.G.
Commercial Sec. (and Grade), H. J. Brett.
Naval Attaché, Capt. C. V. Robinson, R.N.
Military do., Lieut.-Col. G. R. V. Steward, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, D.D.
Assist. Chinese Sec., J. W. O. Davidson, O.B.E.
Archivist, A. T. Cox.
Assistant Archivist, J. C. Gamble.
Clerical Officer, R. S. Heaney.
Constable, Thos. Pearson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amoy—Consul, W. M. Hewlett, C.M.G.
Canton—Consul-Gen., J. F. Brenan (*acting*).
,, *Vice-Consuls*, N. Fitzmaurice; M. R. Montgomery (*acting*).
Changsha—Consul,
Chefoo—Consul, J. L. Smith.
Chengtu—Consul, J. B. Affleck.
Chinkiang—Vice-Consul, R. S. Pratt.
Chungking—Consul, A. E. Eastes.
Foochow—Consul, L. Giles.
Hankow—Consul-Gen., H. Goffe, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Cons.*, P. Grant-Jones; M. Milton; B. Hughes.
Harbin—Consul, H. Porter, C.M.G.
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. C. Hill.
Ichang—Consul, A. P. Blunt.
Kashgar—Consul-General, Major G. V. B. Gillan, I.A.
Kiu-kiang—Consul, A. G. N. Ogden.
Mukden—Consul-General, F. E. Wilkinson, C.M.G.
Nanking—Consul, B. Giles, C.M.G.
Vice-Consul, K. W. Tribe.
Newchwang—Consul, H. H. Bristow.
Ningpo—Consul, H. F. Handley-Derry.
Peking—Consul, W. P. W. Turner (*acting*).
,, *Vice-Consul*, W. A. Alexander.
Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court, Sir Skinner Turner, K.C.
,, *Consul-General*, Sir Sidney Barton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
,, *Assist. Judge*, Peter Grain.
,, *Consul*, E. G. Jamieson, C.B.E.
,, *Crown Advocate*, A. G. Mosslop.
,, *Registrar*, G. W. King, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, A. J. Martin; E. P. Mills; W. C. Cassels, M.C.; W. Stark Toller.
,, *Chief Clerk*, David R. Cooke.
,, *Archivist*, A. B. Lang.
,, *Clerical Officer*, F. L. Clarke.
,, *Assist. Clerk*, I. T. Morris.
,, *Marshal*, E. G. Abbey.
,, *Usher*, W. A. Sims.
Swatow—Consul, C. C. A. Kirke, C.B.E.
Tengyueh—Consul, H. I. Harding.
Tientsin—Consul-General, W. P. Ker, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. C. Hutchison.
,, *Pro-Consul*, G. A. Herbert.
Tsinan-fu—Consul-Gen., H. F. King (*acting*).
Tsingtao—Consul, A. G. Major.
Wuchow—Pro-Consul, J. M. Groves.
Yunnan-fu—Consul-General, G. A. Combe.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN CHINA AT *Canton, Changsha, Chefoo, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Mukden, Newchwang, Peking, Shanghai, Swatow, and Tientsin.*

Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days).

COLOMBIA

(República de Colombia).

President (1926–1930), Dr. Miguel Abadía-Méndez, *assumed office* Aug. 7, 1926.
Government, Dr. Jorge Velez.
Foreign Affairs, Marco Fidel Suearez.
Finance, Dr. Gomez Recuero.
War, General Ignacio Rengifo.
Instruction and Public Health, Dr. Silvino Rodriguez.
Industries, Dr. Salvador Franco.
Public Works, Dr. Mariano Ospina Perez.
Posts and Telegraphs, José Jesus Garcia.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Señor Dr. Don Luis Cuervo-Marquez, 17 De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. 8.
Secretary, Don Alfredo Michelsen.
Consul-General, Señor Don Joaquin Orrantia, 7 Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Cons.-Gen. in Liverpool, Señor Don Genaro Payan, 41 North John Street.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coast-line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40′ S. to 12° 25′ N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., with an estimated area of 461,606 square miles, and a population (Census 1918) of 5,855,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Patia, Cauca, Magdalena, Caquetá and Putumayo. The Patia flows through the famous *Mínima Gorge* of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guiatara) is spanned by the Rumichaca Arch, or *Inca's Bridge*, of natural stone. On the Funza is the Great *Fall of Tequendama*, 480 feet in height.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher *Columbus*, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Quesada established a government of certain coastal communities under the name of New Granada, which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811–1824. In 1819 *Simon Bolivar* (born 1783, died 1830) established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829–1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic.

The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; petroleum is available in large quantities, and in Aug. 1926 the Tropical Oil Co. (at Infantas) produced 908,775 barrels of crude oil, of which 840,971 were delivered by pipe line (350 miles) to Cartagena, for export. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, precious metals, hides, india-rubber, and bananas. All religions are tolerated.

The standing army consists of 6,000 men; the navy has been nearly abolished. Railroads are in their infancy, about 1,150 miles being open in 1926, with 15,650 (1926) miles of telegraph. There is a bi-weekly passenger and mail aeroplane service (German) between Barranquilla and Girardot, the transit to the coast from Bogotá being thus reduced to two and a half days; a similar service, by same company, is in operation between Cartagena and Barranquilla. There are wireless stations at Barranquilla, Bogotá, Medellin, Cali and Cúcuta.

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1925.
Revenue	$53,705,285
Expenditure	50,571,409
Foreign debt (Dec. 31, 1925)	£7,222,744
Internal debt "	£3,291,432
	1922. 1923.
Total imports	$44,184,024 $57,783,798
Total exports	53,826,331 60,115,435
	1924. 1925.
Imports from U.K.	£2,698,200 £3,876,765
Exports to U.K.	1,563,000 1,526,894

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 160,000; other large centres are Medellin (86,000), Barranquilla (81,000), Cartagena (68,000), Manizales (45,000), and Cali (45,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow (twice the width of the others), blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Apartado de Correo No. 17, Bogotá.)
Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, E. St. J. D. J. Monson (1925) £2,500
Naval Attaché, Capt. James S. C. Salmond, R.N.
Archivist, F. V. Jelpké.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Bogota—Vice-Consul, W. J. Sullivan.
Buenaventura—Cons. Agent, E. Lincoln-Reed (*acting*).
Honda—Consular Agent, E. J. Hughes.
Medellin—Vice-Consul, C. M. Davidson.
Pasto—Vice-Consul, Stanley V. Woodcock.
Barranquilla—Consul, George Pycroft.
Cartagena—Vice-Consul, G. E. Niner.
Santa Marta—Vice-Cons., T. Bradshaw.
Distant 6,200 miles; transit, to Bogotá, 48 days.

COSTA RICA.

(República de Costa Rica.)
President (1924–8), Ricardo Jimenez, *assumed office* May 8, 1924.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Juan Rafael Arguello de Vars.
Treasury, Tomas Soley Guell.
Interior, Rafael Castro Quesada.
Education, Luis Dobles.
Works, Carlos Volio.
Public Safety, Pompilio Ruiz.

Minister in London (vacant).
Consul-General, Percy G. Harrison, 7 Crosby Square, E.C. 3.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 27′ and 11° 10′ N. lat. and from 82° 30′ to 85° 45′ W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (1925) of 520,766.

For nearly three centuries (1530–1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824–1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

The principal agricultural products are coffee, bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa and beans, the soil being extremely fertile. The chief exports (1925) are coffee (£1,738,495), bananas (£1,295,418), cacao, gold and silver bullion, skins and hides, fresh fruit, timber and sugar.

The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway materials, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1925, 54 per cent. from United States, 16 from United Kingdom, 10 per cent. from Germany, 4 from Central America, and 7 from Hispano-America).

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes the whole of the important banana trade with the U.S. and U.K., as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports; and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. In 1925, 671 foreign vessels (1,199,385 tons) entered at Costa Rican ports. About 415 miles of railroad were open in 1924. In 1924 there were 276 post offices, dealing with 5,110,363 packets, and 150 telegraph offices (one wireless), with 2,279 miles of telegraph and telephone line. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1924.	1925.
Public income	£1,297,938	£1,333,397
Public expenditure...	1,140,271	1,229,250
Foreign debt	1,442,240	1,783,760
" "	Fcs.31,845,500*	Fcs.27,293,500
Internal debt	£1,978,989	£3,257,202
Total imports	2,679,244	2,859,259
Total exports	3,697,596	3,396,136
Imports from U.K. ...	443,374	446,340
Exports to U.K.	1,618,497	1,556,226

CAPITAL, San José; pop. (1924), 42,112 (with suburbs, 52,206); Heredia, 13,842; Limon, 11,989; Alajuela, 13,737; Cartago, 19,376; Puntarenas, 5,867; Liberia, 2,778.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Major C. Braithwaite Wallis (1923) (resident at Panama, *q.v.*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San José—Consul, Frank N. Cox.
" *Vice-Consul*, Alex. Murray.
Port Limon—Consul, Frederick Gordon.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit direct 18 days; *viâ* New York, 20 days.

CUBA.

(República de Cuba.)

President of the Republic (1925-29) Gen. Gerardo Machado (*assumed office*, May 20, 1925).
Vice-President, Colonel Carlos de la Rosa.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes.
Justice, Dr. Jesus Maria Barraqué.
Finance, Dr. Enrique Hernandez Cartaya.
Public Works, Dr. Carlos Miguel de Céspedes.
Interior, Colonel Rogerio Zayas Bazan.
Health and Sanitation, Dr. Francisco Fernandez.
Public Instruction, Dr. Guillermo Fernandez Mascaro.
Agriculture, General Pedro Delgado.
Communications, Dr. José Maria Espinosa.
Comptroller of the Currency, Dr. Aurelio Mendez.
War and Marine, Dr. Rafael Iturralde.
Postmaster-General, Sr. José A. Montalvo.
Secretary of the Presidence, Dr. Viriato Gutierrez.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. Don Guillermo Patterson. *Legation*, 30 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.
1st Secretary, Señor Dr. Don Francisco de Arce.
3rd Secretary, Señor Dr. Don Augusto Maxwell.
Attaché, Señor Dr. Don Antonio Rosell.
Military Attaché, Captain Francisco Iznaga.
Consul, Señor Dr. Don Raul Mejer, 46 Kingsway, W.C. 2.

* In process of redemption.

The island of Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 85° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population of 2,889,004 (Nov. 1919).

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus, during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. The slave trade was abolished early in the 19th century, and the slaves were emancipated from 1880-1886. The government of Spain was marked by a generally corrupt administration, complicated by internal unrest fomented by external influences, and the various attempts at independence met with severe military repression. The separatist and autonomous agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and bloodthirsty war, and although a conciliatory movement was evinced by the Madrid authorities in 1897, the struggle was continued by the party of separation in the island. In 1898 the government of the United States put into execution a threat of interference by the despatch of the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which appears likely to remain an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from July to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, only about 1,375,000 acres are cultivated, 50 per cent. of these being under sugar cane and 30 per cent. under tobacco, sweet potatoes and bananas. Rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pine apples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are tobacco and sugar (sugar crop in 1924-5, 5,070,347 tons; 1923-4, 4,066,642 tons); the chief product of the forests is mahogany, while cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The live stock includes about 4,500,000 cattle and 600,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

3,600 miles of railroad are open and about 6,000 miles of telegraph line; there are about 1,500 miles of roads.

Spanish is the language of the island.

	1924-25.	1925-26.
Revenue	$68,500,000	$84,791,650
Expenditure	61,672,169	83,787,600
External Debt (April 1925)		27,066,220
Internal Debt (do.)		11,765,200

	1924–25.
Imports	$290,525,585
Exports	434,069,000
Imports from U.K. (1925)	£2,606,600
Exports to U.K. (1925)	11,620,500

Note.—Both U.S. and Cuban currency are legal tender, Cuban currency being of the same fineness and value as that of the U.S. There is no Cuban *paper* currency.

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. Dec. 31, 1922, 363,500); other towns are Santiago (62,083), Camagney (41,909), Matanzas (41,574), Cienfuegos (37,241), and Cardenas (24,000). In 1922 there were 128,177 immigrants.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(San Pedro No. 4, Havana.)

Chargé d'Affaires (with local rank of 1st Minister) and Consul-Gen., T. J. Morris (1924) £3,000

Naval and Asst. Naval Attachés (see U.S.A.).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Havana—Vice-Consul, M. H. C. Kelham.
" *Vice-Consul*, C. N. Ezard (*acting*).
Antilla—Vice-Consul, W. L. Macdonald.
Camagney—Vice-Consul, F. E. Kezar.
Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, J. Greentree.
Nuevitas—Vice-Consul, Arthur Durbin.
Santiago de Cuba—Vice-Consul, L. C. Hughes-Hallett.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(Československá Republika.)

President, Professor Tomas G. Masaryk, *born* 1850; *assumed office*, Nov. 14, 1918; *re-elected* May 27, 1920.

MINISTRY (Oct. 12, 1926).

Prime Minister, Antonin Svehla.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eduard Benes.
Education and Unification, Dr. Milan Hodza.
Finance, Dr. Karel Englis.
National Defence, Frantisek Udrzal.
Interior and Food, Jan Cerny.
Justice, Dr. Robert Mayr-Harting.
Posts, Dr. Frantisek Nosek.
Agriculture, Dr. Otakar Srdinka.
Social Welfare and Health, Jan Sramek.
Public Works, Dr. Franz Spina.
Commerce, Dr. Frantisek Peroutka.
Railways, Josef V. Najman.
Slovakia, Dr. Josef Kallay.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Jan Masaryk, 9 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Legation, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Dr. Viktor Braf.
1st Secretary, Dr. Max Lobkovic.
2nd Secretary, Dr. Bohumil Messány.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Frantisek Nemec.
Secretary on Special Mission, Dr. Jaroslav Cisar.
Consul, Dr. Frantisek Pavlasek, 28 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

Part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy declared its independence on Oct. 28, 1918, as the Czechoslovak Republic, and ten days later the Czechoslovak Republic, and ten days later the *Národní Výbor* (National Council) of Czechoslovakia took over the administration of the independent territories. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Austrian and Hungarian Republics on the S., the German and Polish Republics on the N., the German Republic on the W., and the Polish Republic and the Kingdom of Rumania on the E. Within these limits are the former Austrian Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and part of the Province of Silesia; and Northern Hungary from the Danube (at Bratislava, on the Austrian frontier) to the Carpathians (at the headwaters of the Ung River in the eastern slope of Mt. Vereczka) —a total area of about 54,877 sq. miles, with a population (Census of 1921) as under:—

Bohemia	6,781,936
Moravia	2,633,027
Slovakia	2,926,824
Silesia	650,442
Ruthenia	596,601
Total	13,588,830

(The estimated increase since the last census brings the total to 14,244,000 on Jan. 1, 1926.) Of the total population 8,760,957 (65·5 per cent.) are Czechoslovaks, 3,123,448 (23·3 per cent.) Germans, 747,096 (5·5 per cent) Magyars, 461,466 (3·4 per cent.) Ruthenians, and 75,852 (0·5 per cent.) Poles. The new State was recognised by Austria in 1918 and by Hungary on March 10, 1919. The National Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, is elected by universal adult suffrage of both sexes. The executive power is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by the President. The coalition of Czech parliamentary parties (which with short intervals had monopolised the executive from the foundation of the Republic) broke up in the Spring of 1926, and gave way, after an interval during which the Government was carried on by a non-parliamentary cabinet, to a new coalition of the Czech and German "bourgeois" parties. In the present Ministry two portfolios (those of Justice and Public Works) are, for the first time, held by representatives of the German minority. The Constitution guarantees religious and political freedom. About 80 per cent. of the people are Roman Catholics.

By the Peace Treaty Czechoslavakia acquired about 80 per cent. of the whole industry of the former Austrian Empire. It has several rich coalfields, and possesses valuable mineral resources which, notably in Slovakia, have not yet been fully developed. Radium, gold, silver, iron, graphite and lead are all mined, while the whole country is rich in mineral and thermal springs. Bohemia has rich deposits of clay, kaolin and sand. The whole country is well farmed, and agricultural production is on a very high level of excellence. In foodstuffs, however, the country is not self-supporting. Thirty-three per cent. of the total area of the country is forest land, and both in the productiveness of the forests and the quality of the timber the forest wealth of the Republic is enormous. In its industrial development Bohemia may be compared to Belgium. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, which have a total population of ten millions, more than four million people are engaged in industry. The various industries are well organised, and as regards both machinery and modern improvements the factories are as well equipped as any in Europe. Except in Slovakia and Ruthenia illiteracy is almost unknown, and both the German and Czech elements which compose the working-class population are hard-working and in many cases highly skilled. The new Republic possesses, therefore, many valuable economic advantages, and it is no exaggeration to state that Czechoslovakia is in a far more flourishing state than most of its neighbours.

Czechoslovakia has no direct access to the sea, but has a right of access over the Elbe and Oder to Hamburg and Stettin, for which purpose the Government proposes to canalise the Upper Elbe in order to connect it with the Oder and the Danube. If this proposal is carried out, the country will be traversed by a waterway affording a communication from the North Sea and Baltic, *viâ* the Danube, to the Black Sea.

	1926.
Revenue (Budget)	*Kc. 10,086,000,000
Expenditure (Budget)	10,070,000,000
Debt :—	1925.
Internal Debt	Kc. 19,286,913,525
External Debt	5,375,773,952
Peace Treaty Debts	4,300,000,000
Total Debt.	28,962,687,477
	1925.
Total Imports	Kc. 17,594,246,985
Total Exports	18,798,953,187
Imports from U.K.	653,375,071
Exports to U.K.	1,533,724,378

According to the Law instituting the Czechoslovak Bank of Issue, the Bank is obliged to maintain the foreign exchange value of the Czech Crown at the average level of the two years before the formation of the Bank. This level is officially understood to be between 290 and 303 United States gold cents to 100 Kc. The rate of exchange has in point of fact for a long time been practically stable at about 164 Kc. = £1.

The Bank of Issue commenced operations on the 1st April, 1926.

CAPITAL, Prague (Praha), on the Ultava (Moldau), the former capital of Bohemia, with a population estimated in 1923 at 676,657; other large towns are Brno (Brünn) in Moravia (pop. 221,758); Pizen (Pilsen), the brewing centre in Bohemia (pop. 88,419); Bratislava (Pressburg), where the Danube forms the S. boundary of the Republic (pop. 93,189); and Kosice (Kaschau) in Eastern Slovakia (pop. 52,898).

FLAG: White, blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Thunovska ulice 12, Prague III.)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General £4,600
Chargé d'Affairs ad interim, C. E. S. Dodd.
1st Secretary, C. E. S. Dodd.
2nd Secretary, C. N. Stirling.
Commercial Sec. (*1st Grade*), A. A. Adams.
Mil. Attaché, Maj. R. W. Oldfield, D.S.O., M.C.
Archivist, W. P. Dawkins, M.B.E.
Translator, Dr. R. Vanicek.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Prague—Vice-Consul, J. W. Taylor.
„ *Pro-Consul*, L. C. Pettitt.
Bratislava—Consul, H. C. Dick, M.B.E.
„ *Vice-Consul*, A. E. Dowden.
Brno (Brünn)—Vice-Consul, G. V. Neumark.
Liberec (Reichenberg)—Vice-Consul, S. P. Elliott.

DANUBE COMMISSIONS.

The *International Danube Commission*, with its present headquarters at Bratislava (Pressburg), Czechoslovakia, was created by the Treaty of Versailles (1919), the States represented under the Treaty being Austria, Bavaria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, Württemburg, and Yugo-Slavia. The Commission maintains the liberty of navigation and the equal treatment of all flags of the Danube from Ulm (Württemburg) to Braila (Rumania) and its international system, obtaining funds for administrative expenses from equal contributions of all the States represented. From Braila to Sulina (the mouth of the Danube), the navigation is controlled by the *European Commission of the Danube*, created by the Treaty of Paris 1856, after the Crimean War; the representation on this Commission is confined to France, Great Britain, Italy and Rumania. The river is connected by canals with the Main, a tributary of the Rhine (Ludwig Canal); this canal will be deepened to permit the passage of larger craft than at present, thus linking up the whole Rhine and Danube systems across Europe from the North Sea to the Black Sea. The total length of the river is about 1,738 miles, and ocean-going vessels reach Braila, where transshipment into river barges is necessary. A pilotage and river-improvement service is maintained by the International Commission at the Iron Gates (headquarters, Orsova), the expenses being met by shipping dues.

The chief towns on the Danube are the Black Sea port of Sulina, with Galatz (confluence of the Sereth), Braila, Turnu-Severin and Orsova (Iron Gates), in *Rumania*; Russchuk, Vidin and Lom Palanka, in *Bulgaria*; Belgrade, the capital of *Yugo-Slavia*; Buda-Pest, the capital of *Hungary*; Bratislava (the present seat of the Commission), in *Czechoslovakia*; Vienna, the capital, and Linz, in *Austria*; Passau and Regensberg, in *Bavaria*; and Ulm, in *Württemburg*.

THE INTERNATIONAL DANUBE COMMISSION.

British Delegation, Col. J. G. Baldwin, C.B., Min. Plen. (*Delegate*); H. C. Dick, M.B.E., H.B.M. Consul, Bratislava (*Asst. Delegate*).

EUROPEAN DANUBE COMMISSION.

British Delegate, Col. J. G. Baldwin, C.B., Minister Plenipotentiary.

DANZIG.

(Freie Stadt Danzig.)

Under Articles 100 and 102 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the City of Danzig with the surrounding territory (constituting a total area of about 726 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 356,000) was set up as a Free City, under the protection of the League of Nations, Poland undertaking to conduct her Foreign Affairs. The Free City was constituted Nov. 15, 1920, with an executive Senate and an elected Legislature of 120 members. The harbour is administered by a mixed board of Poles and Danzigers under a neutral President, and the League of Nations is represented by a resident High Commissioner. In Jan., 1922, the Free City entered the Polish Customs Union. The principal exports are timber, coal, cereals, cement, bacon, eggs, mineral oils and sugar, and the imports herrings, iron ore, machinery, artificial manures, fats, foodstuffs and textiles. The tonnage of ships entered in 1925 was 1,869,973 tons, and of those cleared 1,864,182 tons; these figures were almost doubled in 1926.

Danzig — High Commissioner of League of Nations, Professor T. A. van Hamel.

* The National Currency is the Czechoslovak *Crown* or *Koruna* (Kč.), replacing the former *Austrian* crown.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Danzig—Consul, E. G. Cable.
,, *Vice-Consul*, T. J. E. Haskoll (*acting*).
Pro-Consul, Capt. M. A. Popham.

DENMARK.

(Kongeriget Danmark.)

King, Christian X., *born* Sept. 26, 1870; *suc.* May 14, 1912; *married*, April 26, 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Frederik (Crown Prince), *b.* March 11, 1899.

CABINET (April, 1924).

Premier and Minister of Industry, Navigation and Commerce, Th. A. M. Stauning.
Foreign Affairs, Count Carl Moltke
Agriculture, K. M. Bording.
Interior, C. N. Hauge.
Defence, L. Rasmussen.
Worship, N. P. L. Dahl.
Education, Madame Nina Bang.
Justice, K. K. Steincke.
Finance, C. V. Bramsnaes.
Public Works, I. F. N. Friis-Skotte.
Social Affairs, F. H. J. Borgbjerg.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. in London, Count Preben F. Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, 1, Cadogan Square, S.W. 1.
Legation, 29 Pont Street, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, W. Borberg.
Secretary of Legation, M. M. A. Wassard.
Agricultural Adviser, M. Harald Faber.
Attaché, Baron P. J. Bertouch-Lehn.
Naval Attaché, C. V. Evers.
Press Attaché, M. C. E. Aagaard.
Consul-Gen. in London, M. Ch. M. Rottböll, 7, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.
Vice-Consul, M. J. A. Vestbirk.
Consulates at Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Falmouth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leith.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zeeland, Fünen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34′—57° 44′ N. lat. and 8° 5′—12° 40′ E. long., with an area of 15,042 square miles, and a population (Nov. 5, 1925) of 3,420,000. Nearly one-half of the population live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade.

In 1864 Denmark was attacked by Prussia and Austria and deprived of Schleswig-Holstein (Prussia taking the whole territory after a further war with Austria in 1866). At the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers and the Allies in 1919, the question of Schleswig-Holstein was subjected to a plebiscite of the inhabitants, and North Schleswig is now part of Denmark.

The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and colonial produce. In 1925, 1,275,398 hectares were under corn crops, 482,254 sugar and other beets, and 866,417 hay crop. In July, 1925, the live stock numbered 536,335 horses, 2,758,194 cattle, 260,672 sheep, and 2,517,087 swine. The crops in 1925 included 9,556,290 hkg. (hkg. = 100 kilogrammes) of oats, 7,963,250 of barley, 3,491,550 rye, 5,976,680 mixed corn, and 2,652,930 qrs. of wheat. Its chief exports are agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle. There is a seagoing mercantile marine of 644 steamers, with a tonnage of 483,916. There are (1925) 5,062 kilometres of railway and 14,732 miles of telegraph line.

DEFENCE.—The Army consists of about 12,000 trained men, the vote for 1924–25 amounting to Kr. 34,000,000 (including supplementary estimates of Kr. 4,000,000). The Navy consists of 4 coast-defence ironclads and 1 completing, 2 small cruisers, 23 torpedo-boats (built and building), 14 submarines (built or building). Vote, 1924–25, Kr. 16,000,000.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by local taxation. Special schools are numerous, horticulture and agriculture predominating. The University is at Copenhagen.

	1925–26.	1926–27.
Revenue	Kr. 375,715,600	Kr. 367,233,500
Expenditure	365,323,300	358,493,900
	1924.	1925.
Public debt	Kr. 1,216,388,532	Kr. 1,211,968,588
Imports	2,366,303,000	2,081,700,000
Exports	2,154,118,000	1,788,800,000
Imports from U.K.	445,752,000	306,700,000
Export to U.K.	1,186,919,000	1,087,900,000

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1925), 586,000 (with suburbs, 689,000). Other centres are Aarhus 75,271; Aalborg 42,461; Odense 52,208; Horsens 28,064; and Randers 26,817.

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Bredgade, 26, Copenhagen.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G. (1926) £4,660
1st Secretary, O. A. Scott, D.S.O.
Commercial Sec. (*2nd Grade*), H. Kershaw, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. F. S. Nash, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chaplain, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, C.V.O., M.A.
Archivist, J. M. Turner.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Copenhagen—Consul for Denmark, W. C. Randolph Rose.
,, *Pro-Consul*, John B. Dano (*acting*).
Aalborg—Vice-Consul, Wm. F. Godbey.
Aarhus—Vice-Consul, H. von der Hude.
Bandholm—Vice-Consul, H. C. L. Hovmand.
Esbjerg—Vice-Consul, L. Christensen.
Fredericia—Vice-Consul, J. Brochner-Mortensen.
Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul, Sophus Korup., M.B.E.
Horsens—Vice-Consul, Peter Nielsen.
Kolding—Vice-Consul, Christian F. Eff, M.B.E.
Korsör—Vice-Consul, Harald Fischer.
Lemvig—Vice-Consul, L. Kier.
Nyborg—Vice-Consul, V. Jensen.
Odense—Vice-Consul, Thorbjorn Muus.
Randers—Vice-Consul, Victor H. Nisted.
Sonderborg—Vice-Consul, C. L. Okholm, M.B.E.
Svendborg—Vice-Consul, A. Nielsen.
Thisted—Vice-Consul, Sören M. Zacho
Faröe (*Thorshavn*)—*Consul*, V. Lutzen.

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of about 50,000 square miles, with close on 35,000 inhabitants. They include the FARÖE, or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop., 1925, 22,835); GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 50,000 sq. m., total area about 830,000 sq. m., population, 1921, 14,400), the trade of which is a Government monopoly.

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 36 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

(República Dominicana.)

President (1924–1928), Horacio Vasquez, *elected* July 12, 1924.
Foreign Affairs, Lic. Rafael Augusto Sanchez.

Consul-General in London, C. H. Lamarche, 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3.
Consul, Octavio Ventura.
Vice-Consul, A. M. Ventura.

The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of that name, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus, who named it Hispaniola. The island was peopled by the Spaniards with imported African slaves, who soon exterminated the "Indian" tribes. In 1821 an independent republic was proclaimed and the Spaniards abandoned the country. The present republic of San Domingo broke away from Haiti in 1844 and its independence is secured under a law of Nov. 6, 1844. The Dominican Republic comprises an area of 19,322 square miles, with a population of 897,405.

On Nov. 29, 1916, American Military Forces landed in Santo Domingo and a military Government was proclaimed. From Oct. 22, 1922, a provisional Dominican government was in office until July 12, 1924, when a properly elected Constitutional Government was installed, with complete authority over all matters except the collection of the customs and the redemption of the Foreign obligations, which continue to be administered by an American official.

Sugar and cocoa are the most important crops, and coffee and tobacco are grown in fair quantities, the other products being mahogany, furniture woods, cotton, wax, honey, logwood, tortle-shell, hides, maize, lignum vitae and divi-divi. There are about 150 miles of public railroad, and telegraphic (2 wireless stations) and telephonic communication has been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with North and South America, New York, Curaçao, Porto Rico and Cuba. The programme of highway construction is being actively pursued, and in addition to the highway across the Island, there is a direct road from Santo Domingo to Port au Prince, the capital of Haiti, which enables the journey from capital to capital to be completed by motor car in one day. Up to Oct. 31, 1924, there were 343 miles of first-class road constructed and opened.

Of the import trade in 1925, 65 per cent. came from U.S. and 5 per cent. from Great Britain. British trade is hampered by distance (as compared with U.S.), by lack of resident British merchants, lack of British industrial undertakings in the Republic, and by indifferent and slow steamship services from Europe.

	1924. (U.S. $)	1925. (U.S. $)
Receipts	$11,201,731	$13,120,160
Payments	10,979,222	14,011,431
Imports	21,580,571	25,339,052
Exports	30,262,896	26,770,511
Debt (Dec. 31)	13,534,276	11,174,545
Imports from U.K.	1,128,523	1,346,530
Exports to U.K.	11,990,838	8,626,320

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo, on the Ozama, founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo (brother of Christopher) Columbus; population (1921) 31,000; other centres are Santiago (17,000) and San Pedro (14,000).

FLAG: Red and blue, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Calle Colon, No. 36, Santo Domingo).
British Chargé d'Affaires, John Bowering.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Santo Domingo—Vice-Consul, John Bowering.
" *Vice-Consul*, H. H. Gosling.
Sanchez—Vice-Consul, Major S. H. Court, O.B.E.
San Pedro de Macoris—Vice-Consul, Rev. A. H. Beer.
La Romana—Consular-Agent, D'A. A. Wetherale.
Puerto Plata—Vice-Consul, S. Hamilton.

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles; transit, 21 to 25 days.

ECUADOR.

(República del Ecuador.)

Prime Minister and Provisional Head of the Republic, Señor Dr. Isidro Ayora; *assumed office*, April 1, 1926.
Foreign Affairs, Señor Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte.
Interior, Señor Julio Moreno.
Finance, Señor Dr. Pedro L. Nuñez.
Public Instruction, Señor Carlos Ordeñana.
Social Welfare and Labour, Señor Dr. Pedro Pablo Egnez.
War and Marine, Señor Leonardo Palacios.

Minister in London, Senor Don Gonzalo Zaldumbide.
Consul-General in London, Señor Don Ernesto Chacon, 23 College Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
Consuls at *Liverpool, Birmingham, Hull, Glasgow*, and *Cardiff*.

An equatorial State of South America, extending from lat. 1° 38′ N. to 5° 5′ S., and between 80° 20′ and 81° W. long. (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru), comprising an area of 276,000 English sq. miles.

The former *Kingdom of Quito* was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century *Pizarro's* conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822).

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 17 provinces and one territory. It has a population of about 2,000,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peaks of which are Chimborazo (20,702 ft.), Iliniza (17,405 ft.), Carihuairazo (16,515 ft.), Cotocachi (16,302 ft.), and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.),

Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,690 ft.), and Sincholagua (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common.

Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, sugar, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are cocoa, caoutchouc, vegetable ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactured goods. A railroad connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908. The *Galápagos* (Tortoise) *Islands* (2,870 square miles) belong to Ecuador.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1925. *Sucres.*
Revenue	37,466,000
Expenditure	38,733,000
*External Debt (Dec. 31, 1924)	77,178,814
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1924)	39,834,541
Imports	52,002,941
Exports	61,267,919
Imports from U.K.	12,912,700
Exports to U.K.	5,018,740

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, 80,000; Guayaquil is the chief port (population, 1920, about 100,000); other centres are Cuenca, 30,000; and Riobamba, 12,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lord Herbert Hervey (*see* Lima, Peru).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Quito—Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires, R. M. Kohan.
" *Consul*, William C. Graham.
" *Vice-Consul*, Alfonso Teran.
Guayaquil—Consul, Wm. C. Graham.
" *Vice-Consul*, Wm. S. Urquhart.
" *Pro-Consul*, John D. Rennie.
Bahia de Caraquez—Cons. Agent, Pierre Discomps.
Cuenca, Vice-Consul, E. Malo.
Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 30 days.

EGYPT.

King of Egypt, His Majesty FUAD I., G.C.B. (Ahmad Fuad); *born* March 26, 1868; *succeeded his brother as Sultan*, October 9, 1917; *proclaimed King of Egypt*, March 16, 1922; *married*, May 24, 1919, to the daughter of Abdel Rahim Sabri *Pasha*.
Crown Prince, H.R.H. Prince Faruk, son of the King, *born* Feb. 11, 1920.

Ministry (March 13, 1925).
Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of the Interior, Ziwar *Pasha*.
Communications, Hilmy Issa *Pasha*.
Justice, Ahmed Zulfikar *Pasha*.
Finance, Yehia Ibrahim *Pasha*.
Agriculture, Nakhla El Motii *Pasha*.
War and Marine, Moussa Fuad *Pasha*.
Public Instruction, Ali Maher *Pasha*.
Public Works, Ismail Sirry *Pasha*.

Financial Adviser, Sir R. S. Patterson, K.B.E.
Financial Under Secretary, Mohammed Zaki El Abrashi *Pasha*.
Foreign Under Secretary, Ibrahim Wagih *Pasha*.
Director-Gen., Foreign Affairs, Sheriff Sabri *Bey*.

Egyptian Minister in London, Aziz Izzet *Pasha*.
Offices of Legation, 7, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.1.
Counsellor, Sesostris Sidarouss *Bey*.
1st Sec., Faid Sabit *Bey*.
2nd Sec., Abdel Rahman Fikry *Bey*.
3rd Sec., Aly Badawy.

Egypt lies between 22° and 32° N. lat. and 24°-37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is conterminous with the Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the east, N. of Sollûm (long. 25° E.), inland in a south-westerly direction for some distance and then turns S. along a meridian line approximately in long. 24° E. until it meets the parallel of 22° N. lat., which forms the N. boundary of the Sudan. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15′ E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aquaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aquaba and the Red Sea. Within these boundaries is enclosed an area of about 363,181 sq. miles, with a population (Census of 1917) of 12,718,255, estimated (1923) at 13,885,000.

Physical Features.—The Nile valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of 3,470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to its mouths. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 23 feet. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the *Libyan Desert*. Though as a whole it constitutes one of the most arid and inhospitable regions of the world, the Libyan Desert contains a number of depressions wherein wells and springs furnish water in sufficient quantity to irrigate small areas and to support populations of several thousands. These depressions are the *Oases*, of which the principal from S.E. to N.W. are known as Kharga, Dahkla, Farafra, Baharia, and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo, stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 189 feet long. In the Eastern Desert a great back-bone of high and rugged mountains extends north-westward

* The External Debt has been calculated at 4 *Sucres* = $1 U.S.

from Abyssinia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by wadis (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main *wadis* from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs. The north (Mediterranean) coast of Sinai is flat and sandy. Inland, the ground gradually rises into a highly dissected limestone plateau, which extends southward for about 150 miles and terminates in the great scarp of El Tîh. South of El Tîh the character of the country abruptly changes, the southern third of the peninsula being formed of rugged granitic mountains intersected by deep ravines. Springs and wells occur in fair abundance, mostly in the *wadis*, and running water (mostly brackish) is found at a few points.

Native Population.—There are three distinct elements in the native population of Egypt. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semite race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahîn* (*felläh*=ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *fellahin* have been mainly Muhammadans since the conquest of the country in the 7th century, but 834,474 Coptic Christians are enumerated in the towns and villages. These Egyptian townsmen and peasantry numbered 12,404,942 in the total of the Census of 1917 (including 126,432 local subjects of foreign origin). A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts (32,663 Bedouins and 107,364 Sudanese and Berbarin), of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated land of the Nile Valley and the Fayûm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswân and Wadi-Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouins and Nubians are Muhammadans.

Foreign Population.—At the Census of 1917 the foreign residents were 205,998, of whom 30,797 were Turks, 56,731 Greeks, 40,198 Italians, 24,354 British, 21,270 French and Tunisians, 2,789 Austro-Hungarians, 4,225 Russians, 157 Germans, 23,932 other Europeans and Americans, and 1,496 Persians.

Religions.—At the Census of 1917 there were 12,623,753 Muhammadans, 1,026,107 Christians, 59,582 Jews and 8,814 other religions.

Government.—From B.C. 30 to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire, and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. *Mohammed Alî*, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811, and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of June 1, 1841. *Ismail* (1863-1879), was granted (by *firman* of May 14, 1867) the title of KHEDIVE, the previous rulers having held the title of *Vali*,[1] or Governor. The wild extravagance of Ismail drove him to raise enormous loans in Europe, which plunged the country into such financial embarrassment that the Governments of France and Great Britain intervened and forced Ismail to abdicate, appointing his son *Tewfik* (1879–1892) to succeed him. A series of reforms was initiated, but further progress was interrupted by a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (Ahmed Arâbi *Pasha*). The revolt assumed alarming proportions, but the French Government declined to intervene, and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. The British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam. In 1892 Tewfik was succeeded by his elder son *Abbâs II.*, who declared himself an adherent of the Central Powers and was deposed in 1914, Hussein Kamil *Pasha* being appointed in his stead. On November 28, 1914, a British Protectorate was declared over Egypt, which was therefore taken from the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, and the Khedive assumed the title of Sultan. Sultan Hussein Kamil died October 9, 1917, and was succeeded by his brother, the present King. In March, 1922, Egypt was declared to be an independent kingdom. The Constitutional *régime* was elaborated on April 19, 1923, by Royal rescript and general elections took place for a Parliament, consisting of two houses, which assembled March 15, 1924.

Local Government.—The chief towns constitute governorships (*muhâfzas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudirias*), which are subdivided into districts (*markaz*), each under a *mamûr*, who controls the head man (*omda*) of each village in his district. By the law of 1883 provincial councils were instituted, consisting of two representatives from each *markaz*, under the presidency of the *mudir* (or governor) of the province. These councils were reorganized in 1910 and were made the elementary education authority for the province, with certain restricted powers of local government.

Defence.—The defence of Egypt is reserved by the Constitution and remains under British control, the British garrison (under the command of a British general officer) amounting to 2 cavalry regiments, 9 batteries of artillery, 2 companies of engineers, 7 battalions of infantry and 1 armoured car company. Service in the *Egyptian Army* is nominally compulsory on all Egyptian subjects between the ages of 19 and 27, the recruits required each year being chosen by ballot; but certain classes (professors, students, Government employees, &c.) are exempt, and exemption may also be purchased for £E20, if paid before the ballot. Natives of the Sudan are enlisted voluntarily for service in the Egyptian Army, which consisted of 992 officers and 20,762 men in 1923.

There is no *Navy* in the proper sense of the term; there are 3 small cruisers belonging to the Coast Guard and Fisheries service, and 4 vessels under the Ministry of Communications, while the different Government Departments possess steamers on the Nile for inspection purposes.

The *Egyptian Police* (under the Ministry of the Interior) consists of City and Provincial Police, the former comprising 306 officers (75 Europeans), 476 European constables, and 6,585 men, the latter 369 officers and 6,162 men. There are also 50,859 *ghafirs*, or native night-watchmen.

Education on native lines has long been given in elementary vernacular schools. The native system of education is completed by the more promising pupils at the Azhar University in Cairo, the principal University of the Moslem world. In 1922–3 there were 151 *Elementary Schools (Maktabs)* under Government supervision, with 23,996 pupils and 3,710 *Maktabs* under inspection for grants-in-aid with 279,409 pupils; there were also 54,528 pupils in other elementary schools. The government primary schools give a 4-years' course and prepare for admission to secondary, agricultural and other special schools. There were also 1,148 Egyptian institutions with 111,935 pupils and 569 foreign institutions with 56,916 pupils. There are *Colleges* of Medicine, Law, Education, Engineering, Commerce, Veterinary Science and Agriculture at Cairo. Much assistance is given to education by private enterprise and benevolence and foreign schools abound. A National University was founded in 1908 at Cairo.

Agriculture.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at approximately 222,400,000 English acres, of which about 8,450,000 acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abyssinian hills, the remainder being chiefly limestone desert. Only the former are cultivable, and only the portion that can be irrigated from the waters of the Nile—this portion amounts at present to 5,400,000 acres (1919), and is capable of extension (to 7,600,000 acres) by the improvement of water storage facilities and means of distribution. By these works, and by the construction of a vast network of canals with controlling masonry works, a small part of the excess waters of the river have been stored and distributed at all seasons of the year, and perennial irrigation has been extended throughout Middle and Lower Egypt. The increase in the value of the land has been enormous, and some 2 million acres have been added to the cultivable land of Egypt. Although nearly the whole population is directly or indirectly connected with agriculture, the total given in the census return of 1917, under the headings of proprietors, tenants and labourers, &c., amounts to 4,008,900 persons, representing only 30·5 per cent. of the population. In 1921 the land was held as to 5,029,919 *feddâns* by 1,923,396 native owners, and as to 565,788 *feddâns* by 8,021 Europeans. The agricultural land is of two kinds. The first is that which is under the basin irrigation system, by which the land receives one watering only. This watering consists of a flooding at high Nile: as the flood decreases, the seeds of the various crops are sown, and the basin fields are left without further watering. Harvests of wheat, barley, beans, clover, vetches and lentils are gathered in due course. The second kind of land is that which is perennially irrigated by means of canals, and receives waterings according to rotations laid down by the Irrigation Department. In these lands, which are for the most part in Lower Egypt, cotton, maize, wheat, rice, beans, barley, sugar cane, clover, vegetables and fruit are the chief crops. The agricultural year is divided into three seasons or periods. *Saifi* (summer) commences about March and ends about October, the exact dates of sowing and harvesting varying according to the crops and to the localities. The principal crops grown during this period are cotton, rice, sugar cane, and Sorgho (a variety of maize). *Nili* (flood), part of the preceding one, has the date of its commencement fixed by the Irrigation Department according to the quantities of water available before the flood, which reaches its highest level in September—it generally commences in July. The principal crops are maize and rice. *Chitwi* (winter) commences in November and ends in June. The principal crops are cereals, bersim (a variety of clover) and—mainly in Upper Egypt—beans, lentils, onions and helba. In 1923 there were 1,583,000 feddans under cotton, the crop being estimated at 6,532,000 kantars. In 1923 the cotton exports were 7,472,611 kantars, valued at £E49,516,369.

Live Stock.—In 1923 the cattle numbered 634,459, buffaloes 656,288, horses 36,573, mules 22,235, donkeys 603,389, and pigs 15,768.

Minerals.—The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are ill-provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials. The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts. Known deposits are chiefly situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile. This fact has retarded exploration and development, but of late years considerable progress has been made. Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuit being entirely agricultural, the local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organisation are chiefly foreign.

Manufactures and Industries.—The principal articles of Egyptian manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics, silks, embroideries, brass, silver and copper ware, leather goods, rugs, pottery, alcoholic beverages, sugar, perfumery, and cigarettes. The principal Egyptian industries are dyeing, tanning and cement.

Railways.—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta, and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connection runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line, which it is hoped to extend eventually to the frontier at Sollûm, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The total length of the Egyptian State Railways (excluding the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt and the Western Oases Railway) on March 31, 1924, was 1,923 miles. 27,585,000 passengers and 5,780,491 metric tons of merchandise were carried during 1923–4, the net receipts being £E1,810,487. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Shellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 282 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oasis of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 818 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

Caravan Routes.—The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena

to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—For the SUEZ CANAL *see* pages 799–800.—Apart from the three great seaport of Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollûm and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenîma, Zeitîa, Jemsa and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safaga, Qosseir and Halaib on the Red Sea. The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line (which is under British management) has its headquarters at Alexandria and a depot at Suez. The principal port is Alexandria, where 1,766 vessels (3,729,445 tons) entered and 1,772 vessels (3,734,332 tons) cleared in 1923. The traffic through Port Said amounted in 1922 to 565 vessels entered and 584 cleared.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were in 1923 3,030 post offices and stations, dealing with 57,166,000 letters and post-cards, and 22,742,000 newspapers, &c., and a total foreign correspondence of 38,000,000. There were on March 31, 1923, 125,080 miles of telegraph and telephone wire. A system of savings banks has been introduced, under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in rural districts by the *sarráf* (village tax-collector).

	1925–26.	1926–27.
Revenue	£E36,870,000	£E38,163,000
Expenditure.....	36,288,300	38,100,000
	1924.	1925.
Total Imports	£E50,736,918	£E90,734,000
Total Exports	65,733,935	92,968,800
	1924.	1925.
Imports from U.K.	£15,122,000	£16,441,000
Exports to U.K. ...	38,268,000	34,235,000

Debt.—The *Caisse de la Dette*, a body representing the creditors of the Egyptian Treasury, has considerable powers and special privileges. The *Caisse*, appointed during an era of bankruptcy, succeeded in protecting the interests of the bondholders, but as Egypt became solvent and prosperous, its stringent regulations prevented the development of the country out of surplus revenue, a large part of which was held in suspense as contingent security for the service of the debt. Though the *Caisse* still exists, its duties are now limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and for the payment of the coupons as they become due, while it also holds a considerable reserve fund (£E30,000,000 on March 31, 1926), the interest on which reduces the amount of the Treasury contribution. The Egyptian debt was stated as follows (in £ sterling) on April 1, 1924 and 1925:—

Debt.	1924.	1925.
	£	£
Guaranteed Debt, 3 per cent.	5,271,200	5,072,300
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent.	31,127,780	31,127,780
Unified Debt, 4 per cent.	55,971,960	55,971,960
Total	92,370,940	92,172,040

The *Cost* of the Debt (in the Budget for 1925–26) inclusive of £E664,826 assigned to the service of the Ottoman Loans of 1855, 1891 and 1899, which were guaranteed on the Egyptian Tribute, was stated at £E4,914,694.

CAIRO, the capital (population about 800,000), stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century. The bazaars are always interesting, especially the Khân-el-Khalîli, the Hamzâwi, and the Brass Bazaar, though the Muski, which leads to them, is fast losing its oriental character.

ALEXANDRIA (population about 480,000), founded B.C. 332 by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt. Its great Pharos, or lighthouse, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World" (*see* p. 85). It now contains two royal palaces, Ras-el-Tin and Montaza, while almost the entire cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers. At the census of 1917 the towns of Tanta (74,195), Port Said (75,192) and Assiut (51,432) also exceeded 50,000 inhabitants.

CAPITAL, Cairo.

FLAG: Green, with a white crescent (convex side to flagstaff), and three 5-pointed white stars (arranged in an equilateral triangle) between the horns.

British Diplomatic and Consular Officers.

(The Residency, Kasr-el-Doubara, Cairo.)

High Commissioner (*Mandub es Sami*), Right Hon. Lord Lloyd, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O. (1925) £12,000

A.D.C., Lt. Hon. T. W. A. Frankland.

Minister Plenipotentiary, N. M. Henderson, C.M.G.

1st Secretaries, A. F. H. Wiggin; C. W. E. Cradock-Hartopp.

2nd Secretary, P. S. Scrivener.

Commercial Secretary (*1st Grade, with rank of 1st Secretary*), E. H. Mulock.

Oriental Secretary (*with local rank of 1st Secretary*), W. A. Smart.

Assistant Oriental Secretary (*with local rank of 2nd Secretary*), L. B. Grafftey-Smith.

Liaison Officer, G. W. Courtney.

Archivist and Accountant (*with local rank of 2nd Secretary*), A. R. Craig, M.B.E.

CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Alexandria—Consul-General, C. E. S. Heathcote-Smith, O.B.E.

,, *Vice-Consuls*, C. H. Summerhayes; F. A. G. Cook (*acting*).

,, *Pro-Consuls*, V. J. H. Laferla, M.B.E.; P. Cassar, M.B.E.

Surgeon, Arthur A. Morrison, C.M.G., M.D.

Cairo—Consul, E. G. Lomas, O.B.E.

,, *Vice-Consul*, D. F. H. Brickell.

,, *Pro-Consul*, Gabriel Farwagi, M.B.E.

,, *Medical Adviser*, F. C. Madden, O.B.E., M.B.

Kafr el Zeyet—Cons. Agent, J. Barr.

Mansourah—Cons. Agent, K. Hargreaves.

Minieh—Cons. Agent, F. W. Shirley, D.S.C.

Port Said—Consul, L. H. Hurst.

,, *Vice-Consuls*, Stanley R. Jordon; S. D. Stowe (*acting*).

,, *Pro-Consul*, Joseph W. Caruana.

Suez—Vice-Consul, E. H. L. Hadwen (*acting*).

,, *Pro-Consul*, Abbas Barry.

There are *Consular Agents* at Assiut, Aswan, Beni Suef, Damanhur, Ismailia, Kafr-el-Zayat, Luxor, Mansura, Mehalla Kabir, Minia, Sohag, Tanta, and Zagazig.

H.B.M. Supreme Court
(sitting at Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said).
Judge, His Hon. Judge Bernard R. Platt (also Judge of H.B.M. Prize Court, Alexandria).
Crown Prosecutor, G. H. Perrott.

British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6 Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Cairo is 2,520 miles from London; transit *vid* Trieste, 5 days; *vid* Marseilles, 6 days.

ESTONIA.

(Eesti Wabariik.)

Head of the State, M. Jaan Teemant (1926).
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Fr. Akel.

Minister in London, Dr. Oskar Kallas, 167 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
1st Secretary and Consul-Gen., R. A. Möllerson.
2nd Sec., W. Ojanson.

The most northerly of the Baltic provinces, is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Finland, on the S. by Latvia, on the W. by the Baltic Sea and on the E. by Lake Peipus and *Soviet* Russia (along a line roughly parallel with the eastern shore of the lake). The islands of Dago, Osel and other smaller islands in the Baltic form part of the Republic. It has an area of about 17,953 sq. miles (within the boundary settled by agreement with *Soviet* Russia), with a population (1920) of about 1,200,000 (91 per cent. Estonians, 5·3 per cent. Russians, 1·3 per cent. Germans, and 2·4 per cent. Jews and others). A large portion of the surface consists of forests, moors, and small lakes. Agriculture is the chief industry, rye, oats, barley, and flax being the chief crops, and dairy farming is carried on. There are important manufactures, including distilling, oil pressing, woollen, cotton, tobacco, cork, soap, and petroleum. There were (1925) 706 miles of broad gauge and 400 miles of narrow gauge railway in operation.

Legislature consists of a single-chamber Assembly (Riigikogu) of 100 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage. The executive is entrusted to a council of Ministers, the Prime Minister being the Head of the State.

	1926 7.
Revenue	*Estonian Marks* 7,734,198,400
Expenditure	7,734,198,400
External Debt:—	
To Great Britain	£927,200
To U.S.A.	$18,370,704
To Denmark	*Dan. Kr.* 463,930
To Sweden	*Swe. Kr.* 425,875
	1925.
Exports	*E.M.* 9,664,617,590
Imports	9,654,625,220

Of the Imports 28·4 per cent. came from Germany, 12·4 from U.K., 25·4 from U.S.A. (grain); of the Exports, 24·9 per cent. were taken by Great Britain (timber, flax and butter), and 33·8 per cent. by Germany (butter).

Capital, Reval (Tallinn, pop. 1926, 127,500), an important Baltic port, connected by railway with Leningrad; other towns are Dorpat (58,000), the seat of the University; Narva (20,000), the chief manufacturing centre; and Parnu (21,000), on the Gulf of Riga.

Flag: Blue, black, white.

British Legation.
(Lai Tanar 17 Tallinn, Reval.)
British Minister to Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, Sir John Charles Tudor Vaughan, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1922)
2nd Secretary, E. H. Carr, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. S. F. Nash, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. H. W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C.

British Consular Offices.
Reval—Consul (with personal rank of Consul-General), H. Montgomery-Grove.
Pernau—Vice-Consul, J. Dicks.

FINLAND.

(Suomen Tasavalta.)

President, Lauri Kristian Relander, *born* 1883, *assumed office* April 1925.....Marks 700,000
Premier, Kyosti Kallio.
Foreign Affairs, E. N. Setälä.

Minister in London, Monsieur A. H. Saastamoinen, 2 Moreton Gardens, S. Kensington, S.W. 5.
1st Sec., M. Eljas Erkko.
2nd Sec., M. Kaarlo Ruuskanen.
Consul-General, L. Norrgren, 57 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

A country situated on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and united to the Russian Empire, as an autonomous but not sovereign Grand-Duchy, in 1809. When the Russian Empire broke down in 1917 Finland declared herself an independent, sovereign state (Dec. 6, 1917). The following year the country sustained severe disturbances on account of the aggression of Russian Bolshevism, but succeeded in restoring order, and the relations between Finland and Russia were finally settled by the Treaty of Dorpat (Oct., 1920). The area is 149,989 square miles, with a population (1925) of 3,495,186, of whom (in 1920) 2,574,228 were Finnish speaking, 340,963 Swedish speaking, and 1,603 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. The *Aland Archipelago*, a group of some 300 small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia (area 210 square miles, population about 27,000), forms part of the Republic. There are 3 universities, 1 at Helsinki (Helsingfors) and 2 at Turku (Åbo); the university of Helsinki (founded 1640) has 3,000 students, of whom 900 are women. In addition, there are 1 technical and 2 commercial high schools. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills, wood pulp, cellulose and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests (62,400,000 acres) are a great source of wealth; there is no European country so wealthy in forests except Russia, the exports of timber in 1925 being 1,039,000 standards; wood pulp, cardboard and paper, and dairy produce are also exported. There are (1925) 2,856 miles of railroad and about 3,550 miles of telegraph, with a well developed telephone system (22·8 per 1,000 inhabitants). There is railway connection with Sweden and Russia and telephone connection with Estonia, Russia, Sweden and Norway. The merchant fleet (1925) consists of 4,980 vessels (482,440), of which 575 are steamers.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory, the peace effective being about 36,600 all ranks; there is also a volunteer organisation of

Civic Guards with an enrolled strength of about 100,000.

The country was formerly governed by the Finnish Senate, of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people, but under the Constitution of Jan. 1, 1907, there is a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes, women being likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland was thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it was gained without agitation.

Finnish and Swedish are the official languages.

	1924.	1925.
Revenue .....*Marks	3,217,044,000	3,682,979,000
Expenditure	3,149,441,000	3,952,544,000
Debt	2,279,411,000	2,475,299,000
Treasury Fund...	1,166,951,000	897,385,000
Imports	4,715,467,000	5,519,514,000
Exports	4,990,603,000	5,552,211,000
Imports from U.K.	884,319,000	936,943,000
Exports to U.K....	2,000,700,000	2,060,584,000

CAPITAL, Helsinki (Helsingfors). Population (1925) 207,954; other towns are Turku (Åbo) 60,000, Tampere (Tammerfors) 51,000, Viipuri (Viborg) 47,000, Vaasa (Wasa) 24,000, and Oulu (Uleaborg) 22,000.

FLAG: white with blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Norra Kajen 4, Helsinki.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Ernest A. Rennie, M.V.O. (1921)
1st Secretary, E. A. Keeling. [£3,250
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. S. F. Nash, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Capt. H. W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. C. H. Jones, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Helsinki (*Helsingfors*)—(*Consul for Finland*), C. H. Mackie.
,, —*Vice-Cons.*, G. E. Hilton (*tempy.*)
Hameenlinna (*Tavastehus*)—*Vice-Cons.*, A. G. Skogster.
Hankö (*Hangö*)—*Vice-Cons.*, Uno Cairenius.
Kokkola (*Gamlakarleby*)—*Vice-Cons.*, W. Smedlund.
Kotka—*Vice-Cons.*, J. G. E. Eveleigh.
Kristinankaupunki (*Kristinestad*)—*Vice-Cons.*, A. W. Starck.
Kuopio—*Vice-Cons.*, L. Hallman.
Loviisa—*Vice-Cons.* G. R. E. Nordström.
Oulu (*Uleåborg*)—*Vice-Cons.*, B. Weckman.
Pietarsaari (*Jakobstad*) — *Vice-Consul*, John Tornberg.
,, *Pro-Consul*, K. J. Riska.
Pori (*Björneborg*)—*Vice-Cons.*, C. Rosenlew.
Raahe (*Brahestad*)—*Vice-Cons.*, Alvar Wilén.
Tampere (*Tammerfors*)—*Vice-Cons.*, W. Cooke.
Turku (*Åbo*)—*Vice-Cons.*, W. J. B. Wilson.
Vaasa (*Wasa*)—*Vice-Cons.*, V. Bruun.
Viipari (*Wiborg*)—*Vice-Cons.*, A. Laapas.

FRANCE.
(République Française.)

President of the Republic (1924–1931), Gaston Doumergue, *born* 1863, *assumed office* June 13, 1924.....(£1=50 francs) £40,000

MINISTRY (September, 1926).

Premier and Minister of Finance, Raymond Poincaré.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. A. Briand.
Minister of Justice, M. Barthou.
Minister of War, M. Painlevé.
Minister of Marine, E. Leygues.
Minister of Interior, M. Sarraut.
Minister of Public Instruction, M. Herriot.
Minister of Colonies, M. Léon Perrier.
Minister of Military Pensions, M. Marin.
Minister of Public Works, M. Tardieu.
Minister of Labour, M. Fallières.
Minister of Agriculture, M. Guinelle.

Ambassador in London, Monsieur de Fleuriau, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, M. Roger Cambon.
1st Sec., M. Adrien Thierry.
2nd Sec., M. de Lagarenne.
3rd Secretary, Comte Jacques de Sèyes.
Attachés, M. J. Dumaine; Comte de Limur.
Military Attaché, Gen. Despres.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. Fagalde, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Naval Attaché, Capt. de Frégate Thouronde.
Asst. Naval Attaché and Air Attaché, Capt. Bos.
Commercial Attaché, Vicomte du Halgouët.
Financial Attaché, M. Pouyanne.
Consul-General (*attached to the Embassy*), M. J. Knecht.
Secretary Archivist, Comte La Combe.
Consulate General, 51, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Consul-General, M. Campana.
Consul at Liverpool, M. de Ledoulx.

There are also Consuls at Southampton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Cardiff, Glasgow, Dublin, and in Jersey.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N. lat., and from 7° 45′ E. to 4° 45′ W. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1914) at 207,076 square miles, divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The territory ceded by the *Treaty of Frankfort* (May 10, 1871) amounted to 5,602 square miles; that regained by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) to 5,819 square miles, making the present area of France (exclusive of Algeria) 212,895 square miles, with a population (census of March 6, 1921) of 39,209,666 (inclusive of Alsace and Lorraine). In 1923 there were 761,261 births, 356,501 marriages, 23,600 divorces, and 666,990 deaths; in 1920 the excess of women over men was 2,500,000.

France has always been attractive to foreigners of whom (1921) 1,550,449 were resident there, including 470,873 Italians, 415,546 Belgians, 303,141 Spanish, 55,456 British, 34,027 Russians, and 30,948 Americans.

GOVERNMENT. — The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the *French Revolution* (1789–1793), and the First Republic endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 21, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon (March 20–June 29, 1815), until the Second Republic of 1848, which became the Second Empire on Nov. 22, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III. (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the Third Republic was set up. The head of the Republic is the President, elected for 7 years by the National Assembly of the two houses of the Legislature, the *Senate* of 314 members (elected by indirect vote for 9 years, one-third being renewable every 3 years)

[* *Finnish Mark.*—The *mark* is the same nominal value as the *franc*; for the average exchange, see p. 433.

and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 597 members (elected by direct vote for 4 years). Members of the legislature receive 27,000 francs a year and travelling facilities over the railways.

PRODUCTION.—The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The agricultural production in 1913, 1921 and 1923 is shown in the following table :—

	Production.		
Crop.	1921. Quintals.	1923. Quintals.	1924. Quintals.
Wheat.....	88,034,290	75,000,000	76,530,000
Rye	11,276,110	9,280,000	10,220,000
Barley.....	8,342,850	9,800,000	10,460,000
Oats	35,482,950	48,910,000	44,350,000
Potatoes...	83,096,550	99,190,000	153,500,000

The extent of land completely devastated by artillery fire in France was 3,306,350 hectares, comprising 4,329 communes. There were 794,000 dwellings destroyed or damaged, of which on Oct. 10, 1922, about 408,000 had been reconstructed. Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (1,257,611,000 gallons of wine were produced in 1923), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is also an important industry, and the production in 1923 amounted to 353,782,000 gallons. The live stock (1923) included 13,749,290 cattle, 9,925,310 sheep, and 5,405,840 pigs. The mineral resources include coal, pig iron, copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt. Under Article 50 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the coalfields of the *Saar Basin* are ceded to France for 15 years, at the end of which time the inhabitants are to decide by a *plébiscite* whether they will remain French, return to Germany, or become a self-governing community. The coalfields abut on Lorraine, and have an area of 217 square miles, with a population of 640,000, and they include the towns of Saarbrück (60,000), Saarlouis (16,000), and Merzig (10,000), on the River Saar. In 1911 the mines of France produced 30,000,000 tons, but in spite of the damage done to them it reached 37,682,000 metric tons in 1923. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace. Glass manufacture and pottery are also important, and the sardine fisheries and the culture of oysters are a source of wealth.

DEFENCE.—The *National Army* of France consists of the Metropolitan Army, the Colonial Army, the Gendarmerie, and Republican Guard, and of the partly native armies of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis. These forces have a total strength on a peace footing (in 1923) of 356,600 all ranks (exclusive of the Armies of Occupation in the Ruhr, the Sarre and in Syria, which absorbed 132,000 all ranks). In the War of 1914–1918 over 20 per cent. of the French people were mobilised, and 9,717,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of France (exclusive of troops from Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco). Of this total over 1,500,000 were returned as killed or missing. By law of 1919, the French Army consists of 350,000 all ranks on a peace footing, and of 1,300,000 on a war footing, with a reserve (including Territorials) of 2,000,000 all ranks. The *French Navy* was manned in 1920 by 56,000 officers and other ranks, and consisted in 1923 of 6 Dreadnought and 3 Pre-Dreadnought battleships 6 cruisers, 5 light cruisers, 51 destroyers, and 47 submarines, 20 airships and 98 aeroplanes.

ARMISTICE MONUMENT.—In the Forest of Compiègne is a *Carrefour de l'Armistice*, from which the *Clairière de la Victoire* leads to the Armistice Monument, unveiled Nov. 11, 1922. The monument marks the spot where the Germans signed the armistice terms presented by Maréchal Foch, and bears the inscription *Ici le 11 Novembre 1918 succomba le criminel orgueil de l'Empire Allemand vaincu par les peuples libres qu'il prétendait asservir.*

EDUCATION.—The educational system is highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (*a*) Ministry of Public Instruction ; (*b*) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration ; (*c*) Consultative Committee (advisory) ; (*d*) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (*a*) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades, and (*b*) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with *primary* education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregationist institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i.) *Primary: Secular, comp.* and *free*. Age 6–13. Schools include (*a*) infants ; (*b*) lower primary ; (*c*) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary :* State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (*a*) purely classical ; (*b*) purely modern ; (*c*) Latin and sciences ; or (*d*) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For females, a similar organisation, course 5–6 yrs. Sèvres school and the Sorbonne Association well-known. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix, Algiers, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Montauban, Montpelier, Nancy, Nantes, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse.

COMMUNICATIONS. — The length of the *Routes Nationales* in 1921 was 23,838 miles in France, and 728 miles in Alsace-Lorraine. The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône ; the navigable waterways having a length of (1922) 4,512 miles, with 3,031 miles of canals. The system of railroads in France is very extensive ; they are almost entirely *concédés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on 31 December, 1924, was 25,808 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being 86,521,574 francs. In 1922 there were 50 fatal accidents on French railways, with 96 killed and 544 injured ; in 1921, 72 accidents with 137 killed and 656 injured ; and in 1920, 142 accidents with 122 killed and 1,064 injured.

The length of telegraph wires is 118,129 miles, and of telephone lines 123,000 miles.

Shipping.—The gross tonnage of the French mercantile marine in 1922 was 3,560,000 gross tons, of which 366,000 gross tons were sailing vessels. Under the Armistice clause France has received 109 ex-German vessels (445,543 gross tons). During the year 1924 the tonnage of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 42,575,400 tons, of which 12,411,000 tons were French; while the total clearings amounted to 32,644,000 tons, of which 8,806,000 tons were French. The chief ports are Marseilles, Rouen, Bordeaux, Le Havre, Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk, and Cherbourg. A bill was passed by the Chamber in 1921 for the canalisation of the Rhone, which will make the river navigable for 1,200 ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland, and will also provide electric power and irrigation to the surrounding departments.

COMMERCE.—The principal imports are wool, cotton, coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, caoutchouc, copper, petroleum oils, coffee, and wines. The principal exports are cotton tissues, silk tissues, wool, woollen tissues, wines, smallwares, automobiles, &c., silks, raw skins, millinery and artificial flowers, dressed skins, tools and metal goods, machinery, pig iron, butter, table fruits, refined sugar, brandy and liqueurs, fish, and cheese.

French Budget (Francs), 1925.

Revenue :—	
Taxes	25,620,743,000
Monopolies, etc.	2,727,477,000
State Lands	325,584,000
Miscellaneous	1,442,276,000
Extraordinary	1,450,000,000
Algeria	21,545,000
Reparations	1,275,470,000
Total	32,853,095,000
Expenditure :—	
Debt Service	17,804,519,000
Army and Navy	5,168,923,000
Finance Min.	2,949,655,000
Education	1,850,007,000
Foreign Office	231,946,000
Labour Min.	670,075,000
Agriculture	198,356,000
Public Works	1,523,823,000
Colonies	242,832,000
Total	32,814,926,000

French Debt (Dec. 31, 1923).

Internal *francs*	270,708,000,000
External Funded	21,581,000,000
External Floating	17,213,000,000
Total	309,502,000,000

French Foreign Trade (1925).

	Francs.
Imports :—	
Food and Drink	9,116,160,000
Raw Materials	29,462,085,000
Manufactures	5,402,261,000
Total	43,980,506,000
Exports :—	
Food and Drink	3,626,191,000
Raw Materials	12,563,103,000
Manufactures	26,975,856,000
Parcel Post	2,248,405,000
Total	45,413,555,000

Imports and Exports, 1925.
(In millions of Francs.)

To France from		From France to
5,893	Great Britain	8,957
1,651	Argentine	824
3,082	Belgium	7,596
1,370	Brazil	461
2,372	Germany	3,754
1,729	Italy	2,209
834	Spain	1,424
786	Switzerland	2,922
6,383	U.S.A.	3,058

Alsace - Lorraine. — *High Commissioner*, M. Mirman (1920). Alsace-Lorraine, formerly a part of the Holy Roman Empire, was ceded to France in 1648 at the Peace of Westphalia, and was ceded to Germany by the *Treaty of Frankfort* (May 10, 1871), after the Franco-Prussian War. At the close of the War, 1914–1918, the Provinces were regained by France under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919). They embrace the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretch beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco, hops, iron, and coal are among the leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. The area is 5,605 square miles; the population in March, 1921, was 1,709,749. Principal towns, Strassburg (pop. 166,767), Mülhausen, and Metz.

Algeria.—The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between 4° 36′ W. to 6° 16′ E. longitude, 37° 6′ N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N., covering an area estimated at 222,120 square miles, with a population (1921) of 5,806,090. of whom 829 were Europeans and 4,976,262 natives. The revenue in 1925 was estimated at *francs* 519,800 824, and the expenditure at *francs* 519,788,955. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting in 1924 to *francs* 1,475,130,000 (total exports *fr.* 1,990,494,000), and the imports from France to *fr.* 2,224,056,000 (total imports *fr.* 2,793,744,000). The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates, cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1923 there were 2,480 miles of railroad open for traffic; and in 1924 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering Algerian ports was 3,848 of a net tonnage of 5,851,698 tons. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (population, 1921, 551,949), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bône, and Tlemcen. *Governor-General*, M. Théodore Steeg (1921).

CAPITAL, Paris, on the Seine. Population (1921), 2,906,472; there are 82,127 houses and 1,149,366 families according to the census of March 1921. Fourteen other cities exceed 100,000 — Marseilles 586,342, Lyons 561,592, Bordeaux 267,409, Lille 200,952, Nantes 183,704, Toulouse 175,434, St. Etienne 167,967, Strasbourg 166,767, Nice 155,839, Le Havre 163,374, Rouen 123,712, Roubaix 123,265, Nancy 113,226, and

Toulon 106,331. Mulhouse, Amiens and Limoges exceed 90,000, and 30 others exceed 50,000.

FLAG: The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, 39 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency The Most Hon. Marquess of Crewe, K.G., P.C. (1922) £16,625
Minister Plenipotentiary, E. C. E. Phipps, C.M.G., C.V.O.
1st Secretary, R. F. Wigram.
2nd Secretary, A. Holman, M.C.
3rd Secretaries, F. R. Hoyer-Millar; R. J. Bowker.
Commercial Counsellor, J. R. Cahill.
Commercial Sec. (2nd Grade), A. H. S. Yeames.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. M. Pipon, C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. G. S. Clive, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Asst. do., Major R. L. Sherbrooke, D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Wing-Com. J. R. W. Smyth-Piggott, D.S.O.
Archivist, W. E. Fuller, O.B.E.
" (*Assistant*), E. J. Moignard.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Paris—Cons.-Gen., H. G. A. Mackie, C.B.E.
" *Vice-Consuls*, E. A. Cleugh; C. O. Harvey.
" *Pro-Consuls*, Horace J. Dorey; John W. M. Gray; F. H. Wyborn.
Ajaccio—Consul, Maj. W. Follett Routley.
" *Pro-Consul*, (vacant).
Bastia—Vice-Consul, A. Bezert.
Reims—Vice-Consul, G. H. Olliver.
Algiers—Cons.-Gen., G. P. Churchill, C.B.E.
" *Vice-Consuls*, D. G. Rydings; B. G. Chamberlain.
Arzew and Mostaganem—V.-Cons., J. Madden.
Bône—Vice-Consul, G. C Bowker.
" *Pro-Consul*, J. L. C. Reed.
Bougie—Vice-Consul, L. F. Lajeunesse.
Oran—Vice-Consul, C. L. Routledge.
Philippeville—Vice-Consul, P. W. Brooman.
Antananarivo—Consul, J. Helm Smith.
" *Vice-Consul*, A. G. Riddell.
Majunga—Vice-Consul, J. F. Spence.
Tamatave—Vice-Consul, C. Bang.
Bordeaux—Consul, F. Gordon Rule.
" *Vice-Consul*, Albert E. W. Murphy.
Arcachon—Vice-Consul, Alfred Audap.
Bayonne—Vice-Consul, Paul Schoedelin.
Biarritz—Vice-Consul (vacant).
La Pallice—Vice-Consul, F. Link.
Limoges—Vice-Consul, G.S. Boddy (*acting*).
Pau & Tarbes—Vice-Cons., H. T. H. Hewetson.
" *Pro-Consul*, A. C. Thompson.
Pauillac—Vice-Consul, Maurice Adde.
Sables d'Olonne—Cons. Agt., F. Maillard.
Tonnay Charente—Vice-Consul, E. Rizat.
Toulouse—Vice-Consul, G. W. Huggins.
Brest—Consul, J. E. M. Carvell.
" *Pro-Consul*, A. Mignon.
Cayenne—Consul, Rev. W. L. Kissack, M.A. (*Paramaribo*).
Congo—Consul, J. P. MacGregor.
" *Vice-Consul*, G. V. Richardson.
Libreville—V.-Cons., A. Leonard Smith, M.C.
Dakar—Con.-Gen., R. C. F. Maugham.
" *Vice-Consul*, Lieut. John Martin, R.N.
Duala—Pro-Consul, Vincent Teale.
Grand Bassam—Vice-Consul, Capt. T. T. S. Leadam.
Lome—Vice-Consuls, Fred Lewis; Herbert H. Edis.
Guadaloupe—Consul, J. E. Devaux.
Havre—Consul, C. A. Goodwin, M.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, John P. Beecher, M.B.E.
" *Pro-Consul*, A. T. Iredale.
Cherbourg—V.-C., Capt. C. D. Beresford, M.B.E.
Lille—Consul, W. M. Gurney.
" *Pro-Consul*, W. Lees.
Amiens—Vice-Consul, H. Hartley.
" *Pro-Consul*, Stuart Oswell, M.C.
Boulogne—Vice-Consul, H. S. Bradbrook.
" *Pro-Consul*, A. Mentet.
Calais—Vice-Consul, P. M. Oxley.
Croix—Vice-Consul, A. Faulkner.
" *Pro-Cons.*, J. Gemmell; N. H. Crothers.
Dunkirk—Vice-Consul, R. D. Macrae.
" *Pro-Consuls*, H. W. F. Whiting; Gawin Wild.
Lyons—Consul, J. Lowden.
" *Pro-Consul*, E. G. King.
Grenoble—Vice-Consul, Alfred J. Swannell.
Marseilles—Consul-General, Spencer S. Dickson.
" *Vice-Consuls*, A. C. Routh; Norman Smith (*acting*).
" *Pro-Consul*, W. Miller.
Cette—Vice-Consul, Norman B. R. Brown.
Hyeres—Vice-Consul, Jesse Hook.
" *Pro-Consul*, L. J. Pascotto.
Toulon—Vice-Consul, Capt. E. T. Acfield.
Martinique—Consul, Henry J. Meagher.
Nantes—Consul, F. E. Drummond-Hay, M.V.O.
" *Vice-Consul*, Frank P. Bush.
Angers—Vice-Consul, R. Richou.
" *Pro-Consul*, G. Deninal.
Lorient—Cons. Agent, Henry Joubert.
St. Malo—V.-Con., Sir George Curtis, K.C.S.I.
" *Pro-Consul*, Thomas Sankey.
St. Nazaire—V.-Con., S. A. McIntosh.
New Caledonia—Consul, T. Johnston.
Nice—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, Chas. Beale.
Cannes—Vice-Consul, J. G. Taylor.
Mentone—V.-Cons., John C. Churchman.
" *Pro-Consul*, F. Dona.
Pondicherry (India) — Consul, Maj. H. G. Tranchell, I.A.
" *Pro-Consul*, K. Natarajier.
Réunion—Consul, John T. Piat.
" *Vice-Consul*, J. A. Mancini.
Rouen—Consul, H. E. Bowle.
" *Vice-Consul*, Capt. G. J. Neill.
Dieppe—Vice-Cons., P. U. Allen.
" *Pro-Consul*, Maj. W. Audon.
Tréport and Eu—Vice-Consul, Capt. J. C. Stark.
Saigon—Consul-General, F. G. Gorton.
" *Vice-Consul*, Alexander Denholm.
Haiphong—V.-Cons., Maurice Aumont.
Strasburg—Cons.-Gen., Sir J.O. Wardrop, K.B.E., C.M.G.
" *Vice-Consul*, J. K. V. Dible.
" *Pro-Consul*, T. H. Lygo.
Tahiti—Consul, Dr. W. J. Williams (*acting*).
" *Vice-Consul*, I. E. Walker.
Tunis—Cons.-Gen., J. M. MacLeod, C.M.G.
" *V.-Cons.*, J. J. Drumm.
" *Hon. Physician*, Dr. Joseph Valletta.
Bizerta—Cons., Major W. H. Fox.
Gerba & Zarzis, Cons. Agent, F. Farrugia.
Mehdiah—Cons. Agent, G. Violante.
Sfax—Vice-Consul,
Susa and Kairouan—Vice-Con., Harry Engerer.
" *Pro-Consul*, Jules Eugerer.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 6 Rue Halevy, Paris, IXème. *President*, H. C. Welman.

There are also British Chambers of Commerce at 2, Rue Beauvau, Marseilles, and 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit, 7 to 8 hours.

FRENCH COLONIES.

Colony, &c.	Area.	Population.
Indo-China	257,000	18,000,000
Asia Minor	150,000	4,500,000
Africa	4,100,200	43,550,000
America	33,200	500,000
Oceania	10,000	100,000
Total	4,550,400	66,650,000

In ASIA.—*French India* includes Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast; Chandernagore, on the Hooghly; Karikal, in the Cauvery delta; Yanaon, in the Godavery delta; and Mahé, on the Malabar coast—the total area being 200 square miles with an estimated population of (1922) 268,000. *French Indo-China* comprises the possession of Cochin-China and the four protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898–9 the port of Kwang-Chow-Wan was also acquired on lease from China. The capital is Hanoi, in Tonkin, and the total area is 309,979 square miles, with a population (1922) estimated at 19,983,203, including the civil European population of about 17,500.

In ASIA MINOR.—The French mandatory sphere of *Syria*, *Cilicia* and *Lebanon* has a total area of about 150,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 4,500,000 (*see* also pp. 802–3).

In AFRICA.—*Algeria* (*see* above) is an integral part of France. *Morocco* (*see* p. 774–5) is a French (and partly Spanish) protectorate.

Tunis (*Bey of Tunis*, Sidi Mohammed ed Habib, *acceded* 1922) has been a French protectorate since 1881. It lies between Algeria and Tripoli, and extends southwards to the Sahara, with a total area of about 45,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 2,000,000, of whom about 60,000 are Berbers and 500,000 Arabs. The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The principal minerals are coal, copper, lead, zinc and iron, and phosphates and marble are also worked. The chief exports are phosphates, olive oil, wheat, esparto grass, barley, beans, blankets, sponges, and dates; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. Eighty per cent. of the trade is with France and Algeria. Tunis, the capital, has a population of 230,000; other towns are Sfax (84,000), Bizerta (30,000), Susa (30,000), Kairwan (22,000), Gabes (16,000), and Monastir (6,000). *French West Africa* extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,509,733 square miles, and a population of 11,344,976. It consists of *Senegal* (74,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,250,500), capital, St. Louis; *Upper Senegal Niger* (304,000 sq. miles), and the *Niger Military Territory* (533,000 sq. miles), which have a total population of about 6,036,200; *French Guinea* (92,600 sq. miles, pop. 1,737,350); *Ivory Coast* (126,200 sq. miles, pop. 1,216,300); and *Dahomey* (38,000 sq. miles, pop. 878,500); adjoining Dahomey is the French Sphere of the former German colony of *Togoland* (23,400 sq. miles, pop. 800,000); while the hinterland of these colonies forms the *French Sahara*, which has an estimated area of 924,160 sq. miles and a population of about 450,000. *French Equatorial Africa* consists of the *French Congo* (513,000 sq. miles., pop. 9,000,000) and of the French Sphere in the former German territory of *Cameroon* (267,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,750,000). *French East Africa* consists of the *Somali Coast* (46,300 sq. miles, pop. 208,000) and of the large island of *Madagascar* (226,000 sq. miles, pop. 3,153,500) with its dependencies (Nossi Bé, Sainte Marie, Réunion, and the Mayotte-Comoro Islands, and St. Paul, Amsterdam, and Kerguelen Islands). Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; the minerals include gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and zinc. The chief exports are gold, cattle, bark, manioc (for arrowroot), beans, hides, skins, fibre, rice, timber and rubber; the chief imports are cottons, metal manufactures, wines and spirits, coal, clothing, lime and cement. The capital, Antananarivo, has a population of 75,000; other towns are Tamatave (the chief port), Majunga, Diego-Suarez, Mananjary, Tuléar, Andevoranto and Vohémar. Off the south-east coast are the uninhabited islands of St. Paul, Kerguelen and Amsterdam. There is now direct communication across French and British territory in Africa, with posts on the Atlantic and Indian ocean.

In AMERICA.—Off the south-east coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies, Martinique and Guadaloupe, with Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin; and in South America, Cayenne or French Guiana. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,320 square miles, with a population of 428,850.

In OCEANIA.—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. ms., pop. 50,500) is a large island with dependencies, the Isle of Pines, the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands (Maré, Lifou, Uvéa, &c.), the Huon Islands, and Futuna and Alofi. The Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, &c.) have an area of about 650 square miles, and a population of about 14,000; the Marquesas (Nukahiva, Hivasa, &c.) 500 sq. miles, pop. 2,500. Leeward Isles (Huahiné, Raiatéa, Tahaa, Bora-Bora, Maupiti, &c.); the Gambier Islands (Mangareva, &c.); the Tubuai Islands (Rurutu, Raivavae, Rimatava, &c.); Rapa Island; Makatea; and Maiao Island. The New Hebrides are under joint Franco-British administration.

GERMANY.

(Deutsches Reich.)

President of the German Reich, General Field-Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, *born* Oct. 2, 1847, *assumed office* May 12, 1925.

MINISTRY.

Chancellor, Minister of Justice, and of the Occupied Territories, Dr. Marx.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Stresemann.
Interior, Dr. Külz.
Labour, Dr. Brauns.
Finance, Dr. Reinhold.
Agriculture and Food, Dr. Haslinde.
Communications, Dr. Krohne.
Defence, Dr. Gessler.
Posts, Dr. Stingl.
Economic Affairs, Dr. Curtius.

Ambassador in London, Dr. Friedrich Sthamer, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.
Consular Dept. of the Embassy, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.

The area of Germany is approximately 182,200 square miles, with a population on June 16, 1925 of 62,568,753 (without Saar district), of whom 30,186,563 were males and 32,382,190 were females. The population on Dec. 1, 1910 was 64,925,993. Births in 1924 numbered 1,313,625 and deaths 801,880, births being 21·1 per 1,000 of population, deaths 12·9 per thousand.

Religious confessions in the present area were in 1910:—Protestants 38,117,501, Roman Catholics 19,326,396, Jews 538,972, others 472,132.

There are 45 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 29 are in Prussia, 4 in Saxony, 3 in Bavaria, 2 each in Baden and Hesse, 1 each in Württemburg and Brunswick, and three Hanse Towns.

At the outbreak of war, Aug. 1914, "Germany" was a Confederate League, bearing the name "German Empire," under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia, holding the title of "German Emperor."

By the *Treaty of Versailles* the "Reichsland" of Elsass-Lothringen and the Saar coal basin (temporarily) were ceded to France: parts of Posen and West Prussia to the newly-formed Republic of Poland; North Schleswig to Denmark; and Moresnet and Malmédy to Belgium. Plebiscites held in June 1920 in parts of East and West Prussia yielded majorities for Germany. A plebiscite to decide the fate of Upper Silesia, which was held under the Peace treaty, resulted in division between Poland and Germany. Memel City with adjoining territory has been ceded to Lithuania.

The Colonial possessions of the German Empire extended over 1,035,086 sq. miles in Africa, 96,210 sq. miles in the Pacific, and 2,943 sq. miles in Asia—a total of 1,134,239 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1914 at 15,000,000. By the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced her overseas possessions, with all rights and titles therein, and the delegates to the International Council at Paris allocated Togoland and Kamerun to Great Britain and France; German East Africa to Great Britain; German S.W. Africa to the Union of South Africa; the German Pacific possessions N. of the Equator to Japan; and those S. of the Equator to Australia and New Zealand.

On Nov. 9, 1918, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. On Nov. 11, 1918, Germany was granted an armistice, and on June 28, 1919, peace was signed at Versailles. In Jan. 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female), and on Feb. 11, 1919, the first President of the German Versammlung was elected at Weimar. Under the new Constitution of August 11, 1919, the federal legislature consists of a *Reichstag* representing the whole nation and elected by popular suffrage (male and female), with proportional representation, and a *Reichsrat* representing the separate States. The people possess the right of initiative and the referendum. Bills dealing with economical questions or social issues arising thereout must first be submitted to the new advisory Economical Council (*Reichswirtschafterat*).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Germany, up to the commencement of the War, was becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1907, 32·6 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 37 per cent. by industry and mining, 11·5 per cent. by trade and communications. Of the total area in 1907, 78,632,140 acres were under cultivation, and 34,272,141 acres were woods and forests. The Live Stock (Dec. 1, 1925) included 3,916,914 horses, 17,202,336 cattle, and 16,199,573 pigs; Germany supported about nine-tenths of her population by her own produce in 1914. The mineral produce was valued in 1912 at £592,250,000, and included 190,109,440 tons of coal, 87,233,084 of lignite, and 28,607,903 of iron ore; potash, rock-salt, lead-ore, gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum, Epsom-salts, boracite, tin-ore, quicksilver-ore, antimony-ore, cobalt-ore, nickel-ore, arsenic-ore, manganese-ore, bismuth-ore, uranium-ore, wolfram-ore, pyrites, vitriolic-ore, and alum-ore are also worked. Crefeld, Elberfeld-Barmen, Chemnitz, Augsburg, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries. By lawsof 1919 and 1920, all coal, heavy iron and steel, potash and coal-tar producing concerns were compulsorily fused into All-German Syndicates, governed by assemblies representing Producers, Traders and Consumers, with equal representation for Employers and Employed.

Under the stimulus of the falling mark exchange, which favoured competition abroad and induced the home public to convert its depreciating currency into solid goods, Industry flourished almost uninterruptedly between 1919 and late 1923, after which (in connection with currency stabilisation) business suffered temporary depression. As compared with 1919 production of all industrial goods has recovered, and in many cases it exceeds that of 1913. Bankruptcies for a time almost disappeared, increased again rapidly in 1924 and 1925, and in the summer of 1926 fell again to much below the pre-war average.

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread-winners in Germany a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. This National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmity Insurance Act came into force Jan. 1, 1900. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, charwomen; overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists' shops), schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses, including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work. A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911. The new law codified previous legislation, established new Insurance Authorities, reduced working-class influence in the Accident Insurance organisations, provided pensions for widows and orphans, and made

other changes of importance. Another Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employés and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911. A Bill establishing Federal Unemployment Insurance for industrial workers and employees (not farm labourers or domestic servants) is before the Reichstag.

DEFENCE.—By Article 160 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German *Military Forces*, as from March 31, 1920, must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, a total force of 100,000 all ranks. By Article 181 of the Treaty, the German *Naval Forces* must not exceed 6 battleships of the Deutschland or Lothringen class, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 12 torpedo boats. No submarine vessels are to be included in the naval forces, and all war vessels in excess of the above numbers are to be broken up or devoted to commercial purposes. Under the terms of the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, the German High Sea Fleet surrendered to the Allies (Nov. 21, 1918) and was interned in Scapa Flow, manned by German naval crews. It was scuttled by its crews in Scapa Flow, while in custody, on June 21, 1919. In consequence of this breach of the Armistice agreement by the German crews the Allies (Nov. 10, 1919) called upon the government to surrender 5 light cruisers, and certain floating docks, cranes, and dredgers, in addition to the previous naval surrenders. By Article 198 of the Treaty the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval *Air Forces*, and no dirigible balloons, aeroplanes, sea-planes or flying boats.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the *Railroads* at end of 1923 was 55,451 kilometres, of which all except 3,662 kilometres belonged to the Republic. Under the *Dawes Reparation Scheme* all state railways are transferred to a joint stock company. The number of registered automobiles (July 1, 1925) was 175,665, and motor cycles 161,508, and motor lorries 80,363. Length of *Telegraph and Telephone Lines* (1924) 382,000 kilometres (length of wires, 12,567,000 kilometres); telegrams transmitted, 45,600,000; post, telegraph, and telephone offices, 45,604; wireless stations, 609; telephone subscribers, 2,385,000; letters carried, 4,392,000,000; value of cash on delivery orders, 1,578 mill. m.; money orders, 2,575 mill. m. The number of employés in the service of posts, telegraphs, and telephones was 325,213. The postal services have been financially separated from the general administration. In addition to some 6,000 miles of navigable rivers there are over 1,500 miles of canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. At the outbreak of the War of 1914–1918 Germany ranked second to Britain in the list of maritime countries. On January 1, 1913, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2,098 sea-going steamers of 17·65 register tons and upwards (4,380,348 tons gross register), and of 2,420 sailing vessels (447,870 tons gross register); number of seamen, 77,746. As a result of the War and of the Peace Treaty shipping in 1919 sank to 419,000 tons, but there has since been a rapid recovery, due mainly to native building, but partly to purchases from abroad. Finished new constructions of vessels exceeding 100 gross tons were in 1919, 134,535 tons, 1920 241,985 tons, 1922 575,264 tons, 1923 358,000 tons, 1924 249,788 tons, 1925 280,937 tons. On Jan. 1, 1925, shipping had increased to 3,169,308 gross tons. Recovery was helped by the establishment of eleven new yards during the War. The chief ports of Germany are Hamburg, on the Elbe; Bremen, on the Weser; Stettin, on the Oder; Königsberg, on the Pregel; Kiel, on the Baltic (connected with the Elbe by the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal); and Lübeck, on the Baltic. Kiel is being converted into a free port. Under the Peace Treaty Danzig became a Free State, subject in its foreign affairs to the Polish Republic. Traffic in the chief ports has increased since the War at a great rate, and now exceeds that of 1913. Arrivals at Hamburg were: 1923, 14,795,496 net tons; 1925, 15,439,000 net tons. Bremen shipping traffic also exceeded that of before the War.

FINANCE.—Under Articles 248–263 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German Government undertook to pay the cost of the Armies of Occupation from Nov. 11, 1918, until they shall be withdrawn, the occupied area extending to the Rhine (with "bridgeheads" on the right bank) from Eiten, on the Netherland's frontier, in the north, to the junction of the German–Lorraine frontiers, in the south. The amount of the reparations due by Germany under the Treaty was fixed in January, 1921 (by the Financial Council of the Allies at Brussels) at 132 milliards of gold marks (£6,600,000,000) payable in bonds, to be redeemed by annual payments of 2 milliard gold marks, together with a sum equivalent to 26 per cent. of German exports. Of the amounts thus payable the various shares from 1921–1929 were apportioned to France 52 ninety-second parts, Great Britain 22, Italy 10 and Belgium 8 ninety-seconds; from 1929–1932 the shares are varied to France 130 two hundred and thirtieth parts, Great Britain 55, Italy 25 and Belgium 20 two hundred and thirtieths; and for the succeeding 31 years France 756 two hundred and seventy-six parts, Great Britain 66, Italy 30 and Belgium 24 two hundred and seventy-six parts. A new *Reparations Scheme* was agreed to by Germany and the Allies in August, 1924, providing for standard annual payments of 2,500 million gold marks, liable to increase according to an index of prosperity, the money to be supplied from (1) taxation, (2) railway bonds, and (3) bonds imposed on private industry. The total capital Reparations liability was not refixed.

In November, 1923, was put through a *Currency Reform*, consisting in the creation of a *renten-mark*, nominally worth 1 gold mark, and in the stabilisation of the depreciated paper-mark at 1 billion paper-marks to 1 gold-mark. The stabilised paper mark notes have since been withdrawn from circulation, and the renten-marks are being gradually replaced by reichs-marks of pre-war gold value, issued by the Reichsbank as reconstituted under the Reparations settlement. Although the currency reform of 1923 was only provisional it reacted beneficially on the Finances, stopping the rise in the cost of administration and preventing depreciation in the value of the taxes received. For covering the deficits in the weeks intervening between stabilisation and complete balancing of the budget, the Republic obtained limited credits from the new Rentenbank. In the financial year 1924–25 a complete budget balance was attained, and surpluses remained for extinction of debts arising out of the Ruhr occupation. The *Budget Estimates* for 1926–27

(in which are not included the separately financed Railways and Posts) were :—

General Administration Budget :—

	1,000,000 Reichs-marks.
Ordinary revenue	7,326
" expenditure	7,326
Extraordinary revenue	300
" expenditure	300

Budget for War Burdens :—

Revenue	1,486
Expenditure	1,486

The German Debt.

The *Debt* of the Republic contracted in stable currencies since 1923, and including the Reparation Loan of 800,000,000 marks, totalled (on Aug. 31, 1926) 2,141,300,000 reichs-marks. The *Old Debt*, consisting of pre-War and War borrowings (and including Debts taken over from the States in connexion with the expropriation of the State railways) totals 70 milliard marks. All this Old Debt was regarded in law as a *paper-mark liability*, and had therefore no value, but under a law of July 16, 1925, this Debt is valorised in such way that bondholders who acquired before July 1, 1920, will ultimately receive 12½ per cent. in gold marks of the nominal value of their holdings with interest. Bondholders who acquired later will receive 2½ per cent., but this will bear no interest until Reparations are paid.

German Trade.

	1924.	1925.
Total Imports (mill. Rchmks.)	9,317	12,432
Total Exports (mill. Rchmks.)	6,568	8,798
Imports from U.K.	£42,587,000	£44,206,000
Exports to U.K.	36,888,000	48,156,000

GERMAN FEDERATED STATES.

PRUSSIA.

GOVERNMENT (April, 1925).

President, Herr Braun.
Interior, Herr Grzesinski.
Finance, Dr. Höpker-Aschoff.
Agriculture, Herr Steiger.
Trade and Commerce, Dr. Schreiber.
Instruction and Worship, Dr. Becker.
Minister of Justice, Dr. am Zehnhoff.
People's Welfare, Herr Hirtsiefer.

The Republic of Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, with a total area in 1924 of 113,750 sq. miles and a population on June 16, 1925, of 38,188,304 (Saar district excluded).

The number of births in 1924 was 812,278, against 2,209,500 in 1913. The number of deaths in 1924 was 486,611 against 656,490 in 1913. Marriages were 273,054, against 323,709. The surplus of births over deaths in 1924 was 325,667.

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Pregel, Oder, Elbe Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. The principal mountains are the Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of 18,053,000 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of coal, iron, copper, lead, potash, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant. Metallic ores, coal, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the industries employing the largest number of persons, but Prussia has long ceased to be a mainly agricultural State. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, sugar-beet, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated. Prussia's manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as metallurgical works of great importance and large output. Brewing is a business of great importance.

	Reichs-marks.
Revenue (Estimate) 1925–26	3,330,739,800
Expenditure do.	3,330,739,800

The whole of the old *Funded* Debt of Prussia was taken over by the Republic under the arrangement for transfer of the Prussian State Railways. It will be valorised on the same conditions as those laid down for the Federal Debt under the law of July 16, 1925.

CAPITAL, Berlin, on the Spree. In 1920, by fusion of suburban municipalities and of some adjacent rural communes, was created Great Berlin with a population on June 16, 1925, of 4,013,588.

Other largest cities are Cologne, on the Rhine (698,064), Breslau, on the Oder (554,801), Essen, on the Ruhr (468,696), Frankfort, on the Main (461,849), Düsseldorf, on the Rhine (431,096), Hannover, on the Leine (422,435), and Dortmund on the Emscher (320,256).

BAVARIA.

Minister-President, Dr. Held.

The Republic of Bavaria is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16′—50° 34′ N. lat. and 9° 0′—13° 50′ E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. The total area is 29,486 sq. miles, and the population on June 16, 1925, 7,411,589. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. The Bavarian forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country; the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia, and in Middle Franconia. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c. The Thüringian Duchy of Coburg was incorporated in Bavaria in 1921.

	Reichs-marks.
Budget, 1925–26	675,706,000

CAPITAL, Munich, on the Isar. Population (1925), 680,704. Other large towns are Nürnberg, N.W. of Munich (392,494), and Augsburg, on the Wertach-Lech (165,522).

SAXONY.

The Republic of Saxony has an area of 5,856 English square miles, with a population on June 16, 1925, of 4,980,689. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality; minerals are rich and abundant (coal, silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various gems); special manufactures of Saxony are:—Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief town, after the capital, is Leipzig (pop. 679,322), the great book-market, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 5,925 matriculated students in 1912–13); Plauen (pop. 111,398), and Chemnitz (pop. 331,641), the Manchester of Saxony.

Reichs-marks.

Budget, 1925–26 579,951,600

CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop. (1925), 628,684.

WÜRTTEMBERG.

The Republic of Württemberg has an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1925) of 2,595,114, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pasture-land being nearly equally distributed throughout. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the kingdom; mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, stays, beer, wine, &c.

Reichs-marks.

Budget, 1925–26 215,535,200

CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population (1925) 341,461.

MINOR STATES.

Baden, separated by the Rhine from France (Alsace) and Switzerland, has an area of 5,819 square miles, with a population (1925) of 2,336,498. A great part of the surface is mountainous and covered with forest trees, including the Schwarzwald (Black Forest) and the Odenwald, but more than three-fifths of the total area is under cultivation, corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco and hops being the chief agricultural products. The principal manufactures are cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, brushes, jewellery and trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper and machinery. More than half the population are Roman Catholics. Capital, Karlsruhe, pop. (1925) 145,694. Other large towns are Mannheim (247,486), Friburg (91,559), Pforzheim (78,434), and Heidelberg (74,892).

Land Thüringen. The Thüringian States, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Greiz, Reuss-Gera, and Gotha, have been constituted into a single state under the title Land Thüringen, with an area of 4,541 square miles, a population of 1,628,398, and two seats in the Federal Reichsrat. In size Land Thüringen is sixth among German states. The new state is governed by a "Volksrat." Capital, Weimar (46,028).

Hesse, in the West Centre, consists of Northern and Southern portions, nearly equal in size, on either side of the Main River, with a total area of 2,968 square miles and a population (1925) of 1,358,445, of whom more than half are Protestants. The country is mountainous but fertile, and agriculture is flourishing. Capital, Darmstadt, pop. (1919) 89,095. Other large towns are Mayence (Mainz) at the confluence of the Main and the Rhine (109,285), Offenbach (78,780), Worms (47,006), and Giessen (33,527).

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, between the Elbe and the Baltic, has a total area of 5,068 square miles, with a population (1925) of 686,838. Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries, the Mecklenburg breed of horses being famous. The chief manufactures are bricks and machinery. Capital, Schwerin, pop. (1919) 45,322.

Oldenburg, on the North Sea, between the estuary of the Weser (at Bremen) and the Prussian province of Hanover, has detached territories in Lübeck (between Holstein and Mecklenberg) and Birkenfeld (Rhine Province of Prussia). The total area is 2,479 square miles, with a population (1925) of 553,670. The chief industries are agriculture, bee-keeping and stock-raising; the principal manufactures are brewing and distilling, tanning, tobacco and corks. Capital, Oldenburg, pop. (1925) 52,187.

Brunswick, 1,418 square miles, pop. (1925) 508,660; in Northern Germany. Capital, Brunswick, pop. (1925) 146,654.

Anhalt, 906 square miles, pop. (1925) 351,692, is in Central Germany. Capital, Dessau, pop. (1925) 70,316.

Lippe, 470 square miles, pop. (1925) 166,023. Capital, Detmold (16,171).

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, between Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Pomerania and Brandenburg, has a total area of 1,130 square miles, with a population (1925) of 112,052. Chief industries are agriculture and wood products. Capital, Neustrelitz, pop. (1925) 12,338.

Waldeck, 438 square miles, pop. (1925) 59,281. Capital, Arolsen (2,793).

Schaumburg-Lippe, 130 square miles, pop. (1925) 48,660. Capital, Buckeburg (6,745).

The *Free Hanse Towns* comprise the three cities of *Lübeck*, on the Trave (area 115 square miles, pop. 127,540), *Bremen*, on the Weser (area 99 square miles, pop. 332,547), and *Hamburg*, on the Elbe (area 160 square miles, pop. 1,128,753). Each has a small rural territory and has full Federal independence, with a Council of State (under the Presidency of a Burgomaster).

TRADE FLAG: Black, red and gold.

CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC, BERLIN.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Wilhelmstrasse 70, Berlin W. 8.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir R. C. Lindsay, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. (1926) £8,400
Counsellor, Joseph Addison, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, E. M. B. Ingram, O.B.E.
2nd Secretary, W. H. B. Mack.
2nd Secretary, A. V. Coverley Price.
Honorary Attachés, A. P. Graves; Hon. Angus W. E. Holden.
Commercial Secretary (*1st Grade*), J. W. F. Thelwall, M.C.
Commercial Secretary (*2nd Grade*), C. J. Kavanagh.
British High Commissioner, Inter Allied Rhineland Commission, Lord Kilmarnock, K.C.M.G.
Deputy High Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Rupert S. Ryan, D.S.O.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. S. F. Nash, D.S.O., R.N.
Chaplain, Rev. R. H. Cragg.
Archivist and Accountant, J. K. O'Donoghue.
Asst. Archivists, G. W. Vincent; A. J. Johnson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berlin—Consul-General, A. C. Charlton.
" *Consul*, S. Lyall.
" *Vice-Consul*, W. S. H. Bernard.
" *Pro-Consul*, Henry E. Pomeroy.
Königsberg—Vice-Consul, J. M. Vibert
" *Pro-Consul*, Harold Wade.
Stettin—Vice-Consul, A. T. H. Evans.
" *Pro-Consul*,
Bremen—Consul, Basil H. Fry.
" *Pro-Consul*, Harry Bullock (*acting*).
Cologne—Consul-General, W. N. Dunn.
" *Vice-Consuls*, R. K. Jopson; A. G. Fallowfield.
Aix-la-Chapelle—Vice-Consul, Major H. C. Fein.
" *Pro-Consul*, W. L. H. Holmes.
Dusseldorf—Vice-Consul, (vacant).
Essen—Vice-Consul, A. M. Simpson.
" *Pro-Consul*, Dr. C. A. Brittlebank.
Frankfort-on-Main—Consul-General, V. H. C. Bosanquet.
" *Vice-Consuls*, Robert Ross; J. A. P. Butler.
Hamburg—Consul-General, Francis A. Oliver, C.B.E.
" *Vice-Consuls*, R. G. Goldie; A. Goodden (*acting*); S. Bracher; Maj. W. M. Powell, M.B.E.
Flensburg—Vice-Consul, Arthur C. C. Azémar.
Hanover—Vice-Consul, Capt. W. C. R. Ane.
Leipzig—Consul, H. H. Cassells.
" *Pro-Consul*, C. J. Girling.
Chemnitz—Vice-Consul, H. Monk.
Mayence—Consul, J. H. Magowan.
" *Pro-Consul*, T. H. Frame.
Munich—Consul-General, H. W. Gaisford.
" *Vice-Consuls*, Dr. St. C. Gainer; Alfred G. Tyler (*acting*).

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 100 Hohestrasse, Cologne.

GREECE.

(Hellas.)

President of the Hellenic Republic, Admiral Paul Coundouriotis, *assumed office* March 25, 1924; *deposed* April, 1926; *resumed office* Aug. 25, 1926.

THE MINISTRY (Aug. 27, 1926).

Prime Minister & Minister of War and Marine, General Condylis.
Foreign Affairs, Pericles J. Argyropoulos.
Interior and (*ad int.*) *Communications*, Prof. Th. Petmezas.
Finance, J. Drossopoulos.
Justice, M. Tsitseklis.
Education, Religion and (*ad int.*) *Refugees*, G. Didachos.
Commerce and Agriculture, Loukas Nakos.
National Economy, A. Prekas.
Health and Social Providence, M. Aposkitis.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur D. Caclamanos.
Legation, 51 Upper Brook St., W. 1.
Counsellor, (vacant)
Secretaries, M. G. V. Melas; M. Jean Romanos.
Consul-General, M. K. Collas.
Vice-Consul, M. B. Mostras, 36 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

A maritime Republic in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugo-Slavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Ionian Sea, and on the E. by the Aegean and Turkey, with an estimated area of 49,036 sq. miles and an estimated population (1925) of 6,374,000, including refugees from Turkey.

Prior to the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 the area was less than 25,000 sq. miles, the addition of portions of *Macedonia* and *Epirus*, *Crete* (3,950 sq. miles, pop. 336,151), and certain *Aegean Islands* increasing the area to 43,522 sq. miles. During the War of 1914-1918 Greece eventually declared for the Allies against the Central Powers, and her territories were increased by the occupation of *Thrace* (including the monastic republic of *Mount Athos*), and the islands of *Imbros* and *Tenedos*. Under an arrangement with Italy, to come into effect after the ratification of the *Treaty of Sèvres*, the *Dodecanese* (12 islands) were surrendered by Turkey, and these were to be handed over to Greece by Italy with the exception of *Rhodes*, for which a special arrangement was made: this arrangement was, however, repudiated by Italy. Greece also received under the Treaty a mandate for the occupation and administration of the town and district of *Smyrna*, but military operations by forces of the Angora Government, under Mustapha Kemal Pasha, recovered the mandated region in Sept. 1922, the Greek forces being annihilated, and Smyrna was evacuated on Sept. 8, 1922, and that part of the Greek population of Asia Minor which escaped massacre by the Turks took refuge in Greece. By the *Treaty of Lausanne* (1923) Greece lost Eastern Thrace (that part lying E. of the Maritza river) and the islands of Imbros and Tenedos, which were retroceded to Turkey. The country is thus composed of a continental portion (the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula), and of islands in the Ægean, Mediterranean, and Ionian Seas. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented.

Government.—Greece became independent in 1830, after a successful insurrection against the Turkish government, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century, and after a succession of rulers of the Glucksburg dynasty was declared a Republic by the Constituent Assembly on March 25, 1924. The legislature consists of a Senate of 130 members, and of a

Chamber of Deputies (or *boulé*) elected for 3 years by universal manhood suffrage.

Production.—Agriculture is the principal industry and employs more than half the population. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-vine. The principal minerals are silver, lead, zinc, emery, copper, magnesium, sulphur, salt, and marble. The chief manufactures are smelting, textiles, and shipbuilding. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. The exports consist of wine, olives, olive oil, tobacco, currants, figs, cognac, hides, lead, iron ore, magnesite, iron pyrites, chrome ore, emery, marble, sponges and carpets.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 57. Both the land and sea forces were reorganised during the War of 1914–1918, and about 150,000 all ranks fought with the Allied Armies. The Navy consisted (July, 1919) of 6 ironclads, 1 modern cruiser, 14 destroyers, 6 torpedo-boats, and 2 submarines.

Education is free and compulsory, maintained by local taxation supplemented by State grants. Secondary education is somewhat backward, particularly in the country districts. The University at Athens is of some repute.

Finance.—The debt in 1912 was 1,040,900,000 *drachmæ*, and the Balkan Wars of 1912–13 added 354,960,000 *drachmæ*, the Great War added 1,028,000,000 *drachmæ*, and subsequent military operations to March, 1921, were responsible for 1,776,140,000 *drachmæ*.

Communications.—There were (1920) 1,470 miles of railroad open for traffic. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth for ships up to 1,500 tons. The post offices (in Old Greece) number 1,150, dealing with 36,000,000 postal packets; telegraphs, 4,951 miles. The mercantile marine consists (1924) of 437 steamships (824,634 tons) and 1,018 sailing ships (113,707 tons). The principal harbours are the Pirœus (port of Athens), Syra, Patras, Salonica, Volo, Corfu, Kalamata, Laurium, Cavalla, and Canea (Crete).

Budget, 1924–25.	*Drachmæ.*
Ordinary revenue	3,458,757,000
Extraordinary do.	499,824,000
Ordinary expenditure	2,906,075,000
Extraordinary do.	1,569,223,000
Public Debt (March 31, 1924)	*9,288,000,000

	1923.
Total imports ..... *Dr.*	6,035,346,000
Total exports	2,545,110,000
Imports from U.K. (1924)	862,601,185
Exports to U.K. (1924)	703,315,512

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1926 (including the Pirœus), estimated at 700,000. Other large towns are Salonica (170,321), Patras (52,174), Corfu (28,000), Candia (25,000), Canea (25,000), Volo (30,000), Cavalla (23,000).

FLAG: 9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

* The War Expenditure on the disastrous Asia Minor Campaign from 1920-21 to 1923-24 amounted to 7,732,000,000 *drachmæ*.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(8 Odos Dragatsaniou, Athens.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir P. L. Loraine, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1926) £4,000
1st Secretary, Douglas MacKillop.
2nd Secretary, R. A. Gallop.
Hon. Attaché, L. Bower.
Commercial Sec. (*1st Grade*), R. M. A. Turner, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. C. D. Burke, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. L. H. Giles, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.E.
Translator (*with local rank of 1st Secretary*), Shirley C. Atchley, O.B.E.
British Delegate on International Financial Commission, L. G. Roussin, C.M.G.
Archivist, R. F. K. Dexter.
Chaplain, Rev. P. Usher.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Athens—Consul, R. W. Bullard, C.I.E.
" *Vice-Consuls*, R. W. Urquhart, O.B.E.; E. H. L. Hawden (*acting*).
Candia—Vice-Consul, M. N. Elliadi.
Canea—Vice-Consul, S. Petychakis.
Mudros—Cons. Agent, Capt. E. A. N. Palmer.
Corfu—Consul, D. W. Keane.
" *Pro-Consul*, P. Papadachi.
Samos—Vice-Consul, George D. L. Mare.
Zante—Vice-Consul, G. H. Sargint.
Salonica—Consul-General, F. E. Crow, C.M.G.
" *Vice-Consul*, A. H. King.
" *Pro-Consul*, C. N. Halkias.
Syra—Consul, N. R. Varian.
Patras—Vice-Consul, H. A. D. Hoyland, M.B.E.
" *Pro-Consul*, Robert Sargint.
Pirœus—Vice-Consul, R. W. Urquhart, O.B.E.
Volo—Vice-Consul, P. N. Stathacopoulos.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Annexe to British Legation, Athens.

Athens, transit, 6 days for letters; for parcels, several months.

GUATEMALA.

República de Guatemala.

President (1926–1928), General Lazaro Chacon, *assumed office* Sept. 26, 1926.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Roberto Lowenthal.
Minister in London, Dr. Francisco Sánchez Latour.
Consul in London, D. Bowman, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45′ to 17° 49′, and in W. Long. from 88° 12′ 40″ to 92° 13′, 43′ and comprises an area of 42,456 square miles, and a population in 1921 of 1,600,535. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital was destroyed by an upheaval in Jan., 1918. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and somewhat malarious near the coast, but very temperate and healthy in the higher regions. About 620 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1917. There were 4,543 miles of telegraph working in 1921. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on

the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, other articles being bananas, sugar, timber, *chicle* (chewing gum), hides and beans. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1924–25.
Revenue (Budget)	*Pesos* 370,675,000
Expenditure (do.)	358,405,920
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1922)	£1,908,563
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1922) Gold	*Pesos* 1,531,200
Paper do.	199,389,000
Imports (1923)	£2,492,110
Exports (1923)	3,385,109
Imports from U.K. (1924)	586,000
Exports to U.K. (1924)	214,000

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. (Census 1921) 115,938; other towns are Quezaltenango (35,000), Coban (30,000), and Totonicapan (27,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(11A Calle Poniente 24, Guatemala.)

Guatemala—Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, A. J. K. Clark Kerr (1925).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Guatemala—Vice-Consul,
Livingston and Puerto Barrios—Vice-Consul, Edward Reed.
Quezaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.
San José—Vice-Consul, David Savage.

Transit to New York *vid* Puerto Barrios and New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London, 8 days.

HAITI.

(République d'Haïti.)

President, M. Louis Borno, *assumed office* May 15, 1922; *re-elected* 1926 for 4 years £4,800
Foreign Affairs, Edmond Montas.

Minister in London, M. Auguste Magloire, 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.
Consul, J. G. Dalzell, 76 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

The Republic of Haiti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the "West India" Islands.

The island was visited on Dec. 6, 1492, by Christopher Columbus, who named it *Espagniola*, the native name being *Haïti* (mountainous) or *Quisquica* (vast). The Spaniards explored the island and almost exterminated the 2,000,000 native Indians, whom they replaced with African negroes. By the Treaty of Ryswick (1697) the western portion of the island was ceded to France, and in 1803 the territory was abandoned by the French, and a republic was proclaimed under the aboriginal name of Haïti. In 1822 the rule of the Haitian President was extended over the whole of the island, the eastern portion having declared its independence of Spain in 1821. Since 1844 the eastern portion has formed a separate republic (see Dominican Republic).

The area of the republic is 10,200 square miles, with a population estimated at 2,500,000. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums and oilseeds, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. In November, 1915, both Houses of the Congress ratified a treaty with the U.S.A., establishing a virtual protectorate over the Republic, which came into effect in May, 1916. An armed Constabulary, rural and urban, under American officers, has been constituted, and a coastguard service is attached. On Nov. 17, 1920, some prominent Haytians met and formed the "Union Patriotique," an association for raising funds by public subscription all over the country for the purpose of sending delegates to plead the cause of the Haytian people. It was arranged to send a delegation of three members to New York and Washington, and on February 6, 1921, two of them left, the third following two months later. It appears that the Haytian cause has found supporters there, and as a result of the visit of this delegation a Senatorial Commission of enquiry visited the island (Nov.–Dec. 1921), and in their subsequent report advised the U.S. Government to maintain the occupation and to appoint a High Commissioner. The Constitution was amended in June 1918, and under its provisions the President is elected for four years, and governs with the advice of a Council of State of 21 members appointed by him. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, France, and Germany; the principal articles imported from Great Britain in 1921–22 were piece-goods, jute bags, hardware, and agricultural tools. French is the language of the country.

	1924–25.
Revenue, gold	*$8,111,504
Expenditure, gold	8,362,308
Total debt (Sept. 30, 1925)	21,772,682
Total imports	4,690,470
Total exports	2,123,503
Imports from U.K.	1,723,323
Exports to U.K.	555,895

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 125,000.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, blue, red.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

(133 Rue Vernet, Port-au-Prince.)

Port-au-Prince—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, R. P. F. Edwards, D.S.O. (1925).
,, *Vice-Consuls*, Edmund D. Watt, M.B.E.; G. A. Payne.

Transit, 15 days.

HONDURAS.

(República de Honduras.)

President, Dr. M. Paz Baraona, *assumed office* Feb. 1, 1925.

Consul-General in London, Señor Don H. Blauco Fombona, Craven House, Kingsway. W.C.2.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between 13° 10′ and 16°, and W. long. between 83° 10′ and 88° 40′; containing 44,275 English square miles, with a population estimated at 673,408 (1922).

Christopher Columbus landed at Cape Honduras in 1502, and in 1524 the country was settled by the Spaniards. In 1525 *Hernando Cortes* founded the city of Puerto Cortes, and from 1539 to 1821

* U.S. $. Gourde on gold basis = 5 gourdes $1.

the country formed part of the Captaincy-General of Guatemala. From 1821 to 1839 Honduras was included in the Confederation of Central America.

The Republic of Honduras has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Castilla, Puerto Cortes, Omoa, Roatan, Tela, and La Ceiba; but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. (NOTE.—Amapala is on Tiger Island; port on mainland is San Lorenzo, 2 hours in gasoline launch from Amapala.) From San Lorenzo by auto to capital, Tegucigalpa, 88 miles, good road, 5–6 hours. Road from Tegucigalpa to the Atlantic coast has now been completed as far as Lake Yojoa, and is in fair condition. The journey to the lake takes from 9 to 10 hours in automobile. The lake is crossed by gasoline launch in 1½ hours. From there to the head of the railway at Portrerillos the road is still in very poor condition, but cars travel thereon in the dry season, taking from 2 to 3 hours. Potrerillos is 2 hours by rail from San Pedro Sula, and 3 hours from Puerto Cortes. By taking express automobiles and an express car on the railway, it is now possible to make Puerto Cortes from Tegucigalpa in 24 hours, thus reaching New York in 5 or 6 days. There is also an aeroplane service from Tegucigalpa to Tela, connecting up with the direct steamers for Avonmouth from the latter. There are railway connections between San Pedro Sula, and Tela and La Ceiba. The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The soil is very fertile, the products being bananas, mahogany, fruit, cattle, sugar, rice, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, indiarubber, cedar, fustic, rose, and Lima wool (Kapok). There is an immense amount of uncultivated land. The number of cattle in 1920 was approximately 500,000. The forests are extensive, but there is a lack of communications and transport. Its mineral wealth is great. In 1925 there were 1,432 kilometres of railway open, all on the North Coast. The language of the country is Spanish.

	1923–24.	1924–25.
Revenue	£1,362,785	£820,557
Expenditure	1,355,872	1,032,079
*Foreign Debt	5,398,570	1,200,000
†Internal Debt		1,700,000
Exports	1,579,403	2,396,500
Imports	2,227,582	2,550,552
Imports from U.K.	80,024	159,184
Exports to U.K.	632,000	203,888

Eighty per cent. of the foreign trade is with U.S.A. American money is legal tender at 200 per cent. (2 to 1).

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1921), 40,000; La Esperanza and Santa Rosa have each about 10,000 inhabitants.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, A. J. K. Clark-Kerr.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tegucigalpa — Chargé d'Affaires and Consul, A. H. W. King.

Amapala—Vice-Consul, P. Casanova.

Omao and Puerto Cortez—Consul, John Hepburn.

Truxillo—Consul, Albury H. Tatum.

Distance 5,930 miles; transit, *viâ* New York, New Orleans, &c., 14 days; *viâ* Panama Canal, 19 days; *viâ* Avonmouth-Tela, 17 days.

HUNGARY.

(Magyarország.)

Regent, H.S.H. Admiral Nicolas Horthy de Nagybánya, *born*, 1867; *elected* March 1, 1920.

MINISTRY.

Premier, Count Bethlen.
Foreign Affairs, M. L. Walko (*acting*).
Interior, I. Rakovszky.
Finance, M. Bud.
Commerce, M. L. Walko.
National Defence, General Count C. Csáky.
Justice, Dr. Pesthy.
Agriculture, M. John Mayer.
Public Worship and Education, Count K. Klebelsberg.
Public Works and People's Welfare, T. Vass.

Minister in London, Baron Ivan Rubido-Zichy, 27 Prince's Gate, S.W. 7.
Offices of Legation and Passport Office, 53 Chester Square, S.W. 1.

Hungary was declared a Republic on Nov. 27, 1918, its territories being decreased from the area of the former Kingdom of Hungary (which was united to the Austrian Empire by the identity of sovereigns) through the transfer of Transylvania to the Rumanians and of Croatia and Slavonia to the new Yugo-Slav Kingdom (*q.v.*) and of Slovakia and Ruthenia to Czechoslovakia (*q.v.*). The area of Hungary is about 36,179 sq. miles, with a population (almost entirely Magyar) of 8,160,000 (Dec. 1924). The political neighbours are Czechoslovakia on the N., Yugo-Slavia on the S., Rumania on the E., and Austria on the W.

On the declaration of Republican institutions in 1918, Count Károlyi assumed office as Provisional President, but on March 22, 1919, Count Károlyi resigned, and was succeeded by a "Bolshevik" administration with a "Soviet" (Workmen's Council), in which Bela Kun (or Cohen) was the dominant personality. This administration was driven out of power by the successes of the Rumanian military forces (which invaded Hungary and occupied Budapest) and was followed by a Socialistic Government under Julius Peidel (Aug. 1, 1919). Six days later the Socialistic Government was superseded by an administration appointed by the Archduke Joseph, who accepted office as Provisional President, Aug. 7, 1919, but resigned in consequence of the protests of the Supreme Council in Paris.

On March 21, 1920, Admiral Nicholaus von Horthy of Nagybánya was elected Governor of Hungary by vote of the National Assembly, which gave him sovereign rights, with certain restrictions.

In 1921, the ex-king Karl made two efforts to regain the throne, remaining in the country from March 26 to April 5, and from Oct. 21 until removed under escort. On each occasion the Hungarian Government was informed that a

* In 1925 the Government of Honduras ratified an agreement concluded with the Council of Foreign Bondholders providing for the liquidation of the Foreign Debt by annual payments of £40,000 over a period of 30 years.

† Bearing no interest. No reliable figures are available.

Hapsburg restoration would not be tolerated by the European Powers.

All religions are tolerated; the greater number of Magyars are Roman Catholics, but there is a large Protestant minority. The parcelling out of the great estates, which was forcibly attempted during the Karolyi régime, has been continued to a small extent, but on an economic basis and at the initiative of the owners; a land-reform bill aiming at the forced sale of the properties exceeding a given area is in process of execution.

A single chamber National Assembly (introduced Jan. 4, 1920, in place of the Upper and Lower Houses of the former Parliament) is elected by universal suffrage. The question of providing a Second Chamber from a reformed House of Magnates (which ceased to function after the revolution) is under discussion.

The greater part of the area of present Hungary consists of the Alföld or Great Plain, parts of which may be considered as among the most fertile for agricultural purposes in the world, producing grain of excellent quality and supporting a number of horses, cattle and swine. The mountainous districts having been ceded to surrounding states by the Peace Treaty, Hungary has lost the greater part of the forests and mines, which formerly contributed so largely to the national wealth.

Reconstruction.—During the period following the War the Hungarian currency rapidly depreciated and touched its lowest point in August, 1923, when it was quoted at 380,000 crowns to the £, as against 24 before the War. In 1924 an international loan of £10,000,000 sterling was granted to Hungary, its use being subject to a Reconstruction Plan elaborated by the League of Nations, under which State finances must be stabilised in 30 months. A Hungarian National Bank was also set up with the sole right of issuing banknotes. According to special arrangements made with the Bank of England, the Hungarian currency was stabilised upon the £, at 345,000 crowns = £1 sterling, and it now automatically follows the latter's fluctuations. The carrying out of the reconstruction scheme was supervised by a Commissioner-General on behalf of the League, and the latter, having recognised that the financial reconstruction of the country had been successfully terminated and the currency stabilised, recalled the Commissioner-General in July, 1926. Partial control still exists as to the pledged revenues of the State and the unused balance of the loan.

No part of Hungary touches the sea. The length of navigable rivers is 687 miles; there are about 5,000 miles of railways and 5,800 miles of telegraph in the present Kingdom.

	1924.	1925.
Total imports	£30,500,000	£30,800,000
Total exports	25,000,000	29,150,000
*Imports from U.K.	665,000	983,000
Exports to U.K.	400,000	365,000

CAPITAL: Budapest, on the Danube, has a population of 1,184,616 (1921). The other large towns are: Szeged (110,000), and Debreczen (103,000); there are 34 other towns with a population over 20,000.

* There is an increasing opening for British textiles and other British goods.

Hungarian and German are the languages of the country, but English is increasing in commercial use.

FLAG: Red, white, green (horizontally), arms (without supporters) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Verbőczy Utcal. I., Budapest I.)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir Colville Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (1924).....£4,550
1st Secretary, R. C. Parr.
3rd Secretary, H. A. Clarke.
Hon. Attaché, Simon Harcourt-Smith.
Commercial Secretary (1st Grade), R. F. H. Duke, C.B.E.
Archivist, F. G. Redward.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Budapest—Vice-Consul, H. C. McClelland.
Pro-Consul, J. W. Thompson.
"

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London; transit, 2 days.

ICELAND.
(Island.)

King, Christian X. (*see* Denmark).
Presidents of Al-thing, H. Steinsen; Benedikt Sveinsson; Johannes Johamesson.

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23′ to 66° 33′ N. lat., and from 13° 22′ to 24° 35′ W. long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was 94,866 in 1920.

An Act for the creation of a Danish-Icelandic Federal Constitution, Denmark and Iceland to be free and independent States under the same Sovereign, came into force on Dec. 1, 1918, but since the constitution granted in 1915 the assembly (Al-thing) had been more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in internal questions. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessaries of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Total imports (1924): estimated, £3,000,000; exports, £4,000,000. Iceland is in direct telegraphic communication with Great Britain.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 20,000. Other towns are Isafjörður, Akureyri, and Seydisfjord.

FLAG: Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Reykjavik—Consul, Asgeir T. Sigurdsson, O.B.E.
Do., Pro-Consul, Jon. Thorvaldsson.
Akureyri—Vice-Consul, Ragnar Olafsson.
Isafjord—Vice-Consul, Tryggvi Jonkimsson.
Seydisfjord—V.-Consul, Kristian Kristiansson.
Westmann Islands—V.-Con., Gisli J. Johnsen.

Transit, 5 days.

IRAQ.
(Mesopotamia.)

King of Iraq, Faisal, *born* 1887; elected King of Iraq, Aug. 10, 1921, *acceded* Aug. 23, 1921.
Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs (Nov. 1926), General Jafar Pasha el Askeri, C.M.G.

Diplomatic Agent in London, (vacant).
Office of Agency, 52, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. 7.

Iraq, or *Mesopotamia*, "the land between the rivers" (Euphrates and Tigris), extends from Kurdistan on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E., and from Persia on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W. the approximate position being between 37½° to 48½° E. long., and from 37½° to 30° N. lat. The territory was freed from Turkish rule during the War of 1914–18 by Anglo-Indian and British Dominion troops under Generals Nixon, Maude, and Marshall (Gen. Maude succumbing to cholera after the capture of Baghdad). Under the Treaty of Lausanne, ratified on Aug. 6, 1923, Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia, and its future administration has been entrusted to Great Britain by the Supreme Council of the Allies. A provisional Arab Government was set up by the High Commissioner in Nov. 1920 and in Aug. 1921 the Emir Faisal (son of the King of the Hedjaz) was elected King of Iraq, to be enthroned on Aug. 23, 1921. By Treaty between Great Britain and Iraq (Oct. 10, 1922) the former undertakes to exercise its good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to the League of Nations, and as soon as that admission has been accomplished all the responsibilities of Great Britain as the mandatory power will be terminated; by a protocol signed April 30, 1923, the duration of the treaty was cut down from 20 years to 4; but in a new treaty signed at Baghdad on Jan. 13, 1926, provision was made that the treaty of Oct. 1923 should remain in force for a period of 25 years from Dec. 16, 1925, unless before the expiration of that period Iraq shall have become a member of the League of Nations. In March, 1924, a Constituent Assembly met in Baghdad, ratified the treaty between Great Britain and Iraq, and passed an organic law and an electoral law for the election of a Chamber of Deputies. The constitution thus instituted is a Constitutional Monarchy, hereditary in the family of King Faisal, with a Senate of 20 members nominated by the King, and a Chamber of Deputies of 88 members elected by manhood suffrage. The first Parliament under this Constitution was opened by King Faisal on July 16, 1925.

The total area of the districts comprised within the British Mandatory Sphere is about 150,000 sq. miles, the distance from Basra in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles. The sphere comprises the former Turkish vilayet of *Mosul*, *Baghdad* and *Basra*. At the Census of 1920 the population was ascertained to be 2,849,282, as under:—

Baghdad vilayet	1,360,304
Basra vilayet	785,600
Mosul vilayet	703,378
Total	2,849,282

The *Baghdad* vilayet include the Baghdad, Samarra, Diyala, Kut, Diwaniyah, Hillah and Dulaim Divisions; *Basra* vilayet include Basra, Amara and Muntafik; and *Mosul* include Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk and Suleimani. (Mosul covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of *Assyria*, the ruins of Nineveh, the Assyrian capital, being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul.)

Of the total population there were in 1920 1,146,585 Sunni Muhammadans, 1,494,015 Shiite Muhammadans, 87,488 Jews, 78,792 Christians, and 43,302 other religions.

Mesopotamia is capable of supporting a population many times in excess of its present inhabitants if irrigation is developed and extended. In 1908 certain works were undertaken, following on the report of Sir W. Willcocks, and since the British occupation notable improvements have been effected; the Irrigation Department is at present confining itself to small and immediately remunerative schemes. The wealth of the country depends entirely upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley and beans, and rice, peas and Indian corn; wheat averages 464lb. per acre, barley 612lb., and rice over 1,000lb. In 1918–19 there were 1,547,000 acres (deriving their water from the Tigris and Euphrates) under general cultivation, an increase of 64 per cent. on the previous year. Cotton growing is a developing industry and it is estimated that Mesopotamia could yield 300,000 bales annually if sufficient labour is forthcoming. The Iraq Government granted in July, 1924, an important agricultural and irrigation concession which includes a scheme for putting many thousands of acres under cultivation for cotton in the Diyala river valley. A concession for the exploitation of the oil in the Baghdad and Mosul vilayets was granted to the Turkish Petroleum Company in March, 1925. The country is being opened up and existing communications improved and secured. Schools, hospitals and dispensaries have been established under British auspices. Basra was equipped with wharves, railway sidings, &c., for military purposes, and is thus suited for commerce. The chief imports are textiles, sugar, and tea, and the chief exports are dates and piece goods.

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,800 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (375 miles), the latter rising in the north-west of Erzeroum in the Dumlu Dagh. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Garmat Ali, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the vilayets of Diarbekir, Van and Bithiscon join.

The Baghdad Railway.—In 1899 the Anatolian Railway Company obtained a concession from the Sultan of Turkey for the construction of a railway from Konieh (the eastern terminus of the Anatolian Railway) to the Persian Gulf at Koweit, *vid* Baghdad, a total length of 1,550 miles, with a single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. Its projected course was from Konieh to Adana, thence S.E. to Aleppo, Jerablus (where it would cross the Euphrates and enter Mesopotamia), and Mosul, and thence S. down the right bank of the Tigris to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf. The section Konieh-Eregli-Bulgurlu (124 miles), was opened in Oct. 1904, and at the outbreak of the Great War about 1,200 miles (out of the total of 1,550 miles) were in operation, with gaps in important sections (notably in the hills N.W. of Aleppo, and in the Mesopotamian desert W. & S. of Mosul). The line crosses the Euphrates on a wooden bridge at Jerablus. At Aleppo there is a connexion with the Pilgrims' line from Medina (through Damascus and Homs to Aleppo) and, if it is completed, the railway will be served by

the port of Alexandretta (Iskanderun) in Cilicia. The first through train from Basra to Baghdad left Basra on Jan. 13, 1920. The total length of line open at that date was 945 miles compared with 1,113 miles during the War, some unimportant lines having been disused since the cessation of hostilities with Turkey; since that time lines have been laid from Baghdad to Kerbala and Baghdad to Kirkuk. The line to Kirkuk will be extended to Mosul.

The chief city is Baghdad, the former capital of the Abbasside dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Rashid of "the Arabian Nights." Baghdad has an estimated population of 170,000, other towns being Basra, 85,000, and Mosul (opposite the site of Nineveh), 90,000.

Total revenue	£3,844,769
Customs revenue	1,481,255
Total expenditure	3,354,263

High Commissioner and Com.-in-Chief, Sir Henry Robert Conway Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.
Private Sec. & A.D.C., Capt. V. Holt.
Counsellor, B. H. Bourdillon, C.M.G.
Political Secretary, R. S. M. Sturges.
Financial Secretary, F. E. Stafford.
Consular Under-Secretary, C. Empson.
President, Court of Appeal, G. Alexander.
Director of Railways, Lt.-Col. J. E. Tainsh, C.B.E., V.D.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edward L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Brigade Commander, Col.-Comdt. J. G. Chaplin, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Commandant, Iraq Levies, Col.-Comdt. J. C. Brown, C.M.G., D.S.O.

CAPITAL, Baghdad.

Baghdad is 840 miles by air from Cairo, Egypt. Official Mails between London and Baghdad are sent by fortnightly Air Mail Service *vid* Cairo—Heliopolis—Ramleh—Amman—Kasr Asrak—Ramadi, with a saving of about 14 days in transit over the normal service. A motor service runs twice weekly between Damascus and Baghdad.

ITALY.

(Regno d'Italia.)

King, Victor Emmanuel, *born* November 11, 1869; *married*, Oct. 24, 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro; *succeeded to the throne* July 29, 1900.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, *born* Sept. 15, 1904.

CABINET (June 30, 1924: reconstructed 1925).
Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Interior, War, Marine, Air, and Corporations, *Signor Benito Mussolini.
Colonies, Dr. Luigi Federzoni.
Justice, Signor Alfredo Rocco.
Finance and Treasury, Count Volpi.
Education, Signor Pietro Fedele.
Public Works, Signor Giovanni Giuriati.
National Economy (Agriculture, Labour, Industry and Commerce), Signor Giuseppe Belluzzo.
Communications, Signor Costanzo Ciano.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Marchese della Torretta, 20 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
Counsellor, Signor Agusto Rosso.
1st Secretary, Signor Ugo Sola.
2nd Sec., Conte Vittorio di Rovasenda.
3rd Secs., Signor Guido Crolla; Carlo Alberto Straneo.
Hon. Attaché, Signor De Facci Negrati Gaetano.
Air Attaché, Generale Alessandro Guidoni.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Conte Raineri Biscia.
Military Attaché, Colonello Amerigo Coppi.
Commercial Attaché, Signor G. B. Ceccato.
Special Attaché, Signor G. Palliccia.
Chancellor, Signor Guiseppe de Grossi.
Archivist, Signor Ugo Catani.
Consul-General, Nob. Alessandro de Probizer, 68 Portland Place, W. 1.
Vice-Consul, Cavaliere P. Righetti.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 70 minor islands (with certain dependencies hereinafter noted). It is bounded on the N. by the Republics of Switzerland and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and Istria, &c., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area of the kingdom of Italy in 1924 was 110,623 sq. miles, and by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) Italy gained from Austria-Hungary the Trentino (about 4,000 sq. miles) and Trieste (with about 1,000 sq. miles of the Adriatic Sea-board).

By a treaty signed at Rome (Jan. 27, 1924), the *Free State of Fiume* came to an end. Yugo-Slavia's sovereignty over Port Baros and the Delta is established by the treaty, and Italy acquired the town and harbour works of Fiume, together with a narrow strip of hinterland. Italy agreed to lease to Yugo-Slavia the Thaon di Revel quay at a rental of one gold lira for 50 years, the railway station being established as an international frontier station. Fiume is now the capital of the newly created Italian Provincia del Carnaro, and has the status of an Italian provincial town.

The total area of the Kingdom of Italy was estimated (Jan. 1926) at 119,688 square miles, with a population (Dec. 31, 1925) of 42,113,606. There is a large settled and floating population of Americans and English.

The Italian peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines; the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Yugo Slavia. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest peak of the Alps, is in the French Pennine Alps, but within the Italian borders are Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno.

GOVERNMENT.—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848–1870, in which the great patriots *Mazzini* (*born* 1805, *died* 1872) and *Garibaldi* (*born* 1807, *died* 1882) were the principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1860 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of the Papal States by the French in 1870. In 1872 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital. The government is that of a constitutional monarchy with a legislature of two houses—the *Senate* (of 385 life members appointed by the King), and the

* Signor Mussolini is the accredited leader of *Fascism*, the *Fascisti* representing a revolutionary movement against the alleged inactivity of post-War Italian statesmen. The uniform of the movement is a black shirt, and the name is derived from *fascio* or band (*cf.* the *fasces* of the Roman lictor) in which the movement was organised.

Chamber of Deputies of 536 members (elected by adult manhood suffrage). The maximum duration of Parliament is 5 years; Deputies receive 15,000 lire annually.

PRODUCTION. — Agriculture (including the growing of grapes, olives and chestnuts) is the principal industry. Italian wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari; while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of the silkworm forms an important industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly.

The principal exports are cotton, silk and woollen tissues, motor cars, olive-oil, wine, candied citron, sienna earths, pastes, coral, rags, boracic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, motor cars, rubber tyres and tubes, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption.

DEFENCE.—The *Army* consists on a peace footing of 310,000 all ranks. About 200,000 conscripts are called up for service in the spring of each year and serve for 18 months; thus about 400,000 men are normally with the colours during the summer months (training season) and 200,000 during the winter months. On May 23, 1915, Italy declared war on Austro-Hungary, and on Aug. 27, 1916, a state of war was declared to exist with Germany. The cost of the war to Oct. 31, 1918, amounted to 48 millards of lire (£1,920,000,000). During the War of 1914–1918, over 15 per cent. of the population were mobilised, and 5,250,000 men passed into the Armies of Italy. The killed and missing amounted to 650,000. The *Navy* includes 5 modern and 1 pre-Dreadnought battleship, 16 cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, 11 flotilla leaders, 60 destroyers, 47 torpedo boats, 42 submarines, 12 gunboats and despatch vessels, 2 river gunboats, and 46 minesweepers and minelayers. The peace *personnel* of the Italian Navy is about 45,000 all ranks. Spezia and Pola, the chief naval and military ports of the kingdom, are securely fortified. The *Air Force* consists of about 80 squadrons of aircraft and 4 airships. The official first-line strength of aircraft is 800 machines, with a further 800 in reserve. The *personnel* for 1926–27 includes 1,774 officers and 17,728 other ranks, the expenditure for 1926–27 being 700 million *lire*, of which 30 million is for *Civil Aviation*.

EDUCATION.—Primary Education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the Universities are of very ancient foundation.

COMMUNICATIONS.—On March 31, 1926, there were 10,257 miles of railway open for traffic, 587 being electrified and 569 in course of electrification; the post-offices (1925) numbered 10,978, and there were (1924) 34,518 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1925) consisted of 1,365 steamers (2,901,078 gross tons) and 3,342 sailing vessels (220,971 tons). In 1925 225,547 ships (60,106,429 net tons) entered Italian ports, the weight of goods discharged being 25,177,001 metric tons; the clearances were 225,407 (59,938,406 net tons), and the weight of goods loaded 9,100,852 metric tons.

	1925–26.
Revenue (Budget)	*Lire* 20,390,330,337
Expenditure (do.)	18,900,988,424
Public debt (June 30, 1926)	90,847,000,000
	1925.
Imports	*Lire* 26,253,967,975
Exports	18,277,502,101
Imports from U.K.	2,722,630,811
Exports to U.K.	1,954,988,608

CAPITAL, Rome, on the Tiber. Population (Dec. 1924), 692,353. Other towns are Milan (836,046), Naples (772,405), Turin (502,274), Palermo (393,612), Genoa (316,217), Florence (253,565), Catania (252,448), Trieste (238,655), Bologna (211,157), Venice (192,306), Messina (176,405), Leghorn (114,809), Bari (114,754), Padua (112,021), and Ferrara (107,618).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(84 Via Venti Settembre, Rome.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Graham, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (Dec. 8, 1921) £8,000
Counsellor, C. T. F. R. Wingfield.
1st Sec., H. J. Seymour.
Press Officer (with hon. rank of 1st Sec.), W. K McClure.
2nd Sec., D. F. Howard, M.C.
Hon. Attachés, H. D. Creek; Capt. C. Duncan; Capt. W. E. P. Saunders; Hon. A Chaplin.
Commercial Sec. (1st Grade), (with local rank of Commercial Counsellor), E. C. D. Rawlins.
Do. (3rd Grade), R. C. A. Carpenter.
Naval Attaché, Capt. C. D. Burke, R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. W. F. Blaker, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Air Attaché, Wing Com. J. N. Fletcher, A.F.C.
Archivist, G. R. Ranken.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rome—Consul, B. P. Sullivan, M.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*,
Civita Vecchia—V.-Cons., J. B. Ingle (*acting*).
Brindisi—Vice-Consul, D. Dionisi.
Taranto—Vice-Consul, M. de Noto.
Benghazi—Consul, C. E. S. Palmer, D.S.C.
Cagliari—Consul, Romulus Henry Pernis.
Sassari—Vice-Consul, Chev. G. Sechi-Pieroni.
Florence—Consul, Maj. Charles W. Maclean, D.S.O.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, Gennaro Placci; C. R. Atkinson-Grimshaw.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Federigo Lelli.

Genoa—Consul-General, Robert Erskine.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, Ian L. Henderson (*acting*); L. S. Leadley (*acting*).
Bologna—Vice-Consul, Thomas Hickling.
,, *Pro-Consul*, (vacant).
Bordighera—Vice-Consul, A. E. Turton.
San Remo—Vice-Consul, Meysey Turton.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Itala Scotto.
Savona—Vice-Consul, Angelo Aschiero.
Spezia—Consul, S. Guattari-Stafford, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. A. G. Stafford (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, H. Alinghieri.
Kismayu (Jubaland)—Consul, Capt. Robert Dick.
Leghorn—Consul, E. Mervyn de Garston.
,, *Vice-Consul*, F. B. Lamb.
Ancona—Vice-Consul, Humbert Kane.
Elba—Vice-Consul, J. C. R. Airey.
Perugia—Vice-Consul, R. B. P. Frost.
Milan—Consul-Gen., A. C. Charlton.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, R. C. Stevenson; W. E. Cornish.
Mennagio—Vice-Consul, C. Mylius.
Naples (S. Italy)—Consul-General,
,, *Vice-Consul*, S. C. Lawrence.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. E. Watkins.
Castellamare—Vice-Consul, E. S. Albanese.
Reggio—Vice-Consul, E. Briglia.
Salerno—Vice-Consul, Vincenzo Fiorentino.
Palermo (Sicily)—Consul, F. J. Patron, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Wm. A. Morrison.
Catania—Vice-Consul, W. A. Franck, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Robert E. Franck.
Marsala—Vice-Consul, Harry H. Clark.
Messina—Vice-Consul, A. E. Barrett.
,, *Pro-Consul*, S. W. Garbutt.
Porto Empedocle—V.-Consul, Calogero Deleo.
Pozzallo—Vice-Consul, Francesco P. Giunta.
Terranova—Vice-Consul, Francesco Bresmes.
Trapani—Vice-Consul, G. D'Ali.
Rhodes—Consul, Edward Perkins.
Trieste—Consul, W. R. Mackness.
,, *Vice-Consul*, N. Salvari, M.B.E.
Fiume—Vice-Consul, T. J. Anderson.
Tripoli—Consul, Major Hugh Dodds, C.M.G.
,, *Pro-Consul*, John Ghirlando.
,, *Hon. Physician*, Dr. Angelo Mizzi.
Turin—Consul, R. L. Nosworthy.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Vittorio Gallo.
Venice—Consul, Alan Napier.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Count Luigi A. F. P. Mozzini.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR ITALY, 25 Via Lomellini, *Genoa* (Branches 75 Via delle Terme, *Rome*; 12 Via Silvio Pellico, *Milan*; Scali d'Azeglio, *Leghorn*; Via A. Depretis, *Naples*).

Rome, transit, 44 hours.

ITALIAN COLONIES, &c.

Libia.—The Turkish vilayet of Tripoli and the mutessarifat of Benghazi on the northern coast of Africa, were occupied by Italy in 1911–12, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct. 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred to the King of Italy, the spiritual headship over the Muhammadan population being retained by the Caliph. Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast-line of nearly 1,100 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. The transferred territory comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutessarifilik of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel-el-Gharb, and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, a total area of 810,000 square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000. There are no rivers in the country, and, the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons, and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, wool, cattle, and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, *i.e.*, at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli. The population of Benghazi consists of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests. The capital of "Tripolitana" is Tripoli (population 50,000), and of Cyrenaica, Benghazi (population 35,000).

Governor of Cyrenaica, General Mombelli.
Governor of Tripolitana, General de Bono.

Eritrea is a Red Sea colony, and extends from Ras Kasar, 18° 2′ N., to Ras Demoira, 10° 42′ N., and is bounded on N.W. by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on S. by Abyssinia, and on S.E. by French Somaliland. It consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland with a coast-line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, and covers a total area of 64,000 square miles, with a population of about 380,000, of whom about 3,000 are Europeans. The capital is Asmara, Massowa being the chief port, where there is a good harbour. The principal products are potash, skins, and salt, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia.

Governor of Eritrea, Dr. Jacopo Gasparini.

Somaliland.—Italian Somaliland comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, from 11° N. lat. to the Equator, and is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Aden, on E. by the Indian Ocean, and on W. by British Somaliland, Abyssinia, and British E. Africa. The total area, including the territory of Jubaland (and the port of Kismayu) transferred from Kenya by Great Britain in 1925, is about 220,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at 500,000 to 700,000. Agriculture and camel and cattle rearing are the principal industries. The capital is Mogadisho, on the Indian Ocean.

Governor of Italian Somaliland, Cesare de Vecchi.

Tientsin.—Italy obtained in 1902 a concession of land fronting the Peiho river (China), with a total area of 20 square miles and a population of about 10,000 natives.

The Dodecanese.—These 12 islands (occupied by Italy in 1912 during the war with Turkey) are Stampalia, Scarpanto, Caso, Piscopi, Nisiro, Callimno, Liro, Patino, Cos, Simi, Calchi, and Lipso. The total population is about 100,000.

JAPAN.

(Nippon.)

Emperor, Yoshihito, K.G.; *born* Aug. 31, 1879; *succeeded* July 30, 1912; *accession ceremony*, Nov. 10, 1915; *mar.* Princess Sadako, May 10, 1900, and has issue 4 sons.

Heir Apparent (*and Regent* from Nov. 25, 1921), Prince Hirohito, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *born* April 29, 1901; *married* (1924) Princess Nagako, daughter of Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni, and has issue a daughter.

CABINET (Sept. 1926).

Prime Minister, Reijiro Wakatsuki.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Kijuro Shidehara, K.B.E.
Minister for Home Affairs, Yuko Hamaguchi.
Minister of Finance, Chokuon Kataoka.
Marine, Admiral Hyo Tokarabe.
War, General Kazushige Ugaki.
Justice, Yoku Yegi.
Education, Ryohei Okada.
Commerce and Industry, Ikunosuke Fujisawa.
Agriculture and Forestry, Chuji Machida.
Communications, Kenzo Adachi.
Railways, Viscount Kyoshiro Inouye.

Ambassador in London, Baron Keishiro Matsui, G.C.V.O., 10 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
Chancery of the Embassy, 37 Portman Square, W. 1.
Counsellor, Isaburo Yoshida, C.B., C.V.O.
1st Secretaries, Kensuche Horinouchi; Shu Tomii.
2nd Secretary, Kikuji Yonezawa.
Attachés, Shoichi Kanki; Katsumi Nihiro; Itsuo Goti; Nobuo Fujimura; Mizuo Narita; Nogao Kita; Ilchi Kishi; Tsuneo Hayama; Minoru Ishikawa.
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Harushige Ninomiya.
Asst. Military Attaché, Capt. Tasuku Okada.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Teijiro Toyoda.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Comdr. Tadao Honda.
Financial Attaché, Kengo Mori.
Commercial Secretary, Shinjiro Matsuyama, 1 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Chancellors (37 Portman Square, W. 1), Sokichi Sakurai; Kunikata Ishisuka; Tsuneo Hattori; Kuichi Yoshihara.
Consul-General (*London*), Mitsuo Sato (*acting*), 1, Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Consul (*Liverpool*), Yoshinari Sassa (*acting*).
" (*Glasgow*), A. Scott Younger.
" (*Middlesbrough*), Waynman Dixon.
" (*Cardiff*), E. H. Trimby.

This ancient and extensive Empire consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,223, the principal of which are Honshu, Shikoku, Kiu-shu, Hokkaido or Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits, and Formosa, called by the Japanese, Taiwan. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo, but in diminishing numbers. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Riu-kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire, with its dependencies, comprises an area of 260,783 square miles, with a population (June 1926) of 83,454,489. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fuji-no-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,370 ft. high, and has been dormant since 1707. Japan is also liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous, earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, sulphur, lead, manganese, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, zinc, agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are found. Gold is found in the island of Sado, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale; while there is a good supply of middling coal. Petroleum is also being produced in quantities, especially in the Province of Echigo. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the Cryptomeria japonica, Pinus Massoniana, and Zelkowa Keaki; the Paulownia imperialis is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, teashrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; rice is the staple food of the people, 346,000,000 bushels being consumed annually (in 1925 the home grown crop amounted to 296,163,000 bushels). Agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, is their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit is abundant, including the orange, persimmon and loquat; European fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are produced, and the American navel orange is extensively grown.

Commerce and Industry.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton woven goods, cotton yarn (197 cotton spinning mills were in operation in 1924), matches, paper, glass, lacquer ware, porcelain, earthenware, mats, matting, hemp-braids, knitted goods, vegetable oil, crude camphor, camphor oil, straw-plaits, and bronze, while shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S., Egypt, and China; flour from the U.S.; and piece goods, metals, manures, woollens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from the U.S.A. and Europe. Sugar is largely imported from the Dutch East Indies, Philippine Islands and Formosa; indigo from Germany, British India and Dutch East Indies; kerosene oil from U.S. and the Dutch Indies; beans, peas, and pulse from China, Kwantung Province, and Korea; and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton fabrics, cotton yarns, tea, refined sugar, knitted goods, copper, matches, coal, camphor, straw plaits, porcelain, earthenware, and marine products.

Communications.—There were 10,886 miles of railroad open in May, 1926, in addition to 1,690 miles open in Korea, 874 miles in Formosa and 136 in Saghalien, while the South Manchurian Railway in China (686 miles) is under Japanese control. The mercantile marine of Japan and her dependencies consisted in 1926 of steamers and motor vessels of 3,944,417 gross tons, in addition to small craft and wooden ships. The total tonnage entered and cleared at open ports in 1925 was 178,621,099 (93,605 vessels). The three great ports are Kobé, Yokohama and Osaka, the first named having a large transhipment trade, in addition to direct imports and

exports. In March, 1926, there were 8,705 post offices dealing with about 4,300,000,000 postal packets annually, and 165,034 miles of telegraph line carrying 67,912,895 messages outwards in the financial year 1925-26.

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 40. The peace strength was reduced in 1925 to 200,000 all ranks, organized in 17 Divisions, of which 2 are stationed in Korea, and 1 in the Manchurian leased territory. The *Navy* includes 6 battleships, 4 battle cruisers, 2 large and 21 light cruisers, 3 aircraft carriers, 11 coast-defence ships, 94 destroyers and 64 submarines (Sept., 1926). Japan declared war against Germany on Aug. 23, 1914, and captured the German fortress of Tsingtau in November, 1914. Her fleet was active throughout the war, while her troops took part in the operations in Siberia.

Education is in the lower grades free and compulsory. High schools are State-aided, and prepare for a 3 years' course at the Universities. There are high schools for girls, and the technical and special schools are well attended. There are six State Universities of Tokio (2), Kyoto, Tohoku (at Sendai), Hokkaido and Kyushu (at Fukuoka), and 5 medical universities.

Estimated Revenue :—	1925-26.	1926-27.
	Yen.	*Yen.*
Ordinary	1,209,321,318	1,373,145,054
Extraordinary	250,493,468	266,237,037

Estimated Expenditure :—		
Ordinary	1,021,763,802	1,639,382,091
Extraordinary	528,050,984	

Debt (March 31, 1926) :—

Internal	3,519,864,225
External	1,479,312,135
Total	4,999,176,360

Trade :—	1924.	1925.
	Yen.	*Yen.*
Imports	2,453,402,256	2,572,657,863
Exports	1,807,034,837	2,305,589,807
Imports from U.K.	...	227,202,002
Exports to U.K.	...	59,716,478

Formosa.—The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (June 2, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Its total area is 13,500 square miles, with 3,994,236 inhabitants (1926). Imports, *Yen* 186,395,000; exports, *Yen* 263,215,000, in 1925. The colony has been self-supporting since 1906. Estimated rev. and exp. (1926-27), *Yen* 99,775,266. Capital, Taihoku; pop. (1922), 180,362.

Saghalin (Karafuto).—The southern half of this island was ceded by Russia at the close of the Russo-Japanese war. The ceded territory has a total area of 9,824 sq. miles with a population (1925) of 203,504. The Japanese Government is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists, and there is a large fishing industry. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1926-27) *Yen* 18,791,079.

The *Kwantung Peninsula* (capital, Dairen, formerly Dalny), which had been leased to Russia by China, was similarly leased to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. Area, 1,220 sq. miles; population (1925) 944,254. Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port, ice-free all the year round, and the peninsula is fertile. Imports (1925), £13,608,000; exports, £22,543,000. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1926-27), *Yen* £14,997,515. Capital, Dairen; pop. (1923), 249,655.

The *Pescadores* (Bokoto) consists of about 63 islands, with a total area of 85 square miles, and a population of (1922) of 59,384.

Korea (Cho-sen).—By a treaty of Aug. 23, 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire.

Korea is situated between 122° and 128° E. long., and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west, with an area of about 85,156 square miles. Population estimated at 19,519,927 (Dec. 1925); there are 386,493 (Dec. 1922) Japanese in the country. The soil is fertile, but mountainous except in the river valleys. The staple agricultural products are rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp; the other natural products are chiefly gold and hides. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of Pyeng-An, and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. The principal exports are beans, rice, fish, livestock, cowhides, ginseng, wheat, barley, iron ores, and raw cotton. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth, brass ware, and an excellent quality of paper resembling the Japanese article, but stouter. The greater part of the sea-borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. The total railway mileage open to traffic is (1925) 1,690 miles. Estimated rev. and exp. (1926-27), *Yen* 192,825,754. Capital, Seoul (Keijo-fu); pop. (1922) 271,414.

Imports into Korea, 1925 ..... *Yen* 340,011,781
Exports from Korea, 1925 ..... „ 341,630,523

Pacific Islands.—Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, Germany renounced the sovereignty of all her over-sea possessions, and the German Pacific Islands N. of the Equator have been placed under Japanese mandate. These islands, in Micronesia, are the Pelew, Caroline, Marshall, and Ladrone groups, with a total area of about 800 sq. miles, and a population of 47,713 natives and 3,310 Japanese (1922).

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, Tōkiō, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population estimated at 1,995,567 (Sept. 1925). On Sept. 1, 1923, a disastrous earthquake destroyed great portions of the cities of Tokio and Yokohama. The chief cities are—

Osaka	2,114,804	Kumamoto	147,174
Tokio	1,995,567	Fukuoka	146,000
Nagoya	768,548	Sapporo	145,065
Kyoto (ancient capital)		Sendai	142,894
Kobé	644,212	Kure	138,863
Yokohama	405,888	Otaru	134,469
Hiroshima	195,731	Kagoshima	124,734
Nagasaki	189,071	Okayama	124,521
Hakodate	163,972	Yawata	118,376
Kanazawa	147,420		

FLAG: White, charged with rising sun (red).

BRITISH EMBASSY.
(No. 1. Goban-cho Kojimachi-Ku, Tokio.)
British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. C. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1925) £6,300
Counsellor of Embassy, C. F. J. Dormer, M.V.O.
1st Secretary, M. D. Peterson.
2nd Secretaries, H. L. Baggallay; C. B. Pemberton-Peake.
Japanese Counsellor (with local Diplomatic rank of Counsellor), Sir H. G. Parlett, C.M.G.
Commercial Counsellor, G. B. Sansom, C.M.G.
Commercial Secretary, R. Boulter, C.M.G.
Naval Attaché, Capt. C. V. Robinson, R.N.
Military do., Lt.-Col. L. R. Hill, O.B.E.
Asst. Japanese Secretary, W. J. Davies.
Archivist, H. E. R. Warton.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Dairen (Dalny)—Consul, Oswald White.
Hakodate—Vice-Consul, H. A. Macrae, M.B.E.
Kobé—Consul-General, W. M. Royds.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Alexander R. Ovens, M.B.E.
Nagasaki—Consul, M. B. T. Paske-Smith, C.B.E.
Karatsu—Consular-Agent, M. C. Adams (*acting*).
Shimonoseki—Consular-Agent, R. McKenzie.
Osaka—Consul, W. B. Cunningham.
Seoul—Consul-Gen., A. H. Lay, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, V. L. P. Fowke.
Chemulpo—Consular-Agent, W. G. Bennett.
Tamsui: Formosa—Consul, P. D. Butler.
Taihoku—Pro-Consul, P. C. Nicholls.
Tokio—Consul, C. J. Davidson, C.I.E., C.V.O.
Yokohama—Cons.-Gen., E. H. Holmes.
,, *Vice-Consul*, F. C. Greatrex.

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant; transit, 38 days (*vid* Vancouver, 23 days; *vid* Siberia, in pre-war days, 14 days).

KHIVA. *See* Russia.

KURDISTAN.

Sultan, Selim Effendi, *proclaimed* Feb. 1925.

Kurdistan is a mountainous district of Eastern Asia Minor, between Armenia (N.), Syria and Mesopotamia (S.), Persia (E.), and Turkish Anatolia (W.). The Kurds are a semi-nomadic tribe inhabiting the mountainous regions of Turkish Asia Minor and of N.W. Persia. They are believed to be the Karduchi of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, and for centuries they lived in quasi-independence, punctuated by raids and subsequent punitive expeditions. In 1920 the autonomy of Kurdistan was recognised by Turkey and Persia, and by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

The area of the country is estimated at 65,000 to 70,000 square miles, with a population of 2 to 3 millions. The chief centres are Diarbekr, Bitlis, Van (to the east of Lake Van) in the former Turkish dominions, and Urmia (to the west of Lake Urmia) and Kermanshah, in the Persian dominions. *Lake Van* (2,000 sq. miles in extent) occupies the central portion of the former Vilayet of Van; *Lake Urmia* (1,600 sq. miles in extent), across the Persian border, is about 4,000 feet above sea level, and its waters are so salt that fish cannot live therein.

The climate is severe, with a short hot summer and long and severe winter; but cereals, vines and fruit are abundantly cultivated on the slopes of the mountains; rice is grown in the hot, well-watered plains, while the rich pasture-lands of the slopes and valleys support large herds of horses, mules and sheep. The mineral wealth of the country is almost entirely undeveloped, but it is believed to be very great, and there are numerous hot and cold mineral springs; salt is obtained in large quantities in the neighbourhood of Lake Van.

The Kurds are Muhammadans and fierce persecutors of the Christians in their districts and in the neighbouring territory of Armenia.

LATVIA.
(Republika Latvija.)

President, Jahnis Tschakste, *assumed office* Nov. 14, 1922.
Premier, Artur Alberings.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Karlis Ulmanis.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur F. Vesmans, 87 Eaton Place, S.W. 1.
Sec. of Legation, Karlis Students.
Consul-General, Ed. Birins, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Vice-Consul, Charles E. Jumutz.

A Baltic Republic at the eastern and southern shore of the Gulf of Riga, formerly part of the Russian Empire. Latvia was proclaimed an independent state on Nov. 18, 1918. Its frontiers are common with Esthonia, Russia, Poland and Lithuania. The constitution is that of a democratic republic, with universal suffrage and proportional representation. Parliament (*Saeima*) consists of a single chamber of 100 members. The area being about 41,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 2,000,000.

The surface of the country is generally flat with marshy areas, interspersed with many lakes. Agriculture and dairy farming are the principal occupations of the people, and there are many flourishing industries. The fisheries are also of importance. The chief exports are flax, timber, butter, paper and glass; chief imports are agricultural machinery and implements and wood and metal machinery. The tonnage of ships entered in 1925 was 1,443,682 tons. The chief ports are Riga, Libau and Windau. In 1925 there were 1,602 miles of railway in operation.

	1926-27.
Revenue	*Lats* 165,927,276
Expenditure	165,789,372
External Debt (Jan. 1, 1926):—	
U.S. dollars	$5,688,000
Sterling	£1,303,000
Internal Debt (Jan. 1, 1926)	*Lats* 473,220
	1925.
Imports	*Lats* 280,995,924
Exports	179,578,897
Imports from U.K.	£1,548,100
Exports to U.K.	2,814,045

CAPITAL, Riga, at the mouth of the Dvina (Daugava) river, population 337,699; other centres being Libau (Liepaja) 60,762, Dvinsk (Daugavpils) 40,640, Mitau (Jelgava) 28,325, and Windau (Ventspils) 16,384.

FLAG: Red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(73 Valdemara iela, Riga.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Latvia (also to Lithuania and Estonia), Sir John Charles Tudor Vaughan, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1922).
2nd Secretary, E. H. Carr, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Com. G. F. S. Nash, D.S.O., R.N
Military Attaché, Capt. H. W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Riga—Consul, E. H. G. Shepherd.
Pro-Consul, T. E. Ellis.
Libau—Vice-Consul, A. E. Porter.

LIBERIA.

(Republic of Liberia.)

President (1924-1928), Charles Dunbar Burgess King, *assumed office* Jan. 1, 1920, *re-elected* for 1924-28.
Vice-President, H. T. Wesley.
Secretary of State, E. J. Barclay.
Treasury, J. Harris.
Attorney-General, Louis A. Grimes.
Postmaster-General, R. A. Sherman.
War, J. W. Cooper.
Interior, J. L. Morris.
Education, Benjamin W. Payne, M.D.
Receiver of Customs and Financial Adviser (lent by Govt. of U.S.A.), Sidney de la Rue.

Minister Resident in London, Hon. C. W. Dresselhuys, 9, Gloucester Square, W.2.
Consul-General, C. E. Cooper, 52A Drury Buildings, 21 Water Street, Liverpool.
Vice-Con., Frank Peltor, 25 Water St., Liverpool.
Commercial Attaché and Consul-General, J. T. Greiu, 10 Idol Lane, E.C. 3.
Vice-Cons., L. J. H. Greiu, 10 Idol Lane, E.C.3.
Consul, Manchester, T. R. Campbell.
Consul, Glasgow, John Dallas.
Consul, Cardiff, A J. Bovey.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the rivers Cavalla, S.E., and Mano, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 48,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50′, a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised since 1847 as an independent State. The population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, including about 12,000 Americo-Liberians. The principal exports are palm-kernels, plassava, palm-oil, coffee, cocoa, ivory, kola nuts and rubber. The chief imports are rice, tobacco, Manchester goods, provisions, spirits, salt, hardware, glass and earthenware and building materials. The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with eight members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with fifteen members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 600 men under native officers. The control of the customs is in the hands of a General Receiver (who is also Financial Adviser) lent by the Government of the U.S.A. There are 10 ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast and 12 interior ports. In 1924, 734 vessels (1,642,941 net tons) entered and cleared at all ports; of these 217 (606,002 net tons) were British.

	1924-5.
Revenue, Customs	U.S. $481,879
Expenditure	343,819
External Debt	1,200,000
	1924.
Imports	1,433,185
Exports	1,416,896
Imports from U.K.	479,095
Exports to U.K.	335,348

CAPITAL, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.

FLAG: alternate horizontal stripes (5 White, 6 Red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

Monrovia—British Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General, R. T. Smallbones, M.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, H. V. T. Mills; L. S. May.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, by tri-monthly English steamers from Liverpool. 11 to 20 days; also by German, Netherlands, U.S., French and Spanish vessels from Continent and U.S.A.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein.)

Prince, Johann II., *b.* Oct. 5, 1840; *suc.* Nov. 12, 1858.
Administrator, Gustav Schädler (*appointed* June 9, 1922).

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland; area 59·61 square miles, pop. (1921) 11,500. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, cattle, wine and turf) and textiles. Revenue (1925), 602,254 *Swiss francs*; expenditure 533,352 *Swiss francs*; debt 1,349,875 *Swiss francs*.

CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. 1,400.

LITHUANIA.

(Lietuva.)

President, Dr. K. Grinius, *assumed office* June 7, 1926.
Premier, M. Slezevicius.
Foreign Affairs, M. Slezevicius (*ad interim.*)

Minister in London, Dr. Ernest Galvanauskas.
Legation, 10 Palace Gate, W.8.
Secretary, V. K. Rackauskas.
Consul, K. Gineitis.

The independence of the Lithuanian Republic (Lietuva) was proclaimed at Vilna on Feb. 16, 1918. The Republic consists of the former Russian Government of Kovno and portions of the Suvalki and Vilna Governments, and is bounded on the N. by Latvia, on the S. by the German district of Königsberg and Poland, on the E. by Poland, and on the W. by the Baltic Sea, the total area included in the Republic (including Memel Territory) being about 20,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 2,000,000 Memel Territory was occupied by Lithuania in Jan. 1923, and negotiations as to its final status took place between the Lithuanian Government and the Conference of Ambassadors. An agreement was not arrived at and the Conference referred the question to the League of Nations. A committee appointed by the League drew up a Convention which has been signed by the four Great Powers and by Lithuania. Lithuania ratified the Convention in Aug. 1924, and similar action by the other signatories is expected.

The legislature consists of a single chamber Assembly (*Seim*) of 85 members (5 from Memel Territory) elected by universal adult suffrage, the Executive being entrusted to a council of ministers. A new currency was issued in Oct. 1922 to supersede the depreciated German *mark*. 1 *Lit* of 100 *cents* = one tenth U.S. gold $. Rate of exchange (Aug. 1926) *lits* 49·20 = £1.

Memel.—Under the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced the sovereignty over the town

and territory of Memel, and a French High Commissioner, with a small garrison, governed the Territory in the name of the Allies until Jan. 1923, when the Territory was invaded and occupied by the Lithuanians. The sovereignty of the Territory has been transferred to Lithuania, as set out in the Convention signed at Paris (May 8, 1924) and ratified Aug. 1925. The total area administered is 945 square miles, with a population of about 150,000, of whom about 42,000 inhabit the town of Memel.

	1925.
Revenue..... *Lits*	258,625,300
Expenditure	254,837,100
Imports	252,702,800
Exports	242,714,800
Imports from U.K.	20,917,400
Exports to U.K.	58,607,300

CAPITAL, Kovno (Kaunas), on the Niemen (pop. 57,000), other centres being Memel (Klaipeka) on the Baltic (50,000), and Shavli (15,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, red, green.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, Sir John Charles Tudor Vaughan, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., (1922).
1st Secretary, (vacant).
2nd do. E. H. Carr, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. S. F. Nash, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Major H.W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Kovno—Consul, C. D. Elphick.
,, *Passport-Control Officer*, G. W. Berry.
Memel—Consul, Raleigh Le May.
Transit, 2 days.

LUXEMBURG.

(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.)

Grand Duchess, H.R.H. Charlotte, *born* Jan. 23, 1896, *succeeded* (on the abdication of her sister) Jan. 9, 1919; *married*, Nov. 6, 1919, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma. *Heir Apparent*, Prince Jean, *born* Jan. 5, 1921.
Minister of State, Joseph Beck.
Chargé d'Affaires in London, M. A. B. Pescatore, 7 Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815–66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, Nov. 23, 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the commencement of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918, U.S troops entering the capital on Nov. 22. By the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, the country is declared to be free from all ties with Germany. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1916) 263,824, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1924 was estimated at 102,674,000 francs, expenditure 104,345,700 francs; debt (Jan. 1, 1921) 128,000,000 francs. There are 328 miles of railway. The army numbers about 300 men. The capital, Luxemburg (population 45,676), is a dismantled fortress.

FLAG: Red, white, blue.

British Envoy, Rt. Hon. Sir G. D. Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1922) (*Brussels*).
Consul-General, Arthur L. Rowley (*Antwerp*).
Luxemburg—Consul, N. le Gallais.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Victor Etienne.

MEXICO.

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos.)

President (1924–28), General Plutarco Elías Calles, *elected* July 6, 1924, *assumed office* Dec. 1, 1924.

CABINET.

Minister of the Interior, Adalberto Tejeda.
Foreign Affairs, Aaron Saenz.
Finance, Alberto J. Pani.
Communications, Ramon Ross.
Industry Commerce and Labour, Luis Morones.
Agriculture, Luis G. León.
War, General Joaquin Amaro.
Education, Dr. J. M. Puig Casauranc.

Minister in London, Señor Don Gilberto Valenzuela, 48 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.
Consul-General in London, Señor Don E. A. Gonzalez, Bush House, Aldwych, W.C 2.
Liverpool—Consul, Señor Don M. de la Peña.
Glasgow—Consul, Señor Don R. Almanza.

Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15 to 32° 30' N. lat. and 87 to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 31 political divisions, comprehending an area of 768,883 square miles, with a population of (1910) 15,063,207.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltepete on the east. The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 5,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 5,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, which runs from Lake Chapala to the Pacific. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are *Chapala*, some 50 miles in length, and *Patzcuaro* and *Xochimilco*. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude. Yellow fever sometimes occurs at Merida, Yucatan.

The earliest invaders, or *Toltecs*, gave place in the 13th century to the *Aztecs*,

who were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernan Cortes.** Spanish rule was established at *Tenochtitlan*, a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810–1821. From 1837–1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States. In 1810 a Republic was proclaimed, but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1821. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared. In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the death of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, which has endured to the present day. The most prominent of modern Presidents is *Porfirio Diaz*, who ruled (except during 1880–4) from 1876 to May 25, 1911. Since the fall of Diaz internal disturbances, in which eleven Presidents have figured, have continued with varying degrees of intensity, and considerable friction (amounting almost to a state of war) has arisen with the United States. On July 15, 1914, Venustiano Carranza assumed control of the executive, but his anti-foreign attitude and legislation, together with the seizure of many properties (a few of which belonged to British subjects) led to a refusal of the British Government to grant recognition of his administration. The degree to which Carranza departed from his declaration of neutrality during the Great War undoubtedly influenced the British Government when this policy was adopted. Carranza was overthrown by a further revolution in 1920, and is believed to have been shot by the insurgents. After the fall of Carranza the executive power was assumed by de la Huerta as provisional President, and on Dec. 1, 1920, General Obregon, whose *coup d'état* had caused the downfall of Carranza, became head of the Republic. The determination of the new government to uphold the Carranza constitution of 1917, which has led to confiscatory measures in connection with nationalization of the petroleum of the country, and contains (among other departures from the accepted comity of nations) provisions which restrict the rights of foreigners, caused the British, American, French and Belgian governments to adopt a policy of non-recognition of the Obregon administration. The expropriation, without payment of compensation, of several hundreds of private properties, in pursuance of the Obregon agrarian policy, has called forth strong protests from foreign Powers, but all the Powers except Great Britain eventually recognised the Obregon administration.

Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas are the chief ports on the Pacific; and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico. There were 15,804 miles of railroad open on Sept. 16, 1912, and 40,687 miles of telegraph. The railroads have in a large measure been built by American and English companies.

The principal agricultural crops are maize, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 45 per cent. consist of silver and gold; sisal hemp (henequen), coffee, hides and skins, timber, logwood, vanilla, tobacco, dyestuffs, sugar, and drugs ranking next in importance.

The monetary system has recently been placed on a gold basis, with a gold *peso*=50 cents U.S. currency. In Sept. 1922, the Mexican Government undertook to set aside for the service of the debt the sum of 30,000,000 gold *pesos* in 1923, rising by 5 million gold *pesos* annually to 50 million gold *pesos* in 1927. The total of the debt in Sept. 1922, was stated at 508,830,300 gold *pesos* (= $254,415,150 U.S.) of which about one-half was raised for railroad purposes.

The language of the country is Spanish.

Estimated revenue	(1922)	$216,000,000
Estimated expenditure		327,000,000
Total Exports	(1922–3)	$306,700,000
Total Imports	(1922–3)	852,800,000

	1923.	1924.
Imports from U.K.	£2,749,752	£2,443,500
Exports to U.K.	5,344,782	5,935,000

CAPITAL, Mexico City. Pop. (1910), 470,659. Other towns are Guadalajara (120,000), Puebla (96,000), Monterey (75,000), San Luis Potosi (70,000), Leon (60,000), Vera Cruz (50,000), Aguas Calientes (48,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(4A Calle Lerma No. 71, Colonia de Cuauhtemoc, Mexico.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, E. Ovey, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1925).
1st Secretary, D. V. Kelly, M.C.
2nd Secretary, E. A. Walker.
Hon. Attaché, Lt.-Col. W. B. J. Osbaldeston-Mitford.
Commercial Secretary (Grade II), E. C. Buxton.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Hon. A. Stopford, C.M.G., R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Com. A. Knothe, R.N.
Archivist, P. C. Pell.
Clerk, C. J. Biorklund.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Mexico City—Consul-General, J. B. Brown.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, L. Pearl Cross; C. G. Rickards; F. J. Wilson (*acting*); E. J. Joint (*acting*).
Chihuahua—Vice-Consul, Thomas Dale.
Durango—Vice-Consul, W. W. Graham.
Gomez Palacio and Torreon—V.-C., (vacant).
Guadalajara—Vice-Consul, Capt. P. G. Holms.
Guanajuato—Cons. Agent, W. Hislop.
Merida—Vice-Consul, H. J. Cameron.
Monterrey—Vice-Consul, J. B. Sanford.
,, *Pro-Consul*, James M. L. Mackay.
Pachuca—Vice-Consul, S. Waters.
Progreso—Vice-Consul, *see* Merida.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Manuel E. Reyes.

* The remains of *Hernan Cortes* have been definitely located in the Temple of Jesus, Mexico City. They are contained in a marble vault, with the funeral garments.

Puebla—Vice-Consul, W. Hardaker.
Saltillo—Vice-Consul, R. H. Jeffrey.
Tapachula—Vice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson.
Zacatecas—Vice-Consul, G. C. Palmer.
Colima—Consul, D. G. C. MacNeill.
Mazatlan—Vice-Consul, G. E. S. Watson.
Tampico—Consul, J. S. Hutchison.
" *Vice-Consul*, Robert G. Pulford.
Vera Cruz—Consul, A. R. Hogg.
" *Vice-Consul*, John L. Caius.
Orizaba—Vice-Consul, H. R. Riley.
Puerto Mexico—Vice-Consul, Dr. J. J. Sparks.

Transit, about 12 days.

MONACO.

(Principauté de Monaco.)

Sovereign Prince, Louis Honoré Charles Antoine, *born* July 12, 1870, *acc.* June 25, 1922.
Heiress Apparent, Hereditary Princess Charlotte Louise Juliette (Duchess de Valentinois), *born* Sept. 30, 1898; *mar.* March 19, 1920, Prince Pierre de Monaco (Count de Polignac), and has issue a daughter, Princess Antoinette, *born* Dec. 1920, and a son, Prince Rainier, *born* May, 1923.
Minister of State, Monsieur Maurice Piette.
Secretary of State, M. François Roussel.

Consul-General in London, Paul Crémieu-Javal, 39 Enuismore Gardens, S.W. 7.
Vice-Consul, C. N. Forenbau.
Chancellor, Edwin C. Isbell.
Consular Office, 37, Conduit Street, W. 1.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, between France and Italy, consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino, and comprising a narrow strip of country extending from the Monaco Cemetery on the west to St. Roman on the east; it is about 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad, with (1923) 22,153 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1,500,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. There is a small harbour (24 ft. alongside quay) and the import duties are the same as in France. There is a local police force of 200 men.

CAPITAL, Monaco.

FLAG: Red and white.

Monaco—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E. (Nice).
" *Vice-Consul*, G. W. Hogg.
" *Pro-Consul*, Anthony G. L. Knapton.

MONTENEGRO. *See* YUGO-SLAVIA.

MOROCCO.

(Moghreb el aksa.)

French and Spanish Protectorates and International Zone of Tangier.

Sultan, Mulai Yusef, G.C.M.G., *born* 1882; *proclaimed* Aug. 18, 1912.

Morocco, the largest of the Barbary States, is situate in the north-west of the African Continent, between 27°-36° N. lat. and 1°-11° 40′ W. long, with a total area estimated at 314,000 square miles, and a population of about 7,000,000. Morocco is traversed from the Atlantic coast in the south-west to the Algerian frontier in the north-east by five parallel ranges, known generally as the *Atlas Mountains*. Between the various ranges lie well-watered and fertile plains, the lower slopes of the northern flanks of the mountains being well wooded, while the southern slopes are exposed to the dry winds of the desert and are generally arid and desolate. The most northerly point of Morocco is the peninsular of Ceuta, which is separated from the Continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Musa dominates the promontory, and with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar was known to the ancients as *The Pillars of Hercules*, the western gateway of the Mediterranean. Between 32° N. and 30° N. is the headland Ghir, which encloses a bay containing the port of Agadir formerly known as the "Gate of the Sudan."

The climate is generally good and undoubtedly healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the country being sheltered by the Atlas Mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The extremes of temperature in Tangier and Mogador are 92° Fahrenheit in the summer and 37° in the winter, with a rainy season from October to May. The Mediterranean coast is drier and less temperate, but not unhealthy, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot.

Government.—France is the paramount power, and represents the Sultan of Morocco in all foreign relationships, but the country is divided into three zones—the *French Zone*, the *Spanish Zone*, and the *International Tangier Zone*. Spain has had relations with Morocco for many centuries. The northern portion of Morocco, as defined in the Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912, forms a Spanish "sphere of influence." In this Spanish zone (which extended over the whole of Northern Morocco, with the exception of the International zone round Tangier) there were tribal risings in 1921, and during the operations to quell these risings the Spanish Expeditionary force met with serious reverses in the neighbourhood of Melilla. A Civil High Commissioner was appointed in 1922 over the Spanish zone to inaugurate a policy of pacification. In 1924 the military forces of Spain met with further reverses, and were withdrawn to a line running west from Rio Martin (on the Mediterranean) to within fifteen miles of the Atlantic Coast, and thence southwards to the French zone, near Alcazar el Kebir. In 1925 the French became embroiled and a considerable force was despatched from Algeria and France to strengthen the French Army in Morocco. In spite of the fact that he was fighting two European powers, however, Abd el Krim, the Riff leader, achieved such success as to be able to threaten the safety of Fez itself in July. But the danger was averted and after an anxious summer the autumn brought relief. The French and Spanish in conference in Madrid realised that their best chance of success lay in close co-operation, and the effect of this new policy soon made itself felt. In September the Spaniards landed at Alhucemas Bay and forced Abd el Krim to evacuate his headquarters at Ajdir. Simultaneously the French by pressure from the South were able to make progress which, if less spectacular, was of no less solid a nature, and by the time the rainy season forced a retirement to winter quarters the tide was definitely on the turn. In the Spring of 1926, following an abortive peace conference at Oujda, the French and Spaniards launched their final attack. By May 24 the Riff had been effectively crossed and Abd el Krim's headquarters at Targuist occupied, and on May 27 the Riff leader surrendered himself to the French. This was the signal for the general break away of the tribes. The French virtually

restored peace in their zone and the Spaniards commenced a general movement for enforcing submission and disarmament in theirs. On August 10 they reoccupied Sheshawen and the autumn found them still pursuing their arduous task. *Ceuta* (on the Mediterranean coast, opposite Gibraltar), in 35° 54′ N. lat. and 5° 18′ W. long., has been a Spanish possession since the close of the 16th century, and forms part of the administrative province of Cadiz, and the adjacent Alhucema and Zaffarin islands are Spanish possessions. A special international *régime* was designed for *Tangier* before the War by negotiations between the British, French and Spanish Governments, but the outbreak of the War prevented this *régime* from being put into operation. A new Convention instituting the *International Zone* of Tangier was, however, signed by the three governments at Paris on Dec. 18, 1923, and was brought into force on June 1, 1925. Belgium, The Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden subsequently adhered, but the United States and Italy have not yet (Oct. 1926) done so; these two powers therefore retain their Capitulatory rights in the New Zone. The New Convention provides for a complete international administration of the zone, except as regards native affairs, which are reserved to the Shereefian authority.

Production, Industry, etc.—Among the agricultural products are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, birdseed, linseed, coriander, cummin, fenugreek, esparto, and hemp, and the northern slopes of the Atlas produce many fruits, principally figs, almonds, pomegranates, lemons, olives, oranges and dates, the latter growing also on the southern slopes and in the plains. The live stock includes large quantities of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, while the poultry and egg industry is of increasing importance. Antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead and tin (the last three in considerable quantities) are known to exist, and gold and silver are also found. Rock salt, brine, and phosphates are exported in large quantities. The trade of Morocco is chiefly with France and Algeria, Great Britain, Italy and Spain, the chief imports being cottons, sugar and soft goods, the exports being grain, eggs, hides and skins, and wool. The unit of currency in the French protectorate is the franc, while in the Tangier zones the franc, the Spanish and the *Hassani peseta* are all current, and in the Spanish zone the two last of these currencies.

Communications.—The French Protectorate authorities are now engaged in the serious development of normal gauge railways in their zone, and by the end of 1926 it is expected that 1,167 kilometres of railway, connecting all the principal centres, will be in working order. The Franco-Spanish Treaty provides for the line between Tangier and Fez, and the portions of this line in the French and International zones are already laid, part (French) being open to traffic. In the Spanish zone the portion between Laraiche and Alcazar is open and it only remains for the concluding portion of the line in the Spanish zone to be completed for the whole journey from Tangier to Fez to be possible by rail. Telegraphic communication is established by submarine cables from Tangier to Cadiz, Gibraltar, Rio Martin, Melilla, Tarifa and Oran, and there are wireless stations at Tangier, Tetuan (military), Rabat, and Casablanca; inland lines have been built by the French to Fez and to some of the ports, as well as to the borders of the Spanish zone, and the latter line is to be extended to Tangier. The chief roads in the Tangier and Spanish zones are those linking Tangier to Ceuta *viâ* Tetuan in the North, and to Arzila, Laraiche, and the French zone in the South. The French zone is well equipped with good main roads radiating from Casablanca. *Air Services* are maintained between Casablanca and Toulouse (daily), Casablanca and Oran (twice weekly), and Casablanca and Dakar (weekly).

The principal *Harbours* are Casablanca, Rio Martin (for Tetuan), Tangier, Laraiche, Rabat, Mazagan, Saffi, Kenitra, and Mogador. In 1925, Casablanca, the chief port of Morocco, handled 297,910 tons of Imports and 837,774 tons of Exports, valued respectively at 725,969,652 francs and 302,298,825 francs. A considerable Import and Export trade for the French zone is also done *viâ* the Algerian frontier.

CAPITAL of French zone, Rabat, population 31,000 (Fez in the North, and Marrakesh in the South being the old capitals of the Sultans).

CAPITAL of Spanish zone, Tetuan, population 30,000 (principal ports, Laraiche and Rio Martin, for Tetuan).

CAPITAL of International zone, Tangier, population 45,000.

Other towns (with populations exclusive of French army of occupation) are Marrakesh or Morocco (139,874), Mequinez (36,662), Sallee (24,202), Casablanca (101,690), Mazagan (21,495), and Saffi (26,396).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tangier—Consul-General (with rank of Diplomatic Counsellor), Hugh Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Vice-Consuls, W. L. Bond; C. G. Hope Gill; S. Simmonds; H. G. Jakins.
Laraiche—Vice-Consul, L. Forde (*acting*).
Tetuan—Consul, G. C. Allchin, M.C.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Albert F. Morillo.
Casablanca—Consul, G. H. Selous, M.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, R. H. Broome; A. N. Williamson Napier; L. Pott.
Marrakesh—Vice-Consul, C. A. W. Were.
Mazagan—Vice-Consul, G. E. A. C. Monck-Mason.
Mogador—Vice-Consul, T. C. Rapp, M.C.; Maj. F. A. C. de Gonchy (*acting*).
Saffi—Vice-Consul, G. C. Allchin, M.C.
Rabat—Consul-General, Sir Andrew Ryan, K.B.E., C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, F. H. W. Stonehewer Bird.
Fez—Vice-Consul, G. Mackereth, M.C.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TANGIER AND SPANISH ZONES. *Sec.*, Capt. R. S. B. Beckett.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR FRENCH ZONE (Casablanca). *Sec.*, E. H. Lart.

Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles; transit 5 days, or by Sud Express, 3 days.

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND).
(Nederland.)

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, *born* August 31, 1880, *succeeded* her late father, King William III., Nov. 23, 1890; *mar.*, Feb. 7, 1901, H.R.H. Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.

Heiress Apparent, Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, *born* April 30, 1909.
Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, *born* August 2, 1858; *married* the late King, Jan. 7, 1879, who died November 23, 1890; acted as Regent 1890–1898.

MINISTRY (Oct. 1926).

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Jonkheer Maitre D. J. de Geer.
Interior and of Agriculture, Maitre J. B. Kan.
Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek.
Colonies, Dr. J. C. Koningsberger.
Justice, Maitre J. Donner.
War and Marine, Maj. J. M. J. H. Lambooy.
Ways and Communications, Maitre H. Van der Vegte.
Education, Maitre M. A. M. Waszink.
Labour, Commerce and Industry, Professor Dr. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruyne.

Minister in London, Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen, 32 Green Street, Park Lane, W. 1.
Chancery, 42 Seymour Street, W. 1.
1st Secretary, Dr. C. H. J. Schuller tot Peursum, C.B.E.
Director of the Chancery, H. N. Brouwer, 3 Atney Road, Putney, S.W. 15.
Commercial Attaché, F. B. s' Jacob.
Consul-Gen., D. J. Steyn Parvé, 28 Langham Street, W. 1.
Consul, Dr. H. G. von Oven.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46′–53° 34′ N. and long. 3° 22′–7° 14′ E., consisting of 11 provinces, and containing a total area of 12,761 square miles, with a population in August, 1923, of 7,212,739. The majority, about three-fifths, belong to the several Reformed Churches; and the remainder are Roman Catholics, with about 107,000 Jews. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seed, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, beetroot, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, glass bottles and ware, chemical and pharmaceutical products, matches, perfumery, sugar, bicycles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, iron and steel, works of art in gold and silver, incandescent lamps, machinery, motors, paper, printing, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liqueurs. Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Communications.—The total extent of canals is about 1,250 miles. There were 2,090 miles of railroad open in 1924, and 5,620 miles of telegraph line. The mercantile marine, on Jan. 1, 1925, consisted of 575 steam and motor vessels and 173 sailing vessels, &c. In 1924, 15,234 vessels (20 511,000 tons) entered, and 13,349 vessels (16,526,000 tons) cleared at the various ports. An Act for the damming and draining of the Zuyder Zee was passed in 1918, and work is now in progress.

Defence.—The Home Forces consist of a conscript army, with an annual levy of 19,500 men, producing a first-line army of 270,000, or (including reserves) 350,000 all ranks. The Royal Navy consisted, on July 1, 1925, of 84 ships (4 of them ironclads, and 2 protected cruisers).

Education.—Private State-aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though the latter is provided if required, by local taxation. The average attendance at primary schools is 96 per cent. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (commercial, Wageningen (agriculture), and Utrecht (veterinary).

	1927.
Revenue (Budget)	*fl.611,808,305
Expenditure (Budget)	646,966,697
Public Debt (1924):—	
Interest-bearing Funded	fl.2,929,433,000
Non-interest-bearing Floating	344,000,000
Total	fl.3,273,433,000

	1924.	1925.
Imports	fl.2,378,100,800	fl.2,455,311,000
Exports	1,802,233,700	1,807,697,000
Imports from U.K.	317,707,138	392,090,000
Exports to U.K.	427,768,726	468,298,000

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. (1924), 391,369.
COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1924), 712,222; and Rotterdam, population (1924), 543,694; other large towns are Utrecht (149,808), Groningen (96,659) and Haarlem (80,454).

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Hooge Westeinde 12, The Hague.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, The Earl Granville, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1926) £6,250
2nd Secretary, W. E. Houstoun-Boswall, M.C.
Commercial Secretary (1st Grade) (21 Plaats, The Hague), R. V. Laming, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. M. Pipon, C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Archivist and Pro-Consul, Francis A. Chambers, M.B.E.
Asst. Archivist, H. Speck.
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Albert G. Fenn.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amsterdam—Consul-General, Henry Tom, M.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. Milburn.
Harlingen—Vice-Consul, J. H. Kuhlman.
Leeuwarden—Vice-Consul, R. Bruisman.
Ymuiden—Vice-Consul, H. J. Balfoort.
Batavia (Java)—Cons.-Gen., J. Crosby, C.I.E., O.B.E.
,, *Commercial Agent and Consul*, H. A. N. Bluett.
Macassar (Celèbes)—Vice-Consul, Lazarus S. Arathoon, M.B.E.
Padang—Vice-Consul, H. Levison.
Samarang (Java)—Vice-Consul, J. Dalton, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, R. D. Stewart.
Sourabaya (Java)—Vice-Consul, H. F. C. Walsh.
,, *Pro-Consul*, John C. Bennett.

* fl.12 to £1 (normal).

Willemstad (*Curaçao*)—*Vice-Consul*, D. O. Powell.
Medan (*Sumatra*)—*Consul*, H. Fitzmaurice, M.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. Morton.
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. L. Simon.
Rotterdam—*Cons.-Gen.*, E. W. P. Thurstan, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, Darrell Wilson; S. A. Erskine (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. W. Cresswell.
Dordrecht—*Vice-Consul*, J. G. Vriesendorp, jun.
Flushing—*Vice-Consul*, Pieter de Bruyne.
The Hague and Scheveningen—*Consul*, J. M. Prillevitz, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. E. Ransoni.
Paramaribo (*Surinam*)—*Consul*, Rev. W. L. Kissack, M.A.
Transit, 12 hours.

NETHERLANDS COLONIES.

TOTAL AREA, 832,473 square miles.
POPULATION (1920), 49,514,038.

The possessions of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the EAST INDIES (Administrative Capital *Batavia*, pop., 1920, 253,818) are very considerable, comprising the whole of the SUNDA ISLANDS and MOLUCCAS: *Sumatra* (area, 162,000 sq. miles), *Java* and *Madura* (51,000 sq. miles), *Netherlands Borneo* (200,000 sq. miles), *Celebes Island* (72,000 sq. miles), *Moluccas* (44,000 sq. miles), *Timor Islands* (18,000 sq. miles); with the exception of a portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with WESTERN NEW GUINEA. JAVA and MADURA have a population (1920) of 34,984,171, and furnish sugar, tobacco, tea, coffee, tin, and other products for exportation. The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Netherlands Resident. There was (1923) a colonial army of 1,260 officers and 32,129 men. The colonial revenue for 1927 was estimated at fl. 661,390,000 and the expenditure at fl. 713,555,000. The exports amounted in 1924 for Java, Madura, and the other outlying islands, to 1,557,308,000 florins, while the imports for the same year amounted to 706,466,000 florins.

In South America the colony of SURINAM, or Netherlands Guiana (imports, 1924, 7,496,453 guilders; exports, 7,409,442 guilders), embraces 49,845 square miles and contains (1924) 112,818 inhabitants; and in the West Indies, CURAÇAO (imports, 1924, 51,189,100 guilders; exports, 32,179,265 guilders; population, 35,083) and five other small islands belong to the Netherlands, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 21,288.

Trade of Java with U.K.

	1924.	1925
Exports to U.K.	£8,865,727	£9,440,969
Imports from U.K.	6,884,685	8,408,237

NICARAGUA.

(República de Nicaragua.)

President, Señor Dr. Adolfo Díaz, *assumed office* Nov. 14, 1926.

Minister in London, Señor Don Eduardo Perez-Triana, 90 Holland Park, W.11.

° President Solorzano was deposed by a pacific revolution on Oct. 25, 1925, headed by Gen. Chamorro, who then led a *de facto* government. This government was not recognised by the Central American Republics which signed a Treaty (Feb. 1923) violated by this revolution; nor was it recognised by the U.S. Government, a moral guarantor of the Treaty. Great Britain, likewise, did not recognise the government.

Consul in London, Señor Saturnino Gomez, 16 Wormwood Street, E.C. 2.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45′—15° N. lat. and 83° 40′—87° 38′ W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles and a population (census of 1920) of 638,119, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians, including the Mosquitos, who dwell on the Atlantic littoral and were formerly under British protection.

Nicaragua was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and was overrun by the Spaniards under Davila in the first quarter of the 16th century, forming part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution rests on the fundamental law of Nov. 10, 1911 (amended 1913) and is that of a centralised republic. The President is elected by direct suffrage for four years.

The chief products are coffee, bananas, sugar, timber (cedar, mahogany, rosewood, &c.), tobacco, maize, rice, beans, cocoa, hides, gold and silver. Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cottons and other manufactures, principally from the United States, which also take the greater part of the exports.

There are 146 miles of railway, 2,500 miles of telegraph and 1,240 miles of telephone, and a powerful wireless station was completed at Managua in 1924. Good roads are very few, and transportation, especially in the rainy season (May-Nov.), is attended with great difficulties.

Corinto, on the Pacific coast, is the chief port of the country, handling about 75 per cent. of the total trade. Bluefields is an important port on the Atlantic coast, whence considerable quantities of bananas and timber are shipped to New Orleans. Owing to defective communications the Atlantic littoral is practically isolated from the rest of the Republic and the chief centres of population.

Education is backward, at least 50 per cent. of the population being illiterate.

The official language of the country is Spanish.

	1924.	1925.
Public revenue	*C$4,043,528	C$4,358,213
Public expenditure ...	4,043,528	4,334,735
§External debt (Feb. 1)	3,990,530	3,758,203
Internal debt (do.) ...	3,075,900	2,867,000
Exports	12,990,026	12,359,585
Imports	8,806,896	10,376,291
Exports to U.K.	431,159	516,841
Imports from U.K.	1,042,858	1,230,378

CAPITAL, Managua. Population, 27,839; Leon, 38,318; Granada, 16,773.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on white band, displaying five volcanoes, surmounted by cap of liberty under a rainbow).

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS.
Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-Gen., A. J. K. Clark Kerr (1926).
Managua—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, H. Patteson.
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. I. Thompson.
Corinto—Vice-Consul, J. Ll. Griffith.
Granada—Cons.-Agent, T. Crawshaw.
Leon—Vice-Consul, Charles F. Harding.
Matagalpa—Vice-Consul, Alex. C. Potter.

* C$ = Córdoba, worth $1 U.S.
§ Feb. 1, 1925 and 1926.

Bluefields—Consul, E. O. Rees.
Distant 5,800 miles ; transit, 30 days.

NORWAY.
(Norge.)

King, Haakon VII., *born* Aug. 3, 1872, accepted the Crown Nov. 18, 1905, *married* 1896 H.R.H. Princess Maud (*b.* Nov. 26, 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.
Heir-Apparent, Olav, Crown Prince, *b.* July 2, 1903.

CABINET (March 5, 1926).

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, I. Lykke.
Finance, F. L. Konow.
Commerce, Navigation, and Industry, D. Robertson.
Social Affairs, P. A. Morell.
Defence, I. E. Christensen.
Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, W. C. Magelssen.
Agriculture, O. L. Baeroe.
Justice, K. Oyen.
Public Works, W. H. Darre-Jenssen.

Minister in London, Benjamin Vogt, 25 The Boltons, S.W. 10.
Offices of Legation, Norway House, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Daniel Steen.
Naval Attaché, Commdr. K. Prestrud, R.N.N.
Commercial Counsellor, C. F. Smith.
Agricultural Adviser, A. Riple.
Consul-General, G. K. Conradi, 36 King St., E.C. 2.
Vice-Consul, Th. V. Aass.

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded in 872 (fundamental law of May 17, 1814), was united with Sweden under the same King from Nov. 4, 1814, to June 7, 1905, when the union was dissolved. The Parliament of 150 members is called the "Storthing," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelsting" and "Lagting." Norway, the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or fylker, and comprises an area of 124,130 sq. miles with a population (1925) of 2,772,414. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country ; forests cover nearly one-fourth ; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

Agriculture gives employment to a large part of the population but is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption ; hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat, and pork. Fishing and forestry are important industries and manufactures are aided by great resources of water power, calculated at 12 to 13 millions of horse power, of which about 10 to 11 per cent. are utilized. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of fish, oil, and other products of the fisheries, timber, matches, pulp, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, stone, ice, calcium carbide, condensed milk, butter, margarine, tinned goods, aluminium, zinc, ferro-alloys, saltpetre, &c.

Defence.—Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory. The peace strength is about 20,000 all ranks, and the war effective is about 300,000 of all ranks. In time of war all males between the ages of 18 and 55 are liable for service. The Navy consists of 4 ironclads, 29 torpedo-boats, 1 gunboat, 3 destroyers, 8 submarines, and several minelayers.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. The attendance is high. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Oslo was attended in 1925 by 3,000 students.

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1925 was 2,240 miles, of which 271 miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones belonging to the State in June, 1925, was 18,130 miles. The mercantile marine, Jan. 1, 1926, consisted of 3,698 vessels, of 1,661,000 net tons. The gross earnings of the Norwegian mercantile marine in foreign traffic amounted in 1924 to about 543,000,000 *kroner*.

Budget, 1925–26.	*Kroner.*
Ordinary Revenue	375,141,000
Extraordinary do.	41,177,000
Ordinary Expenditure	347,879,000
Extraordinary do.	68,439,000
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1925)	1,655,549,000
Total imports (1925) ..... *Kroner*	1,379,000,000
Total exports (1925)	1,048,000,000
Imports from U.K. (1925)	£8,108,673
Exports to U.K. (1925)	12,973,202

CAPITAL, Oslo. Pop. (Dec. 31, 1925), 252,837. Other large towns are Bergen (96,484), Trondhjem (55,527), and Stavanger (47,198).

FLAG: Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Drammensveien 79, Oslo.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Sir F. O. Lindley, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E. (1923) £4,500
1st Secretary, J. H. S. Birch.
Commercial Sec. (*and Grade*), C. L. Paus, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. S. F. Nash, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Translator, W. H. Weedon, M.B.E.
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. G. E. Mooney, M.B.E., M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Oslo—Consul, E. G. Cable.
,, *Vice-Consul*, N. Vorley.
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. C. Aird.
Arendal—Vice-Consul, Emil Kallevig.
Christiansand—Vice-Consul, Carl Reinhardt.
Drammen—Vice-Consul, Johannes Sveaas.
Fredrikshald—Vice-Consul, W. J. Thompson.
Fredrikstad—Vice-Consul, Oscar Thiis, M.B.E.
Hammerfest—Vice-Consul, H. Nissen.
Larvik—Vice-Consul, O. Johanssen.
,, *Pro-Consul*, R. C. Nielsen.
Mandal—Vice-Consul, H. P. Tallaksen.
Moss—Vice-Consul, Johan J. H. Vogt.
Porsgrund—Vice-Consul, Christen Knudsen.
Risor—Vice-Consul, A. F. Finne.
Sarpsborg—Vice-Consul, Alfred Chappell.
Skien—Vice-Consul, C. Stousland.
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. P. Winsnes.
Tönsberg—Vice-Consul, H. Waalmann.

Bergen—Consul, Henry Kelsall.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Einar Gran.
Aalesund—Vice-Consul, Otto Tyrholm.
Bodö—Vice-Consul, M. Christoffersen, M.B.E.
Christiansund—V.-C., J. C. Loennechen.
Haugesund—Vice-Consul, Johannes Sundfor.
Lofoten (Svolvær)—Vice-Consul, G. Berg.
Namsos—V.-C., Theodor Sommerschield.
Narvik—Vice-Consul, J. N. Aagaard, M.B.E.
Stavanger—Vice-Consul, T. D. Spence.
,, *Pro-Consul*, P. L. Nielsen.
Tromsö—Vice-Consul, C. Saether.
Trondhjem—Vice-Consul, F. Kjeldsberg, O.B.E., M.V.O.
,, *Pro-Consul*, S. Christensen.
Vardö—Vice-Consul, Leif Olsen.
Oslo, 656 miles; transit, 59 hours.

SVALBARD.

(*Spitsbergen and Bear Island.*)

By Treaty (Feb. 3, 1920) the sovereignty of Norway over the Spitsbergen Archipelago was recognised by the Great Powers and other interested nations, and on Aug. 14, 1925, the Archipelago was officially taken over by Norway.

The Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain") Archipelago lies between 74°-81° N. lat. and between 10°-35° E. long., with an estimated area of 25,000 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitsbergen (15,200 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the main land by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the main land by Stort Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (68 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group.

The principal mineral is coal. In 1924 the coal export was about 440,000 tons. The wintering force in 1923-24 was about 1,200 strong; the archipelago is also visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

South Cape is 370 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsö, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsö to Green Harbour (the postal station, with a high-power Telefunken wireless station) 2½ to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

OMAN. *See* Arabia.

PANAMA.

(Republica de Panama.)

President (1924-1928), Rodolfo Chiari, *assumed office* Oct. 19, 1924.

MINISTRY (Oct. 1, 1924.)

Secretary of Government and Minister of Justice, Señor Carlos L. Lopez.
Foreign Affairs, Señor Horacio F. Alfaro.
Finance, Dr. Eusebio A. Morales.
Public Instruction, Señor Octavio Mendez Pereira.
Public Works (*Fomento*), Señor Tomas Gabriel Duque.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. Don Belisario Porras. *Legation*, 41 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.
Consul in London, Don Demetrio Porras, 232 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2.
Vice-Consul, Senor C. J. Dunbar MacConnell.
Consul-General, Liverpool, Señor J. Luis Hernández.
Consul in Birmingham, S. Sauri.

Panama, formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia, revolted in Nov. 1903, and established a separate Government. The area of the Republic is 31,890 square miles, the population 442,486 (excluding Canal Zone). The soil is extremely fertile, but there is little cultivation and nearly one half of the land is unoccupied. The chief crops are bananas, coconuts, cacao, coffee, and cereals. The imports are almost entirely manufactured goods and foodstuffs. A railway 47 miles in length joins the two oceans.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Revenue	£1,100,783	£2,039,842
Expenditure	1,257,426	2,513,635
	1923.	1924.
Imports	£2,534,875	£2,497,384
Exports	477,946	493,183
Imports from U.K.	274,051	292,537
Exports to U.K.	19,993	20,687

The total value of supplies purchased for the *Canal Zone Commissaries* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, was $5,159,529 (U.S. $.).

The language spoken is Spanish.

CAPITAL, Panama. Population (1924), 59,635. Colon had a population in 1924 of 31,285.

FLAG: Quarterly, white with blue star, red, blue, and white with red star

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary & Cons.-Gen., Maj. Charles Braithwaite Wallis (1923), (also to Costa Rica) £3,000
Clerk, D. L. Humber.
Naval Attaché, &c. *See* United States

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Panama—Vice-Consuls, W. H. Oxley; E. S. Humber, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consuls*, Dudley L. Humber; Eric O. Humber.
Bocas del Toro—Vice-Consul, W. H. Ponton.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Rev. E. C. Notman.
Colon—Consul, Hugh A. Ford.
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. A. de Comeau.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Lincoln Delgado.

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool direct every ten days, 17 days; from Southampton fortnightly, 18 days; from Avonmouth (*via* Jamaica) fortnightly, 21 days; *via* New York, 14 days.

PAPACY, The.

Sovereign Pontiff (260th), His Holiness Pope Pius XI. (Achille Ratti), *born* at Desio, March 31, 1857, *elected* Pope (in succession to Benedict XV.) Feb. 6, 1922.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church is vested in the Pope of Rome, who is the Sovereign Pontiff of the Western Church, and claims temporal power over the Papal States which were incorporated with Italy from 1860 to 1870, the territory of the Papacy now being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, which are guaranteed to the Pope (with a yearly indemnity of 3,250,000 lire, which is neither claimed nor paid) by the Italian Government.

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Sir Odo Russell, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (1922). (Via San Nicola de Tolentino 67, Rome 5.)
2nd Secretary, A. W. G. Randall, O.B.E.
Attaché, R. Thynne.

PARAGUAY.

(República del Paraguay.)

President (1924–28), Dr. Eligio Ayala.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Enrique Bordenave.
Finance, Dr. Manuel Benitez.
Justice and Instruction, Dr. Adolfo Aponte.
War and Marine, Dr. Luiz A. Riart.
Interior, Señor Belisario Rivarola.

Minister in London, (vacant).
Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London, Dr. Venancio B. Galeano, 14 Chiswell House, Finsbury Pavement.

An inland State of South America, situate between 20°—6' 30' S. lat. and 54°—62° W. long. The area of Paraguay (exclusive of the Chaco) is computed at 61,600 square miles, and it contains a population of about 700,000.

Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain, and from 1814–1840 was governed by Francia, a Paraguayan despot, who was succeeded by Lopez, 1840–1862. In 1862 Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded his father, and in 1864 declared war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay being involved in the struggle. Against these three nations Lopez conducted a five years' war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the *Battle of Cerro Corá*, March 1, 1870. This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration, and the population, which was 800,000 in 1857, is alleged to have fallen in 1870 to 250,000, of whom barely 30,000 were men. The present constitution was adopted at the close of the war, and under its provisions the head of the executive is the President, elected by an electoral college for four years and ineligible for office for eight consecutive years after the expiration of his term. A Vice-President is similarly elected, and succeeds automatically in the case of the death, expulsion or absence of the President. There is a Cabinet of 5 members.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plateaus, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draft. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asuncion; but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. The plateaus are covered with grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with immense and valuable forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu," or endless, is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The *Chaco*, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Brazil, forms the subject of a long standing dispute with Bolivia; it is practically a dead level, though a slight and uniform rise westward is now known to exist, and suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

The chief agricultural products are tobacco, oranges and cassava (manioc), maize, rice, sugar-cane, ground-nuts, and other tropical and sub-tropical plants. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad. Stock-raising, lumbering, cotton and tobacco growing, and the gathering of *Yerba* (Paraguay tea), are the principal industries. The chief articles of export are hides, timber, yerba maté, tobacco, quebracho extract, cattle and meat products, oranges, and petit grain oil. The Army numbers 2,000 to 3,000 men. A railway, 232 miles in length, which belongs to an English company, connects Paraguay with the Argentine railway system. The journey from Asuncion to Buenos Aires (985 miles) occupies 53 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. The language is Spanish.

	1923-4.	1925-6.
Revenue (Estimate)	£665,426	£1,067,414
Expenditure (do.)	665,390	1,067,180
Foreign Debt (June 30, 1925)		1,099,424
Internal Debt (do.)		*597,460
	1923.	1924.
Imports	£1,714,244	£2,473,059
Exports	2,494,311	2,488,106
Imports from U.K.	391,672	468,640
Exports to U.K.	30,207	22,714

Exchange (Aug., 1925), for cheques on London, about $235 to £1.

CAPITAL, Asuncion. Population, 70,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band.)

British Minister, Sir M. A. Robertson, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1926). *(Resident at Buenos Aires.)*

Asuncion—Consul (with local rank of First Sec. and Chargé d'Affaires in absence of Minister), H. A. C. Cummins, C.M.G., O.B.E.

PERSIA.

(Mamâlik-i-mahrousseh-i-irân.)

Shah of Persia, H.H. Reza Shah Pahlevi, *appointed* Oct. 31, 1925; *crowned Shah*, April 25, 1926.

CABINET (July, 1926).

Prime Minister, Mirza Hassan Khan Mustofi.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mirza Ali Quli Khan Ansâri.
Finance, Mirza Hassan Khan Esfandiari
War, Mirza Mohamad Ali Khan Froughi
Interior, Mahmoud Khan Alamir.
Justice, Mirza Hassan Khan Wossough.
Education and Health, Mirza Ahmad Khan Bader.
Posts and Telegraphs, Mirza Ahmad Khan Atabegi.
Public Works, Mehdi Quli Khan Hidayat.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London (vacant).
Legation, 47 Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5. [Kensington 3341.]
Chargé d'Affaires (*ad interim*), Prince Nader-Mirza Arasteh (*Counsellor of Legation*).
Secretary, Gholam Ali Khan Ardalani.
Financial Adviser, Mirza Essa Khan.
Consul-General in London (vacant).
Consul, Morteza Gazvini, 4 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2. [London Wall 4488.]

Persia—called by the natives Irân—comprises an area of 630,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 10,000,000.

* This does not include Paper Currency in circulation ($176,756,060—about £830,000), which is guaranteed by a gold backing of nearly 50 per cent.

Persia is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. The only navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Mohammerah to Ahwaz in 1888. There are 98 miles of railway open, and travelling is mostly by caravans, and transport by pack-animals, but motor transport of passengers and goods on the road between Tehran-Khanikin, Tehran-Pahlevi (Enzeli), and to a lesser extent Tehran-Bushire, has made great progress during the past few years, while the German Junker Company has recently secured a contract for the carriage of mails and passengers by aeroplane between Tehran-Khanikin, Tehran-Pahlevi (Enzeli) and Tehran-Bushire. An option for the construction of a railway from Khanikin to Tehran *vid* Kermanshah and Hamadan (with a branch to Enzeli on the Caspian) was granted in 1920 to the Persian Railways Syndicate.

The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats are numerous, and good wool is produced. The Persians are mostly Shiah Muhammadans; but there are many adherents of Babiism (an eclectic form of Deistic religions), and Armenian Christians. The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors-General.

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. He was succeeded in 1907 by his son Muhammed Ali Shah who was deposed by the National Assembly in 1909, to be succeeded by his son, Sultan Ahmad Shah (under the regency of Nasr-ul-Mulk, until 1914). As a result of the energy of Prime Minister H.H. Reza Khan the authority of the Persian Government was re-established over almost the whole of Persia by means of a disciplined army of 8,000 cavalry and 22,000 infantry, with 94 guns and 200 machine guns, and a number of aeroplanes and armoured cars. On Oct. 31, 1925, the Shah Ahmed Mirza, who had been absent from the country for some time, was deposed by the National Assembly which handed over the government to the Prime Minister.

The revenue is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, opium and salt, while the recently enacted law concerning a sugar and tea monopoly is calculated to bring in over £1,000,000 annually, and this sum is being earmarked for the construction of railways. British commercial interests in Persia much exceed those of any other country, the trade between the British Empire (including India and Mesopotamia) and Persia amounting to more than 53 per cent. of the total trade of the country.

In 1924-25 the leading imports into Persia were cotton fabrics, sugar, iron and steel goods and tea; the principal exports were heavy oils, benzine, petrol, carpets, opium, fruits, cotton and rice.

	1924-25.
Revenue	£5,654,739
Debt (Sept. 21, 1925)	2,338,882
Imports (1925-26)	22,000,000
Exports (1925-26)	26,150,000
Imports from U.K. (1924-25)	10,600,000
Exports to U.K. (1924-25)	10,786,000

Foreign Relations.—By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N.W. Persia respectively in which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests.

In March, 1921, Persia signed a treaty with the Russian *Soviet* Republic, which provides (*inter alia*) for mutual diplomatic and consular representation, restores to Persia Firuzeh and Ashurada, annuls all concessions previously granted to Russians in Persia, hands over the Russian Discount and Loan Bank to the Persian Government, cancels all Persian debts to Russia, denounces all previous Russo-Persian treaties, abolishes the "capitulations" as regards Russian subjects in Persia, and denounces all treaties made between Russia and third Powers regarding Persia.

In 1922 the Persian Government engaged a number of American advisers (under Dr. Mills Paugh) for the supervision and direction of the country's finances. Considerable strides have been made by the country under this new régime, a balanced budget and a programme for gradual development of the country's resources having been evolved.

CAPITAL, Tehran (pop. 210,000); other large towns are Tabriz (180,000), Ispahan (80,000) Meshed (80,000), Kerman (50,000), Yezd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000).

FLAG: White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

British Legation.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, R. H. Clive, C.M.G. £4,750
Counsellor & Chargé d'Affaires, Hon. H. G. Nicolson, C.M.G.
2nd Secretary, C. F. A. Warner.
3rd Secretary, H. M. G. Jebb.
Oriental Secretary, G. T. Havard, C.M.G.
Head of Oriental Chancery, Abbas Kuli Khan Nawab, C.M.G.
Military Attaché, Maj. W. A. K. Fraser, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., I.A.
Asst. do., Capt. J. Wickham.
Physician, C. Elgood, M.D.
Archivist, F. Y. Humphreys.

British Consular Offices.

Tehran—Consul-General (*see* above).
" *Vice-Consuls*, T. V. Brenan, O.B.E.; A. W. Davis (*acting*); E. R. Lingeman (*acting*); H. M. Ayres (*acting*).
Hamadan, Vice-Consul, A. S. Calvert.
Resht—Vice-Consul, A. C. Trott.
Sari—Cons. Agent, Sheikh Suleiman Kurrami.

Ahwaz—Consul, H. R. D. Gybbon-Monypenny.
" *Vice-Consul*, Capt. E. H. Gastrell.
Mohammerah—V.-Cons., J. W. Woodsell, M.C. (*acting*).
Bushire—Cons.-Gen., Lt.-Col. F. B. Prideaux, C.S.I., C.I.E.
" *Consul*, Capt. B. Stuart Horner.
" *Vice-Consuls*, A. J. Gardener; Maj. M. A. Nicholson, I.M.S.
Bunder Abbas—Consul, C. A. Richardson, O.B.E.
Lingah—Consular Agent, Dr. E. M. Cuzens.
Ispahan—Cons.-Gen., E. Bristow.
" *Vice-Consul*, E. G. Haycock (*acting*).
Sultanabad—Vice-Consul, E. P. Hutton.
Yezd—Vice-Consul, A. Robertson (*acting*).
Kerman—Consul, H. D. G. Law.
Bam—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Kermanshah—Consul, N. P. Cowan.
Meshed—Consul-General, Lt.-Col. B. H. Haworth.
" *Vice-Consul*, A. A. Hopcroft.
Seistan & Kain—Consul, Maj. Gerald T. Fisher.
" *Vice-Consul*, Maj. Davis Heron, C.I.E.
Birjand—Vice-Consul, Mirza Muhammed Beg (*acting*).
Duzdap—Vice-Consul, Capt. A. E. H. Macann.
Shiraz—Consul, H. G. Chick, C.I.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, J. O'Dwyer (*acting*).
" *Pro-Consul*, Wazirszded Abeul Ahah Khan Sahib.
Tabriz—Consul, B. J. Gilliat Smith.
" *Vice-Consul*, F. A. G. Gray.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE at *Tehran*, *Bushire* and *Mohammerah*.

Transit to Tehran, 20 days, *vid* Caucasus; *vid* Baghdad about 42 days; *vid* Beirut-Baghdad (Eastern Transport Co.) about 20 days.

PERSIAN GULF.

See "Countries Contiguous to India" (p. 609).

PERU.

(República del Perú.)

President (1924–1929), Señor Augusto B. Leguía, G.B.E., *assumed office* Aug. 9, 1919; *re-elected* July, 1924.

MINISTRY (1925).

Premier and Minister of Justice and Instruction, Dr. Don Alejandrino Maguiña.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Don César Elguera.
Minister of the Interior, Dr. Don Manuel Garcia.
Public Works, Señor Don Pedro José Rada.
Finance & Commerce, Señor Don Manuel G. Masias.
War, Señor Don Fermin Málaga Santolalla.
Marine, Señor Don Celestino Manchego Muñoz.

Minister in London, Señor Don Manuel de Freyre y Santander, 28 Holland Park, W. 11.
1st Secretaries, Señor Dr. Don Emilio del Solar; Señor Don Carlos Holquin y de Lavalle.
2nd Sec., Señor Don José Francisco Mariategui.
Naval Attaché, Commander Manuel D. Faura.
Mil. Attaché,
Civil Attaché, Señor Don Carlos A. Mackehenie.
Consulate-General in London, 36 & 37 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C. 4.
Consul-General, Señor Don Oscar Victor Salomón.
Vice-Consul, Señor Don Gerardo Varges.
Con.-Gen. at Liverpool, Señor Don G. Leguia.
Consul, Glasgow, Señor Don Jorge Rivera Schreiber.
Do., Cardiff, Señor Don Juan de Aliaga.

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 1° 31′ 29″ and 19° 13′ S. latitude and between 69° and 81° 19′ W. The territory between 17° 47′ S. and 19° 13′ S. is occupied by Chile, as the result of the Pacific War of 1879–1882. The area of the Republic is estimated at 352,000 square miles, and the population (1921) at 5,550,000. It is bounded on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin; on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia.

Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541), who subjugated the Incas (a tribe of the Quichua Indians), who had invaded the country some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under the Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821–1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended Nov. 25, 1860), and is that of a democratic Republic under a newly drawn constitution of 1919. The President is elected for five years by direct vote of the people.

The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points being *Huascaran* (22,050 feet), *Huandoy* (21,100 feet), *Arequipa* (or Misti) volcano (20,013 feet), *Hualcan* (20,000 feet), and *Lirima*, *Tocora*, and *Sarasara*, all over 19,000 feet. There are four distinct regions, the *costa*, west of the Andes, the *sierra* or western slopes of the Andes, the *punas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow; and the inward slopes (*montaña*) and boundless forests of the Amazonian basin. The coastal area, lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the equator, being cooled by the Humboldt-Current; its chief products are sugar, cotton, petroleum, wool, hides and skins, and it contains the chief towns and most of the white population. In the barren mountain section are to be found minerals in great richness and variety which await improved transport facilities before their production can be considerably increased; it is inhabited by Indians in a low state of civilization. Upon the eastern slope of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising, at present almost wholly unexplored owing to lack of communication. This part of the country should show most interesting developments in the future. The tropical lowlands lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. There are here dense jungles, of which the principal commercial product is wild rubber. The gold production in 1923 was valued at £564,598, and in 1922 at £412,399. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano.

The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are cane sugar, cotton, petroleum and copper. In 1925 the U.S.A. sent 39 per cent. of the imports and took 34 per cent. of the exports, while the U.K. sent 18 per cent. and took 23 per cent.

The total length of the railways open (1924) was about 2,067 miles, of which 1,084 miles are under

the control of the Peruvian Corporation. There is also steam navigation on Lake Titicaca and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established in many places.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 8,000 of all ranks; the Navy (now under the direction of a United States Mission) includes 2 cruisers built at Barrow, a destroyer bought from the French Government, and 2 submarines built in U.S.A. There is a military aerodrome at Chorillos (near Lima) and a seaplane station at Ancón.

Language.—Spanish is the official language of the country, but native dialects (of which Quichua is the most important) are spoken by a considerable portion of the Indian population.

	1924.	1925.
Public revenue	*£9,544,642	*£9,146,514
Public expenditure	10,481,329	9,489,291
Internal Debt (June 30, 1923)	...	7,030,342
External " "	...	4,371,049
	1924.	1925.
Total imports	*£18,029,418	*£18,272,979
Total exports	25,114,377	21,750,619
Imports from U.K.	3,353,411	3,446,418
Exports to U.K.	9,458,263	7,405,455

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1920), 176,467; other large towns are Callao (53,000) and Arequipa (40,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, red, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lord Herbert Hervey (1923) £3,000
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. S. C. Salmond, R.N.
Archivist, W. F. Redmond.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lima—Vice-Consul, F. M. Shepherd.
Callao—Consul, J. P. Trant.
" *Vice-Consul*, H. E. Young (*acting*).
" *Vice-Consul*, Capt. E. Henslowe, O.B.E., R.N. (*temporary*).
" *Pro-Consul*, H. E. Young.
Arequipa—Vice-Consul, R. W. Stafford.
Pro-Consul, T. E. Henson.
Mollendo—Vice-Consul, Donald Sinclair.
Payta—Vice-Consul, R. Antram.
Salaverry and Trujillo—Vice-Consul, H. E. Dawson.
Iquitos—Consul, J. W. Massey.
" *Vice-Consul*,

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *viâ* New York & Colon, 19–22 days; *viâ* Liverpool & Colon, 26 days.

POLAND.

(Rzeczpospolita Polska.)

President, M. I. Moscicki, *born* 1867, *elected* June 1, 1926.

MINISTRY (Oct. 18, 1926).

Prime Minister and Minister of War, M. le Maréchal Joseph Pilsudski.
Foreign Affairs, M. Auguste Zaleski.
Labour, M. Stanislas Jurkiewicz.
Agrarian Reform, M. Witold Staniewicz.
Finance, M. Gabriel Czechowicz.
Public Works, M. André Moraczewski.
Interior, M. le Général Slawoj-Skladkowski.
Agriculture, M. Charles Niezabytowski.
Education, M. Casimir Bartel.
Commerce, M. Eugène Kwiatkowski
Railways, M. Paul Romocki.
Justice, M. Alexandre Meysztowicz.

Minister in London, Konstanty Skirmunt.
Legation, 47, Portland Place, W. 1.
Counsellor of Legation, Count Stanislas Los.
Secretary, M. Boleslas Biega.
Mil. Attaché, Major Roman Michalowski.
Consul, London, K. Komierowski.
Commercial Attaché, A. Poklewski-Koziell.
Vice-Consul, Dr. A. Kruczkiewicz.

The Republic of Poland was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) the assentors to the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the signatories of the Treaty of Peace, guarantee the independence of the Republic, which is reconstituted within the limits of the 18th-century "Polish Commonwealth." This state extended in the year 1772 over an area of 740,000 sq. kilometres, and included a population of about 13,000,000. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Baltic Sea, the German Republic (Prussian Königsberg District), and the Republic of Lithuania, in the N.; the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia in the S.; the Kingdom of Rumania in the S.E.; Soviet Russia in the E.; and Germany in the W. The present area of the Republic may be estimated at 386,273 sq. kilometres, with a population, at the 1921 census, of 27,160,000 (of whom 18,660,000 are Poles, and 8,500,000 other nationalities). The predominant religion of the people is Roman Catholic, but all faiths enjoy equality, and there are a considerable number of Protestants and a very large number of Jews.

In 1919 hostilities broke out between Poland and Soviet Russia, and after initial successes the "Red" armies of Bolshevik Russia appeared (in August, 1920) likely to deal a crushing blow at Polish independence, the capital (Warsaw) being in peril of capture. A dramatic counter-attack by the Polish troops at the critical period reversed the nature of the campaign. Poland was enabled to conclude peace on favourable terms, and claimed the renunciation by the Soviet at Moscow of about 110,000 sq. kilometres, containing a population of about 3,610,000 (1,048,000 Poles).

Government.—A Republican form of government was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in 1919, the Chief of State exercising the executive authority through a Ministry responsible to the Legislature. The Legislature consists of a Diet (*Sejm*) elected by universal adult (male and female) suffrage, and of a Senate elected by adult (male and female) suffrage of those over 30 years of age. The Constitution voted on March 17, 1921, is very Liberal. Since Marshal Pilsudski's *coup d'état* of May 12, 1926, amendments have been inserted in the Constitution conferring on the President of the Republic the power of legislation by decree at times when the Diet is not sitting.

Production.—Mining, cotton, metal work, agriculture, forestry and stock raising are the principal industries, the chief crops being rye, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and sugar-beet; the live stock includes cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. There are valuable coal mines in Upper Silesia, Congress Poland, and Little Poland

* Peruvian £125 = (Sept. 1926) £100: at par £1 = £1.

(Galicia); zinc, lead ore, mineral and potassium salts, and in Galicia (Boryslaw) are famous oil fields; the output of crude oil (1925) was 647,843 metric tons. The chief manufactures are textiles, those of minor importance being machinery and metal works, chemicals, and leather. The exports in former years were principally agricultural produce and textiles, the imports being raw wool, cotton and jute, woollen and cotton goods, and machinery.

Defence.—The peace effective of the army is 17,000 officers and 250,000 other ranks. A small navy, for coastal defence, has been organized.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and there is considerable voluntary effort in addition to the work of the State. Secondary education is conducted on a high level, with good attendances, and there are universities at Cracow (founded 1364), Warsaw, Lwow, Poznan, Lublin, and Wilno; Polytechnics at Warsaw and Lwow, and an Academy of Science at Cracow.

Communications.—There are about 10,000 miles of railway and over 25,000 miles of telegraph line, with well-developed telephone systems in all the large centres. Over 4,000 miles of navigable waterways exist on the Vistula, Narew, Bug, Warta, and Pilica, of which about 1,100 are navigable by steamers. The free city of Danzig is within the Polish Customs area, free transit for Germany being guaranteed.

	1925.
Revenue	£64,173,525
Expenditure	73,233,550
Imports	56,041,436
Exports	55,372,216
Imports from U.K.	5,276,265
Exports to U.K.	4,568,909

CAPITAL, WARSAW, on the Vistula (which is spanned by three magnificent bridges), contains many fine buildings; population 1921, 931,176. Other large towns are Lodz (451,000), the centre of the textile industry; Lwow or Lemberg (219,000); Poznan or Posen, on the Warta (170,000); Cracow, on the Vistula (182,000); Wilno (129,000); Bialistok (77,000), and Sosnowice (86,700).

BRITISH LEGATION.
(No. 18, Nowy Swiat, Warsaw.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir William Grenfell Max Muller, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (1921) £4,750
2nd Secretaries, P. M. Roberts; K. T. Gurney.
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. H. Carpenter.
Commercial Sec. (*1st Grade*), R. E. Kinnens, C.M.G.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. S. F. Nash, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. E. Clayton, O.B.E.
Secretary-Archivist, W. Edmund Massey.
Archivist, H. E. Dixon.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Warsaw (No. 93 Aleje Jerozolimskie)—*Consul*, F. Savery, O.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, N. J. F. Leggett.
Boryslaw—Vice-Consul, H. R. Wright.
Katowice—Vice-Consul, R. M. Buchan.
Lwow—V.-C., Lt.-Col. J. J. Whitehead, O.B.E.
Lodz—Vice-Consul, E. Gilbert.
Poznan—Vice-Consul, B. W. A. Massey.

PORTUGAL.

(República Portuguesa.)

President. (The functions of this office are carried out according to the Law—*Constituição Politica da Republica Portuguesa*—by the Ministry.)

CABINET (1926).

Prime Minister and Minister of War, General Antonio de Fragosa Carmona.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Bettencourt Rodrigues.
Justice, Dr. Manuel Rodriguez.
Finance, General Jono José Sinel de Cordes.
Colonies, Commander João Belo.
Instruction, Dr. Arthur Ricardo Jorge.
Commerce, Lt.-Colonel Passos e Sousa.
Marine, Commander Jaime Afreixo.
Interior, Dr. Ribeira Castanho.
Agriculture, General Alves Pedrosa.
Ambassador in London, His Excellency General Tomaz Antonio Garcia Rosado, K.C.M.G.
1st Secretary, Senhor Fernando Quartin de Oliveira Basto.
2nd Secretary, Senhor José Lebre Barbosa de Magalhaes.
Attaché, Senhor Antonio Rato Potier.
Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General (*London*), Senhor Joaquim Pedrosa, 40, Woburn Sq., W.C. 1.

Portugal lies in 37°—42° 8′ N. lat. and 6° 15′—9° 30′ W. long., being 360 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 100 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 35,500 square miles, with a population in 1920 of 6,399,355, and the Portuguese Colonies a total area of 804,841 square miles, with a population estimated at 9,675,000. The Azores and Madeira are regarded, not as colonies, but as a part of continental Portugal. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, vines, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important—copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its hardness and purity, is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 50 per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country; others are cork, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines, and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. The commercial marine (1917) numbered 104 steam and 202 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 122,736. In 1920, 9,909 steam and sailing vessels, of 16,101,695 tons, entered the ports of the Republic. Railways 1,827 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1917, and there were 5,351 miles of telegraph line in 1917. For many years the national income was considerably less than the expenditure; this deficiency has added to the national debt.

Defence.—Service in the militia is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 32,000. War strength, about 150,000. The Navy consists of a few small ships of old pattern.

Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15, but is not strictly enforced, and over 75 per cent. of the population above 7 years old are illiterate. Secondary education is conducted in State lyceums. There are also military, naval and other special schools

The University of Coimbra (founded A.D. 1291) had 1,100 matriculated students in 1910.

	1925-26.
Revenue (estimate)	*$1,306,193,611
Expenditure (estimate)	*$1,369,758,749
External debt (1925)	gold $146,953,530
Internal debt (1925)	gold $2,229,044,626

	1924.
Imports	*$3,178,905,000
Exports	2,459,987,000
Imports from U.K. (1925)	£4,172,000
Exports to U.K. (1925)	4,776,000

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1920), 486,372; Oporto had a population (1920) of 203,091.

FLAG: Green and red, with arms in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Rua Francisco de Borja 63, Lisbon.)

Ambassador, Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, Rt. Hon. Sir Lancelot D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1913) £5,000
Counsellor, H. A. Grant-Watson.
2nd Secretary, R. Dunbar, M.C.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. M. Pipon, C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Military Attaché, Major W. W. T. Torr, D.S.O., M.C.
Translator (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), R. P. Ray, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lisbon—Consul, S. G. Irving.
" *Vice-Consuls*, H. Leach; Charles Broughton (*acting*).
Faro and Tavira—Vice-Consul, Candido P. dos Santos.
Portimão—Vice-Consul, José P. d'Azevedo.
Setubal—Vice-Consul, Joaquim P. Fryxell.
Villa Real de Santo Antonio—Vice-Consul, M. D. M. Falconer.
Funchal (Madeira)—Consul, G. K. Ledger.
" *Vice-Consul*, B. England.
Loanda—Consul-General, A. B. Hutcheon.
" *Vice-Consul*, G. Leather.
Lobito—Vice-Consul, Ely Manham (*acting*).
Mossamedes—Vice-Consul, T. Minto.
Lorenzo Marques—Consul-General, Joseph Pyke.
" *Consul*, A. T. Long, C.B.E.
" *Pro-Consul*, P. J. Moloney.
Angoche—Vice-Consul, (vacant.)
Beira—Vice-Consul, R. J. Fowler.
Mozambique—Vice-Cons., Morgan Webber (*acting*).
Porto Amelia—Vice-Consul, A. E. Lovejoy (*acting*).
Quilimane—Edward Swinney (*acting*).
Tete—Consular Agent, A. J. Corres.
Macao (China)—Consul-General, The Consul-General at Canton, China.
Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Consul, E. W. H. Hallum.
Oporto—Consul, C. A. Edmond.
" *Vice-Consul*, A. E. Joyce-Joyce.
Figueira—Vice-Consul, George Laidley.
" *Pro-Consul*, M. dos Santos Alves.
Vianna and Caminha—Vice-Consul, Manuel P. M. de Lemos.
" *Pro-Consul*, A. M. de Castro.
Portuguese Guinea—Consul-General, R. C. F. Maugham.
" *Vice-Consul*, John Martin.

* The $ (*escudo*) is valued at par at 4s 5½d.; the present Exchange value (Sept. 25, 1925) is $96·50 = £1 sterling.

St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul, R. T. Hayes.
" *Vice-Consul*,
Fayal—Vice-Consul, Percy J. Hood.
St. George—Cons. Agent, J. J. Cardozo.
St. Vincent—Vice-Consul, W. S. H. Bernard.
" *Pro-Consul*, S. Wyndham.
St. Jago—Vice-Consul, A. J. Barbosa da Silva.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PORTUGAL, 4 Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon (Branches at 15 Rua Costa Santos, *Oporto*, and 81 Rua dos Netos, *Funchal, Madeira*).

Lisbon, distance 1,210 miles; transit, 50 hours.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,470 square miles, with a population of 605,000, and includes Goa, Damaun, and Diu. Revenue, 1924-25, $1,840,470.

MACAO, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 3 square miles and a population of 80,000. Revenue, 1924-25, $5,473,927.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,450 square miles, with a population of 300,000. Revenue, 1921-21, $378,125; expenditure, $695,750.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, have an area of 1,475 square miles and a population of 150,000. Revenue, 1924-25, $9,114,900.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, on the west coast of Africa, has an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of 400,000. Revenue, 1924-25, $17,519,538; expenditure, $17,505,454.

SÃO THOMÉ and PRINCIPÉ ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 442 square miles, population 45,000). Revenue and expenditure, 1923-24, $5,920,865.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (Angola and Kabinda) has a total area of 480,000 square miles, with a population of 5,000,000. Revenue, 1924-25, $108,080,000; expenditure, $158,000,000.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (Delagoa Bay, Gazaland, Inhambane, Mozambique, Nyasa, Quilimane, and Tete) has a total area of 300,000 square miles, with a population of 3,200,000. Revenue, $52,459,048; expenditure, $51,678,757; total trade, 1917-8, (imports and exports), £8,600,000. A scheme for a trans-continental railway from *Benguella* (Lobito Bay) in Angola, traversing the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and thence running southwards through Rhodesia to Buluwayo and eastwards to Beira is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control.

RUMANIA.

(România.)

King, Ferdinand, *born* August 24, 1865; *succeeded his uncle* Oct. 10, 1914; *mar.* Jan. 10, 1893, Princess Marie of Edinburgh.
Heir Apparent, Prince Mihail, *born* Oct. 25, 1921.

MINISTRY (Sept. 1926).

President of Council, General Averescu.
Interior, Octavian Goga.
Foreign Affairs, Jean Mitilineu.
War, Gen. Mirceescu.
Industry and Commerce, M. C. Meisner.
Communications, General D. Valeanu.

Public Instruction, I. Petrovici.
Public Health and Social Welfare, I. Lupas.
Labour, Gr. Trancu-Jassy.
Public Worship and Arts, V. Goldis.
Finance, Jean Lapedatu.
Agriculture and Domains, C. Garofild.
Justice, T. Cudalbu.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur Nicolas Titulescu. 50 Grosvenor Street, W. 1.
Legation Offices, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.
Counsellor, M. Constantin Laptew.
2nd Secretary, M. Gregoire Constantinescu.
3rd Secretary, M. D. Hiott.
Military Attaché, Col. T. Antonescu.
Consul-General, M. Marcu Beza.
Consul-Gen. (*Hon.*), M. G. N. Gologan, 5–7 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Commercial Attaché, M. Gr. Michaescu.

Rumania is a kingdom of South Eastern Europe in the classical *Dacia* and *Scythia Pontica*, the territory roughly defined by the three great rivers Danube, Theiss, and Dniester, whose central point is the line of the Carpathians. The territory is known as Wallachia (Muntenia and Oltenia), Moldavia, Dobrudja, Bessarabia, Bukovina, Transylvania, with parts of the Banat, Crizana and Maramuresh. The kingdom has its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia* (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern *Bessarabia*) under the *Treaty of Paris* (April, 1856). The principalities remained separate entities under the suzerainty of the Turkish Empire until 1859, when Prince Alexandru Ion Cuza was elected Prince of both Principalities, still under the suzerainty of the Porte. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown is now vested. By the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) a new Principality (consisting of the two above mentioned) was recognised as an Independent State, and part of the *Dobruja* (which had been occupied by the Rumanians) was incorporated in the new Principality. On March 27, 1881, the former Principality was recognised by the Great Powers as a Kingdom. Rumania is not a "Balkan" State. She took no part in the military operations of the Balkan League against Turkey in 1912–13. Her unexhausted military power secured for her a readjustment of her south-eastern (Dobruja) frontier in 1913. In the War of 1914–1918, Rumania fought on the side of the Allies from Aug. 27, 1916, and after many vicissitudes (due mainly to the sudden collapse of the Russian Armies in 1917), she emerged in triumph at the cessation of hostilities. Her territories were greatly increased as a result of the War, and the *ante bellum* area of the Kingdom (74,461 sq. miles) may now be estimated at 159,269 sq. miles, and the 1915 population of 7,897,311 has been increased to nearly 18,000,000. The dominating religion is that of the Greek (Orthodox) Church.

GOVERNMENT.—The government is that of a Constitutional Monarchy, the legislative assembly consisting of a Senate (56 members) elected for 4 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies (361 members) elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, provision being made for the proportional representation of minority parties. The executive is entrusted to a council of ministers.

PRODUCTION.—The soil of Walachia, Bessarabia, and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe, and it was stated in August, 1921, that "from a comparative point of view Rumania would probably be one of the first war convalescents to attain complete recovery." The wheat crop for 1925 was 2,850,604 metric tons. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp, and the rich lands of Bessarabia produce wheat, maize, barley, flax, tobacco, water melons, fruit, and grapes. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of the kingdom, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, with intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer droughts sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (17,795,353 acres), and the timber industry is important. The country is rich in minerals, and produces petroleum, salt, coal, lignite, iron, gold, and mica; the workers in the oilfields are the largest single unit of workers in any one industry; the production of petroleum was 1,885,225 tons in 1913, and 2,316,979 tons in 1925. Manufactures are in their infancy, and the imports are chiefly manufactured goods, textiles, machinery and metals; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, oats, petroleum, timber, cattle, salt and hides. All large estates have been expropriated and divided among the peasants.

DEFENCE.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory. In the War of 1914–1918 over 900,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of Rumania, and of this number over 25 per cent. were killed or returned as "missing." At the resurgence of Nov. 1918, an army of 400,000 was again in the field. This force was the deciding factor in the Rumano-Hungarian question, and it drove the Bolshevik dictator (Bela Kun) into exile from Buda Pest. There is a small *Navy* on the Black Sea (30 vessels) and on the Danube.

EDUCATION is free and nominally compulsory, there being 19,374 schools with 1,612,763 in attendance. Secondary schools are well attended. There are also special schools and Universities at Bucharest, Jassy, Cluj, and Cernauti. A Government High School of Commerce was opened in 1913.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1919 there were about 7,131 miles of railway open for traffic in the whole kingdom; railway communication requires great development in order to cope with the problem of carrying the cereal crops to the shipping ports. There are 19,715 telegraph and telephone offices. The mercantile marine consists of about 120 steamers and 600 sailing vessels. The Black Sea ports are Sulina and Constantza, the latter is linked with the interior by a railway.

		1925.
Budget revenue	*lei	31,750,000,000
Budget expenditure		31,750,000,000
Public debt (April 1, 1921)		20,311,293,000
Total imports (1925)		30,097,931,000
Total exports (1925)		29,024,957,000
	1924.	1925.
Imports from U.K.	£2,860,000	£3,186,574
Exports to U.K.	2,203,000	2,278,419

* At par 25·225 *lei* = £1 (for 1925 values *see* p. 433).

CAPITAL, Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza, with an estimated population of 800,000 in Aug. 1921. Other towns are Chisinau (115,000), Cernauti (88,000), Ismail (86,000), Jassy (80,000), Galatz (75,000), Timisioara (73,000), Braila (66,000), Oradea Mare (65,000), Arad (64,000), Cluj (61,000), Ploesti (58,000), and Craiova (52,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Robert Hyde Greg (1926) ... £4,000
1st Secretary, N. H. H. Charles, M.C.
2nd Secretary, R. I. Baird.
Hon. Attaché, H. C. L. Gibson.
Commercial Sec. (*2nd Grade*), R. J. E. Humphreys (Strada Episcopiei, 6).
Naval Attaché, Capt. C. D. Burke, R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. R. B. Goodden O.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Galatz—Consul-General, L. M. Robinson.
Vice-Consul,
Bucharest—Vice-Consul, E. J. Gorst.
Braila—Vice-Consul, Jack Corbu.
Constanza—Vice-Consul, T. B. Wildman.
Sulina—Vice-Consul, G. B. Marshall.
Cluj—Consul, J. R. M. Fell.
Vice-Consul, John U. Langham.
Timisoara—Vice-Consul, S. Szana.

Transit, 5 days.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 8 Strada St. Constantin, Bucharest.

RUSSIAN UNION.

Sojuz Socialisticeskich Sovetskich Respublik—Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

President of the Council of People's Commissaries (Soviet Narodnykh Commissarov or Sovnarkom), Alexei Ivanovitch Rykoff, *assumed office* 1924.
Vice-Presidents, J. E. Rudzutak; V. V. Kubysheff; A. D. Tsuriupa; M. D. Orskhelashvili; V. J. Tchubar.

People's Commissaries.

War and Marine, K. E. Voroshiloff.
Foreign Affairs, G. V. Tchitcherin.
Trade, L. B. A. I. Mikoyan.
Transport, J. E. Rudzutak.
Posts and Telegraphs, T. N. Smirnoff.
Chairman, Supreme Economic Council, V. V. Kubysheff.
Finance, N. P. Briukhanoff.
Labour, V. V. Schmidt.
Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, V. V. Kubysheff.

Chargé d'Affaires of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in Great Britain, L. B. Krassin, Chesham House, S.W. 1.
1st Sec., N. Klychko.
Counsellor of Embassy, J. Bersine.
Naval Attaché, — Behrens.
Commercial Attaché, F. Rabinovitch.

BRITISH MISSION IN THE SOVIET UNION.

(Ulitsa Vorovskovo 46, Moscow.)

Chargé d'Affaires, Sir R. M. Hodgson, K.B.E., C.M.G.
3rd Secretary, A. V. Burbury, M.C.
Commercial Secretary (*1st* Grade), W. Peters.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Moscow—Vice-Consuls, J. A. Waite; C. B. Jerram; E. Charnock.
Leningrad—Consul, Thomas H. Preston.
Tiflis—Consul, B. J. Gilliat Smith.
Vladivostock—Consul, G. P. Paton, C.B.E.

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.—The Union covers the greater part of the area of the former Russian Empire, from which the independent states of Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have also been formed. The greater part of the remaining territory forms the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.), which is in union with other Soviet Republics in Russian territory to form the Russian Union. The total area of the Union is approximately 7,900,000 square miles, with a population (partly enumerated and partly estimated) in 1925 of approximately 140,000,000, the rural population forming 80 per cent. and the urban 20 per cent. Prior to the War of 1914–18 the *Russian Empire* of the Tsar Nicholas II. covered more than 8,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 183,000,000.

The federal system of Russia was adopted by the 10th All-Russian Congress of Soviets on December, 31, 1922, and the constituent Republics of the Union are:—

Republic.	Sq. miles.	Population
I. R.S.F.S.R.	7,238,533	94,865,174
II. Ukraine	183,655	28,397,000
III. Transcaucasia	74,105	5,938,100
IV. White Russia	23,022	4,151,076
V. Turkmenistan	150,845	1,100,000
VI. Uzbekistan	212,636	4,400,000
VII. Mongolia	1,360,000	3,000,000
	9,251,796	141,851,250

The Union is governed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union, and during the intervals of sessions the supreme authority is vested in the Central Executive Committee of the Union, which consists of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities. The regular session of the Union Soviet Congress is convened by the Central Executive Committee (*"Tsik"*) of the Union once a year. *The Council of the Union* consists of 371 members elected by the Soviet Congress of the Union from among the representatives of the several constituent republics, counted in proportion to the population of each republic. *The Council of Nationalities* is formed of representatives of the constituent and autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics on the basis of 5 representatives from each, and of representatives of the autonomous Provinces of the R.S.F.S.R. on the basis of 1 representative thereof. The composition of the Council of Nationalities as a whole must be confirmed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union.

(The autonomous Republics of Ajaria and Abkhasia and the autonomous Province of Southern Ossetia send one representative each to the Council of Nationalities.)

The regular sessions of the *Tsik* meet three times a year, and in the intervals the supreme authority is vested in its *Presidium*, formed by the *Tsik* of the Union, of 21 members, amongst whom are included the whole of the Union-Council Presidium and the Presidium of the Council of Nationalities.

Chairman of Presidium, Michael Ivanovitch Kalinin (*R.S.F.S.R.*); G. T. Petrovsky (*Ukraine*); M. Musabekoff (*Transcaucasia*);

A. G. Tcherviakoff (*White Russia*); M. Aitakoff (*Turkmenistan*); M. Khaizula-Khodzlaieff (*Uzbekistan*).

Secretary, A. S. Yenukidze.

Representatives are elected to the Soviet Congress of the Union by indirect voting, each village *Soviet* sending representatives to a *Volost Soviet*, the *Volosts* to *Uyezd* (district) *Soviets*, the *Uyezds* to Government *Soviets*, and the last-named to the Congress of Soviets of the Union. The cities and townships *Soviets* send representatives to the Congress of Soviets Union on the basis of 1 deputy for each 25,000 electors, whereas the provincial *Soviets* send 1 deputy for each 125,000 inhabitants.

The principal executive and administrative organs of the *Tsik* of the Union are: The Council of People's Commissaries, the Council of Labour and Defence, and the Supreme Court of the Union.

The People's Commissariats of the Union are divided into (1) *Federal* People's Commissariats for the entire Union, and (2) *Joint* People's Commissariats of the Union. *Federal People's Commissariats* of the Union are: (1) War and Marine, (2) Foreign Affairs. (3) Foreign Trade, (4) Transport, (5) Post and Telegraph. The *Joint People's Commissariats* are: (1) Supreme Council of National Economy, (2) Finance, (3) Internal Trade, (4) Labour, (5) Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. The *Federal Commissariats* have their representatives in the constituent republics, who are directly subordinated to them. The *Joint Commissariats* exercise their functions through corresponding Commissariats of the several constituent republics on their territories.

Each of the constituent republics has within its territory its own Congress of Soviets, its Central Executive Committee (*Tsik*), and Council of People's Commissaries (*Sovnarkom*), the latter consisting of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and the following Commissaries: (1) Chairman, Supreme Council of National Economy, (2) Finance, (3) Internal Trade, (4) Labour, (5) Workers' and Peasants' Inspection (all these are subordinate to the People's Commissaries of the Union), (6) Agriculture, (7) Education, (8) Health, (9) Social Welfare, (10) Justice, (11) Internal Affairs (the latter six independent), and also including, with an advisory or deciding vote, according to the decision of the respective *Tsik*, the representatives of Federal Commissariats of the Union, *i.e.*, of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, War and Marine, Transport, Post and Telegraph.

The *Council of Labour and Defence* (*Soviet Truda i Oborony*, or *S.T.O.*) is attached and subordinate to the *Sovnarkom*, and in addition to a general direction of commissariats in their economic and military activity, has the power to ratify statutes of joint-stock companies and trusts.

The *Supreme Court of the Union* is attached to the Central Executive Committee, and has power and jurisdiction (1) to promulgate authoritative opinions on questions concerning general Federal legislation to the constituent republics, (2) to adjudicate controversies between the constituent republics, (3) to try charges against high officials of the Union for offences committed in the discharge of their duties. The Supreme Court consists of 11 members.

To the Council of People's Commissaries (*Sovnarkom*) of the Union is attached a Joint State Political Department, formerly known as the *Tcheka*, but since 1922 as the O.G.P.U. (*Obiedinionnoje Gosudarstvennoje Politicheskoje Upravlenie*), which is designed to combat political and economic counter-revolution, espionage and brigandage. The Chairman of the O.G.P.U. is a member of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union. The O.G.P.U. is directed by special rules and regulations, which have not been promulgated. The control of the legality of the acts of the O.G.P.U. is exercised by the Attorney-General of the Union in accordance with a special decree issued by the *Tsik*.

I. SOVIET RUSSIA.

Rossijskaia Socialistieeskaia Federativnaia Sovetskaia Respublika — The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

President of the Council of the People's Commissaries of R.S.F.S.R., A. I. Rykoff.
Chairman of Supreme Council of National Economy,
Finance, K. Vladimiroff.
Agriculture, A. P. Smirnoff.
Internal Trade, — Aggeeff.
Labour, A. M. Bakhutoff.
Internal Affairs, A. G. Beloborodoff.
Justice, D. J. Kurski.
Education, A. V. Lunacharski.
Health, N. A. Semashko.
Social Welfare,
Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, N. J. Ilin.

The R.S.F.S.R. consists of 50 Governments and includes 11 Autonomous Republics and 10 Autonomous Provinces, *Autonomous Republics*: Bashkir, Tartar, Kirghiz, Mountain, Daghestan, Turkestan, Crimea, Yakut, Karelia, Buriat-Mongol and Volga Germans. *Autonomous Provinces*: Chuvash, Kalmuick, Mari, Votiak, Zyrian (Komi), Oirad, Kabardian-Balkarsk, Karachai-Circassian, Adighe-Circassian, Tchetchen. From the economic point of view this vast territory is usually divided into "Black Soil" and "Other Zones," the *Black Soil Zone* being subdivided into (1) Central Agricultural Region, (2) Middle Volga Region, (3) Lower Volga Region, (4) Northern Caucasus, (5) Siberia, (6) Kirghiz Autonomous Republic, (7) Crimea; while the *Other Zones* are (1) Western Region, (2) North-Western Region, (3) Central Industrial Region, (4) North-Eastern Region, (5) Basins of the rivers Viatka and Vetluga, (6) Ural.

The R.S.F.S.R. arose out of the "November Revolution." Involved in the Great War from Aug. 1, 1914, the forces of the Tsar fought against the Central Powers with varying success. On March 12, 1917, a revolution was followed by the abdication of Nicholas. The Grand Duke Michael, nominated by him to be his successor, was not admitted to power, and a Provisional Government was set up under Prince Lvov. In May, 1917, this administration was taken over by the Cabinet of Alexander Kerensky, but Kerensky failed to establish a settled Government, and on Nov. 7, 1917, the "Military Revolutionary Committee" of the Petrograd Soviet seized the authority of Government and transferred it to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets. The Tsar Nicholas II., with the Tsaritsa, Tsarevitch Alexis (heir-apparent), and the Princesses (and such faithful adherents as remained to them) were arrested by order of the Kerensky Cabinet. They subsequently fell into the hands of the Bolsheviks, and on July 16, 1918, the Tsar and his family and attendants were shot in cold blood in Ekaterinburg.

The Russian peasantry had never reconciled itself to the serfdom established as a system at the end of the 16th century, but the abolition of serfdom by Alexander II. and an agrarian reform (1861) did not soothe the ferment among the peasantry, who had to pay by instalments high prices for their allotments, the distribution of which developed into a hidden form of economic serfdom; while the educated classes demanded constitutional guarantees against arbitrary administration. In consequence of the irreconcilable position of the reactionary Government and the Emperor himself, on one hand, and the inhuman methods with which the antagonists of the Government were treated, a party, known as *Narodnaya Volya* (=Liberty of the People), and representing the bulk of the original *Zemlya i Volya* (Land and Freedom) party, resolved to have recourse to terrorism and assassination, and on March 14, 1881, Alexander II. was murdered by terrorists (the term *Nihilists*, set in circulation by I. S. Turgeneff in quite another sense, was afterwards wrongly applied as a nickname for Russian revolutionaries, who were credited in Western Europe with a desire to reduce rule to anarchism and substitute for existing authorities "nothing"). During the reign of Alexander III. the activity of the *Narodovoltsy* was almost destroyed by the secret Imperial police (*okhranka*), and political movements did not revive until the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. In the year 1898, under the influence of the Socialist theories of Karl Marx, the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party was established, which at the Conference of 1903 split into two factions—*Bolsheviks* and *Mensheviks* (from the words *bolshe*=more, and *menshe*=less; the nicknames originating in the precarious majority of Lenin's adherents at that conference). The *Bolsheviks* are of the opinion that the proletariat must seize and retain the supreme political power and that no collaboration with other classes may be admitted; they demand from their party comrades absolute obedience up to the annulling of their individuality. The *Mensheviks* admit of compromises with the *bourgeoisie* on the basis of preserving control over the trade unions' and workers' movement, and are against autocratic tendencies within the party itself. The Russian party of "Socialists-Revolutionaries," successors of "Narodovoltsy," aimed chiefly at nationalisation of all landed estates for distribution in allotments among the peasants without any compensation; in their political tendencies they were embittered antagonists of the autocratic system, and all terrorist acts in the period 1898–1912 were executed by their *Boyevaya Druzhina* (military detachment), including the assassination of the ministers Bogolyepoff, Sipiaghin, Plehve, the Grand Duke Sergius, &c. In July, 1917, the *Bolsheviks* made their first attempt to obtain the supreme power by means of revolt, but the attempt was abortive. In the autumn of 1917 they succeeded in gaining a majority in the *Soviets* (Councils of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies) of Petrograd, Moscow, and some other places, and on Nov. 8, 1917, after severe street fighting in Petrograd and Moscow, they achieved their aim. In Jan. 1918, they dispersed the Constituent Assembly, where the Social Revolutionaries enjoyed an absolute majority.

The *Bolsheviks* claimed to act in the name not only of the Russian people, but of the "Proletariat of the World," and formed plans for a world revolution.* The military revolution of 1917 was accompanied by a *débâcle* in the field, and many of the soldiers abandoned their arms and returned to their homes, while the armies of the Central Powers advanced victoriously into Russian territory, and, after granting an armistice, they imposed on the *Soviet* Government the crushing conditions of the *Treaty of Brest-Litovsk* (March 3, 1918), which remained effective until the military strength of Germany and Austria was broken by the Allies. The Bolshevik *régime* had been fostered by the Central Powers and was opposed by the Allies, who sent such naval and military help as could be afforded to various bodies who were stemming the tide of Bolshevism in Siberia (Admiral Koltchak), South Russia (Denikin), and North Russia (Tchaikovsky), mainly with a view to create a diversion on the eastern German-Austrian front, and in response to a declaration of war by the *Soviets* against Governments which were held by them to be representative of *Menshevik* rule and of the *bourgeoisie* they had pledged themselves to eradicate. But the victorious close of the European War caused a growing reluctance among the allied nations for further military adventures, and the reinforcements sent in 1918 were withdrawn during the autumn and winter of 1919 from Archangel and Murmansk in the north, from Odessa in the south, and from Vladivostok in Siberia. The withdrawal preceded a collapse of the "White" resistance to the "Red" (*Bolshevik*) armies. In 1920 war broke out between the Republic of Poland and the *Soviet* armies, in conjunction with operations under General Vranghel, the successor of Denikin in the south. After initial successes the Polish armies were driven back, and Warsaw appeared to be in imminent danger, when a dramatic recovery saved the Polish capital and brought about negotiations for peace on terms favourable to Poland, under the *Treaty of Riga* (March 19, 1921).

Government.—The *Soviet* Government, although composed of representatives indirectly elected by the masses, cannot be called representative, as no provision is made for "the opposition" to the executive power; and although the rural population (*i.e.*, 80 per cent. of the population) elects usually a very small number of Communists (=*Bolsheviks*), nevertheless the Congress of the *Soviets* consists almost entirely of Communists. As to the cities and towns, only candidates nominated or approved by the *Bolsheviks* can succeed in these elections. Under *Soviet* rule individual liberty is considerably less than in the time of Tsardom, while freedom of speech and the liberty of the Press are definitely denied to the people.

Local Government was, and still remains, highly developed. The villages in Imperial Russia had their assemblies (*skhod*) under the presidency of a mayor (*starosta*); they were grouped into "volosts," the latter into districts (*uyezd*), and these into governments (*guberniya*). The districts and governments had their elective

* Bolshevik propaganda work has been extensively carried on in Europe and the United States, chiefly through the Third International (*Comintern*), but has gained few adherents in democratic countries. In 1920 the sum of £75,000 was offered by the *Soviet* Government as a subsidy to the London Labour organ, *The Daily Herald*, but was refused by the directorate.

councils (*zemstvos*) for the administration of local affairs. Combined with this system of village communities was a highly organised system of co-operative trading, the population being grouped into voluntary local associations usually corresponding with local government areas. The produce of the soil was disposed of in return for manufactures obtained by the society and distributed at the co-operative shops. Municipalities were also administered by elective councils (*dumas*) under the presidency of a mayor (*golova*); but in many cases the local authority of such municipalities and local land councils (*zemstvos*) was overshadowed by the superior authority of the *bureaucratic* governor. After the Revolution, the village and other administrative units set up *soviets* of workers and peasants, and the provincial councils send representatives to the All-Russia Congress, municipalities having a double representation from their own *soviet* and from that of the province (or district) in which the municipalities are situated.

Education.—Under the Bolshevik *régime* popular education is administered by a commissary, in whose charge have been placed all educational institutions, theatres, museums, and galleries. Beyond this, the State has monopolised the photo-cinematographic industry and the publishing of manuals for schools of all types; and as the *Soviet* Government possesses almost all the printing houses, it practically controls the printing and publishing trades. The education of the workers in the towns is facilitated by lectures and school teaching; but among the peasants in the rural districts even the inadequate provision formerly made has in many places been discontinued. Generally speaking, only children of workers and officials are allowed to attend the primary schools in towns, and only those who belong to the Communist youth or are members of the Communist party may enter secondary school and universities; exceptions to this rule are reduced to the minimum. The average salary of a village schoolmaster does not exceed £2 a month, which very often is not paid regularly. Very often professors of universities and higher schools get a remuneration of £4 to £7 a month. Only schools established by the Communist party for special party purposes are well supplied in every regard. In 1922 there were stated to be 5,000,000 pupils in the 55,000 elementary and secondary schools, and about 300,000 in 4,000 advanced and technical schools; while there were (in 1922) two universities in Moscow and one in each of twenty other large cities.

Religion.—The Orthodox Church was disestablished by the *Bolsheviks* and all its property confiscated. All ecclesiastic schools, seminaries and academies have been abolished, and the teaching of religion to persons under 18 years of age forbidden. But the law does not forbid the exercise of religion, and churches remain open in virtue of contracts concluded between the congregations and the local authorities. A recent questionnaire addressed to the soldiers of the Red Army shows that 70 per cent. of them believe in a Deity. The clergy live on voluntary donations from their parishioners. On Feb. 14, 1918, the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar.

Finance.—The *Bolsheviks* had at their disposal after the November Revolution (1) a gold reserve in the State Bank of about 1,000,000,000 roubles, (2) paper currency left over by the previous Imperial and Provisional Governments, (3) cash, foreign securities, and jewels confiscated in banking-houses, (4) all the nationalised industries, and (5) immense stocks of raw materials and supplies inherited from the old *régime*. But the nationalisation of industrial plant has almost paralysed industry. According to official figures their exploitation caused (in 1920) a commercial loss of about 63,000,000 gold roubles. At the same time, the income from customs and from the State liquor operations (*i.e.*, 30 per cent. of the Tsarist budget) disappeared. Normal taxes could not be collected at all. The revenues of the Bolshevist Treasury in 1920 were reduced to about 32,000,000 gold roubles, against expenditures extending to 303,000,000 gold roubles. The finances of Soviet Russia culminated in chaos, and since Communism had declared war on capital, and the possibility of getting credits abroad was totally excluded, the Government was compelled to have recourse to printing presses for the production of paper money. These presses also provided payment for the Army and Government officials, until the paper rouble, which was exchanged at about ten to £1 sterling in 1914 had ceased to possess any value after reaching grotesque quotations of 500 billions to £1 in the spring of 1924.

After the close of the civil war a *new economic policy* (known as N.E.P.) was inaugurated early in 1921. Private enterprises were allowed to enter the lists as competitors in the open market, and the restrictions on hoarding of money by individuals and co-operative societies were abolished. The State retained the means of transport and all essential enterprises, and put them on the basis of economic management, *i.e.*, they were removed from the State budget as items of expenditure and had to be "self-supporting." The system of taxes in cash, both direct and indirect, was also restored under the new policy. In October, 1921, the State Bank was re-established with a capital of 25,000,000 gold roubles. It obtained a monopoly of transactions in precious metals and foreign currency. All this contributed to the need for a stabilised currency, and the State Bank was authorised by a decree to issue (in 1922) banknotes known as the *Chervonetz*, representing the value of the Tsarist 10-rouble gold coin. The decree provides that 25 per cent. of the face value of the banknotes shall be secured by precious metals and stable foreign currency, and the rest by commercial short-term bills of exchange and other securities. The exchange of *chervontzy* for their gold equivalent is to be inaugurated later on. According to the official figures of October, 1924, the State Bank issued 51,886,650 *chervontzy* secured to the extent of over 50 per cent. by precious metals, English pounds, American dollars, and Swedish crowns. The value of this monetary unit has hitherto fluctuated only insignificantly, and the *chervontzy* are current throughout the Union. In February, 1924, the Government decided to discontinue the further printing of depreciated Soviet paper currency, and to issue Treasury notes in denominations of 1, 3, and 5 roubles to an amount not exceeding one-half of the total amount of *chervontzy* in circulation. Since May 18, 1924, the money market disposes of three sorts of money: *chervontzy*, Treasury

notes, and silver and copper coins in circulation since the summer of 1924.

Budget 1926-27—	*Gold Roubles*
Ordinary revenue	3,620,512,000
Ordinary expenditure	3,398,525,000
Extraordinary revenue	158,125,000
Extraordinary expenditure	480,112,000

The revenue from direct taxation is estimated at 569 million gold roubles, and from indirect taxation at 976 million. The estimated expenditure includes 624 million for Navy and Army.

In October, 1922, was issued a 6 per cent. State Lottery Loan for a total amount of 100,000,000 gold roubles in bonds of 57. each, redeemable within 10 years. The loan was taken up among the population after some measures of compulsion. A second 8 per cent. State Lottery Loan for 100,000,000 gold roubles, and a special Peasantry Lottery Loan to the amount of 50,000,000 gold roubles were issued in 1924, and met with only a small measure of voluntary support. On Jan. 1, 1926, the Internal Debt was stated to be 500,000,000 gold roubles.

Debt.—The outstanding Foreign Debt of Russia on Jan. 1, 1917 (before the Revolution), may be stated as under :—

	Debt.
To Great Britain	£622,674,406
To France	*Francs* 3,950,000,000
To U.S.A.	$282,000,000
To Japan	*Yen* 256,000,000
To Italy	*Lira* 36,123,836

All internal and external obligations have been (in 1918) proclaimed null and void, but the Soviet Government is inclined to acknowledge some part of the Tsarist debts in return for further credits abroad.

Defence.—The *Red Army* consisted in 1923 of about 720,000 all ranks, including 37 cavalry brigades of about 3,000 men, and about 30,000 sailors serving on land. It was reported that the *Red Air Fleet* was to comprise an organisation of 10,000 aeroplanes for the year 1924; in 1926 it was stated to consist of less than 100 aeroplanes. The *Red Navy* is believed to consist of 2 Dreadnought battleships launched in 1911, 4 old cruisers, 13 destroyers, and 8 submarines.

Agriculture.— The average land allotments given to the peasantry in 1861 were about 4·8 *dessiatins* (1 *dessiatina* = 2·7 acres) per capita of male population; they failed to provide for the natural increment of the population and dropped to 2·6 in 1900, reaching in 1916 17 somewhere between 1·5 and 1·8. The situation was aggravated by the poor quality of the land allotted, inconveniences of scattered fields, overlapping strips, remote pastures, high instalments of payment, and the system of communal ownership. These drawbacks hampered the development of tillage, which continued to remain on an almost primitive level. In 1898 in 50 provinces of European Russia alone, about 8 million passports had been issued to individual peasants who were quitting their native villages in search of employment. The *Duma's* scheme of agrarian reform was repudiated by Nicholas II., and the *Duma* itself twice dismissed (1906 and 1907). The census of 1917 revealed the fact that out of 27,000,000 able-bodied male population 15,000,000 had been called to the colours, and during the first three years of war over 2,000,000 horses were requisitioned. These facts contributed to a further decay of agriculture. After the November Revolution the Bolsheviks abolished land-ownership. Land was to be taken by the local peasants for "seasonal tillage," and under no circumstances was the land so taken to become their property. The civil war called forth new mobilisations of men and new requisitions of horses and cattle, while the Government took charge of feeding large numbers of the civil working population, so that at one time, besides providing for 5,000,000 soldiers, it was supporting more than 25,000,000 people in the towns. Under these circumstances the Bolsheviks decreed a State monopoly of food-stuffs (grain, meat, butter, eggs, potatoes), so that it became compulsory for the peasants to deliver the whole of their surplus produce to the State without any compensation. This resulted in risings of the peasantry and in a reduction of cultivated area by about 32 per cent. The unparalleled famine of 1921, together with a complete exhaustion of food supplies, brought the Communist system to the verge of complete collapse. In the spring of 1921 the "New Economic Policy" (*N.E.P.*) was proclaimed. This opened the markets and allowed the peasants to dispose freely of their produce, while a decree of March, 1921, ensured regular and continuous land-tenure, preserving the prohibition of selling, buying, mortgaging and alienation of their allotments, and cancelling the law in virtue of which no more land was leased than could be tilled by the tenant and his family without the aid of hired labour. There was an increase of cultivated area in 1923 to 60,000,000 *dessiatins* against 49,000,000 in 1922. The irksome and multifarious taxes were replaced in the summer of 1923 by the "Unified Agricultural Tax," and by the end of 1923 80 per cent. of this tax was paid in money and only 20 per cent in kind. Since January 1, 1924, the Unified Agricultural Tax is to be collected only in cash. The total amount of the revenue from this direct tax was in 1923 about 400,000,000 gold roubles. The enormous rise in prices for manufactured articles is substantially equivalent to overwhelming indirect taxes, but the difference between the low prices for agricultural produce and the high prices for manufactures ("the scissors" problem), coupled with weakened paying capacity, discourages the peasantry and may result in a new reduction in the cultivated area. In 1924 a new famine gripped the hitherto fertile provinces of the Volga and of Southern Russia. The total harvest of cereals in 1924 amounted to (official figures) 2,600,000,000 poods against 4,000,000,000 before the war, 1,900,000,000 in 1922, and 2,800,000,000 in 1923.

Agriculture outweighs in Russia all other industries in importance, the principal crop being rye, the food of the people; wheat, the second largest crop, was formerly exported in great quantities, and in 1925-26 125,000,000 poods of grain were exported, against 73,000,000 in 1922-23; barley, oats, millet, and maize are also important food crops, and potatoes are largely grown. Among the important industrial crops are flax and hemp and cotton. The livestock included (1923) 22,800,000 cattle, 30,400,000 sheep, 9,100,000 pigs, and 16,500,000 horses.

Industry.—The natural riches of Russia in coal, iron-ores, copper, manganese, gold, platinum, timber, naptha, and so on, are enormous. Russia represents a wide field for

investing capital in industry, and in the last two decades before the war already attracted considerable internal and foreign capital. The November Revolution nationalised all enterprises, and during the civil war only an insignificant number of factories continued to work (chiefly for the Army). The census in the autumn of 1921 gave the figure of 1,120,000 industrial workers against 2,700,000 in 1913. Under the New Economic Policy groups of homogeneous enterprises were united into trusts and syndicates, with a good deal of independence in regard to their management, and were removed from the State Budget and had to be "self-supporting." This resulted in an increase in the number of workers (1,600,000 in July, 1923) and in production. The average productivity of a worker in 1923 was estimated at 1,365 *gold roubles* per annum, against 628 *gold roubles* in 1920-21, and 2,163 *gold roubles* in 1913.

The chief mineral is petroleum, the total in 1922-23 being nearly 5,000,000 tons, and in 1924 6,250,000 tons. The chief metals produced in 1922 were gold—318 poods (against an average output of 3,553 poods in pre-war days), and platinum—12 poods (against 352 poods in 1912). The output of coal was in 1924 540,000,000 poods.

External Trade.— The external trade of 1923 across the European frontier and the Caucasian border, but exclusive of the trade of the Trans-Caucasian Republics, is stated as under in *gold roubles* :—

Exports from Russia to	Countries.	Imports into Russia from
11,267,000	Estonia	5,217 000
7,989,000	Finland	5,962,000
61,139,000	Germany	49,707,000
16,541,000	Gibraltar	...
33,511,000	Great Britain	36,597,000
6,364,000	Italy	679,000
23,890,000	Latvia	2,514,000
11,829,000	Netherlands	...
1,434,000	Norway	3,274,000
491,000	Persia	2,304,000
2,431,000	Poland	7,749,000
...	Sweden	5,772,000
10,222,000	Turkey	593,000
...	U.S.A.	18,695,000
205,818,000	Total	144,056,000

Trade in 1924-25.—Provisional figures for Oct. 1, 1924–Sept. 30, 1925, give 557,000,000 *gold roubles* as the value of the exports (507 m. over the European, and 50 m. over the Asiatic frontiers), and 693,300,000 *gold roubles* for imports, (633·3 m. over the European and 60 m. over the Asiatic frontiers).

British Trade with Russia (1923).—According to *Russian* official figures, the trade between Great Britain and Russia in 1923 was as under :—

Classification.	Imports from Great Britain. *Gold Roubles.*	Exports to Great Britain. *Gold Roubles.*
Foodstuffs	1,576,000	5,114,000
Raw Materials	25,826,000	28,282,000
Manufactures	9,914,000	115,000

The chief import from Great Britain was coal ; the principal export to Great Britain was timber.

According to *British* official (Board of Trade) figures, the trade of Great Britain and Russia in 1925 was as under :—

Imports consigned *from* Russia	£19,994,000
Exports *to* Russia	3,820,000

Communications.—There were (1923) 45,957 miles of railway in use, and 9,070 post offices and radio stations, with 24,003 post boxes and 349,309 miles of telegraph wire. Under *Soviet* administration the financial deficit on the working of the railways has increased in proportion as transport conditions have deteriorated. In 1921-22 the deficit exceeded 150,000,000 *gold roubles*, in 1922-23 it was 274,000,000 *gold roubles*, against an average credit balance of 270,000,000 *gold roubles* for the years 1914-16.

	1913.	1922-23.
No. of Locomotives :		
In full order	19,866	8,500
Disabled	840	11,000
No. of Wagons :		
In full order	480,000	20,000
Disabled	290,000	129,000
Total haul (miles)	254,364,000	90,618,000
Freight (poods)	16,135,300,000	2,800,000,000

In 1923 there were about 830,000 employés on the railways, but the number was reduced in 1924 to 650,000. The principal railway lines are the main *European* network from Leningrad, through Moscow to Astrakhan and across the Urals *vid* Perm, Ufa, Samara and Saratov, with northern extensions to the Kola Peninsula and to Archangel and running southwards to the Baltic, the Crimea and the Caucasus ; the *Trans-Siberian Line* from Chelyabinsk, on the Ural frontier, to Omsk, and round Lake Baikal to Chita and Stryetensk. From Chita the line crosses the Manchurian frontier (as the Eastern China Railway) to Harbin and Vladivostok, where a northward extension runs to Khabarovsk. The *Amur Railway* connects Stryetensk with Khabarovsk, and the Trans-Siberian line thus connects the western and eastern limits of Russia on Russian territory. The *Trans-Caspian Railway* runs from Krasnovodsk (opposite Baku) to Askabad, Merv, Bokhara, Samarkand, Khokand and Andijan, with a 200-mile branch from Merv to Kushk (near Herat) on the Afghanistan border. The *Orenburg-Tashkent Line*, from the European boundary, across the Kirghiz Steppe to Kazalinsk, Perovsk and Tashkent, whence a short line connects with the Trans-Caspian system. The *Trans-Caucasian Line* runs through Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, from Batum and Poti, on the Black Sea, *vid* Tiflis, to Baku, on the Caspian, where it is met by the European system of Rostov on the Don. From Tiflis branches run to Kars, and *vid* Erivan to Mount Ararat on the Armenian frontier, and to the Persian frontier at Julfa. There are in the *Soviet* Union (1923) 164,793 miles of navigable rivers and canals and lakes, of which 103,935 miles are within European Russia, and 60,858 in Asiatic Russia : of the total about one-fourth of the distance is navigable by steam vessels, a further eighth by sailing vessels, and nearly one-half by rafts. In 1923 the ships and rafts carried over 10,000,000 tons of goods and 8,218,356 passengers. The principal seaports are Leningrad and Kronstadt on the Gulf of Finland, Sevastopol and Novorossiysk (Black Sea), Archangel on the White Sea, and Ekaterininsk in the Kola River (Murmansk), Vladivostok (Sea of Japan), and Petropaulovsk in Kamtchatka.

Capital.—On March 14, 1918, the seat of Government was transferred from Petrograd to Moscow, which had a population in 1923 of about

1,700,000. LENINGRAD (before the war "St. Petersburg," and until the death of Lenin, "Petrograd"), the former Capital, founded by Peter the Great on the banks of the Neva in 1703, had a population in 1925 of about 1,000,000. Other centres are Saratov (190,000), Rostov (177,000), Samara (150,000), Nijni-Novgorod (84,000), Voronezn (100,000), Kazan (147,000), Krasnova, formerly Ekaterinodar (143,000), Astrakhan (123,000), Orenburg (109,000), Irkutsk (104,000), Tomsk (90,000), Omsk (144,000), Taskent (200,000), Kokand (112,000), Samarkand (87,000), Vladivostok (100,000). Archangel had about 40,000 inhabitants in 1920.

II.—THE UKRAINE.

(Ukraina.)

President, V. J. Tchubar.
Vice-President, M. J. Vladimirsky.
Chairman of Central Executive Committee, G. J. Petrovski.
Ukrainian Representative in Moscow, A. T. Prikhodjko.

On Nov. 21, 1917, the greater part of "Little Russia," consisting of the former governments of Chernigov, Kharkov, Kieff, and Poltava (with Ekaterinoslav and Kherson in "South Russia," and Podolia and Volkynia in "West Russia"), was encouraged by Germany to declare itself independent as the *Republic of the Ukraine*. The new Republic was invaded by Germany in 1917–18, and subsequently overrun by Bolshevik forces, and a military and economic alliance was concluded between *Soviet* Russia and the *Ukraine Socialist Soviet Republic* (Dec. 28, 1920). The majority of the inhabitants belong to the Greek Orthodox Church. The chief town and seat of government is Kharkoff (pop. 1923, 312,000), other large centres being Odessa, the great port on the Black Sea (with a population in 1923 of 316,000), Kieff (pop. 1923, 406,000), Ekaterinoslav (pop. 1923, 127,000), Nikolayev (81,000), Poltava (88,000), and Taganrog (100,000). The Ukraine is the great cereal-growing district of Russia, and before the Great War the harvests exceeded 1,000,000,000 poods; during the Civil War the production was reduced to 385 million poods, but in 1923 it had increased to 700 millions. In 1922–3 there were 112 sugar-beet factories (200 in 1915) producing 10,000,000 poods (360 millions in 1914–15). The Ukraine also contains large deposits of iron ore and coal, and is the principal source of the European supply of quicksilver. Agriculture is the principal industry, and there are large iron and steel works. Before the Great War the exports from the Ukraine (grain, sugar, hides, bristles, quicksilver, and wool) were of the annual value of about £75,000,000, and the imports (manufactured goods and machinery) about £50,000,000. The Budget of 1923 showed a surplus of 46,000,000 *gold roubles*.

CAPITAL, Kharkoff. Population (1923), 312,000.

III.—TRANSCAUCASIA.

(Zakavkarskaya F.S.S.R.)

President of the Council of People's Commissars, M. D. Orakhelashvili.
Chairmen of Central Executive Committee, MM. Zkhakaya (*Georgia*); Agamaly-Ogly (*Azerbaijan*); Ambarzoumian (*Georgia*).
Plenipotentiary in Moscow, S. M. Ter-Gabrielyan.

The Transcaucasian Federation consists of three Socialist Soviet Republics:

Republic.	Sq. miles.	Population.
Armenia	15,065	1,339,969
Georgia	25,470	2,135,033
Azerbaijan	33,570	2,463,098
	74,105	5,938,100

Armenia, or Hyastan.
(S.S.S.R.A.)

President of the Council, M. Lukashin.

Armenia occupies the uplands between the Iranian plateau and Asia Minor, and is bounded by the Black Sea on the N., by Kurdistan on the S., by Azerbaijan on the E., and by Turkey on the W. Until the outbreak of the Great War it was shared between Turkey (35,600 sq. miles), Russia (20,587 sq. miles), and Persia (6,518 sq. miles). The rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Aras, Kur, and Tchorokh take their rise within its boundaries, and at the meeting of the former Turkish, Persian, and Russian boundaries is *Mount Ararat* (17,160 feet), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." In the uplands the climate is severe, but in the valleys and plains the soil is fertile, producing all kinds of cereals, cotton, rice, sesame, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Sericulture (silkworm breeding), sheep-breeding, and fruit growing are capable of great development. Armenia has great mineral resources hardly as yet developed. Naphtha, sulphur, bitumen, and nitre abound, while the mountains yield salt (mineral and in solution), gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and valuable marbles; there are also numerous hot and cold mineral springs (similar in nature to those of Vichy); more than half the supply of copper from Russia was derived in 1914 from *Soviet* Armenia, and the value of carpets manufactured in 1914 exceeded 10,000,000 *gold roubles*. The Armenian Church is the oldest established Christian church, Christianity having been recognised as the State religion in 300, and from the 5th century there is a national language and literature. On account of their religion the Armenians have suffered a general persecution by Islam, particularly in the *vilayet* of Sivas, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Mamuret-el-Aziz, Van, and Erzerum, where massacres have frequently occurred. In 1915–17 there were wholesale deportations and massacres of the Christian population of Turkish Armenia, while the Armenian Christians of Azerbaijan and of Russian Armenia were similarly treated by Turkish and Kurdish hordes. In 1918 the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers recognised the independence of the *Republic of Armenia*. Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (May 11, 1920), Turkey recognised the independence of Armenia, with its capital at Erivan. In 1920 a Bolshevik movement set up the *Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic*, on the lines of the Moscow government.

CAPITAL, Erivan. Population (estimated), 90,000. Leninkan (formerly Alexandropol) had 50,000 inhabitants in 1925.

Georgia, or Sakartvélo.
(G.S.S.R.)

President, M. Macharadse.
Chairman of Central Executive Committee, M. Zkhakaya.

The Socialist Soviet Republic of Georgia includes two autonomous Republics (Abkhasia and

Adjaria), and one autonomous Province (Southern Ossetia).

Georgia, a former Kingdom in Transcaucasia with a history of more than 2,000 years as a State, was annexed by Russia in 1801 in violation of the Treaty of Alliance of 1783. At the beginning of 1918 it regained its independence, but in 1921 the country was occupied by Bolshevik forces and became a member of the Transcaucasian Federation. *Soviet Georgia* is bounded on the N. by the Caucasian Mountains, on the S. by Armenia, on the E. by the Republic of Azerbaijan, and on the W. by the Black Sea. There are 970 miles of railway, the trunk line connecting the Black Sea ports of Poti and Batoum with Baku, on the Caspian. Batoum and Baku are also connected by a petroleum pipe-line. The manganese ore beds are the richest in the world, more than one-half of the world's supply being derived from the Tchiatury mines (in the district of Sharopansky) in 1914. There are also abundant supplies of coal (5 million poods in 1914) and over 500 mineral springs partly unexploited. Wine is produced in considerable quantities, and the tobacco plant (chiefly in Abkhasia) yielded 800,000 poods in 1914, a great deal of which was imported by Egypt and produced as local grown. Timber (especially box) is an important industry. Oil wells with unproved quantities of crude oil have been discovered in many places, particularly in the Shirak Steppe. The chief town and seat of government is Tiflis, population (1925) 400,000; the administrative centre of Abkhasia being Sukhum (62,000), and of Ajaria, Batum (32,000); other large centres being Kutais (54,000) and Poti (21,000).

CAPITAL, Tiflis. Population (1925), 400,000.

Azerbaijan.
(A.S.S.R.)

President, M. Musoabekoff.
Chairman of Central Executive Committee, M. Agamaly-Ogly.

Azerbaijan, on the south-western shore of the Caspian Sea, extends from the Caucasus in the north to Persia in the south, and from the Caspian on the east to Armenia and Georgia. It includes the provinces of Baku, Hanjin (Elisavetpol), the district of Zakathal and the autonomous territories of Nakhitchevan and Nagorni-Karabach. More than 75 per cent. of the people are Muhammadans. The *Azerbaijan Socialist Soviet Republic* entered the Union as a Member of the Transcaucasian Federation on Dec. 31, 1922. The Republic is very rich in minerals (naphtha, magnetic ironstone, and manganese), but oil is the principal industry, concentrated in the Baku region, the production being 466,800,000 poods in 1914, and 213,000,000 poods in 1922–3. Fishing is also important, and 15,000,000 poods of caviare were produced in 1922. The principal crop is cotton.

The CAPITAL is Baku (pop. 237,000) on the shore of the Caspian Sea, the centre of the petroleum industry. Baku is connected by railway with Batum (Georgia) on the Black Sea, via Tiflis, and with Moscow, via Rostov. Other towns are Hanjin (65,000), Kuba (40,000) and Noucha (50,000).

IV.—WHITE RUSSIA.
(Byelorussiya.)

President (and Chairman of the Central Executive Committee), A. G. Tchervyakoff.

The Independence of White Russia was recognised by *Soviet* Russia in 1919, and a military and economic alliance was concluded Jan. 16, 1921. The independent republic covers the former government of Minsk and parts of Vitebsk and Moghiler. The political neighbours are Lithuania and Poland on the west, and the Ukraine on the south. The capital is Minsk (pop. 118,000), where there is a University founded by the *Soviet* Government; other towns are Bobruisk (41,000) and Moghilеff (40,000).

CAPITAL, Minsk. Population, 118,000.

V.—TURKMENISTAN.
(T.S.S.R.)

President, M. Atabaieff.
Chairman of Central Executive Committee, M. Aitakoff.

Turkmenistan is bounded on the west by the Caspian Sea and on the south by Persia, with Afghanistan as a south-eastern neighbour. Eighty-five per cent. of the inhabitants are Muhammadan Turkomans, with about ten per cent. Muhammadan Uzbegs and five per cent. Russians of the Orthodox faith. The seat of administration is temporarily at Poltarask (formerly Achabad), until removal to Leninsk (20,000), other centres being Merv (15,000), and Karichi (30,000). Krasnovodsk is a port on the Caspian and a railway terminus on the Trans-Caspian line.

CAPITAL, Poltarask (26,000).

VI.—UZBEKISTAN.
(U.F.S.R.)

	Sq. miles.	Population.
Bokhara	85,000	2,650,000
Khiva	26,000	900,000
Tadzhik	101,636	750,000
	212,636	4,400,000

President, Achun Babaieff.
Chairman of Central Executive Committee, Parsa Khodjayef.

Bokhara lies between Turkmenistan (on the W.), the Kara Kalpak territory of the R.S.F.S.R. (on the N.), and is bounded on the south by Afghanistan. The majority of the inhabitants are Muhammadan Uzbegs. The former capital (Old Bokhara) is a station on the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway. The principal products are rice, wheat, fruit, hemp, cotton, silk, and carpets. Exports (mainly to Russia) are agricultural products and silk and cotton manufactures; imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar. The Emirate was abolished in 1920 and the Emir fled to Afghanistan. A *Soviet* Republic of Bokhara was established and its independence was recognised by *Soviet* Russia by treaty of March 4, 1921.

Khiva, or *Khorezm*, formerly the Khanate of Khiva, lies between Bokhara and the Kara Kalpak territory of the R.S.F.S.R., and has a population of whom about half are nomads, and nearly all Muhammadans. The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus and is highly productive (rice, wheat, cotton, silk, fruit, hemp).

Tadzhik.—The autonomous Soviet State of the Tadzhik lies between Bokhara (on the W.) and the Kara Kirghiz territory of the R.S.F.S.R., with Afghanistan as a southern neighbour. The inhabitants are largely nomads, and almost

all are Muhammadans. CAPITAL OF UZBEKISTAN, Samarkand (population 85,000); other towns: Taskend (245,000), Andijan (80,000), Bokhara (75,000), Kokand (121,000), Namagan (71,000). Khiva has about 10,000 inhabitants.

VII.—MONGOLIA.

Mongolia, formerly part of the Chinese Empire, has an estimated area of about 1,360,000 square miles, and a population of 3,000,000 to 5,000,000, of whom the greater number are Buddhists. In 1915 Mongolia threw off its allegiance to China, and by the Treaty of Kiakhta was recognised as an Autonomous Republic. Negotiations with Russia, after the 1917 revolution, led to an alliance, and the Russian Union (in treaty with China) declared a protectorate over Mongolia in 1924.

North-West (or Outer) *Mongolia* covers an area of about 360,000 square miles, and consists of an elevated plateau bounded by the Russian Altai range (N.W.), the Sayans (N.E.), the Kentei (S.E.), and the Ektagh Altai (S.W.). The plateau contains many lakes and is watered by numerous rivers, among which are the headwaters of the Yenisei, the Irtish and the Selenga. Agriculture is almost unknown, but excellent pasture provides grazing grounds for numerous cattle and sheep, and particularly for transport animals (camels and oxen). The exports are wool, hides and skins, and gold. The chief centres are Urga (Kuren), Uliassutai, and Kobdo, all of importance as trading centres on the main caravan routes.

Inner Mongolia covers an area of about 1,000,000 square miles and includes the *Gobi* ("Desert"), or *Sha-mo* ("Sand Desert"), which covers nearly one-third of the total area, and in the extreme south-east the *Ordos* Desert, bounded on the south by the Great Wall of China, and encircled on the north by part of the main stream of the Hwang-ho river. In the north-east of Inner Mongolia rises the Keru-lun, which flows into the Dalai Nor, in Manchuria. Agriculture is carried on wherever Chinese influence has been exerted, but is mainly confined to the south-eastern borders. The principal industry (as in North-West Mongolia) is sheep and cattle raising and the breeding of camels, oxen and horses for transport, in order to supply the caravan routes from China to Siberia. The centres of population depend mainly upon the overland commerce of China and Eastern Russia across the Gobi, the general direction of the caravan routes being from south-east to north-west. The principal centres are: Kalgan, Kuku-khoto, Kuku-erghi, Dolon-Nor and Biru-khoto. In the north-east, Keru-lun (on the river of that name) is a junction of the southern routes from the Chinese province of Pechili and the western route from Urga, in N.W. Mongolia.

Russian Protectorates.—The Russian Protectorate recognises three areas in Mongolia, viz., *Inner Mongolia*; *North-West or Outer Mongolia*, with administrative centre at Urga, re-named Ulan-Butor-Khoto (Town of the Red Knight); and *Tannu Tuva*, which is part of North-West Mongolia, between the Sayan and Tannu Ola ranges, with administrative centre at Chem Belder, or Krasny (Red Town).

SARRE TERRITORY.

Under the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced the government of the Sarre Basin in favour of the League of Nations, the government being entrusted to a commission of 5 members nominated for one year by the League. At the expiration of 15 years from Jan. 10, 1920, the population will be called upon to decide by a plebiscite the government under which they wish to be placed. The total area is about 743 square miles, with a population of about 713,000. The chief towns are Sarrebruck (117,000), Neunkirchen (35,000) and Saint Ingbert (18,000).

SALVADOR.

(República de El Salvador.)

President (1923–1927), Señor Dr. Don Alfonso Quiñonez Molina, *assumed office* March 1, 1923.
Vice-President, Señor Dr. Don Pio Romero Bosque.
Foreign Affairs, Education and Justice, Señor Dr. Don Reyes Arrieta Rossi.
Interior and Public Works, Señor Dr. Don Francisco Martinez Suarez.
Finance, Señor Ingeniero Don Gustavo Vides.
War and Marine, Señor Dr. Don Pio Romero Bosque.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Gt. Britain, (vacant).
Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London, Señor Dr. Don Antonio Reyes-Guerra, 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

The Republic of Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 13,176 square miles, with a population estimated in 1924 at 1,609,724. It is divided into 14 departments. In 1924 there were 60,591 births and 33,047 deaths.

Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1840 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. The government is based upon a written constitution and is composed of (*a*) the Executive power, which is exercised by the President; (*b*) the Legislative power, which is in the hands of the National Assembly, and (*c*) the Judicial power, which rests ultimately with the Supreme Court. Elections take place once every four years, and the President is ineligible for a successive term.

The surface of the country is very mountainous, many of the peaks being volcanoes. The highest peak is the Santa Ana volcano (8,300 feet). Much of the interior has an average altitude of 2,000 feet. The lowlands along the coast are generally hot and unhealthy, but towards the interior the altitude tempers the severity of the heat and much has been done in recent years to improve sanitary conditions and services. There is a wet season (winter) from May to October, and a dry season (summer) from November to April. Earthquakes have been frequent in the history of Salvador, the most recent being that of 1919, when great damage was done to the capital and other towns.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa. There is a large volcanic lake (Ilopango) a few miles to the east of the capital, while further away and to the west lies the smaller but very picturesque lake of Coatepeque, which appears to have been formed in a vast crater flanked by the present Santa Ana volcano. The eastern spur of this volcano forms the peak of Izalco, which is in an almost constant state of volcanic activity, and (on account of its visibility from the ocean) is known as "The Lighthouse of the Pacific."

The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee, which is grown under shade-trees principally on the slopes of the volcanoes; cane sugar is also produced, as well as indigo, rice, balsam, &c. Cotton-growing on a large scale was commenced in 1924, but on account of the ravages wrought by insects it has been practically abandoned after two seasons. In the lower altitudes towards the east henequen is produced. The principal exports are coffee (80 per cent. of total value), sugar, indigo, balsam, henequen, hides and skins. The chief imports are cotton textiles, flour, iron and steel goods, lard, motor cars, manures, jute sacks and chemical products.

The total length of the railways is 262 miles; a British railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and with the important coffee centre of Santa Ana. A line from the port of La Union (on the Gulf of Fonseca) to the capital was opened in 1922. Construction on a new line from Santa Ana to Zacapa (in Guatemala) is being rapidly pushed forward. During 1924-26 the re-draining and re-paving of most of the capital were completed, and plans have been made for the macadamizing or paving of several hundred miles of rural roads, many of which are now impassable during the rainy season. There is a good motor road between the port of La Libertad and the capital, while motor transportation is usually possible between the capital and Guatemala City, over the International road opened in 1923.

There are 120 post-offices and 234 telegraph offices, with 2,400 miles of wire. There is a wireless (receiving and transmitting) station at the capital, and during 1926 a broadcasting station was inaugurated.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1925.
Revenue	£2,095,000
Expenditure	2,090,000
Internal debt (Dec. 31, 1925)...	*U.S.$13,588,900
External debt (do.)	*£1,008,340

	1923.	1924.
Imports	£2,061,000	£2,887,744
Exports	2,345,000	5,024,262
Imports from U.K.	502,000	374,159
Exports to U.K.	38,000	40,464

CAPITAL, San Salvador. Pop. *circ.* 90,000. Other towns are Santa Ana (70,000), San Miguel (40,000), San Vicente (30,000), Nueva San Salvador or Santa Tecla (26,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, light blue, white, light blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister (*see* Guatemala).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San Salvador—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires (*ad interim*), Gerald Harrington.
Vice-Consul, W. J. Hunter.
Acajutla—Vice-Consul, (vacant).
Cutuco—Vice-Consul, Capt. John E. Griffiths.

* The whole of the Public Debt, exclusive of temporary floating indebtedness, is external, consisting of both dollar and sterling bonds. Many of the dollar bonds are held in the country, having been given in exchange for floating debts incurred over a number of years prior to 1923, when the consolidation of the public debt took place. All bonds, both dollar and sterling, are secured by a lien on 70 per cent. of the Customs receipts, and the service of the debt is rigidly controlled by a local representative of a New York banking house which acts as Fiscal Agent for the bondholders. The unit of currency is the Colon, which = 50 cents U.S. currency.

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London; transit (passenger), *viâ* New York and thence every 3 weeks by direct steamer to La Libertad; or *viâ* New Orleans and thence every week by direct steamer to Puerto Barrios (Guatemala), or by various direct lines from England to Panama Canal and thence by steamer (about once every 8 days) to La Libertad; time 2 to 5 weeks.

SAN DOMINGO. *See* Dominican Republic.

SAN MARINO.

Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti."
Consul-General for San Marino in Great Britain, Grand-UK. Melvill A. Jamieson, F.R.G.S., 17 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
Vice-Consul, Comm. Giovanni Sovrani, Savoy Hotel, W.C. 2.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. The area is 38 square miles, the population 12,952. There is an army of about 1,000. The city of San Marino (pop. 2,000) occupies the slope of Mount Titano, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine church and Government palace, and a theatre. The principal industries are wine, cereals, cheese, oil and cattle raising, in addition to the utilization and export of gravel from Mount Titano and production of white and hydraulic lime at Serravalle. A Treaty of Extradition was concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino on Oct. 16, 1899.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre).

British Consul-General, E. Mervyn de Garston (Leghorn, Italy).

SERBIA. *See* Yugo-Slavia.

SIAM.

(Muang T'ai.)

King, Prajadhipok, G.C.B., *born* Nov. 8, 1893; *succeeded* Nov. 26, 1925.
Foreign Minister, H.H. Prince Traidos.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in London, H.S.H. Prince Varnvaidyakaru, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muang T'ai (area about 195,000 square miles; population, 1923, 9,513,000), is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China, and its integrity is guaranteed by the British and French Governments by the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904. The King is an absolute monarch, and appoints his successor. There is an Executive Council of Ministers with an adviser in Foreign affairs (usually of American nationality), and a Financial adviser (hitherto always of British nationality), and, since 1895, a Legislative Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, eight royal princes, and over twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. There is also a Supreme Council of Five which advises the King in important matters. A number of English, French, Italians, Danes, and

Americans are employed in the various State departments. There is an army of nearly 50,000 men, and a few small gunboats; compulsory military service has been introduced. The Kingdom contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and over 1,800 Europeans. The principal religion is Buddhism. There are 364 Government schools and 4,124 schools of all kinds, attended by 448,380 children. The Chulalankarana University is organised with faculties of medicine, political science, engineering, and literature and science.

The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. Eighty-five per cent. of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. German shipping, which had held the lead in tonnage for many years past, has ceased to visit Bangkok since August, 1914, and, as a consequence, there has been a large increase in Norwegian and British shipping. The chief products of Siam are rice, teak, and tin (from Lower Siam). The area under rice is being much enlarged by irrigation. There is a large number of rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok. The teak industry in the great forests of N. Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1924–25 rice constituted 82 per cent. and teak 4 per cent. of the exports from the port of Bangkok; while hides and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metals and metal wares, machinery, &c. The general tariff rate is 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin, wolfram, rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral products as yet. About 1,640 miles of railroads (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Railways from Bangkok run to Surindr (260 miles N.E.), with an extension (13 miles) to Tha Chang, Chiengmai (462 miles N. of Bangkok), Krabinburi (100 miles E.); the southern line to Trang, on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, was open to traffic in October, 1916, and in July, 1918, was completed to the Kedah border where junction with the Federated Malay States Railway system was effected. There is through railway connexion between Bangkok and Penang and Singapore, and the railway is being extended from Petriv to the Cambodian frontier. Good roads are few. There are 4,000 miles of telegraph lines.

	1923–24.	1925–26.
Ordinary Revenue	£8,260,000	£8,798,643
Ordinary Expenditure	8,510,000	9,172,051
Public debt (1926)		12,328,093

	1924.	1925–26.
Total imports	£14,000,000	£15,095,633
Total exports	15,234,000	18,403,869
Imports from Brit. Emp.	9,367,677	9,653,701
Exports to Brit. Emp.	11,819,200	12,379,385

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population (1924), 452,010.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, S. P. P. Waterlow, C.B.E. (1926) £3,000
Archivist, A. Hartland.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bangkok—Consul-General, John F. Johns.
,, Vice-Consul, W. W. Coultas.
Chiengmai—Cons.-Gen., W. A. R. Wood, C.I.E.
Nakawn - Lampang — Vice - Consul, J. J. Cotter (*acting*).
Senggora—Consul, J. D. Hegg, M.B.E.

SPAIN.

(España.)

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII. and of Queen Maria Christina, *born* (*and acceded to the throne*) May 17, 1886; *married*, May 31, 1906, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugenie Julia Ena Maria Christina of Battenberg (*born* Oct. 24, 1887).
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. The Prince of the Asturias, Don Alfonso, *born* May 10, 1907.

MINISTRY (Dec. 3, 1925).

Prime Minister, General Primo de Rivera, Marqués de Estella.
Foreign Affairs, Señor Don José Yanguas y Messia.
Interior, Lt.-Gen. D. Severiano Martinez Anido.
Justice, Don Galo Ponte y Escartin.
War, Gen. Don Juan O'Donnell y Vargas, Duque de Tetuan.
Marine, Vice-Admiral Don Honorio Cornejo y Carvajal.
Finance, Don José Calvo Sotelo.
Education and Fine Arts, Don Eduardo Callejo de la Cuesta.
Public Works, Don Rafael Benjumea, Conde de Guadalhorce.
Labour, Commerce and Industry, Don Eduardo Aunós y Perez.

Ambassador in London, Excmo. Señor Marqués de Merry del Val, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Marqués de Aycenena.
1st Secretary, Señor Don Manuel de Yrclan.
2nd Secretary, Señor Don José Ruiz de Arana, Vizconde de Mamblas.
3rd Secretary, Señor Don Roberto de Satorres.
Attachés, Señores Don P. J. de Zafueta, Don E. M. Peña, Marqués de Murrieta.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don Fermin Espellargas.
Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Com. Señor Don Fernando Navarro.
Agricultural do., Señor Don Jesus Navarro de Palencia.
Consul-General, Illmo. Señor Don Enrique Gaspar, 47 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.
Vice-Cons., Señor Don Pedro Lecuona; Señor Don Fernando Illera.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°–43° 45′ N. lat. and 4° 28′ E.—9° 20′ W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees; and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 196,700 English square miles, and an estimated population, in Jan. 1924, of 21,763,000 —110 to the square mile. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges —the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada,

Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquiver, the Ebro, and the Miuho. The Constitution upon which the present Government is formed is dated June 30, 1876. Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead; its mineral resources are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quicksilver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany had, before the War, become a serious competitor, while the United States and Belgium share an increasing proportion of Spanish trade. Home manufacture is protected by high customs duties.

In 1923 there were about 10,000 miles of railway open, and 69,400 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going mercantile marine over 50 tons, on Jan. 1, 1923, consisted of 1,198 steamers (1,008,890 tons) and 591 sailing vessels (97,491). In 1923, 19,500 vessels of 24,584,581 tons (displacement) entered and 16,913 vessels of 20,773,523 tons (displacement) cleared at Spanish ports.

Defence.—The authorised peace establishment, including forces in North Africa, was, in 1923, 19,827 officers and 284,212 men; in 1924 these forces were increased by 100,000 men, and the army of occupation in North Africa reached the figure of 150,000 all ranks. War strength: Field Army, first line, 300,000; second line, 450,000.

The Navy consists of 3 (15,700-ton) battleships and 3 modern cruisers, with 1 old battleship and 4 old cruisers; there are also 7 torpedo-boat destroyers, 20 torpedo-boats, 7 submarines, and 21 gunboats.

Education, Primary, is nominally compulsory and mainly free, and is State-aided, the public schools being maintained by local taxation. Many private schools are under clerical control, and supervision is lacking. *Secondary* High Schools are in each province, but the curriculum is defective. *Universities* at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

	1925–26. *Pesetas.*†
Revenue (Budget)	2,755,288,568
Expenditure (Budget)	3,092,538,991
National Debt (1925)	12,267,613,000
Floating Debt (1925)	4,325,499,000
Total imports (1924)	2,944,886,434
Total exports (1924)	1,747,585,295
Imports from U.K. (1925)	£10,271,000
Exports to U.K. (1925)	£19,658,000

† At par *Pesetas* 25·225 = £1.

Capital Madrid. Population (1923), 746,139. Other large cities are Barcelona (720,311), Valencia (247,032), Seville (209,024), Malaga (153,153), Murcia (143,578), Saragossa (143,755), Bilbao (114,738), Granada (104,079), Carthagena (96,891), Palma de Mallorca (78,508), and Valladolid (78,097); and there are 15 other towns with over 50,000 inhabitants.

Flag: Three horizontal bands (red, yellow and red, the yellow band larger than the others and charged with the Royal Arms of Spain).

British Embassy.

(Calle Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1924) £6,000
Counsellor of Embassy, Hon. F. G. Agar-Robartes, M.V.O.
1st Sec., Hon. H. W. Brooks.
2nd Sec., Harold L. Farquhar.
Hon. Attaché, Capt. George Bambridge, M.C.
Commercial Sec. (1st Grade) (Alcalá Galiano, 5, Madrid), Capt. U. de B. Charles, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. M. Pipon, C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. W. W. T. Torr, D.S.O., M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. F. Symes-Thompson.
Archivist, G. W. M. Harpley.
Consul (Alcalá Galiano, 5, Madrid), David John Rodgers.
Vice-Consul, Reginald A. Calvert.
Pro-Consul, L. Busato.

British Consular Offices.

Barcelona—Consul-General, Norman King, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, G. L. Rogers; George R. Smither; J. W. Witty.
Alicante and Santapola—Vice-Cons., José Tato.
Burriana and Castellon—Vice-Consul, P. D. Learoyd.
Denia—Vice-Consul, J. R. Morand.
Gandia, &c.—Vice-Cons., F. Romaguera.
Iviza (Bal. Is.)—Vice-Cons., J. Escandell (*acting*).
Palamos—Vice-Cons., M. Moutaner.
Palma (Bal. Is.)—Vice-Cons., W. Ivan Lake.
Port Mahon (Bal. Is.)—Vice-Cons., B. Escudero, M.V.O.
San Feliu de Guixols—Vice-Cons., José Sibels.
Tarragona—Vice-Consul, I. Navarro.
Torrevieja—Vice-Consul, A. Ballester.
Valencia—Consul, E. Harker, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Arthur F. Baines.
Bilbao—Consul, T. I. Rees.
,, *Vice-Consul*, James Innes, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, John H. Innes.
Castro-Urdiales—Vice-Consul, A. Ybañez.
San Sebastian—Consul, A. Budd, M.V.O.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. H. M. Hart.
Santander—Vice-Consul, Thomas Bates.
Fernando Po—Consul-General, R. T. Smallbones.
Malaga—Consul, Allan Henderson.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Edward R. Thornton.
Malaga—Pro-Consul, Gustavo Bolin.
Aguilas—Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Naftel.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Thomas Blazquez.
Almeria and Adra—V.-Cons. M. R. Harrison.
,, *Pro-Consul*, G. Harrison.
Carthagena—Vice-Consul, Peter Miller.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Herbert C. Goddard.
Garrucha—Vice-Consul, A. W. Harrison.
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. Rodriguez.

Granada—Vice-Consul, W. A. S. Davenhill.
" *Pro-Consul*, W. R. G. Francis.
Linares—Vice-Consul, Hugh C. Holberton.
Marbella—Vice-Consul, Miguel Calzado.
Mazarron—Vice-Consul, C. E. Pearse.
Pornan—Vice-Consul, Juan Rubio de la Torre.
" *Pro-Consul*, Robert Szivessy.
Seville—Consul, G. B. Beak.
" *Vice-Consul*, E. G. H. Formby.
Algeciras—Vice-Consul, J. Morrison, O.B.E.
" *Pro-Consul*, G. L. Baldwin.
Cadiz—Vice-Consul, H. W. Sanderson.
" *Pro-Consul*, J. Sanderson.
Huelva—Vice-Consul, Capt. J. Morrison.
" *Pro-Consul*, Dr. Ian Macdonald.
" " Francis K. Haselden.
Jerez—Vice-Consul, Capt. G. D. Williams, M.C.
" *Pro-Consul*, Thomas E. Spencer.
La Linea—Vice-Cons., Maj. O. H. Pedley, O.B.E.
" *Pro-Consul*, J. Scaniglia.
Teneriffe—Consul, P. Helyar.
" *Vice-Consul*, R. C. Griffiths.
" *Pro-Consul*, James Willis.
La Palma—Vice-Consul, R. F. Millar.
Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Consul, Peter Swanston.
" *Vice-Consul*, Ernest Wootton.
" *Pro-Consul*, Manuel Moniz.
Orotava—Vice-Consul, Thomas M. Reid.
Vigo—Consul, A. J. Hill.
" *Vice-Consul*, H. A. Owen.
Carril and Villagarcia—Vice-Consul, H. Williamson.
Corcubion—V.-Consul, J. Seoane Ulloa (*acting*).
Coruña—Vice-Consul, H. Guyatt.
Ferrol—Vice-Consul, William Martin.
Gijon—Vice-Consul, Arthur Lovelace.
Rivadesella—Vice-Consul, W. D. MacKenzie.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SPAIN, 8 Rambla de los Estudios, *Barcelona* (Branch, 9 Calle Marqués de Cubas, *Madrid*).

Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, 45 to 50 hours.

THE BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago of 15 islands in the Mediterranean, the largest being Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, and Formentara; the total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population (1923) of 342,462. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Palma in Majorca.

CEUTA, which forms part of the Province of Cadiz, is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 miles, with a population of 35,219.

THE CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 473,497. The Canary Islands form a Province of Spain, the capital being Santa Cruz in the island of Teneriffe.

Spanish Colonies.

The Spanish Colonies (exclusive of Ceuta and the Canary Islands, which form an integral part of the kingdom) consist of certain settlements in, and islands round the coast of, Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population exceeding 275,000.

FERNANDO PO (*Fenando Póo*) lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12′ N. lat. and 8° 48′ E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. Total population 20,650. The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (1,500 inhabitants). Dependencies of the island of Fernando Po are:—

Annobon Island (*Anno Bom*), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24′ S. lat. and 5° 35′ E. long.; population 1,391.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Bata, Elobey Grando, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce. Total population 96,072.

RIO DE ORO is a possession on the north-west coast of Africa, between Cape Bogador and Cape Blanco, or approximately between 21° 20′–26° N. lat., and extending eastwards to about 13° W. long. The territory is part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs; population 253.

Rio Muni (or *Spanish Guinea*) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between Cameroon and French Congo (1° N.—2° 10′ N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Bata on the coast.

SPANISH MOROCCO. — Spain exercises a protectorate over a part of Northern Morocco (*see* "Morocco") and on the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish *presidios*, formerly used as convict settlements.

Melilla is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The population is 50,170.

Alhucemas is a settlement on the bay of that name, and includes six islands; population 322.

Peñon de la Gomera (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay; population 398.

Spanish Southern Morocco.— *Ifni*, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, about 100 miles south of Agadir, affords access to the interior of south-west Morocco, but has no great trade at present.

The Chaffarinas (or Zaffarines) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua; population 328.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal.—The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176,602 shares (cost £4,000,000, value March 31, 1922, £19,740,125). Since 1924 each 500 franc share has been divided into two 250 franc shares.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is 101 miles, with a minimum width of 45 metres (147 ft. 8 in.), having cost 855,522,662 francs to construct and enlarge; the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 9·75 metres (32 feet). The average time for the transit through the canal is 15 hours 20 minutes. By a convention, signed on Oct. 29, 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether

armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 10 are British (three representing H.M. Government and seven the shipowning interest).

British Directors, Viscount Inchcape, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E. (*Vice-President of the Company*); Sir Aubrey Brocklebank, Bt.; Sir Fredk. Green, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. Horne, G.B.E., K.C., M.P.; T. Harrison Hughes; Oswald Sanderson; Sir E. Wyldbore-Smith.

Representing H.B.M. Govt., Sir Ian Malcolm, K.C.M.G.; Sir J. T. Davies, K.C.B., C.V.O.; The Earl of Cromer, G.C.I.E., C.V.O.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1915, with the percentage of British vessels:—

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	British Tonnage.
			%
1915	3,708	15,266,155	76·3
1916	3,110	12,325,347	79·6
1917	2,353	8,368,918	73·6
1918	2,522	9,251,601	79·5
1919	3,986	16,013,802	70·9
1920	4,009	17,574,657	61·7
1921	3,975	18,118,999	62·9
1922	4,345	20,743,245	64·5
1923	4,621	22,730,162	62·8
1924	5,122	25,109,882	59·7
1925	5,337	25,761,935	59·9

The tonnage of the *merchandise* carried was 25,776,000 tons in 1913; 17,047,000 tons in 1920; and 26,578,000 tons in 1925. Details of the nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal in 1925 are appended:—

	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	Per cent. (Tonnage).
British	3,099	16,016,439	59·9
Netherlands	526	2,699,365	10·1
German	359	1,791,228	6·7
French	331	1,628,215	6·1
Italian	360	1,416,386	5·3
Japanese	188	1,066,941	4·0
United States	132	811,803	3·0
Norwegian	91	371,630	1·4
Danish	83	359,918	1·4
Swedish	57	262,903	1·0
Greek	54	166,426	0·6
Spanish	22	68,478	0·3
Russian	6	35,080	0·1
Yugo-Slav	7	24,444	0·1
Finnish	7	21,340	0·08
Belgian	4	12,720	0·05
Portuguese	7	5,423	0·02
Egyptian	2	1,856	0·007
Siamese	2	1,340	0·005
Totals	5,337	26,761,935	100

The transit receipts in 1870 were 5,718,756 fr., and in 1925, 398,458,609 fr.

The rate of transit dues as from April 1, 1925, is 7 fr. 25c. per ton, and 4 fr. 75c. for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1925 amounted to 300 fr. on the ordinary 250 fr. shares, and 294·150 fr. on the Actions de Jouissance.

The 3,099 British vessels included in the total for 1925 are grouped under the following categories:—

	No.	Net Tonnage.
Merchant vessels	2,088	10,298,346
Mail steamers	376	2,790,469
Warships and transports	165	831,25
Government chartered vessels	35	212,659
Vessels in ballast	435	1,883,750
	3,099	16,016,439

SWEDEN.
(Sverige.)

King of Sweden of the Goths and the Wends, Gustaf V., *born* June 16, 1858; *suc.* December 8, 1907; *mar.*, Sept. 20, 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, *born* August 7, 1862 (and has issue 2 sons).

Heir Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince, *born* Nov. 11, 1882; *married* (1) June 15, 1905, H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (*died* May 1, 1920). (2) Nov. 3, 1923, Lady Louise Mountbatten, Princess of Battenberg, *born* July 13, 1889.

CABINET (June 7, 1926).

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, C. G. Ekman.
Foreign Affairs, E. Löfgren.
Justice, J. Thyrén.
Interior, J. Pettersson.
Commerce, F. Hamrin.
Communications, C. Meurling.
Defence, G. Rosén.
Public Worship & Instruction, J. Almkvist.
Agriculture, P. Hellström.
Ministers without Portfolio, S. de Ribbing; E. Lyberg; N. Gärde.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Baron E. K. Palmstierna, G.C.V.O.
Legation, 27 Portland Place, W. 1.
Counsellor of Legation, Count Claes Bonde.
Secretary, B. H. B. de Ribbing.
Attachés, C. E. A. T. de Post; G. O. Broms.
Military Attaché, Maj. A. R. de Uggla.
Air Attaché, Col. E. Mossberg, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Kommendörkapten Baron L. Beck-Friis.
Press Representative, E. Sundström.
Chancellor, J. Stille.
Agricultural Adviser, M. W. F. de Wachenfelt.
Chaplain, Rev. A. O. T. Hellerström.
Consul-General, E. G. Sahlin, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Vice-Consuls, O. C. G. Lundquist; Harry Eriksson.
Attaché, R. Kumlin.
Chancellor, O. Gad.
Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, Marylebone Road, W. 1.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and comprises the capital and 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 173,105 square miles, and a population, Dec. 31, 1925, of 6,053,562, nearly all Protestant. This area includes the great lakes of Hjällmaren, Mälaren, Vänern, and Vättern. Nearly 40 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 60,000 being owners and 70,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country may be divided into three separate districts—the northern, forest; central, mining and agricultural;

the southern, agricultural. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are oats, rye, barley, wheat, potatoes, roots and grasses. The forests are very extensive, covering over one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and the chief fuel of the country, in addition to sulphite and mechanical wood pulp for the paper-making industry. The mineral products are extremely rich: iron of excellent quality; gold and silver in small proportions; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna to Lulea on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scania (Skåne). The chief imports are coffee, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, skins, manure, iron, fish, oils, wheat, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, butter, iron, steel, wood pulp, paper, matches, stone, iron and zinc ores, &c. In 1925 the exports of wood pulp and paper were 1,781,000 tons.

Railroads 9,988 miles in length (of which 3,756 are the property of the State) were open on Jan. 1, 1926; and 50,114 miles of telegraph wires (inclusive of 22,207 railroad telegraph wires), 144 control stations, and 1,916 railroad and 1,533 other telegraph stations. There were at the same date 497,957 miles of telephone wires.

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 95,000 trained men, which can be raised to war strength of about 380,000. The *Navy* consists of 57 fighting vessels (390 guns), 13 being ironclads, with submarines, submersibles, and some training ships, &c.

Education.—(i.) *Primary:* Compulsory and free. Illiteracy rare. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary:* Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics and navigation. (iv.) *Universities:* Lund, Uppsala, and private faculties in Stockholm and Gothenburg.

	1925–6.	1926–7.
Revenue (Bgt.)	*Kr.728,818,700	Kr.745,830,800
Expenditure (Bgt.)	728,818,700	745,830,800
Debt (Aug. 1926)		1,735,142,000

	1924.	1925.
Imports	Kr.1,424,490,000	Kr.1,446,420,000
Exports	1,260,954,000	1,359,861,000
Imports from U.K.	307,690,000	291,299,000
Exports to U.K.	363,391,000	366,686,000

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop. (Dec. 31, 1925), 449,528. Other large towns are Gothenburg (231,007), Malmö (116,348), and Norrköping (60,132).

FLAG: Blue, with yellow cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Laboratoriegatan 8, Stockholm.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Arthur C. Grant-Duff, K.C.M.G. (1924) £4,500

1st Secretary, J. L. Dodds.

Commercial Secretary (*2nd Grade*), Herbert Kershaw, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. G. S. F. Nash, D.S.C., R.N. (Helsingfors, Finland).

Military Attaché, Col. J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Archivist, G. A. Urquhart.

Secretary to Minister, Grenville Grove.

Chaplain (hon.), Rev. H. M. Williams.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Stockholm—Consul, D. F. S. Filliter.

Calmar—Vice-Consul, J. Jeansson.

Gävle—Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick.

Gothland—Vice-Consul, Carl G. Björkander.

Luleå—Vice-Consul, K. B. Falkland.

Norrköping—Vice-Cons., G. K. L. Beckman

Pro-Consul, George Aberg.

Söderhamn — Vice-Consul, Nils A. Brolin (*acting*).

Sundsvall—V.-Con., H. A. Carrick.

Pro-Consul, O. W. Asander.

Umea—Vice-Consul, A. Enander Scharin.

Västervik—Vice-Con., J. Emil Häggblad.

Gothenburg—Consul-Gen., A. W. Woodhouse, C.B.E.

Vice-Consul, Rev. C. H. R. Baldwin, M.B.E.

Borås—Vice-Consul, Richmond Riley.

Halmstad—Vice-Consul, Th. Schèle.

Helsingborg—Vice-Con., C. C. G. W. Westrup, M.B.E.

Karlscrona—Vice-Consul, August Andrék.

Landskrona—Vice-Consul, Einar Petersson

Malmö—Consul, Harry Castleton.

Pro-Consul, Nils Westman.

Uddevalla—Vice-Consul, Charles Thorburn.

Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND.

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft.)

**President* (1926), M. H. Häberlin.

Vice-President (1926), M. G. Motta.

Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Public Economy, &c., M. Schulthess.

War, M. Scheurer.

Interior, M. Chuard.

Justice, M. Häberlin.

Finance, Dr. J. Musy.

Posts and Railways, M. Haab.

Pres. of National Council (1926), Dr. E. Hofmann.

Pres. of Council of States (1926), Dr. Gottfried Keller.

Federal Chancellor, M. A. Kaeslin.

Federal Tribunal, Lausanne (24 members and 9 substitutes), *President* (1925), Dr. Th. Weiss.

Director, International Posts, M. Garbani-Nerini.

Direc., International Telegraphs, M. Etienne.

International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts, Dr. E. Rothlisberger.

Direc., Internat. Railway Offices, M. H. Dinkelmann.

Director-General of Federal Railways, M. Zingg.

Minister in London, Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, 32 Queen Anne Street, W. 1.

Secretaries of Legation, M. Francis J. Borsinger; M. Walter de Bourg; M. Gaston Jaccard.

Commercial Attaché, Counsellor of Legation and Consul-General, M. Henri Martin.

Adjoint Commercial Attaché, M. Clement Rezzonico.

Chancellor, M. Paul Hilfiker.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal

* At par, the Crown=1*s.* 1½*d.* (18·159 *Kronor*=£1).

* The President is elected in December, and remains in office from 1 Jan.—31 Dec.; he is *generally* succeeded by the Vice-President.

Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50′—47° 48′ N. lat. and 5° 58′—10° 30′ E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with a population of 3,888,320 in 1920, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 41 per cent., and Protestants, 57 per cent., Jews numbering 21,000, and others 43,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romansche (Grisons), 1½ per cent. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. The forests cover about one-fifth of the whole surface. The chief industries comprise the manufacture of silks, artificial silks and silk ribbons, wool, cotton and cotton ribbons, linen, embroideries, strawplait, machines, paper, chemicals, chocolate, condensed milk, dyestuffs, and tobacco; while the metallurgical, electrical and pharmaceutical industries are also extensive; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neuchâtel. In 1923 there were 3,593 miles of railway in working order, 25,338 miles of telegraph line, 426,460 miles of telephone line, and 3,929 post-offices.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 198 members, and a Council of States of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for three years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of 27,000 francs; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council 25,000 francs each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for three years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council.

Defence: Militia. Active Army, 12 yrs.; initial trg., 65–90 days. Subsequently 11 days per ann.; *then* Landwehr, 8 yrs.; 1 trg., 11 dys. for dismtd. branches only; *then* (Landsturm to age 48). *War Strength*, 140,600; Landwehr, 65,000; Landsturm, 57,000.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons. (i.) *Primary:* Free and nominally compulsory, but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons. School age varies. (ii.) *Secondary:* Age 12–15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities:* Bâle, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel.

	1926.	
Public revenue	*Francs.	297,850,000
Public expenditure ...	,,	299,480,000
Debt (Jan. 1, 1925).....	,,	2,200,500,000
	1924.	1925.
Total imports .....£	99,305,000 £	105 368,000
Total exports	82,083,000	81,548,000
Imports from U.K. ...	7,294,726	9,204.000
Exports to U.K.	15,677,002	19,033,000

CAPITAL, Berne. Population (1920), 104,626. Other large towns are Zürich (207,161), Bâle (135,976), Geneva (135,059), St. Gallen (70,437), and Lausanne (68,533).

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(48 Thunstrasse, Berne.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, R. A. C. Sperling, C.B., C.M.G. (1924) £3,750
2nd Secretary, G. D. H. Fullerton-Carnegie, M.C.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. C. J. B. Daubeny
Archivist, Miss M. C. Howden,

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berne—Consul, Gaston de Muralt, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. Küpfer.
Neuchatel—Vice-Consul, Paul de Pury.
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. A. Faliet.
Bâle—Consul, Norman Carl Haag.
,, *Pro-Consuls*, Alfred Fluhmann · A. R. Cackett.
Geneva—Consul, Hugh S. London.
,, *Vice-Consul*, L. A. Cazalet.
,, *Pro-Consul*, John O'Donnell.
Lausanne—Consul, Alfred J. L. Galland, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, M. Galland.
Montreux—Vice-Cons., Marcel Cuénod, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, R. F. Ruthven-Smith.
Zürich—Consul-Gen. (to the German and Italian-speaking Cantons), L. E. Keyser.
,, *Vice-Consul*, F. J. Smith.
Davos—Consul, W. G. Lockett.
Lucerne—Vice-Consul, A. S. Hamner.
Lugano—Vice-Consul, Lt.-Col. E. M. Proes, C.B.I.
St. Moritz—Vice-Consul, F. K. Naegeli.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SWITZERLAND, 20 Rittergasse, *Basle*. (Branch at *Lausanne*.)

Berne, transit, 22 hours.

SYRIA AND LEBANON.

Syria.—British forces, together with small French and Arab detachments, drove the Turks out of Syria and Lebanon in 1918, and occupied those districts and the district of Cilicia. By decision of the Supreme Council of the Allies the districts in question were entrusted to France, to be administered under a mandate (Cilicia was restored to Turkey by the French in 1922).

The Emir Feisal (son of the ex-King of the Hedjaz and, since 1921, King of Iraq) had from the outset assumed the administration of the districts of Aleppo, Hama and Homs, which had been assigned as Independent Arab districts under an earlier agreement of May, 1916, between France and Great Britain (the *Sykes-Picot Agreement*), and it was intended to allow the Emir to remain under French guidance, but on March 8, 1920, the "Syrian Congress" at Damascus declared Syria independent, and the Emir Feisal was crowned

* Estimated.

King of Syria. The action of the Syrian Congress did not receive the sanction of the Allied Powers, and General Gouraud occupied Damascus, Aleppo, Hama and Homs. The Emir Feisal left the country, and afterwards became King of Iraq (*q.v.*). The French Mandatory Zone was first divided into the four autonomous states of Great Lebanon, Damascus, Aleppo and the Alaouites (the region round Latakia), each having a French adviser responsible to the High Commissioner at Beyrout. The latter three States were later grouped together to form the *Syrian Federation*, with a nominated Council. The Federation has now been abolished. *Damascus and Aleppo* have been amalgamated into a single State (the details of the amalgamation have not yet been worked out), and the *State of the Alaouites* again becomes independent. The actual form of government differs in each of the States, but the guiding principle in each is real and effective French control.

Syria is a geographical term for part of the former Turkish territories in Asia Minor, and its Northern limits are still undefined. The present temporary Northern boundary between Syria and Asiatic Turkey was defined in the agreement between France and the Kemalists, and is roughly as follows:—From a point immediately S. of Payas (on the Gulf of Alexandretta) to Meidan Ekbes (the railway station and environs remaining in Syria), thence S.E. to the railway station of Tchoban Bey, leaving the districts of Marsova to Syria and of Karnaba and Killis to the Kemalists; thence along the Baghdad Railway to Nussebin and along the old highway to Jizireh ibn-Omar on the Tigris (the districts of Nussebin and Jizireh-ibn-Omar remaining in Kemalist territory, with the roadway between these two places). The E. boundary separates Syria from Mesopotamia along a line running roughly N.E. from the E. side of Jebel Druze to a point 15 miles S.E. of Jezrieh Ibn Omar (80 miles E. of Mardin); the S. boundary follows a line from Ras el Nakoura on the coast, N. of Akka, and running S.E. by E. to the Hedjaz railway line S. of Nasib, with a projection northwards to include the head waters of the Jordan, the Hule Lake and the Lake of Tiberias being included in Palestine. Within these limits, the estimated area is 100,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 3,000,000, of whom the greater number are Orthodox Muhammadans, with a proportion of Shiites and Druses. The products of Syria are wheat, tobacco, fruit, wine, silk, liquorice, copper and brass goods; there is little cultivation without irrigation, the inland districts being cut off from the moisture-laden winds by a mountain barrier, running parallel with the coast. The mineral wealth is believed to be unimportant, but there is a certain amount of bitumen. The principal Syrian towns are Damascus (est. pop. 300,000), Aleppo (250,000), Homs (70,000), and Hama (50,000). The administrative capital is at Beyrout (Grand Lebanon). Damascus contains the Mosque of the Ommayedes (where is the tomb of Saladin), and in the south-western quarter is "The Gate of God," through which the pilgrimage to Mecca passes annually, while the "street called Straight" (Acts ix, 11) runs E. to W. through the city. Damascus is an important commercial centre, and among its industries are metal work and mother-of-pearl inlay, and also native-made silk and cotton stuffs. At Baalbek (Heliopolis), on the western slopes of the Anti-Lebanon range (35 miles N.N.W. of Damascus), are ruins of 1st to 3rd century Roman temples (the Circular Temple, the Great Temple and the Temple of Bacchus), and in the vicinity of the ruins is the largest cut stone in the world (60 × 17 × 14 feet), weighing 1,500 tons. The railway system consists of a line from Beyrout to Damascus (narrow gauge), with a connexion at Rayak for Homs, Hama and Aleppo (standard gauge). The line from Tripoli to Aleppo, *viâ* Homs, was re-opened in 1921. A narrow-gauge tramway runs from Mameltein along the coast. From Damascus there is railway communication with Palestine, and with Transjordania (Kerak) and The Hejaz, *viâ* Deraa, and the Syrian railways link up with the Baghdad railway at Aleppo. Road communications between Beyrout and Baghdad, *viâ* Damascus, have been recently developed by the opening up of the desert motor routes. Baghdad is now within 24 hours of Beyrout.

In the Autumn of 1925, following a revolt of the Jebel Druze in the Hauran, rioting took place in Damascus on Oct. 18, and the city was bombarded by French artillery, when part of the Azm palace and parts of the Street Called Straight were destroyed by shell-fire or burned. Soon after the receipt of news of the disturbances in Syria, the Governor-General (Gen. Sarrail) was recalled by the French cabinet and in Sept. 1926 the revolt had not been completely suppressed.

Beyrout is the residence of the French High Commissioner and the capital of the Lebanese Republic. Damascus was the Federal capital, and has become that of the new Unified State.

The Lebanese Republic (the former Turkish provinces of Lebanon and Beirut), declared a State by the High Commissioner, under the title of *Etat du Grand Liban*, in 1920, extends along the Mediterranean littoral from the Palestine frontier to Nahr el Kebir (15 miles N. of Tripoli) and is bounded on E. by the Great Central Depression, known as the Bekaa, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. Its total length is about 120 miles, and its width varies from 30 to 35 miles. The estimated area of the Lebanese Republic is about 4,300 square miles, with an estimated population of 579,778. The products of the soil are olives, wheat, grapes, oranges and mulberry-trees; the live stock are numerous and one of the principal sources of wealth. The Capital is Beyrout (pop. 150,000), which is the chief seaport and commercial centre, and also the administrative capital of Syria. Tripoli is the next important town and seaport. Minor ports are Junieh, Tyre and Sidon. The national flag is the French tricolour with a Cedar of Lebanon on the white band.

Governor of Syria, M. Henri de Jouvenel.
President of the Lebanese Republic, M. Charles Debbas.
Beyrout—British Consul-General, H. E. Satow, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, N. Mayers (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, M. Arab.
Aleppo—Consul, W. Hough.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. Akras.
Alexandretta—Vice-Consul, J. A. Catoni.
Damascus—Consul, E. C. Hole.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. F. R. Vaughan-Russell.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Yusuf Tecn.

TURKEY.

President of the Turkish Republic, Ghazi (="The Victorious") Mustapha Kemal *Pasha*, *assumed office* Oct. 29, 1923.
President of the Council of Ministers, Ismet *Pasha*.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Rushdi *Bey*.
National Defence, Rejeb *Bey*.
Interior, Jemil *Bey*.
Justice, Mahmoud Essad *Bey*.
Finance, Moustafa Abdulhalik *Bey*.
Public Instruction, Nedjati *Bey*.
Public Works, Behidj *Bey*.
Public Health, Refik *Bey*.
Commerce, Rahmi *Bey*.
Agriculture, Sabri *Bey*.
Marine, Ihsan *Bey*.

President of the National Assembly, General Kiazim *Pasha*.
1st *Vice-President*, Ismet *Bey*.
2nd " " Ali Surouri *Bey*.
3rd " " Refet *Bey*.

Turkish Ambassador in London, His Excellency Ahmed Férid *Bey*, 69 Portland Place, W. 1.
1st *Secretaries*, Kemal *Bey*; Chevky *Pasha*.
2nd *Sec.*, Orhan Halid *Bey*.
3rd *Sec.*, Védad *Bey*.
Archivist, Izzeddine *Bey*.

The Ottoman Turks are derived from Central Asian tribes, who were converted to the Muhammadan faith in the seventh century. These Muhammadan tribes attacked and conquered the Asiatic Provinces of the Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire, and by the middle of the fourteenth century they had spread from Asia Minor into South East Europe. In 1453 they captured Constantinople, and spread over the whole of the Balkan Peninsula, their name of Osmanli, or Ottoman Turks, being derived from Othman, or Osman (1299–1326), a notable Turkish leader in the fourteenth century. Early in the sixteenth century the Ottoman Empire was spread over Egypt and northern Africa, and penetrated northward into Hungary, a great part of which was incorporated with the Turkish dominions until 1699, when the *Peace of Carlowitz* freed the country from Turkish rule. In the nineteenth century the outlying African dominions, with the exception of Tripoli, broke away from their suzerain, or were occupied by other Powers, and in the latter part of the century the northern states of the Balkan Peninsula asserted their independence, under guarantees of the Christian Powers. The outcome of these political upheavals was a demand for better government in the remaining dominions of the Sultan. During the process of constitutional reforms, which drove the Sultan Abdul Hamid (1876–1908) from the throne, war broke out between Italy and Turkey, and Tripoli and Benghazi were ceded to Italy under the *Treaty of Lausanne* (Oct. 12, 1912). These events were followed in the autumn of 1912 and the early months of 1913 by a disastrous war with the states of the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia and Greece). At the outbreak of hostilities the European dominions of Turkey extended westwards to the Adriatic and northwards to Bosnia-Herzegovina (Austria), thus including the districts known as Macedonia, Thrace, and Albania. By the *Treaty of London* (1913), the north-western boundary of European Turkey was a line drawn from Enos, on the Adriatic coast, to Midia, on the Black Sea, thus excluding Adrianople, which had capitulated (after a long siege) to the Bulgarian forces. At the outbreak of the second Balkan war (in which Serbia and Greece were aided against Bulgaria by Rumania), Turkey re-occupied Adrianople, thus recovering a part of the lost dominions. In the Great War of 1914-1918, Turkey threw in her lot with the Central Powers and made unsuccessful attacks on Egypt and South Russia. Great Britain sent an expedition to Gallipoli (which was withdrawn) and to Mesopotamia and Palestine, which freed those countries and Syria from Turkish rule, while various tribal revolts in Arabia ended the Turkish suzerainty in that peninsula. On Oct. 30, 1918, Turkey surrendered unconditionally before the conquests of the various Anglo-Indian and Imperial British columns and their Arabian allies. The final peace settlement with Turkey was the subject of protracted negotiations. The first definite proposals were embodied in the *Treaty of Sèvres*, which was signed on Aug. 10, 1920, but was never ratified. The rise of the Turkish Nationalist movement in Asia Minor, which brought into existence a *de facto* Government at Angora, and the defeat of the Greek armies in August–September, 1922, finally destroyed any possibility of the *Treaty of Sèvres* being brought into force.

Treaty of Lausanne.—As a result of the Peace Conference, which met at Lausanne from November, 1922, until February, 1923, and again from April to July, 1923, a treaty was signed there on July 24, 1923. This treaty has been ratified by Turkey and Greece, and came into force as between Great Britain and Turkey on Aug. 6, 1924. The main provisions of the treaty and various instruments annexed to it are that Turkey retains Eastern Thrace, including Adrianople, while ceding Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and the rest of Arabia. The northern boundary of Mesopotamia is to be settled by negotiation within nine months, or failing that by reference to the League of Nations. Italy is confirmed in possession of the Dodecanese, and Greece in possession of the islands formerly held by Turkey in the Aegean, except Imbros and Tenedos. Turkish rights over Egypt, the Sudan and Cyprus come to an end. A special convention demilitarises zones on either side of the Bosphorus and Marmora, and lays down rules for preserving the freedom of the Straits in peace and war. These rules are to be applied under the auspices of the League of Nations by a commission composed of representatives of Turkey, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Russia, Serbia and, in the event of her accession, the United States. The minorities clauses are the same as in recent European treaties. Turkey cedes ground for military cemeteries at Anzac and elsewhere. The old extraterritorial privileges of foreigners ("Capitulations") are abolished, but a special convention concluded for seven years provides that foreigners residing or trading in Turkey are to be subject to no taxes or disabilities not imposed on Turks. A commercial convention concluded for five years establishes an import and export tariff and lays down that there shall be no discrimination against foreign shipping and trade.

Turkey in Europe (10,000 sq. miles, estimated population 2,000,000) thus consists of Eastern

Thrace, including the cities of Constantinople and Adrianople, and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Constantinople and by the *Dardanelles* (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length, with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west.

Turkey in Asia (400,000 sq. miles, estimated population 12,000,000) comprises the whole of Asia Minor, and extends from the Aegean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Erivan and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, and the northern boundaries of Syria, Arabia and Iraq. This area corresponds approximately with *Anatolia* ("Land of the Rising Sun," or Orient) and includes *Cilicia* round the Gulf of Alexandretta, assigned to France by the Allies, but restored to Turkey by the French. Cilicia is generally fertile and produces wheat, cotton, wool, sesame, &c., and is capable of considerable agricultural development. Alexandretta or Iskanderun, the chief port and an important strategical centre, secures the command of the Beilan Pass. Cilicia was handed over to the Kemalist forces by the French on Jan. 4, 1922. The district is now part of the Turkish Republic, and is under the control of the National Assembly at Angora.

Government. — Sultan Muhammad VI. Vehiduddin fled to Malta on Nov. 20 without, however, abdicating, and the Heir Presumptive, Abdul Mejid Effendi, succeeded, after election by the Grand National Assembly at Angora, without any temporal functions and with the title of Caliph. Abdul Mejid was a direct descendant from Othman, and bore the "sword of Allah" girded upon Sultan Selim in 1517. On October 29, 1923, the Grand National Assembly proclaimed Turkey a republic and elected Ghazi Mustafa Kemal *Pasha* President of the Republic; on March 3, 1924, the Grand Assembly passed a law abolishing the office of Caliph and ordering the Caliph and the other members of the dynasty to leave Turkish territory. The Caliph and his family, from which for over four centuries the "Commander of the Faithful" had been drawn, were expelled from Turkey on March 4, 1924, and the remaining members of the dynasty within the next few weeks. The *Grand National Assembly* is a single chamber legislature, which delegates its executive power to ministers acting in its name and responsible to the Assembly for their actions.

Religion.—The religion of the State is by law Muhammadan, and the majority of the inhabitants are Muhammadans, but there are numbers of Christians (of the Latin and Eastern rites) and Jews. Education is nominally compulsory and free. There are primary schools, training schools for teachers, and at Constantinople a university, founded in 1900.

Production.—Although the soil of Asia Minor is generally fertile, agriculture is still very primitive in centres that are not served by railways. The peasant is, however, gradually adapting himself to the more modern methods, particularly in the vilayet of Aidin, Adana, and Messina. Cereals are abundantly produced, as well as tobacco, raisins, figs, cotton, opium, nuts, olives valonea and liquorice root, and many varieties of fruit are grown. Samsoun is the chief centre of the tobacco growing industry, which is also of importance at Smyrna, Ismidt and Brousa. The export of merchandise was considerable before the War, and consisted principally of opium, tobacco, cotton, carpets, gums, mohair, wool, raisin and figs, and to a less extent coffee. The forests should be a source of wealth, but scientific exploitation is disregarded; beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple are among the chief varieties of trees. The mulberry is planted for the silk-worm industry, which centres round Broussa and Ismidt. The mineral wealth of Asia Minor is stated to be considerable, but is almost undeveloped. Chrome ore, zinc, manganese, antimony, copper, borax, corundum (emery), coal and lignite, silver, and arsenic are among the minerals produced. The principal manufacture is carpet-weaving. Before the War the total exports were valued at about £T25,000,000 annually, and the imports at about £T45,000,000 (£T1 = £1 0s.). In 1913–14 the share of Great Britain in the import trade of Turkey was approximately 20 per cent.. In 1923 it had fallen to 17·3 per cent., and for the first half year of 1924 to 17·3 per cent.

Communications.—About 300 miles of railway remain to Turkey in Europe. In Asia Minor there are 1,860 miles, consisting of the Anatolian Railway (645 miles), Baghdad Railway (393 miles), Smyrna-Aidin (376 miles), Smyrna-Cassaba (420 miles), and Mudania-Brussa (26 miles). There are electric trams in Constantinople and Smyrna.

Turkish Finances.—The Budget estimates for the financial year 1926–27 showed expenditure amounting to £T232,761,930 as against revenue estimated at £T218,315,245, thus leaving a deficit of £T15,146,615. The National Debt of Turkey at the commencement of the financial year 1923–24 amounted to £441,503,196, as against £127,561,342 at the same date in 1913, both amounts being exclusive of the kilometric guarantees for railways and pensions; but the amount stated for 1923–24 is subject to considerable modification, as the final repartition of the pre-war public debt of Turkey will eventually be distributed between Turkey and her detached territories. The *Ottoman Debt* is administered by a Council: Sir Adam Block, K.C.M.G. (*Delegate of British and Netherlands Bondholders*); M. F. de Closières (*French*), M. B. Nogara (*Italian*), Djavid Bey (*Turkish*), A. H. Reid (*Imperial Ottoman Bank*). *Imperial Commissary*, Zekiai Bey; *General Manager*, M. Grasset. Sir Adam Block and M. de Closières preside alternately.

	1924.
Total Imports	£T195,000,000
Total Exports	160,000,000
Imports from U.K.	£4,650,000
Exports to U.K.	2,500,000

CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANGORA, the headquarters of the Republican Government, an inland town of Asia Minor, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Constantinople, with a population in 1923 of about 65,000. Angora (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of *Galatia Prima*, and a marble temple dedicated to Augustus (now in ruins) contains the *Monumentum (Marmor) Ancyranum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus Caesar. It is reported that a new city is to be laid out, on the lines of Washington, D.C. CONSTANTINOPLE, the former capital, was the Roman city of Byzantium, and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328, and renamed by him; it became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, A.D. 364;

population estimated at 1,000,000. Other cities are Smyrna (70,000), Broussa (60,000), Konia (60,000), Adana (60,000), Adrianople (50,000), Scutari in Anatolia (50,000), Cæserea (50,000), Marash (50,000), Sivas or Sebasteia (45,000), Trebizond (30,000). The population of Asia Minor has been greatly reduced by the exodus of Greeks and Armenians following upon the Turkish capture of Smyrna.

FLAG: Red, with white crescent.

BRITISH EMBASSY (Constantinople).

Ambassador. Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Rt. Hon. Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1926) £7,425
Counsellor of Embassy, R. H. Hoare, C.M.G.
1st Secretaries, G. G. Knox; R. W. A. Leeper C.B.E.
2nd Secretary, R. H. Hadow, M.C.
3rd Secretary, W. I. Mallet.
Hon. Attaché, P. Buchan-Hepburn.
1st Secretary (local rank), W. S. Edmunds, O.B.E.
2nd ,, ,, W. D. W. Mathews.
3rd ,, ,, A. K. Helm, O.B.E.
Commercial Secretary (and Grade) Col. H. Woods, O.B.E.
Chaplain, Canon F. C. Whitehouse.
Naval Attaché, Capt. C. D. Burke, R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. R. E. Harenc.
Archivist and Accountant, H. W. Cunningham.
Treasurer, W. W. C. Weale.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Constantinople—Consul-General, A. T. Waugh, C.M.G.
,, *Consul*, J. Morgan.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, C. J. Cumberbatch; R. E. Ellison (*acting*); J. R. M. Leake (*acting*).
Adrianople—Consul, J. M. Dawkins.
Erzeroum—Consul,
Bitlis—Vice-Consul, C. J. Edmonds.
Mersina—Consul, R. E. W. Chafy.
Smyrna—Consul-Gen., H. L. Rabino, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, A. E. Watkinson; Edgar E. D. Gout.
Trebizond—Consul, W. L. C. Knight.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TURKEY AND THE BALKAN STATES, Consular House, Constantinople—*President*, W. D. Middleton Edwards.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SMYRNA, Smyrna.

UKRAINE. *See* Russia.

URUGUAY.

(República Oriental del Uruguay.)

President (1923–1927), Señor Dr. José Serrato, *assumed office* March 1, 1923.
President, Administrative Council, Señor Dr. Luis Alberto de Herrera.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco.
Interior, Señor Rufino Domínguez.
War and Marine, Gen. Guillermo Ruprecht.
Public Works, Señor J. A. Alvarez Cortes.
Finance, Señor Ricardo Cosio.
Industries, Señor César Mayo Gutierrez.
Public Instruction, Dr. Carlos Mario Prando.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in London, Señor Don Federico R. Vidiella.
Legation, 3 Elvaston Pl., S. Kensington, S.W. 7.
1st Secretary, Señor Carlos de Santiago.
Consul-General, Señor Abelardo Rey O'Shanahan, 81 High Holborn, W.C. 2.

The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°–35° S. and long. 53° 25′–57° 42′ W., containing an area of 72,180 square miles, and a population on Dec. 31, 1923, of 1,662,116.

Uruguay resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726–1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. On Aug. 25, 1825, through the heroism of the 33 liberators (whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the province of *Treinta y Tres*), the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated, with a Constitution of Sept. 10, 1829. The President is elected by the legislature for a term of 4 years and is ineligible for a consecutive period of office. By an amendment to the Constitution (which came into force March 1, 1919) an administrative council was appointed to share the Executive power with the President.

The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which crosses the Brazilian boundary and extends southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north-east to south-west into the Rio de la Plata. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucia, Quequay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Mirim. The climate is extraordinarily healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic and the geographical position causing a high thermometer in winter.

Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (8,431,623 in 1924) and sheep (14,443,341 in 1924), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuñapirú. The exports are entirely animal products, and include frozen and preserved meat, wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and jerked beef; the imports are principally machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages, coal, oil, timber, fuel and bloodstock. The principal imports from the U.K. are woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. There are 1,499 miles of railway open (1926), of which 1,486 miles are in British hands, and three short lines owned by the State; and 4,850 miles of telegraph, with 19,039 miles of telephones. There were 995 post-offices, dealing with 116,687,496 letters and packets. The language spoken is Spanish.

	1924–25.	1926–27.
Revenue	$45,182,207	$48,139,893
Expenditure	45,120,051	48,255,930
Total Debt (July 31, 1925)	$191,100,339	

	1924.	1925.
Total Imports	$62,228,753	$95,708,981
Total Exports	107,537,141	91,318,720
Imports from U.K.	11,392,159	14,887,268
Exports to U.K.	24,253,643	22,872,648

CAPITAL, Montevidéo. Pop. (1925), 372,840. Other centres are Salto (30,000), Paysandu (28,000), and Mercedes (23,000).

FLAG: Four blue and five white squares (surcharged with rising sun, next flagstaff).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Calle Treinta y Tres 1282, Monte Video.)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Hon. E. S. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1925)..... £3,200
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. S. C. Salmond, R.N.
Air Attaché, Wing Commander A. V. Bettington, C.M.G.
Sec. to H. M. Minister, Jocelyn Speck, M.V.O.
Chaplain, Canon C. K. Blount, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Montevidéo—Vice-Consul, H. W. Reid Brown.
" (*do.*)—Lieut.-Col. De S. Dobree, R.M.A.
Fray Bentos—Vice-Consul, L. A. Gepp.
Maldonado—V.-Consul, Hy. W. Burnett, M.B.E.
Paysandu—Vice-Consul, A. M. Dick.
Salto—Vice-Consul, G. W. Teague.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY, Calle Rincon 508, Montevidéo.

Montevidéo, 7,030 miles. Transit, 20 days.

VENEZUELA.

(Estados Unidos de Venezuela.)

President (1922–29), Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, *assumed office* May 3, 1919; *re-elected* for 7 years 1922.
Vice-President, José Vicente Gomez.
Interior, Dr. Pedro M. Arcaya.
Foreign Affairs, Pedro Itriago Chacin.
Hacienda (Treasury), M. Centeno Grau.
Fomento (Public Development), Dr. A. Alamo.
Obras Públicas (Public Works), Tomas Bueno.
Education, Dr. Ruben Gonzalez.
War and Navy, C. Giménez Rebolledo.

Envoy Extraordinary in London, Dr. Diogenes Escalante, Waldorf Hotel, W.C. 2.
Secretary, Julio F. Méndez.
Commercial Agent, E. Arroyo Lameda.
Consul, London, Paul C. Heyden Altuna, 104 High Holborn, W.C. 1. (*V.-Cons.*, C. Heyden.)
Consul-General, Liverpool, S. A. Mendoza.
Consulates at *Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Newport*, and *Southampton*.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between 1°40′ S. lat. and 12° 26′ N. lat. and 59° 52′—73° 15′ W. long. It consists of 20 States and 2 federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 363,728 square miles. The census of 1925 gave the population as 3,026,878.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia (with which Republic the boundary is in dispute), east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being *Margarita*, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the newly constituted State of *Nueva Esparta*. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles.

Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonzo de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Caracas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under *Simon Bolivar*, a native of Caracas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Lastoguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia (Upper Peru) achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47, and his remains were re-interred at Caracas in 1842. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822–1830, since which time it has been independent. There have been many revolutions since 1846, particularly in 1849, 1868, 1889, 1892, 1900, and 1908. In 1854 President Monagas liberated the African slaves, and in 1864 President Falcón divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic. The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of June 13, 1919, under which the government is that of a Federal Republic of twenty autonomous States, a Federal District, and two Territories, with a President elected by the Federal Congress for seven years; a new Constitutional Law of 1925 left that position unchanged.

The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caracas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usupamo enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parima contains Yaparana (7,175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (8,530 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the north-western mountains of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east. The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for some 700 miles, and by smaller

vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles further up stream. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. The costal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulia (200 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea level in the Maritime Andes. The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot wet season lasts from April to October, the dry cooler season from November to March.

The principal industries are agriculture and cotton raising. The oilfields are of increasing importance, the production in 1923 being 640,000 metric tons, and in 1924, 1,330,912 metric tons. The principal imports are cotton prints and shirtings and cotton drill, mainly from the U.K., and hardware, principally from the U.S. The principal articles of export are coffee (46,433 metric tons in 1923); cacao (22,420 metric tons in 1923); goatskins, asphalt, sugar, hides, and balata. The U.S. is the principal customer.

In 1926 there were about 680 miles of railway in operation.

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£3,781,855	£4,759,011
Expenditure	3,430,301	4,573,829
Debt (June 30, 1925)		3,921,378
Total Imports	7,179,327	8,551,472
Total Exports	7,263,546	8,454,908
Imports from U.K.	1,426,084	1,598,152
Exports to U.K.	303,913	476,784

The exchange at par = 25·25 Bs. = £ sterling.

CAPITAL, Caracas. Population (1925), 135,253; other principal towns are Maracaibo (46,706), Valencia (29,466), and Barquisimeto (23,943).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Quinta Prosperi, El Paraiso, Caracas.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, W. E. O'Reilly (1926) £2,500
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. S. C. Salmond, R.N.
Archivist, Raymond J. Kirwin.
Chaplain (Hon.), Rev. C. H. Reynolds.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Caracas—Consul, Henry Arthur Hobson.
Aruba (West Indies)—Vice-Consul, Capt. R. Rodger.
Bolivar—Vice-Consul, A. V. Burn.
Carupano—Consul Agent, Albert Franceschi.
La Guaira—Vice-Consul, M. Brewer.
Maracaibo—Vice-Consul, R. Cameron.
Puerto Cabello—Vice-Consul, H. F. Worth.
San Fernando de Apure—Vice-Consul, J. A. Eaton Kent.
Willemstad (Curaçao)—Vice-Consul, D. O. Powell.

YEMEN. *See* **Arabia.**

YUGO-SLAVIA.

(Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca.)

King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Alexander, *born* Dec. 17, 1888, *acceded* Aug. 16, 1921, *married*, June 8, 1922, Princess Marie of Rumania.
Heir Apparent, Crown Prince Peter, *born* Sept. 6, 1923.

MINISTRY.

Premier, M. Ouzounovitch.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Nintchitch.
Education, M. Trifunovitch.
Communications, M. Vassa Yovanovitch.
Health, M. Slavko Miletitch.
Public Works, M. Vouitchitch.
Agriculture, M. Stanko Shibenik.
Posts and Telegraphs, M. B. Shuperina.
Mines and Forests, M. Nicola Nikitch.
Finance, M. Peritch.
Justice, M. Vassa Yovanovitch (*acting*).
Social Policy, M. Simonovitch.
Interior, M. Boza Maksimovitch.
War, General Dushan Trifunovitch.
Unification of the Laws, M. M. Srshkitch.

Minister in London, Monsieur Georges Diouritch.
Counsellor of Legation, Dr. G. V. Todorovitch.
Legation, 195 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Secretaries, M. Nikola V. Voulovitch; M. Ivan Soubbotitch.
Attachés, M. S. Koyitch; M. V. Andjeilkovitch.
Military Attaché, Col. G. Ostoyitch, K.C.V.O., C.B.

The area and population of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes are approximately as under:—

District.	Sq. Miles.	Est. Pop.
Serbia	34,500	5,000,000
Montenegro	5,800	500,000
Croatia and Slavonia	16,418	2,700,000
Banat (part)	6,000	800,000
Bosnia	16,233	1,630,000
Herzegovina	3,527	270,000
Carniola (part)	2,500	350,000
Styria (part)	1,900	350,000
Total	86,878	12,600,000

Montenegro (*Tzrna-Gora*) was formerly a province of the old Serbian Empire. On Nov. 29, 1918, the National Skupshtina deposed King Nicholas, and a decision was made to reunite Montenegro with Serbia. King Nicholas died on March 21, 1921, and the union of the country with Yugo-Slavia is now an accomplished fact. The chief town is Cettinje (pop. 5,000) and the ports are Antivari and Dulcigno.

Old Serbia has no seaboard, but the whole coast of Croatia, Dalmatia, and Montenegro is included in the Yugo-Slav Kingdom, and access is thus possible to the Adriatic at any point of the littoral of these territories. By a convention with Greece of May, 1914, similar access is obtained to the port of Salonika, on the Aegean; this convention was renewed in another form in 1923, a free zone in Salonika harbour being thus secured to the S-C-S. Kingdom. In 1922 there were about 6,000 miles of railway in operation. The Danube forms a great commercial highway, the Save and Tisa being also extensively used

by river steamers. In January, 1923, a French company secured a contract for an aerial passenger and mail service between Paris and Belgrade. The Army on a peace footing consists of 130,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 250,000.

The religion of the state is Greek-Orthodox and Roman Catholic. Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, but the attendance does not exceed 25 per cent. of the young. The State also maintains Secondary and Girls' High Schools. The University is at Belgrade.

The principal industry is agriculture, and the crops of 1922 were of average quality, enabling a considerable surplus of wheat, barley, oats, rye and maize (over 660,000 tons of last named) to be exported. The product of the vines also permitted a surplus to be exported. Of the exports of all kinds in 1922, Italy took 28 per cent. and Austria 23 per cent.

Revenue, 1925-26	*Dinars*12,534,000,000
Expenditure, do.	12,280,000,000
National Debt (Jan. 1, 1924):—	
Serbian Foreign Debt	*Francs*780,030,000
S-C-S. Foreign Debt	$65,414,997
S-C-S. Internal Debt	*Dinars*629,150,000
War Debt to France	*Francs*1,486,581,250
War Debt to Gt. Britain	£29,905,110
Relief Credits	£2,387,717
Total Exports (1924)	*Dinars*9,538,774,003
Total Imports (1924)	„ 8,221,744,000
Exports to U.K. (1925)	£370,000
Imports from U.K. (1925)	£1,333,000

CAPITAL, Belgrade (*Beograd* = White Fortress), at the confluence of the Save and Danube, a modern city, with electric tramways and light, and wide streets; it contains the university, the national museum and library, and the old Turkish citadel; population about 120,000 in 1922. Other towns are Zagreb (Agram) 80,000; Ljubljana 60,000; Sarejevo 50,000; Novi Sad 40,000; Split 30,000; Nish 25,000; Cettinje 5,000.

FLAG: Blue, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Gracanicka Ulica 22, Belgrade.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to H.M. the King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, H. W. Kennard, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1925) £3,500
1st Secretary, G. A. D. Ogilvie-Forbes.
2nd Secretary, H. E. L. Montgomery.
Hon. Attaché, Capt. H. A. W. Pearse.
Commercial Secretary, (2nd Grade), Capt. E. M. Harvey, O.B.E., M.C.
Naval Attaché, Capt. C. D. Burke, R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. L. H. Giles, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.E.
Archivist, C. A. Knight.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Belgrade—Vice-Consul, Charles L. Blakeney.
Sarajevo—Consul, C. A. Greig.
Gruz—Vice-Consul, Capt. Ralph B. T. Smith.
Uskub—Vice-Consul, D. J. Footman.
„ *Drajoman*, E. H. Beraha.
Zagreb—Consul, G. H. Bullock.
Spalato—Consular Agent, N. Peric.
Susak—Vice-Consul, R. K. Leeper.
Vis (Lissa)—Consular Agent, S. Topic.

Belgrade, 1,175 miles from London. Transit, 2½ days.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS, 1925-26.

A list of Pensions granted during the year ended March 31, 1926, under the provisions of the Civil List Act, 1910.

MR. LEWIS SAUL BENJAMIN (Lewis Melville), in recognition of his literary services £75

MISS HELEN LOUISA MARGARET BURGE and MISS AMY RACHAEL WATSON BURGE, in recognition of the public, literary, and ecclesiastical services of their brother, the Right Rev. Hubert Murray Burge, M.A., D.D., formerly Bishop of Oxford, each £50

MRS. MARIAN DIBDIN, in recognition of the scientific work of her husband, the late Mr. William Joseph Dibdin, F.I.C., E.C.S. £125

MRS. ISABELLA JANE FRITH, in recognition of the services rendered to art by her husband, the late Mr. William Silver Frith £125

MRS. BEATRICE MAUD EMILIA HERON-MAXWELL, in recognition of her literary work £75

LADY DOROTHEA HOSIE, in recognition of the public, literary, and scientific services rendered by her husband, the late Sir Alexander Hosie, M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S. £100

MRS. ELIZABETH JAPP, in recognition of the services rendered by her late husband, the late Professor Francis Robert Japp, F.R.S., LL.D., to the advancement of organic chemistry and chemical education £100

MRS. MARIAN CHARLES TREBOETH JONES, in recognition of the public, theological and literary services of her father, the late Rev. Thomas Charles Edwards, D.D. £75

MRS. MARIA LUCY ALICE LONGFORD, in recognition of the public and literary services of her husband, the late Professor Joseph Henry Longford, D.Litt. £100

LADY (MABEL WALDRON) PIGGOTT, in recognition of her public services and of the services rendered by her husband, the late Sir Francis Piggott, M.A., especially in the study of international law £50

MISS CONSTANCE ISABELLA STUART SMITH, in recognition of her valuable services in the promotion and advancement of social welfare £150

MRS. EDITH MARY WESTLAKE, in recognition of the literary, archæological, and ecclesiastical services of her husband, the late Rev. Herbert Francis Westlake, M.V.O., M.A., F.S.A., Minor Canon and Custodian of Westminster Abbey £125

THE International Institute of Agriculture at Rome was originally founded in 1905 as the result of a Convention made between the representatives of 40 different countries. The number of nations subscribing to the Convention has now risen to 73, and not only may the Institute fairly be regarded as, in a sense, the pioneer of official international institutions, but it is in fact to-day the most representative of all. It is estimated that the countries and colonies adhering to the Institute represent over 90 per cent. of the population of the world.

The following is a complete list of the countries now adhering to the Convention of 1905, and therefore represented at the Institute and contributing to its funds:—

Abyssinia.
Argentina.
Austria.
Belgium.
  Belgian Congo.
Brazil.
Bulgaria.
Chile.
China.
Colombia.
Costa-Rica.
Cuba.
Czechoslovakia.
Denmark.
Ecuador.
Egypt.
Estonia.
Finland.
France.
  Algeria
  French West Africa.
  Indo-China.
  Madagascar.
  Morocco.
  Tunis.
Germany.
Great Britain and
  Northern Ireland
  Australia.
  British India.
  Canada.
  Irish Free State.
  New Zealand.
  Union of South
  Africa.
Greece.
Guatemala.
Haiti.
Hungary.
Italy.
  Eritrea.
  Cyrenaica.
  Italian Somaliland.
  Tripoli.
Japan.
Latvia.
Lithuania.
Luxemburg.
Mexico.
Netherlands.
  Dutch East Indies.
Nicaragua.
Norway.
Panama.
Paraguay.
Persia.
Peru.
Poland.
Portugal.
Rumania.
Russia.
San Marino.
Siam.
Spain.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Turkey.
United States.
  Hawaii.
  Philippine Islands.
  Porto Rico.
  Virgin Islands.
Uruguay.
Venezuela.
Yugo-Slavia.

The essential objects of the Institute are defined in Article 9 of the original Convention as follows:—

The Institute, confining its activities to the international sphere, shall:—

(*a*) Collect, examine and publish, with the least possible delay, statistical, technical and economic information with regard to farming, crop and live-stock production, trade in agricultural products and the prices current on the different markets;

(*b*) Communicate all such information to persons interested as soon as possible;

(*c*) Indicate the wages paid for farm work;

(*d*) Record any new diseases of crops which may have appeared in any part of the world, showing the countries affected by such diseases, their progress and, where possible, any effective measures for their control;

(*e*) Study questions concerning agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit in all their forms; collect and publish all information that may be useful in the various countries for the organisation of systems of agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit;

(*f*) Submit, should occasion arise, for the approval of the various Governments, measures for the protection of the common interests of farmers, and for the improvement of their conditions, after the preliminary study of all requisite sources of information, such as resolutions passed by international or other agricultural Congresses and Societies, or by scientific and learned bodies, &c.

All questions affecting the economic interests, the legislation or the administration of any particular State are outside the competence of the Institute.

In accordance with the terms of the Treaty, the Institute has its seat in Rome, and is established in a palace in the Villa Borghese, specially erected through the munificence of H.M. Victor Emmanuel. The Governing Body consists of a Permanent Committee of Delegates, resident in Rome, acting as the executive of a larger body of national representatives, known as the General Assembly, which normally holds biennial meetings at the Institute. The detailed work is distributed between the following offices: (1) the General Secretariat or administrative department, with which are also particularly connected the Section of Agricultural Legislation and the Library; (2) the Bureau of General Statistics; (3) the Bureau of Agricultural Science; (4) the Bureau of Economic and Social Questions.

The life of the Institute as an advisory international institution covers a period during the greater part of which, owing to the almost universal state of war, it was a matter of practical impossibility for definite action to be undertaken for the promotion of international understandings in regard to agricultural questions, such action being among the chief duties of the Institute. It has, however, exercised considerable influence upon the organisation of agricultural statistics in the various countries, and has taken the initiative in promoting international conferences on plant diseases, olive-fly and locust control, and agricultural meteorology, which have resulted either in the drafting of conventions, or the establishment of permanent organisations.

As occasion demands, the Institute collaborates with the League of Nations and the International Labour Office, and sent experts in 1922 on equal terms with those bodies to the Economic Congress at Genoa. A joint Standing Committee, including three representatives of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and three representatives of the Permanent Committee of the Institute, with power to invite expert members from either institution and others to attend meetings, was established in 1922. The Institute has also developed close relations with non-official international institutions dealing with agricultural questions, and is represented at the most important international agricultural congresses.

The general diffusion of information on agricultural questions is mainly carried out by means of periodical publications, issued in English and French and, in some cases, also in Spanish, Italian and German.

The Institute publishes two Year-Books, the *International Year-Book of Agricultural Statistics* and the *International Year-Book of*

Agricultural Legislation, a monthly bulletin entitled the *International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics*, and two quarterly reviews, the *International Review of the Science and Practice of Agriculture* and the *International Review of Agricultural Economics*. These periodical publications are from time to time supplemented by monographs based on special research or specially acquired information. The publications of the Institute may be obtained in London from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Messrs. P. S. King & Son, or by direct application to the Institute.

The Library of the Institute, which contains nearly 100,000 volumes and pamphlets, and 70,000 unbound volumes of periodicals from all parts of the world, offers quite unusual facilities for the study of agricultural problems, and may be freely consulted by all properly accredited persons. Some 3,500 periodicals are regularly received by the Institute Library.

During the current year (1926) the Eighth Meeting of the General Assembly was held, and was followed by a World Forestry Congress which was of a particularly representative character. The year has also seen the establishment of a number of commissions of experts to advise the Permanent Committee on particular phases of its work. These commissions together form a body known as the International Scientific Council of the Institute. Very considerable progress has been made with the scheme for the World Agricultural Census in 1930-31, for which marked support has been secured in the principal countries. An important feature in the programme of 1927 is an International Conference of Wheat Experts for the consideration of the technical and other problems of grain production.

President: His Exc. Prof. G. De Michelis, Delegate of Italy.
Vice-President: M. Louis-Dop, Delegate of France.
British Delegate: R. J. Thompson, C.B., O.B.E.
United States Delegate: Prof. Asher Hobson.
General Secretary: Prof. Carlo Dragoni.

THE NOBEL PRIZES, 1908–1926.

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded from the income of a fund bequeathed to trustees for distribution to those who have contributed most largely to the common good, and is divided into five shares, which are devoted to workers in the domains of (*a*) Physics, (*b*) Chemistry, (*c*) Medicine or Physiology, (*d*) Literature, and (*e*) the Preservation of Peace. The testator was the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of about £1,750,000. *The first awards were distributed on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death*, Dec. 10, 1901 (for awards before those recorded below *see* former issues of WHITAKER). The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(*a*) Physics, (*b*) Chemistry; the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine—(*c*) Medicine or Physiology; the Swedish Academy of Literature—(*d*) Literature; and a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storthing—(*e*) Peace. The fund is managed by a Board of Directors elected by fifteen deputies appointed by the authorities above named. The Swedish Government appoints a President of the Board of Directors. Particulars concerning conditions, &c., can be obtained from Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse, Sturegatan 17, Stockholm, Sweden.

LIST OF AWARDS (Value about £6,500 each).

Year.	(*a*) Physics	(*b*) Chemistry.	(*c*) Medicine or Physiology.	(*d*) Literature.	(*e*) Peace.
1908	G. Lippman	E. Rutherford	P. Ehrlich E. Metchnikoff	R. Eucken	K. P. Arnoldson. F. Bajer.
1909	G. Marconi F. Braun	W. Ostwald	T. Kocher	Selma Lagerlöf	Bn. de Constant. M. Beernaert.
1910	J. D. van der Waals	O. Wallach	A. Kossel	P. Heyse	Berne Intl. Peace Bureau.
1911	W. Wien	Marie Curie	A. Gullstrand	M. Maeterlinck	T. M. C. Asser. A. H. Fried.
1912	G. Dalén	V. Grignard P. Sabatier	A. Carrel	G. Hauptmann	Elihu Root.
1913	H. Kamerlingh Onnes	A. Werner	C. Richet	Rabindranath Tagore	H. La Fontaine.
1914	M. von Laue	Th. W. Richards	R. Barany	*No award*	*No award.*
1915	W. H. Bragg W. L. Bragg	R. Willstätter	*No award*	Romain Rolland	*No award.*
1916	*No award*	*No award*	*No award*	V. von Heidenstam	*No award.*
1917	Ch. G. Barkla	*No award*	*No award*	K. Gjellerup H. Pontoppidan	Comité International de la Croix Rouge.
1918	M. Planck	F. Haber	*No award*	*No award*	*No award.*
1919	J. Stark	*No award*	J. Bordet	C. Spitteler	Woodrow Wilson.
1920	Ch. E. Guillaume	W. Nernst	A. Krogh	Knut Hamsun	Léon Bourgeois.
1921	Albert Einstein	F. Soddy	*No award*	Anatole France	K. H. Branting. Chr. L. Lange.
1922	Niels Bohr	F. W. Aston	A. V. Hill O. Meyerhof	J. Benavente	F. Nansen
1923	R. A. Millikan	F. Pregl	F. G. Banting J. J. R. Macleod	W. B. Yeats.	*No award.*
1924	K. M. G. Siegbahn	*No award*	W. Einthoven	W. Reymont	*No award*
1925	J. Franck G. Hertz	R. Zsigmondy	...	G. B. Shaw	...
1926	Jean Perrin	Prof. Svedberg	...	...	...

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CEREALS.

WHEAT.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.).	
	Actual 1925.	Estimated 1926.
U.S.A.	84	105
Soviet Union	73	75
Canada	51	45
India	41	41
France	41	31
Italy	30	27
Argentina	27	...
Spain	20	20
Germany	15	14
Australia	14	...
Rumania	13	14
Egypt & N. Africa	13	11
Yugo-Slavia	10	10
Hungary	9	9
U.K.	7	7
Poland	7	6
Bulgaria	6	5
Czechoslovakia	5	4

The Argentine and Australian crops will be harvested only in December or later, so cannot be stated here for the current season.

The probable total world's production (1926) is 525,000,000 quarters.

RYE.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.).	
	Actual 1925.	Estimated 1926.
Soviet Union	90	90
Germany	37	34
Poland	30	24
Czechoslovakia	7	6
U.S.A.	7	5
France	5	4
Hungary	4	4
Spain	4	4
Sweden	3	3
Lithuania	3	2

The probable total world's production (1926) is 190,000,000 quarters.

BARLEY.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 400lb.).	
	Actual 1925.	Estimated 1926.
Soviet Union	28	30
U.S.A.	26	24
India	15	15
Japan and Korea	15	13
Germany	14	14
Canada	13	12
Spain	12	11
Morocco & N. Africa	11	7
Poland	9	9
Czechoslovakia	7	6
Rumania	6	9
Gt. Britn. & N. Ireld.	6	6
France	6	6

The probable total world's production (1926) is 185,000,000 quarters.

OATS.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 320lb.).	
	Actual 1925.	Estimated 1926.
U.S.A.	151	127
Soviet Union	64	65
Canada	54	49
Germany	40	45
France	32	40
Poland	23	23
Gt. Britn. & N. Ireld.	17	18
Czechoslovakia	9	9
Sweden	8	7
Argentina	8	...
Denmark	7	7
Rumania	5	8

The probable total world's production (1926) is 425,000,000 quarters.

MAIZE.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.).	
	Actual 1925.	Estimated 1926.
U.S.A.	339	309
Argentina	35	...
Rumania	20	28
Soviet Union	20	25
Brazil	20	20
Yugo-Slavia	17	15
Italy	13	14
India	10	10
Hungary	10	9
Mexico	9	9
Java, &c.	7	9
S. Africa	4	2

The maize crops of the Southern Hemisphere for 1926–27 cannot be properly assessed at time of going to press.

The probable total world's production for the cereal year 1926–27 is 490,000,000 quarters.

THE WORLD'S GRAIN CROPS,

in Millions of Quarters, 480lb. of Wheat, Rye and Maize; 400lb. of Barley; 320lb. of Oats.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Wheat	387	391	477	437	499	525
Rye	101	101	109	167	201	190
Together	488	492	586	604	700	715
Maize	458	426	490	442	503	490
Barley	136	143	157	161	189	185
Oats	303	328	370	413	447	425
Together	897	897	1,017	1,016	1,139	1,100
All five together	1,385	1,389	1,603	1,620	1,839	1,815

N.B.—In Wheat, Russia *not* included until 1923 (*not known*).
In Rye, Russia *not* included until 1924 (*not known*).
In Maize, Barley and Oats, Russia *not* included until 1924.

WORLD'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR, 1925.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTERS.

Wheat.

Country.	Imports in Millions of Qrs. of 480lb. (year 1925).
U.K.	22
Italy	10
Germany	6
France	5
Belgium	5
Netherlands	3
Japan	2
Greece	2
Switzerland	2

Wheat Flour.

Country.	Imports in Millions of Sacks of 280lb. (year 1925).
U.K.	4
Germany	2
Czechoslovakia	1
Egypt	1

PRINCIPAL EXPORTERS.

Wheat.

Country.	Exports in Millions of Qrs. of 480lb. (year 1925).
Canada	27
Argentina	14
Australia	12
U.S.A.	9
India	3

Wheat Flour.

Country.	Exports in Millions of Sacks of 280lb. (year 1925).
Canada	8
U.S.A.	8
Australia	3
U.K.	3
Hungary	2
Argentina	1

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS, 1924.

The Board of Trade returns show the following Imports (quantities in hundredweights, and values in £ sterling) of Wheat, Wheatmeal and Flour in 1924, the countries from which the supplies were sent being shown in *italics*.

Wheat	*cwt.*	117,420,522	£69,003,569
U.S.A.		30,320,517	18,165,714
Canada		38,769,136	23,316,420
Australia		10,871,056	6,251,291
Argentina		24,021,841	13,196,831
Wheatmeal & Flour	*cwt.*	11,045,853	£8,325,334
U.S.A.		3,607,992	2,830,891
Canada		5,245,845	4,003,613
Australia		1,628,906	1,165,248

BRITISH EMPIRE CEREALS, 1924.

WHEAT. Millns. Qrs. of 480lb.*

Dominion.	Production.	Export.	Import.	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K.	7	1	31	37
Canada	33	31	...	2
India	45	4	...	41
Australia	20	9	...	11
N. Zealand	0·5	...	0·5	1
S. Africa	0·5	...	1	1·5
Cyprus and Malta	0·3	...	0·2	0·5
Total	106·3	45	32·7	94

Surplus over requirement, 12,300,000 qrs.

BARLEY. Millns. Qrs. of 400lb.

Dominion.	Production.	Export.	Import.	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K.	6	...	6	12
Canada	11	3	...	8
India	16	3	...	13
Australia	0·6	0·2	...	0·4
N. Zealand	0·08	...	...	0·08
S. Africa	0·2	...	...	0·2
Total	33·88	6·2	6	33·68

Surplus over requirement, 200,000 qrs.

OATS. Millns. Qrs. of 320lb.

Dominion.	Production.	Export.	Import.	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K.	21	...	3·5	24·5
Canada	43	4	...	39
India	...	...	...	...
Australia	1	...	...	1
N. Zealand	0·2	..	...	0·2
S. Africa	...	...	...	...
Total	65·2	4	3·5	64·7

Surplus over requirement, 500,000 qrs.

MAIZE. Millns. Qrs. of 480lb.

Dominion.	Production.	Export.	Import.	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K.	...	...	8	8
Canada	1·5	...	1	2·5
India	10	0·2	...	9·8
Australia	1	0·1	...	0·9
N. Zealand	0·05	...	...	0·05
S. Africa	5	0·3	...	4·7
Total	17·55	0·6	9	25·95

Deficiency within the Empire, 8,400,000 qrs.

* Flour reckoned in terms of wheat.

Questions of the Day.

BETTING TAX.

A NOTABLE change in national fiscal policy is marked by the introduction of a tax on betting, which came into force on November 1, 1926. The proposal, which was included in the Finance Bill, aroused much opposition, particularly from religious bodies and people connected with the racing industry. In order to obtain £6,000,000 from this source the Chancellor of the Exchequer originally proposed a tax of 5 per cent. on all legal bets. Revised estimates, however, showed that the Chancellor's estimate of betting turnover was too low, and the proposed amount of the tax was therefore reduced. The Act provided that duty is chargeable at the rate of 2 per cent. of the amount staked in the case of bets which fulfil all the following conditions :—

(*a*) The event must be a horse race.

(*b*) The bet must be made on a ground used for the purpose of horse-racing, or any ground adjacent thereto.

(*c*) The bet must be made on a day on which horse-racing takes place on such ground.

(*d*) Both the bookmaker accepting and the person making the bet must be in personal attendance at that ground.

In the case of every other bet made with a bookmaker, the duty is at the rate of 3½ per cent. on the amount staked. The expression "bet" means any bet made with a bookmaker on any event of any kind. The bookmaker is responsible for payment of the proper duty to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise in respect of all bets made with him. There are two methods by which a bookmaker may pay the betting duty, viz., by returns to the Commissioners or by the use of Revenue tickets. Any bookmaker, whether operating in an office or on the course, may apply to the Commissioners for permission to pay by returns. Under this arrangement he must furnish returns at weekly intervals of all bets received by him and pay at such intervals the appropriate amount of duty. The bookmaker is required to keep proper books and records for official inspection. Bookmakers who do not enter into such an arrangement must pay duty by the purchase of Revenue tickets. These tickets are purchasable in books of 50 tickets in the following denominations—2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.*, 5*s.*, 10*s.*, £1, £2, and £5. Duty is payable on the number of tickets in the book at the appropriate rate of duty.

Every bookmaker must take out annually a certificate in respect of himself, and in addition an "Entry Certificate" in respect of any betting premises used by him. For each of these certificates a duty of £10 per annum is payable. Authorised officers are empowered to inspect all premises used for betting and to examine any books, accounts, vouchers, revenue tickets and other documents relating to the bookmaker's business. Heavy penalties are prescribed in the Act for contravening its provisions. With regard to illegal betting, Section 15 (2) of the Act stipulates that "Nothing in this Part of this Act shall operate so as to render lawful any betting in any manner or place in which it is at the commencement of this Act unlawful, or so as to authorise the writing, printing, publication or sending of any notice, circular or advertisement which is at that time unlawful."

THE BRITISH LEGION.

ANNUAL Conference was held in London at Queen's Hall May 23–25, 1926. The Chair was taken by F.-M. Earl Haig, President, and a message of loyalty was sent to H.M. the King from the 2,700 branches of the B.L. at home and in the Dominions. A net increase of 159 branches was reported during the year. Appeal was made for a scheme of emigration to the Dominions for unemployed ex-Service men with the co-operation of the Home and Overseas Governments. The Prince of Wales addressed the delegates, and he mentioned: "I hear that there are now 118 B.L. Relief Committees working in Southern Ireland. . . . To my mind, the most important of the Legion's several duties in the country is the finding of employment for individual ex-Service men, and especially the disabled ex-Service men." Resolutions were passed to provide for a more detailed yearly statement of accounts, no meeting of branches in political, licensed or sectarian premises, official prohibition of imitation poppies being sold on Remembrance Day, giving support to the League of Nations and Empire Day.

During the General Strike the E.C. of the B.L. issued an appeal to members: "The present state of emergency is one in which it is the duty of all loyal citizens, and men of good intent, actively to support the cause of law and order and to do everything in their power to ensure the interests of the country and uphold the Constitution." This action was questioned by the South Paddington Branch at the Conference, but the protest was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

WOMEN'S SECTION.

ANNUAL Meeting of W.S. of B.L. was held at Holborn Restaurant on April 30, with Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill in the Chair. During 1925-26, 151 new branches were established to bring total to 478. The sum of £158,417 had been expended in relief, and £14,359 in loan grants.

UNITED SERVICES FUND.

B.L. has 75 per cent. representation on Management Committee. The benevolent staffs of U.S.F. and B.L. are now in same offices and practically work together. The B.L. is concerned with relief for unemployment; the U.S.F. with relief during times of sickness.

BROADCASTING.

BROADCASTING has continued to make progress, both in the number of stations and the number of listeners. Broadcasting stations now number 21, and the number of licences in force in July last was stated by the Postmaster-General to be 2,076,000 compared with 1,387,000 a year previously. The number of licences issued in June last was 57,512 compared with 31,311 in June, 1925. It is estimated that something like one-quarter of the houses and flats in the country now possess receiving sets. No definite progress has yet been made in the direction of establishing more high-power stations which would give listeners alternative programmes; experiments were made, however, during last summer with a view to ascertaining how far it would be possible with existing apparatus to give alternative pro-

grammes over an area such as London. The recommendations of the Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Crawford "to advise as to the proper scope of the broadcasting service and as to the management, control and finance thereof after the expiry of the existing licence on December 31, 1926," were in general accepted by the Government, and the coming year will see the working of the service under a public body incorporated under Royal Charter, in place of the Broadcasting Company. Among the chief recommendations of the Crawford Committee were the following:—(1) That the broadcasting service should be conducted by a public corporation acting as trustee for the national interest and holding the licence of the Postmaster-General for a period of not less than ten years; (2) That the corporation should be known as the "British Broadcasting Commission," and should consist of not more than seven or less than five Commissioners, all nominated by the Crown, the first Commissioners to hold office for five years; (3) That the entire property and undertaking of the Broadcasting Company as a going concern should be vested in the Commission on January 1, 1927, and all existing contracts and staff should be taken over by the new Commission; (4) That the Postmaster-General should remain the licensing authority and be responsible for collecting the licence fees, and that the fee of 10*s.* for a receiver's licence should be maintained; (5) That the provision for experiment and research should be generous; (6) That every effort should be made to raise the standard of style and performance in every phase of broadcasting, and particularly in music; (7) That licences should be granted to blind persons free of charge.

Notable among the transmissions of the Broadcasting Company during the past year was the broadcasting of speeches at the League of Nations Assembly. It is clear that only detailed improvements are required to make such transmissions and other international broadcasts a great success. The question of broadcasting the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget speech was considered by the Government, but the decision was against the proposal. The plan of the international organisation known as the Bureau International de Radiophonie, for the redistribution of wave-lengths of European wireless stations, was published in August last, and as a result of the adoption of its suggestions listeners generally should be more free from interference and "jamming" than in the past.

CALENDAR REFORM.

It has been felt that our Calendar—that Calendar that has come down with only slight alteration from the time of Julius Cæsar—might be improved, and as the matter is international, and schemes for reform have come from several countries it appears to come within the purview of the League of Nations, so that, in 1923, a Special Committee of Enquiry was appointed under the auspices of that body to consider the question, take evidence, and report.

The Committee met three times and issued their Report in 1926. Apart from the question of Easter, the points for reform seem to centre about the facts, first, that the lengths of the months, and consequently of the quarters and half-years, are unequal, and, secondly, that the day of the month does not fall on the same day of the week in all years, which seems inevitable since the number of days in a Solar year is not a multiple of seven, and is held to be a drawback because the dates of some occurrences have to be re-fixed year by year and also because of the variability of the number of week days in a period defined by dates. Beyond these main points, the Committee had before them, and took opinions on, the questions of changing the beginning of the year from January 1 to the day now known as December 32; of altering the length of the year as fixed by the Gregorian Calendar, in the sense, perhaps, of establishing a "normal" year consisting of a complete number of weeks, with the occasional addition of a "leap" week or month; the alteration of the names of the months. The Committee could not recommend any of these, though they may have approved them in principle, and the first received the support of several of those whose opinion was asked.

A remedy for the two main faults of the Calendar above mentioned is to be found in a scheme proposed many times and in various forms, which, in effect, makes the year consist of 364 days—52 weeks of 7 days—with an additional day that should not have a date nor bear the name of a week-day, or two such days in a leap year. This overcomes both difficulties, but it is seriously opposed by religious bodies because the introduction of the blank day would break the cycle of weeks of seven days. Another scheme would make the quarters consist of three months, of 90, 90 and 91 days respectively, with an additional day to one quarter not outside the week, which would equalise the quarters as much as possible, but would not make a perpetual calendar. A third scheme which proposed that the year should consist of 13 months of 28 days, with an additional day as before, found some adherents, among them the representative of one of the large British railway companies; the Committee mention it as significant that there are already commercial organisations that use the 13 months system as an auxiliary calendar.

As to the fixing of the date of Easter, or its "stabilisation" as the Committee prefer to call it, for since it is a Sunday the date will unavoidably oscillate in a period of 7 days in a non-perpetual calendar, the Committee felt justified in making a very definite recommendation. There is no reason of dogma why any religious body should oppose a fixed date, or its equivalent, for the Easter festival, and Chambers of Commerce, representatives of railways, commercial organisations and school authorities were strongly in favour of this plan. Following the lead given by the opinions of these bodies the Committee recommend that Easter-day be the Sunday following the second Saturday of April. There seems to be prospect of reforming the Calendar so far as the date of Easter is concerned, but changes in other directions are not likely to be made without further enquiry and consideration."

COAL COMMISSION.

Report of the Royal Commission on Coal was issued on March 10, 1926. The R.C. had been appointed on Sept. 5, 1925, to consist of Sir H. Samuel, Chairman, with Gen. Sir H. Lawrence, Sir W. Beveridge and Mr. K. Lee as members. The document ran to 292 pages and was first published at 2*s.*

In consideration of the demand and use of coal, the view was expressed that a comprehensive survey was imperative of the heat, light and power needs of industry under a *National Fuel and Power Committee*. It was only too obvious that a great waste of coal power took place in general use of raw coal instead of the various products that might be obtained from the scientific distillation of coal. Suggestion was made of the development of the present Owners' *Research Association* so that it could deal adequately with the problem of winning the coal and co-operating with oth r organisations working in the national interest.

The loose organisation at present applying came under criticism, and proposals were put forward of *amalgamation* of old mines. Whilst pointing out that amalgamation compulsorily of concerns that might object to such methods would not be advisable, "there are still a large number in which such amalgamations are desirable." A suggested scheme of fusion of mining companies was given.

Chapter 4 was devoted to the question of *Nationalisation*. This proposal was turned down: "We recognise that there is substance in the demand that nationalisation is intended to meet—the demand for large changes in the organisation and improvements in the efficiency of the industry, for an expansion of the miner's influence over the conditions that govern his working life. This legitimate demand we believe can be met without embarking upon an operation so vast and hazardous."

On *Royalties*, the Commission held that surface boundaries have no relevance at all and surface rights only a minor relevance to conditions underground. "The mineral is not the property of the surface owner; the State either owns it or has the right to grant concessions for its working." It was further added: "It is unlikely there will be the lasting peace in the industry so long as the grievance (royalties to private owners) exists."

The old error of permitting coal to fall into the hands of private ownership must be retrieved. The mineral should be acquired by the State—purchase in case of marketable value or declaration of State ownership when unproved or unworkable—with the establishment of a *Coal Commission* to regulate purchase or compensation values.

With *distribution*, collieries were recommended to establish co-operative selling agencies and give more attention to the blending and selection of coal. A *Joint Standing Committee* should be established by the Mines Department and Ministry of Transport to deal with the transport of minerals. Local Authorities should be given the power to act as coal retailers.

The *relations* between owners and employees need to be considerably revised. The standard length of the working day, on the average 7½ hours underground, should be maintained, but a re-distribution of the hours in the working week might be considered with advantage with a multiple shift system in force. Family allowances, pit committees, better housing, profit-sharing, direct interest in output, pit-head baths, were other proposals for improving employment conditions.

On the question of *demand for coal*, it was pointed out that we were back at pre-war conditions. Growth of demand for fuel has been met by economies on the one hand, and likely growth has been sapped by industrial depression in trades that might use more coal. The foreign demand for coal was 22 per cent. less in 1925 than it was ten years earlier. The boom of the 1923 period consequent upon the disorganisation of the Ruhr coalfields had passed away. The *subsidy* of the winter of 1925 was not to be continued. The principle of bolstering up with the subsidy was quite wrong, and there were instances where men and mines were doing better under the subsidy than had been the case before.

The *immediate recommendations* were a reduction in wage costs or alternatively a longer working day. District agreements to meet the local conditions were to be preferred to a level national wage basis, but whilst variations will be essential, national wages agreements should continue. With the closing of many unprofitable workings, the Government should be ready for a transfer for the displaced labour.

C.O.D.

AFTER long consideration the Government decided during the past year to institute an inland cash-on-delivery (C.O.D.) parcel service in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man). The service does not apply to the Irish Free State in either direction. For many years there has been in existence a cash-on-delivery system for parcels between this country and certain Dominions and foreign countries which has worked satisfactorily. The receipts from this service amounted in 1925 to nearly three-quarters of a million sterling in the case of outgoing goods, and to £20,000 in the case of goods coming into this country. An inland C.O.D. system is in existence in the following countries, and it is noteworthy that no country which has once tried the system has ever given it up:—Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, the Irish Free State, South Africa, United States, Egypt and Japan. The German postal authorities have stated that the service in that country is regarded as almost indispensable; it had done no harm to retail trade, and had proved equally advantageous to large transport concerns and to small tradesmen. The experience of other countries has been similar. But in face of this evidence as to the working of the system abroad, much opposition was shown to its introduction in this country, particularly by sections of small traders and the organisations representing them. Agricultural associations and chambers of agriculture were, however, in favour of the scheme, which had been strongly recommended by the Linlithgow Committee as an aid to agriculture and small holdings. Although, as might be expected, there were in the early days of the working of the service some misunderstandings on the part of the public, the postal authorities carried out their work of delivery of parcels, collection of money and its remittance to the senders of the parcels in an emine tly satisfactory manner; and it would seem probable that the system will steadily increase in popularity as the facilities which it affords become better understood. The number of parcels carried under the system from the inception of the service on March 29

up to June 7 last was 127,400. The service was suspended during the general strike.

Under the C.O.D. service, which applies to everything transmissible by parcel post, the value of a parcel, up to a value of £40, is collected from the addressee by the Post Office and remitted immediately to the sender by means of a special Order. Parcels, ordinary or registered, may be posted C.O.D. at any Money Order Post Office. Parcels not exceeding £5 in value are delivered upon payment by this addressee to the postman of the amount to be collected; for those which exceed £5 in value, the addressee is required to pay the amount to be collected at the Post Office indicated upon an advice note which is sent to him. The C.O.D. fees, which are additional to the ordinary parcel postage, vary according to the amount to be collected (Trade Charge) and are fixed on the following scale:—

Trade Charge.	Fee.
Not exceeding 10s.	4d.
Exceeding 10s. but not exceeding £1	6d.
,, £1 ,, ,, £2	8d.
,, £2 ,, ,, £5	10d.
,, £5 ,, ,, £10	1s. 0d.

and 2d. for each additional £5 or fraction of £5 up to the maximum of £40.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

FIFTY-EIGHTH Annual Congress of the Co-operative Societies was held at Belfast, May 24–26, 1926. Delegates numbered 1,411, representing about 1,450 societies belonging to the Co-operative Union of Great Britain and Ireland and having a shareholding membership of over 5,000,000. Mr. W. J. McGuffin, of Belfast, presided. Internal arrangements for arbitration in disputes between societies and employees had long given dissatisfaction, and the Congress adopted a resolution to set up a National Conciliation Board to which matters in dispute would have to be submitted before any strike or lock-out might take place.

An addition to the constitution was carried by a majority of 689 to organise local voluntary Co-operative Parties in those areas where the societies failed to do so. By a majority of 424 a proposal of a joint newspaper Press with Labour was defeated and an amendment carried for the development of the Co-operative newspapers by the "Co-operative Movement under its own control." The coal question was debated on three days in order to obtain unanimity, and this was found in the pious expression of regret at present difficulties, appeal for maintenance of a good standard of living, request for Government to implement the findings of the Royal Commission on reorganisation, and the establishment of a fund to help societies and members suffering from the strike. Other Congress resolutions were in favour of pure foods, better education, public control in case of subsidised industries, effective dealing with trusts, &c. The 1927 Congress will be held at Cheltenham during Whit week.

The Annual Conference of the *Co-operative Party*, i.e. "political expression of the Co-operative Movement," was held in London Jan. 30, 1926. The report stated that only one-third of the societies of the Co-operative Union were affiliated with the Co-operative Party. Relations between Co-operative and Labour Parties were conflicting in various constituencies.

It was announced on July 10, 1926, that the sum of £565,000 owing by Rumanian Co-operatives would be paid in instalments over 25 years under Government guarantee.

COST OF LIVING.

No doubt exists that a gradual fall would have been registered in the Index Figure given as that of the Cost of Living by the Ministry of Labour, but the mining stoppage has meant additional costs in production in all directions, and the effects will be feared for some time longer. A slight decrease in wages has been reported during 1926, but the working week remains at practically the same number of hours. (This statement is made apart from any settlement in the mining industry, where Parliamentary permission has been given for the eight-hour day in place of the seven-hour one.)

1st day of Month.	Index Figure above that of July, 1914.	Workpeople concerned. (in 000's)	Net Increase in weekly Wages. (in 000's £)
Year 1919	105–110	6,174	+ 3,456
,, 1920	125–176	7,796	+ 4,760
,, 1921	99–165	7,244	− 6,024
,, 1922	78– 92	7,707	− 4,209
,, 1923	69– 78	5,281	− 317
,, 1924	69– 81	3,501	+ 554
,, 1925	72– 80	1,728	− 79
Jan., 1926	75	167	+ 2
Feb. ,,	73	170	− 9
March ,,	72	65	+ 2
April ,,	68	321	− 18
May ,,	67	264	− 16
June ,,	68	184	− 15
July ,,	70	438	− 17
Aug. ,,	70	169	− 7
Sept. ,,	72	75	+ 5
Oct. ,,	74	...	...

The Index Figure for May was the lowest since Feb. 1917.

The *Civil Service bonus* revision took place in September as based on the average of the preceding six months, i.e. 69·16. As a consequence of the fall, the bonus was reduced 2/26ths for permanent and 2/36ths for temporary officials. The C.S. bonus system applies to most Local Government officials and in many offices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

VERY little progress is to be reported in Co-partnership. Eight new schemes came under the observation of the Ministry of Labour in 1925, but five old ones were reported as discontinued. At the beginning of 1926 it was understood that 246 firms had adopted co-partnery in some form, and the actual number of schemes in operation was 252, in which 190,800 employees participated. Of the 190 schemes of which financial details were available, the bonus paid during the past year averaged at £9 13s. 9d. per work-person, or the equivalent of 5·3 per cent. addition to wages. Altogether, 519 schemes have been started; of these 261 have been discontinued and 6 are in a state of suspension. These figures do not include certain Co-operative Societies in which the employees have some form of profit-sharing. The Co-op. S. with schemes totalled 112, a drop of 9 on 1923, with 22,000 employees whose bonus averaged £4 18s. 8d. for 1925, or a percentage addition of 4·1 to earnings.

It should be noted that the Report of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry, issued March 6, 1926, recommended that "profit-sharing schemes, providing for the distribution to the workmen of shares in the undertakings, should be generally adopted in the industry, and should be made obligatory by statute." The London Electricty Act of 1925 permits a sum not exceeding one-sixth of the difference between standard prices and amounts charged to consumers to be distributed, subject to the profits being available, under a co-partnership scheme.

The *Labour Co-partnership Association* held a Conference of Yorkshire Co-partners in September, 1926, at Leeds. One difficulty in the adoption of "full-blooded" schemes of co-partnership mentioned was that a full disclosure had necessarily to be made to all co-partners and the men's directors, and danger in loss of trade secrets as well as failure to maintain necessary confidence might follow.

DISARMAMENT.

SINCE the Washington Naval Agreement of 1922, attempts have been made on several different lines to frame measures and arrange conferences intended to lead in the direction of a reduction of armaments throughout the world, but up to the present no further agreements have been made. Progress has at times seemed impossible until nations could first be assured by agreements of security against aggression. The first proposal in this direction was the Anglo-American pact which was to guarantee France against attack. This was declined by America and Great Britain. In 1922 a defensive pact was offered to France as part of a general arrangement for the pacification of Europe, but the offer was not accepted. In 1924 the famous Protocol was drafted, but was not ratified by any of the Great Powers, and the Disarmament Conference, which was to have been held in June, 1925, if sufficient ratifications were received by the League, was not called. Definite progress in the direction of controlling the international traffic in arms appeared possible through the medium of the Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and Implements of War, which was signed by representatives of 18 States at a League Conference in June, 1925, and was to have come into force as soon as it was ratified by 14 States. In July last, Sir A. Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons that neither Great Britain nor any other Power had ratified the Convention.

Two events which have removed some obstacles in the way of a limitation of armaments are the conclusion of the Locarno Agreements, and the entry of Germany into the League. Another attempt to tackle the problem has been made by the Committee appointed by the Sixth Assembly of the League — the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference—which met for the first time on May 18 last. Germany and the United States were represented on the Committee, but unfortunately Russia refused to send delegates to Geneva on the ground that she is not in diplomatic relations with Switzerland. The business of the Committee, which was to prepare the basis of a disarmament conference, involved the consideration of a questionnaire regarding various points of principle upon which a reduction of armaments might be effected. The Committee decided that reduction must be on the basis of the armaments maintained in time of peace rather than in terms of the potential war strength of any country, and on the proposition of the French delegation it was decided that the best way to begin the final discussion would be that each nation should bring forward the reduction it thought it could make, with the full reasons to justify the extent of the reduction. Two sub-committees were appointed by the Committee, to whom a large number of highly technical questions were referred; a technical military sub-committee of experts of the three arms—the Navy, Army and Air Force; and a sub-committee to deal with economic problems which might arise in connexion with those questions. The Committee's report, which was presented to the League Assembly in September last, stated that the Committee considered it would be possible to draw up a programme for a Conference by the beginning of 1927; and the Assembly passed a resolution that preparations for a Conference should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and expressed the hope that it will be possible to convene the Conference before the Eighth Assembly of the League.

DOLE FOR LAND WORKERS.

AN inter-departmental committee, appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and presided over by Sir Henry Rew, went into the question of extending the principle of unemployment insurance to agricultural workers. Considerable divergence of opinion was revealed, and two reports were produced in the autumn. The larger half of the committee adopted, by a majority of only one, a recommendation that the dole should be given to land workers, while the remaining members urged that agriculture should continue to be exempt from unemployment insurance. In these circumstances it is unlikely that any action will be taken in the matter.

The majority report expressed the view that the terms of the present Acts were not applicable to agriculture and that new legislation and separate finance and administration were desirable. They recommended a scheme with a lower scale of contributions, but substantially the same benefits as under the existing Acts. The suggested scale provided for a total contribution of 6*d.* per week per insured person, half being paid by the State and the remaining half being shared by the employer and the worker. In the case of regular farm workers employed all the year round by the same employer, it was proposed that provision might be made for the payment of contributions quarterly in advance on a somewhat reduced scale.

With regard to casual farm workers who are partly employed in agriculture and partly in other occupations, the differentiation in the amount of contributions paid by the workers presented a difficulty. The majority report considered that provision might be made whereby the worker should be entitled, if unemployed, to claim benefit from the general fund or from the agricultural fund in proportion to contributions made by him to each of them. Responsibility for the administration of the whole scheme, it was added, should be entrusted to the Ministry of Agriculture with such co-operation as the Ministry of Labour should be able to give. The local administration could be entrusted to a joint body, possibly the existing Agricultural Wages Committees.

FACTORY LAWS.

THE Factories Bill, which was given a first reading in the House of Commons on August 2, 1926, was introduced in order that the different industries affected might have the opportunity during the autumn and winter of examining the proposals for the amendment of the Factory Acts, which are put forward by the Government for consideration, of consulting among themselves with a view to arriving at agreements on disputed points, and of submitting any representations they desire to the Government. An official memorandum issued by the Home Office states that the Government do not expect that in a Bill of this kind, affecting many industries of widely varying character, and dealing with a range of problems arising over the whole field of industrial health, safety and welfare, there will not be many points in regard to which differences of opinion, possibly wide differences, may prevail in different quarters; but they believe that, on the whole, the Bill raises the general standard of factory conditions to the level of the better managed and more efficient factories, without placing any undue financial burden on industry, and that the result will be to promote the efficiency of industry as well as the welfare of the workers.

The Bill, which contains 140 clauses, differs in many respects from that introduced by the Labour Government in 1924. It abolishes the distinction which exists in the present law between factories and workshops, and between textile and non-textile factories, and employs only the one term "factories"; and, except where otherwise expressly provided, the provisions of the Bill apply indifferently to factories of all descriptions. Under the existing Acts the provisions relating to the sanitary condition of workshops, cleanliness, overcrowding, ventilation and the drainage of floors, are enforced in the first instance by the local sanitary authorities and not by the factory inspectors (as in factories), and the provisions as to sanitary conveniences, both in factories and in workshops, are, in London and in any place where Section 22 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, is in force, also enforced by the sanitary authorities. Under the Bill all the corresponding provisions are enforceable by the factory inspectors, except that in any factory in which mechanical power is not used and which forms part of a dwelling-house or shop, or is adjacent to a dwelling-house or shop in the same occupation, the provisions are to be enforced by the sanitary authority; and in the case of any other factory in which mechanical power is not used, the Secretary of State, if satisfied that the provisions would be satisfactorily enforced by the sanitary authority, is to delegate the duty to them. The important matters covered by the provisions of the Bill include hours of labour, home-work, piece-work and wages, air space, cleanliness of factories, provision of fire-escapes, welfare questions, including the supply of drinking-water, first-aid facilities, and the provision of seats, &c. Under the existing law the cubic space to be allowed to each person is 250 feet at ordinary times, and 400 feet during overtime. The Bill proposes 400 feet at all times for rooms not used as workrooms before the Bill is finally passed into law. It also excludes from the calculation of the cubic space any space more than 14 feet from the floor. In connexion with the employment of women and young persons, the Bill provides that the hours worked shall not exceed 10 in any day, or 48 in a week, but allows overtime to be worked within certain limits; employment must begin and end between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. on week-days, and 6 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturdays.

F.I.D.A.C.

WARSAW was the scene of the Seventh Annual Conference of the *Federation Inter-Alliée des Anciens Combattants* that opened on Sept. 6, and closed at Cracow and Zakopane on Sept. 10, 1926. Delegates attended from the U.S.A. and those Continental countries that formed the Allies during the war. The Political Section decided that the F.I.D.A.C. should remain confined to the old Allies to confer periodically with international organisations that support the Versailles Treaty and maintenance of International Peace. The F.I.D.A.C. disagreed with the Geneva Labour Bureau in summoning a conference of ex-Service men from all combatant nations, and proposed a meeting at Luxembourg late in 1926 with enemy organisations that were prepared to accept the present boundaries. The U.S.A. proposal was accepted that sacrifices sustained during the war and the economic and financial conditions of the countries should be taken into consideration when adjusting Allied debts, but the U.S.A. delegates wished it to be understood that in bringing forward that motion for acceptance they were not criticising their own Government. The F.I.D.A.C. passed a resolution asking the League of Nations to insist upon Germany complying with Article 16 of the League Covenant. Lady E. Spencer-Churchill represented the Women's Section of the British Legion; Sir Frederick Maurice was Chairman of the Political Section.

FOOD COUNCIL'S OPERATIONS.

THE Food Council, established in 1925 as a result of the report of a Royal Commission, sat at frequent intervals, either as a complete body or by means of committees, throughout the year, and maintained a close watch upon the prices of the staple articles of food in the interests of consumers. There is little doubt that the knowledge that an official organisation of this description is closely examining the trend of both wholesale and retail prices has acted beneficially from the point of view of the public, although the trading organisations have not invariably been prevented from imposing increases.

For instance, in the case of milk, the London distributors raised the rate of supply to 7*d.* a quart in September. The Food Council lost no time in considering the question, and in a report signed by the chairman, Lord Bradbury, and approved by the President of the Board of Trade, this action was severely criticised. While withholding a final opinion on the matter, the Council declared that as regards the succeeding year winter prices during April and September would not be justified, as under an agreement with the producers the latter would receive only summer prices during those months. The increase, the Council stated, was not due to any shortage of supplies, but to "a new harmony of views" among the distributors, and they alleged that this was achieved at a meeting of the Milk Pool Committee set up by the Government to safeguard supplies during the General

Strike. This committee, the report said, was used by its trade members as a means of discussing the establishment of a higher price to the consumer after the emergency that led to the formation of the committee had disappeared.

Another report dealt with tea prices, and in this the Council recommended the Tea Buying Brokers' Association to alter their rules so as to preclude their members from carrying on business both as brokers and jobbers, as was alleged to have been done in one case. The Council also recommended that the giving of short weight or measure should be made a statutory offence. They advised that bacon and ham, butcher's meat, butter, lard and margarine, cheese, cereals, flour, sugar, coffee, cocoa, dried beans and peas, dried currants, raisins and sultanas, jam and marmalade and potatoes should be required to be retailed exclusively by net weight, a legible statement of which should be delivered to the purchaser.

HEALTH OF THE NATION.

THE health of the nation is improving in many directions, but there is ample indication of the need for greater and wider progress. In a review of the period between 1925 and 1875, when the Public Health Act was passed, the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health in his report for 1925 points out that there has been a remarkable reduction in, and in some cases a disappearance of, devastating epidemics such as cholera and typhoid fever; a fall in fatality has occurred in scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, tuberculosis, smallpox and bronchitis. Infancy and childhood are unquestionably healthier to-day than 50 years ago, and twice the number of children survive to grow up; the treatment of disease is more expeditious and more effective; and there has been improvement in the social and personal habits of the people in regard to health, *e.g.*, personal cleanliness, living more in the sunlight and fresh air, increased sobriety and improved nutrition. On the other hand, cancer appears to gain ground; tuberculosis is still all too prevalent; pneumonia and influenza are undefeated; the risk of smallpox is often preferred to vaccinia; maternal mortality in 1925 was higher than the average of the previous 10 years; 10,000 children died from measles and whooping cough in 1925; and general invalidity and physical incapacity cost the country, among insured persons only, the equivalent of 12 months' work of half a million people.

In 1925 the birth rate was 18·3 per 1,000 persons living, the lowest on record if the war years 1917 and 1918 be excluded. The death rate was 12·2 per 1,000, which was the same as in 1924 and ·6 higher than in 1923; 39 per cent. of these deaths occurred under the age of 50 years. The chief "taxes of mortality" were, per 1,000 deaths—

(i) Diseases of heart and circulation	177
(ii) Bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases	165
(iii) Cancer	110
(iv) Diseases of the nervous system	99
(v) All forms of tuberculosis	85

These five diseases in 1925 were responsible for over 60 per cent. of the death rate. Among cases of infectious diseases notified during the year, diphtheria cases numbered 47,720 as against 41,980 in 1924, scarlet fever 91,362 (84,654 in 1924), and smallpox 5,365 (3,765 in 1924). No infants or young children who had been vaccinated were attacked by smallpox. In the old days, however, before vaccination was introduced, smallpox was in the main a disease of childhood. Of 925 cases of smallpox which occurred in previously vaccinated persons, only 9 of them were vaccinated at an age period beyond infancy, but the intervals elapsing between vaccination and attack, even in these 9 cases, were 10, 10, 12, 14, 15, 27, 31, 49 and 60 years respectively. (The Royal Commission on Vaccination reported that immunity arising from vaccination could not be assured beyond 9 or 10 years.)

The infant mortality rate—the death rate of infants under 1 year per 1,000 born—was 75, the same as in 1924. This means that in 1925 the country saved upwards of 37,000 babies' lives over and above the average annual saving in the period 1901–1910. It also implies a better physical condition in children from 1 to 5 years of age and a more enlightened understanding of personal and public hygiene. There is, however, still room for further reduction before a completely satisfactory standard has been reached, particularly as regards the exceptionally high mortality in the first four weeks of life.

HOUSING.

ALTHOUGH some inroad has now been made on the great shortage of houses, the arrears to be overtaken are still great, and it would seem that even with the greatest possible activity in building it will be some years before the nation's needs are fully met. As regards new houses erected for letting, the number is negligible. Since the war, according to a statement made by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health in September last, about 696,500 houses had been built. During the last financial year ended March 31, 1926, 173,000 houses were completed, of which about 153,700 might be considered as working-class houses. The housing grants, as stated by the Minister of Health in July last, amounted to £8,440,000, of which about £370,000 was given for houses built under the 1924 Act, £750,000 was in connexion with houses built under the 1923 Act, and £7,320,000 was due to the Act of 1919. The Exchequer liability per house is as follows:—1924 Act, £9 for 40 years; 1923 Act, £6 for 20 years; 1919 Act, £41 for 60 years. After conferences with representatives of local authorities, the Government decided in August last that the subsidy should be continued till October, 1927, in England and Wales, and till October, 1928, in Scotland. The differentiation in favour of Scotland is due to the slow progress of building there.

With a view to improving accommodation for agricultural labourers and other country workers the Government introduced in the House of Commons the Housing (Rural Workers) Bill, which passed second reading in August last. The Bill proposes to encourage by subsidies, partly paid by the State and partly by county councils, the reconditioning of old country cottages which have suffered by neglect. The State is to pay one-third of the total cost, the county council one-third, and the owner one-third, and it is one of the conditions of public assistance being given that the houses must be let during a period of 20 years to agricultural workers, or those in comparable circumstances, at a rent not exceeding the normal agricultural

rent plus 3 per cent. of the amount expended on the alterations by the owner.

Further attention has been given during the past year to new methods of building; steel houses of various types, timber houses—some constructed on systems used in Canada, Norway and Sweden—and concrete houses of various kinds are amongst those which have been tried as alternatives to the brick building. The London County Council in July last decided to build a new estate of over 600 houses of concrete on the pier-and-panel system. The same body, desiring to erect two blocks of dwellings comprising 64 tenements containing 144 rooms, decided to ascertain whether any economical substitute could be obtained for the type of brick construction usually adopted by the Council for block dwellings. Tenders were invited for buildings of brick and of concrete; for the latter, alternatives of (1) a steel frame with external walling entirely of concrete; (2) a steel frame with external walling of concrete with brick facing; (3) reinforced concrete. In every case where a firm submitted prices for brick and concrete construction, the price for brick was considerably lower. The lowest tender for brick construction was equivalent to about £151 a habitable room; for steel frame with external walling of concrete, £199; for steel frame with external walling of concrete with brick facing, £170; and for reinforced concrete construction, £172 a room.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

After an interval of three years, the Imperial Conference again assembled in London in the autumn of 1926, the delegates including the Prime Ministers of six of the Dominions—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland—as well as representatives of India. Speaking of the proceedings at the Guildhall Banquet, Mr. Baldwin, who presided over the main deliberations, said there could never have been a conference in which a better and more harmonious spirit had been manifest, and in which there had been a more genuine desire to solve many difficult problems, to bring unity to their councils, and to pave the way for further and more rapid progress in the future than had been hitherto achieved. The Conference considered the main questions, such as foreign policy, Imperial defence and Empire trade, at plenary sessions, but a great part of the work was first dealt with by committees, which made recommendations for adoption by the full Conference, a large number of subjects securing exhaustive attention in this way.

STATUS OF THE DOMINIONS.

One of the most important committees set up—with the Earl of Balfour as chairman—considered the subject of inter-Imperial relations and made recommendations of far-reaching significance, which were adopted unanimously by the full Conference. Without laying down a Constitution for the British Empire, the report of this Committee emphasised that Great Britain and her self-governing Dominions are "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

As a result of the establishment of the Irish Free State, the Committee recommended that the title of the King should be changed to "George V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," the United Kingdom being thus omitted. The Governor-General of a Dominion, it was laid down, should hold the same position to its public affairs as is held by the King in Great Britain, and they urged that he should not be the representative or agent of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain, or of any department of that Government. He should no longer, therefore, be the formal official channel of communication between the Home and Dominion Governments, which should communicate directly with each other.

The Committee expressed the view that it would not be in accordance with constitutional practice for advice to be tendered to His Majesty by His Majesty's Government in Great Britain in any matter appertaining to the affairs of a Dominion against the views of the Government of that Dominion. As to the conduct of foreign affairs generally, it was freely recognised that in this sphere, as in the sphere of defence, the major share of responsibility rests now, and must for some time continue to rest, with His Majesty's Government in Great Britain, but neither Great Britain nor the Dominions should be committed to active obligations without the definite assent of their own Government.

In welcoming the delegates, Mr. Baldwin said that in regard to foreign policy the problem was how to reconcile the principle of self-government, in external as well as domestic affairs, with the necessity for a policy in foreign affairs of general Imperial concern which would commend itself to a number of different governments and parliaments. In the field of Imperial defence, he went on, there had been a steady, if unobtrusive, progress towards improving the facilities for co-operation, if the necessity should unhappily arise. The principle of Dominion navies was now not merely accepted but whole-heartedly endorsed by the Admiralty, and in the land force much had been done to facilitate co-operation. He thought that substantial results had followed from the preference accorded in the Dominions to Empire goods, and he was confident that the measure of preference which the Mother Country had been able to afford, even under its very limited tariff system, supplemented by the operations of the newly-established Empire Marketing Board, had increased and would increase the flow of inter-Imperial trade.

The questions of foreign affairs and Imperial defence were considered in secret, and after hearing a review of the world situation by Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Conference congratulated the Home Government on its share in the promotion of peace through the Locarno agreements. When the problem of Empire trade was tackled, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the President of the Board of Trade, revealed a satisfactory improvement in the position since the War. He said that in the first half of 1926 one-third of our imports had come from the Empire and nearly half of our exports had gone to the Empire. In 1913 the Empire proportion of our imports was 24·87 per cent., and of our exports 37 per cent. There had been a considerable growth in the aggregate trade of Canada, Australia, New

Zealand and South Africa, and Indian trade has shown a marked revival. The need of the development of trade within the Empire was as great as the opportunity, for the more they bought and sold within the Empire, the easier it was for us to maintain our own exchanges. Referring to the Empire Marketing Board, he said that it would be of more value in increasing sales of Empire produce than the limited preference for which it was substituted. He spoke of the regrettable position of British films, and on this point a sub-committee of the Conference urged upon the various Governments a number of remedial measures, including effective customs duties for foreign films and legislation to prevent blind and block booking.

Explaining Canada's point of view, Mr. Mackenzie King said that in the preceding four years the Dominion's imports from the British Isles had increased from £23,400,000 to £32,600,000. His Government, he added, was considering various methods of providing assistance for the maintenance and extension of their exports to the Mother Country. Mr. Bruce said that Australia still believed that the great problem of the Empire was that of men, money and markets, but that Britain's problem was almost entirely one of markets. It was their duty to see where were the markets for Britain in the future, since the development of the Dominions absolutely depended upon the purchasing power of Britain.

INTERNATIONAL EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

UNDER the Washington Conference of 1919 a Convention came into existence for a general, not rigid or absolute, limit of 48 hours weekly or 8 hours daily as a working week. Certain exceptions were made: a limit of 56 to be permitted in the case of continual process work, the loss of hours on the customary short day of the week to be made up on the other five, the averaging of 48 throughout the year when conditions meant going beyond the 48 at certain periods. The Convention has been ratified by Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Greece, India and Rumania. In March, 1926, Labour Ministers from Belgium, France, Germany and Italy met the British Minister of Labour and Monsieur A. Thomas of the International Labour Office in the hope of securing a uniform standard of working hours amongst the chief industrial countries of Europe. And that hope still remains. In Sept. 1924 a similar meeting had been held, when the Conference broke up with a statement of "unanimous feeling that a common ratification of the Convention was possible." A regular resolution at all Labour gatherings is the immediate adoption of the 48-hour Convention, but the difficulty is to get an international agreement, notwithstanding the subscription to the Covenant of League.

In 1924 a Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Sir Arthur Balfour "to enquire into the conditions and prospects of British Industry and Commerce." The second report of the Committee was issued on March 25, 1926, in which it was stated that the average weekly hours had been reduced from 53 and 54 to about 48, an average decrease of 10 per cent. on pre-1914 conditions. The Committee pointed out that legislation enacted for the 48-hour maximum week abroad has been frequently modified by expedients.

INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

TWELFTH Assembly of the I.P.C.C. met at Westminster May 25, 1926, with Mr. S. Samuel, M.P., in Chair. Delegates numbered 200 from 40 countries, Germany being represented for the first time since 1914. The President of the Board of Trade gave an official welcome on behalf of H.M. Government. Various Committees were formed to prepare for the Conference in full session subjects covering international aspects of coal, shipping laws, bankruptcy laws, agricultural credit, international credits, commerce restrictions, &c. Resolutions were passed in favour of currency stabilisation, removal of all prohibitions and restrictions upon exports and imports, universality of bankruptcy laws, unification of legislation concerning agricultural credits, an international study of coal problems, international agreement to avoid double taxation of shipping companies, &c. Conference closed on May 27.

His Majesty received the delegates at Buckingham Palace (27th) and extended a hearty welcome to them. The Prince of Wales presided at the Dinner (26th) given to the I.P.C.C. at the House of Lords by H.M. Government. Mr. Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in the course of his speech: "Sane and instructed people should find no difficulty in reconciling national and international duties, just as a good citizen could reconcile his duty to his family and to his town, to his country, and to the State. All men were necessary to one another; all legitimate institutions were in harmony; and it was folly to suggest that there was a limited heap of happiness or prosperity or wealth or trade which was to be divided and scrambled for between the nations."

KENT COALFIELDS.

AIDED by a Treasury guarantee of £2,000,000, under the Trade Facilities Act, the firm of Messrs. Pearson & Dorman Long, Ltd., have started work on the development of the mineral resources of Eastern Kent. The development is likely to be rapid, and in a comparatively short time the Kent coalfields will probably become an important factor in the industrial life of the south-east of England. In addition to the large coal areas which are to be developed, it is also intended to develop the large beds of a fairly good quality of iron ore which run inland from the coast between Dover and Folkestone. The past history of Kent coal has been one of misfortune; many companies have been formed and much capital sunk in fruitless endeavours to establish colliery undertakings. Coal was first discovered in Shakespeare's Cliff at Dover over 40 years ago, but it was not until 1896 that the Kent Coalfields Syndicate was registered to work the coal. Their efforts, however, were unsuccessful, and after great appreciation in the shares, the Company failed before any pits were working. Other companies were formed to acquire the works, but up to the present no coal has been obtained in this area. Collieries have been established at Tilmanstone, Snowdown and Chislet. That at Tilmanstone has been producing about 4,000 tons a week for some years, but the Snowdown colliery, after producing for some years between 3,000 and 4,000 tons a week, failed in 1923, and was purchased by Messrs. Pearson & Dorman Long, Ltd. The

Chislet colliery, which has not been acquired by this firm, is also producing about 4,000 tons a week.

The population of the coal and iron area which is to be developed is about 300,000, and it has been estimated that this population will be doubled in 30 years, as a result of this development and the establishment of new manufacturing and industrial enterprises in the district. The question of preserving the beauties and amenities of the countryside, and at the same time bringing into existence the new townships to accommodate the new population, has received much consideration, and it would appear probable that such objectionable developments as have taken place at Tilmanstone and Chislet will not be repeated in connexion with the proposed new collieries. Long before the present extensive developments were contemplated, the East Kent Joint Town-Planning Committee was formed—in 1923—with representatives of 17 local authorities, and a preliminary survey for a regional town-planning scheme of East Kent was carried out, which it is hoped will prove a valuable basis for the development of definite schemes which the authorities may decide to adopt. The Eastry Rural District Council, within whose area of jurisdiction important coal-mining developments will take place, has already made arrangements for a lay-out of a new village to be settled with the co-operation of the coal-owners. Provision will be made for shops, public buildings, open spaces, and a surrounding belt of open land, and it is intended that the lay-out generally shall conform to the most modern town-planning ideas.

LABOUR DISPUTES

WITH the coal stoppage spreading its paralysing power over industry, labour disputes have been quite a secondary matter. There were signs that trouble might be expected with the engineers, but, apart from the General Strike and the mining stoppage, the industrial world has more or less kept the peace. What strikes occurred were centred upon internal workshop disputes, employment of non-unionists, and wages questions. Here are the official statistics :—

	Disputes in progress.	Workpeople involved.	Days lost.
1913 (whole year)	1,459	664,000	9,800,000
1919 ,, ,,	1,352	2,591,000	34,970,000
1924 ,, ,,	710	608,000	8,420,000
1925 ,, ,,	601	438,000	7,980,000
Jan. 1926	63 (40 new)	26,000	412,000
Feb. ,,	62 (36 ,,)	22,000	366,000
March ,,	63 (35 ,,)	37,000	460,000
April ,,	68 (42 ,,)	51,000	424,000
May ,,	36 (18 ,,)	93,000	114,000
June ,,	32 (10 ,,)	7,000	36,000
July ,,	24 (10 ,,)	2,000	18,000
Aug. ,,	35 (16 ,,)	2,000	18,000
Sept. ,,	33 (16 ,,)	2,000	15,000

These figures do not include the General Strike, that is believed to have involved 1,580,000 workpeople, who were idle for approximately 15,000,000 working days in the aggregate, and also the 1,094,000 miners who went on strike at the end of April and remained on strike through the summer, until a gradual return to work took place. It has been estimated that the miners lost from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 the equivalent of 80,000 ... two lost days through the stoppage.

GENERAL STRIKE.

ON Friday, April 30, 1926, the coal subsidy ceased and the mining stoppage began. After a day of negotiations, in which the Government, Trade Union Congress Council, miners and mine-owners were concerned, only a blank could be reported. The Government, however, took steps to warn local authorities of the possibilities of something more than a mining dispute. On May 1 the miners' leaders met the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, and at 2 p.m. the latter body announced its intention to call a General Strike to begin at midnight on May 3. Full instructions, prepared well in advance following the T.U.C. annual meeting of the previous September, were issued to all trades, stating what work should be done. Prior to this announcement the Government proclaimed a State of Emergency existed consequent upon the conditions in the mining industry. The General Council of the T.U.C. had an interview with the Prime Minister the same evening.

Sunday was almost a blank day in negotiations, but a very busy one behind the scenes in Government concerns and Labour organisations. In the evening the Prime Minister attempted to obtain a clear assurance from the Miners and the T.U.C. of the acceptance of the Royal Commission's Report. Whilst these conversations were going on, the General Strike had begun in the offices of the London edition of the *Daily Mail*, where certain members of the printing staff refused to accept the leading article for insertion. The Prime Minister then issued a public announcement that the "immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the instructions for a general strike" must be made. A message by broadcast was issued to the nation by the Prime Minister: "Keep steady. Remember that peace on earth comes to men of goodwill."

In the House of Commons on Monday the Prime Minister announced that coal negotiations could be continued only by a withdrawal of the General Strike threat. A challenge had been made to the Constitution, and the Prime Minister said that had to be met. Volunteers for public services rolled up, whilst the O.M.S. organisation warranted its initiation. Tuesday, May 4, was the first and worst day. Transport services throughout the country were to all intents and purposes entirely suspended. They were restarted by volunteers, and every day witnessed an improvement in what were termed skeleton services. Food distribution came under the control of the Government, and Hyde Park was made the centre of milk distribution. From the first the Authorities collected more milk than could possibly be sold, and there was never the slightest danger of shortage of any food in the Home Counties. Similar organisations were at work throughout the country, and only in isolated districts was the slighest shortage noticed.

Parliament met daily. On May 6 the Prime Minister made a national promise of protection against victimisation by anyone or body to those men who returned to work. The illegality of the General Strike was pointed out by Sir John Simon in Parliament, and on May 11 Mr. Justice Astbury laid it down in Court that the General Strike was not only illegal, but the protection of the Trade Disputes Act no longer applied. Whilst the nation as a whole remained calm, there were several local riots that were put

down by the police. Convoys of food supplies were organised under military protection from the London docks, apparently as a display of power rather than anything approaching a necessity. Every day witnessed a gradual return to work throughout the country—miners excepted. Newspapers, with certain exceptions, appeared throughout in shadow form, whilst the Government issued the *British Gazette* (1*d.*) daily from May 5 to 13, the T.U.C. replying with the *British Worker* (1*d.*) daily from May 6.

Wednesday, May 12, witnessed a call by the President and Council of the T.U.C. upon the Prime Minister to tell him that "The General Strike is being called off from to-day." But those who had sown in the whirlwind found that the calm was not entirely fruitful. Days elapsed before general resumption could take place, and the country did not settle down in earnest until the following Monday. Then it was discovered that jobs existing before the strike had disappeared in many instances, and that the coal dispute was to add from 750,000 persons to the unemployed registers of the Labour Exchanges. From May 9 an unofficial attempt was being made by the Chairman of the Royal Commission (Sir Herbert Samuel) to find some means of compromise on the coal controversy, and his work furnished a possible basis of settlement that was accepted generally by the T.U.C.

MINERS' STRIKE.

AGREEMENT between Mining Association (employers) and Mining Federation (employees) of Great Britain of June 18, 1924, expired on July 31, 1925, after the M.A. had given one month's notice. Previously, on July 1, M.A. submitted to M.F. a lower wages schedule that was rejected forthwith. Government appointed Court of Enquiry, and on September 5, 1925, a Royal Commission. Meantime, a subsidy was paid to make up minimum wages offered on July 1, 1925, to those of the June, 1924, agreement. The R.C. issued its report (see separate article) on March 6, 1926. Mr. Baldwin met M.A. and M.F. on March 24, when he said the Government were prepared to initiate legislation to give effect to the recommendations of the R.C. report, besides giving a temporary subsidy, provided those connected with the industry would carry on in accordance with the recommendations.

Both M.A. and M.F. held many meetings of their own and issued statements. The most important was that of the M.F. on April 9, when the programme was laid down of: 1. No increase in length of working day; 2. National minimum wage; 3. No wage reduction. Following a meeting of M.A. and M.F. on April 13, the owners posted notices on 15th to the effect that with end of subsidy on 30th a new wages schedule would come into force. Meanwhile the Trade Union Congress Council, through its Industrial Committee, had protested against abandonment of national negotiations and attempt to open district ones on the part of the owners. On 15th, Prime Minister met the M.F. and promised to get into touch with the M.A. on the deadlock. A week later the M.A. and M.F. met, with the only tangible result that the former would supply particulars of the new wage rates. On 23rd, Prime Minister met M.A. and M.F. and organised a negotiation committee from both sides, but in spite of many interviews no advance was made. On 26th the Prime Minister saw the I.C. of the T.U.C. and four days later he was able to make a new definite offer.

Main points of offer were 20 per cent. upon 1924 standard with an 8-hour day, and this offer was refused immediately by the M.F. on April 30. More conversations followed, but there was no sign of the M.F. amending in the slightest the programme of April 9. The general stoppage began on May 4 and lasted to May 12 (see separate article). Sir Herbert Samuel had been having unofficial conversations during that period, with the result that on May 15 the Prime Minister was in a position to make an offer on the part of the Government.

In addition to a temporary subsidy, a Board was to be set up to form a national agreement governing the principles on which district wages should be based, and Bills were to be introduced into Parliament and Committees set up to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners. The M.F. and M.A. declined the terms on May 20 and 21, and they held a joint meeting on June 8. Nothing happened to stop the course of the dispute until June 21, when the Coal Mines Bill (to permit an 8-hour day temporarily) and Mining Industry Bill (covering reorganisation, amalgamation, welfare levy, profit-sharing and non-entry into mining industry of any person over 18) were introduced, and became law on July 7 and August 4.

A gradual drift back to work began with mine-owners offering new terms under the longer working day. A section of the Church leaders intervened, and on July 19 met the Prime Minister with proposals based upon discussions with the M.F. The Prime Minister could not accept the subsidy proposal, whilst, though the M.F. recommended the districts to accept the Church scheme, the delegates returned with district instructions to vote it down. Another meeting was held between M.F. and M.A. on August 10, but the M.F. adhered to the 7-hour day, a national wages agreement, and reorganisation of the mines before any consideration could be given to wage reductions. M.F. met the Ministry on August 26 and two days later the Notts Miners' Council asked the M.F. for permission to enter into district negotiations. Following M.F. meeting on Sept. 2, Government received letter that was considered a likely basis for settlement, but by this time the M.A. had ceased to function in matters of national negotiations.

In a letter of Sept. 13, the Secretary of the M.A. informed the Government that the districts, with one small exception, had refused to give the M.A. power to negotiate a national wages settlement. On 17th the Prime Minister saw representatives of each side and issued a Cabinet offer of a National Arbitration Tribunal following provisional settlements arrived at by local negotiations. After submission to the districts, the M.F. rejected the N.T.A. on Oct. 7 and decided to call out the safety men who had been left in the mines. The Leicester Council called off the district strike on Oct. 9. By Oct. 13 out of 1,207,129 usually employed in the mines 224,896 were at work.

BUILDERS.

LESS than three thousand employees in the building trades were concerned in labour disputes during the first nine months of 1926. In July a joint Conference was held

between the representatives of the National Federations of Building Trade Employers and Operatives, when tentative proposals were adopted for stabilisation until August, 1927. The executives of the Trade Unions concerned met on July 13, 1926, and approved of the draft agreement. The building trades employees have enjoyed a boom that has lasted since 1918 and which is expected to continue until 1932. The effect of the coal strike was marked by the number of unemployed in the industry reaching 11 per cent. in August, but that was the lowest of all large industries.

ENGINEERS.

WITH 17 per cent. of the engineers being unemployed, conditions have not been too rosy in the industry. The average loss in days through minor disputes has been less than 7,000 monthly, a low figure in view of the three-quarters of a million employees in the industry. In 1924 the engineers demanded an advance of £1 weekly in wages, and the agitation continued in various forms until August, 1926, when at a York Conference, under presidency of Mr. Brownlie, the trade unions decided to abandon the campaign owing to national circumstances and conditions in the engineering industry as a whole. An unofficial strike began in a London engineers' establishment in January in support of the 20s. advance demand; a national lock-out was ordered for March 18, but the threat of expulsion of the strikers from the union had the result of bringing the dispute to an end. During April, 1926, a National Conference of employers and employees was held in York, when the 20s. increase demand was put forward. All the employers could offer was 2s. 6d. increase plus certain modifications.

GENERAL WORKERS.

FIRST Biennial Conference of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers was held at Bournemouth May 24–26, 1926. This Union was the result of the fusion of separate organisations of Municipal Employees, General Workers and Union of Labour in 1924. Mr. Clynes, M.P., was elected President by 204,257 votes, opposition mainly coming from the Communist element. Resolutions passed included: support for Council that branches must not be associated with the Minority Movement; permanent appointment of officials without having to submit to re-election every two years; no stoppage in trade dispute until two-thirds of members vote in favour; T.U.C. would be sufficient in unity of action without N.U.G.M.W. joining the Industrial Alliance.

RAILWAYS.

ANNUAL Conference of the National Union of Railwaymen was held at Weymouth July 5–10, 1926, under presidency of Mr. Dobbie, a railway shopman of York. Upon a resolution barely carried that only reporters from "trade union papers throughout" should be eligible for admission, the whole of the Press representatives left and independent observation of first day's proceedings was lost. An 80 per cent. majority was secured in a vote of confidence in the officials who signed the award of the National Wages Board in December, 1925. Resolutions included: against victimisation on return after general stoppage; lack of confidence in the Ministry; refusal to place an embargo on coal during mining stoppage; right to work or maintenance to unemployed; but rejection of proposal to submit another "all grades" wages programme to the railway companies.

One internal trouble is that of the railway shopmen. In August, 1926, after a conference between N.U.R. and craft unions, it was agreed that there should be no stealing of members from one union by another; in craft matters each union should negotiate on its own, and non-unionists should be asked to join the society attached to their particular trades.

The Railway Clerks had conference in London (Jan.) and Morecambe (June). At the former a card vote of 31,825 to 18,250 turned down proposal to join Industrial Alliance and a unanimous vote was passed on pensions questions. At the second meeting only 25 delegates voted in favour of withdrawal from T.U.C. as a protest against the grave position of the clerks following the General Strike.

Apart from the general stoppage, there is no need for any labour disputes on the railways since there is in existence a complete system of arbitration boards. Unemployment has been severe—a matter of 14 per cent.—on the railways since the miners' strike began.

SHIPYARDS.

AT the end of August the Ministry of Labour reported that 40 4 per cent. of the 241,700 insured persons in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades were unemployed. In Dec. 1925 a new agreement was framed by the two Federations of employers and employees in the industry for the settlement of industrial disputes, and at the quarterly meeting of the men's Federation at York in February, 1926, it was announced that a ballot had shown a majority for acceptance. The scheme permits of a dispute being carried through several enquiry stages to a general conference or outside arbitration if necessary. Sporadic strikes are quite ruled out. In Sept. 1926 the Boilermakers' Society announced a small majority against affiliation to the committee of the men's unions to work the conciliation scheme. A Joint Committee enquired into the Foreign Competition and Conditions of the Shipbuilding Industry, and in a report made a series of wide suggestions. Whilst the employers accepted the report, the men's unions were laggard because the proposals apparently cut across established customs.

TEXTILES.

UNEMPLOYMENT has been particularly severe—the percentage unemployed registrations at the Labour Exchanges have been 23, 29 and 21 in the cotton, linen and woollen sections. Short time has been general. Even so, a matter of 200,000 working days were lost in the first nine months of 1926 in labour disputes within the industry.

TRANSPORT WORKERS.

A SCHEME has been under consideration during 1926 for the amalgamation of the Transport Workers' Federation with the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. This would result in an organisation with over 600,000 members, and, whilst providing a powerful body, would at the same time obviate much overlapping and redundancy of officials. The Biennial Conference of the T.W.F. was held at Scarborough in July, with Mr. Gosling, M.P., as President. Delegates were mostly concerned

with the miners' strike, unemployment, and safety conditions of working.

The Third International Transport Workers' Congress met at Paris in Sept. 1926, when delegates representing twenty-two countries met under the chairmanship of Mr. Cramp (N.U.R.). The discussions were general, and resolutions could not bind the countries represented.

LABOUR PARTIES.

COMMUNISTS.

It is very difficult to get an idea of the real strength of the Communists in this country. There is a Communist Party, seven of whose members were released from Wandsworth Gaol in April, 1926, after serving six months' imprisonment in connexion with propaganda work. On June 24 the Government Blue Book was issued containing the papers that passed between the British Communist Party and the Soviet Leaders in Moscow. It is believed that the actual Communists are few in number, but they are in command of organisations under various names like Left Wing Movement, Minority Movement, Organised Unemployed, International Class War Prisoners' Aid, whilst their representatives hold positions in the various Labour bodies of the presumably legitimate type like the I.L.P., Labour Party, and the Trade Union Congress. The Communists are very active and so give an impression of strength of numbers.

G.F.T.U.

Twenty-seventh Annual Conference of the General Federation of Trade Unions was held at Dover, July 8-10, 1926. The membership on the previous March 31 was returned as 116 societies with 735,468 members, compared with 118 of 830,316 in 1925. Membership is now back to the pre-war level. Loss was due in one instance to the inability of the Electrical Trade Union to pay up arrears; some unions had seceded upon amalgamation with others. Mr. Birchenough (Cotton Spinners) occupied Chair at Conference and put the case of the woollen textile industries look-out before members. Mr. Naylor (Compositors) placed before delegates the need of each trade union to prepare for a dispute, and cited his own case where large contributions had enabled a reserve fund to be built up and from which £3 weekly was paid to members during the General Strike.

INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE.

Not much has been heard of the new Industrial Alliance since the mining stoppage began. At the end of March, seven trade unions (Miners, Transport and General, Amalgamated Engineering, Workers', Electrical Trades, Locomotive Engineers, and Iron and Steel Trades) had expressed their approval of the scheme. The total membership of these seven bodies numbers less than one million and three-quarters. The National Union of Railwaymen dropped out during the early stages of the discussion, and the Boilermakers declined to amalgamate. Perhaps more will be heard of the body that was to promote "an offensive alliance" in view of the unfortunate experiences of labour organisations in 1926.

I.L.P.

Thirty-fourth Annual Conference of the Independent Labour Party was held at Whitley Bay in Easter week, 1926. There was much criticism of the action of the Parliamentary representatives of the I.L.P. An outline of the scheme of transition from private to State ownership was accepted without division after a long explanation and debate, from which it appeared that the first step was to be nationalisation of the banks, and the second nationalisation of all imports. A much involved scheme of minimum wages and allowances seemed very theoretical. The action of the National Administrative Council of the I.L.P. in pressing the Labour and Socialist International to approach the executive of the Third International (*i.e.* Moscow) for an all-inclusive International was supported by the majority of delegates. The aim of the I.L.P. is "Socialism in our own time."

A Summer School was held in August by the I.L.P. at Easton Park, Dunmow, at which various phases of the Labour and Socialist Movement were considered. During the same month the N.A.C. issued a statement of policy of disarmament, in which it was stated: "to take an uncompromising stand against war, by a united campaign for universal disarmament by mutual agreement and by the organisation of working-class resistance to any threatened war." The I.L.P. has kept its policy well before the public by means of statements upon national and international problems.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE UNION.

During Aug.-Sept., 1926, an Industrial Peace Union was established with the ambition of securing "five years' peace in industry." Meetings have been held in large industrial centres, including Cardiff, Newcastle, Manchester, Leeds and Birmingham, with the object of obtaining support. Organisers of the I.P.U. include Labour leaders of the less militant type like Mr. Havelock Wilson and Mr. J. A. Seddon. This policy is directly opposite to the "class war" of the Minority Movement.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNIONISM.

Though the Triennial Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions is not due to be held until 1927, a Congress organised by the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labour and Socialist International took place in London in June, 1926, to discuss the question of Labour Migration. Seventeen European and six Overseas countries were represented by 150 delegates.

No signs exist of a united International amongst the Labour and Socialist Parties of the world. The widely drawn distinction still holds between the Third International, with H.Q. at Moscow, and the International, with H.Q. at Amsterdam. The Council of the I.F.T.U., meeting at Amsterdam on Dec. 5, 1925, reaffirmed its decision of Feb., 1925, and considered any new decision unnecessary. There is evidence from the actions of certain leaders of the British Trade Union Congress that a desire exists for a United International, but such leaders do not consider the time opportune for leading a campaign to that end.

LABOUR PARTY.

The 26th Annual Conference of the Labour Party was held at Margate October 11-14, 1926 with Mr. R. Williams in the Chair. It is to be noted that on the election of the National Executive at the close of the Conference, Mr.

Williams was not re-elected to that body—the first occasion of a defeat of a Chairman since the inception of the L.P.

On the disaffiliation of Communists, the Executive received support on a card vote of 3,414,000 to 209,000 after a previous vote of 2,706,000 to 349,000 in favour of removal from agenda of certain resolutions put forward in connexion with the Communist Party. A resolution supporting the miners and in favour of nationalisation was carried by 3,315,000 to 210,000 after a vote on an amendment that the resolution was not strong enough of 1,368,000 to 2,159,000. The delegates in favour of birth control, in the removal of the Ministry of Health's embargo on giving information at the Ministry's controlled clinics, gained a slight majority in a vote to refer back a paragraph in the National Executive's report of 1,656,000 to 1,602,000. The whole question was subsequently remitted to the new Executive for consideration and report for next year's Conference.

Agriculture, as defined in a report of 38 pages, was discussed almost throughout the third day. The plan of compensating the dispossessed landlord on the basis of the Schedule A Income Tax valuation was approved. In addition to Government control of farming, it is proposed under the Labour Party policy to centralise the whole of wheat imports. The Conference confirmed the action of the Executive in getting ready a new Workmen's Compensation Bill for the next Parliamentary session and its efforts in connexion with the prosecutions of Communists. There was complaint that Labour M.P.s were not so regular in attendance at Parliament as they might be. Support was given to the proposal for further political campaigns in the rural districts. The Executive did not welcome discussions on Dominion and Colonial policies, Mr. Macdonald asking the Conference not to make the difficulties of a Labour Government greater.

Resolutions were passed welcoming the entry of Germany into the League; urging the Government to arrange with the Russian envoys for the stabilisation of political and economic relations on a normal foundation; deploring the naval activities in the China Seas; forming a commission to enquire into the means for establishing the principle of a living income. The Conference did not find it expedient to make a levy of members of affiliated bodies for the purpose of assisting the miners. Officials who spoke referred to the poverty of their own societies through unemployment claims.

LEAGUE'S NEW COUNCIL.

As a result of deliberations by a special committee, an important change was made in the composition of the Council of the League of Nations at the same time that Germany was admitted to the Assembly and the Locarno Pact came to fruition. Originally the Council of the League consisted of eight members, representative of four of the principal Allies and of four countries elected by the Assembly annually. With the growth of the Assembly the membership of the Council was increased to ten in 1922, the two extra seats being allotted to the smaller nations, so that six members were chosen each year.

The new scheme enlarged the Council to a membership of fourteen, by giving Germany a permanent seat—making five permanent members—and increasing the number of non-permanent seats from six to nine. There was considerable opposition at the Assembly in September to this further extension of the Council, but it was argued in its favour that the arrangement would allow of a more just representation of the different continents, enabling three seats to be given to Latin America, and would facilitate the principle of rotation. Protests were also voiced at the procedure which forced delegates to vote upon this controversial matter simultaneously with their vote on the admission of Germany, which was not opposed in any quarter, but rather than jeopardise Germany's election the proposal was accepted. An entirely new set of nine members was then elected to the Council, and it was arranged that three should sit for three years, three for two, and three for one year, thus ensuring a change every year. The countries eventually elected were as follow: for the term of three years, Poland, Rumania and Chile; for a two-year term, Holland, Colombia and China; and for one year, Belgium, Salvador and Czecho-Slovakia.

LONDON'S BRIDGES.

THE controversy as to whether Waterloo Bridge should be rebuilt or merely widened and strengthened, which followed the discovery that its piers had settled, aroused so much diversity of opinion that the Government set up a Royal Commission, over which Lord Lee of Fareham presided, to enquire into the whole problem of cross-river traffic from every point of view. A mass of evidence, involving many gigantic and costly schemes, was presented on behalf of the municipalities and organisations interested in the question, the most important contribution being made by Sir Henry Maybury, the Director-General of Roads at the Ministry of Transport and Chairman of the London Traffic Advisory Committee. His proposals, costing many millions, were designed to meet London traffic needs for the next thirty or forty years.

Following a report on the subject by the Advisory Committee, which recommended the early construction of a new St. Paul's Bridge and the immediate rebuilding of a new Waterloo Bridge on the site of the old, to accommodate not less than four lines of traffic, with five arches instead of eight, with a road bridge at Charing Cross at a later date, Sir Henry said the Ministry of Transport were strong advocates of the St. Paul's Bridge. This was also urged by the Bridge House Estates Committee of the City Corporation, who stated that the scheme would cost £3,306,696, and that the bridge would be of enormous assistance to all traffic interests. The Corporation's consulting engineer informed the Commission that no danger to St. Paul's Cathedral was to be anticipated from the new bridge. Incidentally he quoted evidence of a vibration expert that the actual magnitude of the displacements caused in the Cathedral fabric by street traffic was less than a thirtieth of the thickness of the paper on which WHITAKER'S ALMANACK is printed.

With regard to Waterloo Bridge, the London County Council came to a decision to rebuild, and their witness before the Commission stated that the new bridge would take six lines of vehicular traffic. The Council's chief engineer expressed the belief that the cost would be one-and-a-half millions. As to the proposal to build a bridge at Charing Cross, it was explained that expense

alone made this project impossible at present, and that the Southern Railway Company were not prepared to move their station to the other side of the river as had been suggested.

LUNACY REFORM.

RECOMMENDATIONS of the greatest importance have been made by the Royal Commission on Lunacy, which was appointed in 1924, in their report published during the past year. The terms of reference were—(1) To inquire as regards England and Wales into the existing law and administrative machinery in connexion with the certification, detention and care of persons who are, or are alleged to be, of unsound mind; (2) to consider as regards England and Wales the extent to which provision is or should be made for the treatment without certification of persons suffering from mental disorder; and to make recommendations. The Commission in their report express the opinion that there is no clear line of demarcation between mental illness and physical illness. The distinction is commonly based on a difference of symptoms, and is in practice no doubt convenient, but it has an undue influence on the development of the lunacy system. The modern conception of mental illness calls for a complete revision of the attitude of society in the matter of its duty to the mentally afflicted. Whereas the keynote of the past has been detention, the Commission insist that the keynote of the future should be prevention and treatment. They take the view that every facility and encouragement should be afforded to the mentally ailing to submit themselves voluntarily to treatment; but where compulsory detention is unavoidable the intervention of the law should be as unobtrusive as possible and should extend no further than is necessary to secure that the patient's liberty is not infringed longer or to a greater extent than his symptoms necessitate in his own or the public interest.

In connexion with certification and treatment without certification, the Commission recommend *inter alia*—(1) That the lunacy code should be re-cast so that the treatment of mental disorder should approximate as nearly to the treatment of physical ailments as is consistent with the special safeguards which are indispensable when the liberty of the subject is infringed; that certification should be the last resort and not a necessary preliminary to treatment; that the procedure for certification should be simplified, made uniform for private and rate-aided cases alike, and dissociated from the Poor Law. (2) That facilities for the treatment of voluntary boarders should be increased, particularly by their admission to public mental hospitals. (3) That in the case of an involuntary patient, if there is a prognosis of early recovery, facilities should be provided for treatment without certification for a period of one to six months under a Provisional Treasury Order. (4) That involuntary patients requiring full certification should be the subject of a reception order made by a judicial authority on two medical certificates. Far-reaching recommendations in connexion with the detention and care of patients are made by the Commission. As regards private institutions, some of the Commission recommend that licensed houses should be abolished as soon as alternative accommodation could be provided, while the other members recommend that licensed houses should continue to be recognised, but should be placed on a new footing under conditions which include stricter administrative and financial supervision and the conferment of powers on the Board of Control to issue new licences.

MARS.

IN the popular mind the astronomer has always been something of a mystery—a person possessed with knowledge of obscure kind denied to the ordinary mortal. As recently as fifty years ago official astronomers were troubled not infrequently with letters—with or without included stamps—asking for predictions as to the writer's future. A popular astronomical lecturer of the same period always thought it necessary to pander to similar curiosity by closing his address with veiled reference to the end of the world, and cryptic suggestions as to how and when it would happen. These things have passed away, and the subject of enquiry is now the planets, and their inhabitants, if any. The buoyant person, to show a pretended interest in, and perhaps his knowledge of, the pursuits of his astronomical friend, greets him with the vague query, "How about Mars?" It is always Mars: Jupiter and Saturn are too far away. The astronomical writer is more or less responsible. It began when he discussed the known physical facts about the planets—partly, no doubt, with the idea of satisfying this natural curiosity to determine the possibility of their being the abode of life. Then came Mr. Wells, who wrote the "War of the Worlds" and made our flesh creep by bringing to our earth fearsome but ingenious creatures, bent on our destruction, from which we were only saved by the necessary microbe. The inference of Prof. Lowell and others that Mars is the home of active and sensible beings, drawn from the appearance of the so-called "canals" which may or may not be actual entities revealed by observation, fostered the idea of Martian inhabitants, and to be able to communicate with these planetary neighbours seemed to be the next object. Some of the plans for this put forward by ingenious people suggested that they, the Martians, or we, should spend our time constructing huge signals—the diagram of a proposition of Euclid on the desert of Sahara was one of these wild schemes—that would be mutually understood. It has not yet been suggested that the Red Spot on Jupiter, which brightens and fades periodically, is a bonfire made by the Jovians to attract our attention. This interest in Mars has found financial backing. A considerable sum of money has been supplied by an enthusiast in France for a prize to be awarded to him who makes most progress in knowledge of its physical state, whilst another, more daringly expectant, offers a prize for the first who actually establishes communication with the planet. The common knowledge of wireless telegraphy of to-day has brought the idea of such communication still more within the bounds of possibility to unthinking but optimistic minds, and when Mars comes comparatively near to the earth, as it does every two years, and specially when it comes nearer than usual, as it did in 1924 and 1926, the planet and possible intercommunication becomes a topic in certain sections of the Press to be treated quasi-scientifically or with mild humour, so that the owner of a wireless set that fails to function on the

night of nearest approach may be led to attribute the failure to Mars, though he be perfectly ignorant of the etherial conditions of interplanetary space, and the possibilities of the Heaviside layer. So far there is no sign of such communication; we have not yet got beyond the humorist who sent a telegram addressed to Mars to the Post Office with fee for transmission, and the other who issued a Morse "M" in the hope of deceiving minds attuned for its reception.

MASONIC MILLION MEMORIAL.

In view of the large number of persons who wish to be present at the laying of the foundation stone of the new buildings in Great Queen Street, in connection with the Masonic Million Memorial Fund, on July 14, 1927, it has been decided to hold the ceremony in the Royal Albert Hall. The Duke of Connaught, as Grand Master, will perform the ceremony there by means of a smaller replica, and the action will be synchronised by electrical control with the site in Great Queen Street. Up to the present more than £800,000 has been promised or paid, and it is hoped that by July the whole sum of £1,000,000 will be raised or promised.

MIGRATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE.

That unemployment insurance and out-door Poor Law relief to able-bodied persons discourage migration at precisely the ages when it might be expected that the opportunities for oversea life would prove most attractive was one of the principal conclusions arrived at by an inter-departmental committee, presided over by Sir Donald Maclean, which considered the effect on migration of the various social insurance schemes. National Health Insurance, it was found, did not act perceptibly as a check on migration, and old-age pensions had no considerable effect, but the committee thought that the new widows' and orphans' pensions would have some effect on married men and that the prospective loss of pension would be a material consideration in the case of widows contemplating migration.

The rise in the general standard of living, accelerated by social legislation, the committee stated, had given a sense of security to workers of all classes and tended to increase the reluctance of the population to leave Great Britain for settlement overseas.

The committee emphasised the economic principle that migration is greatest in times of prosperity and lowest in times of depression, and declared that the two chief causes of decreased migration were bad trade conditions and restrictions placed by the Dominion authorities upon the grant of assisted passages. The committee recommended that the Imperial Conference should consider the standardisation of schemes of social insurance throughout the Empire, with a view to the establishment of full reciprocal arrangements. They suggested that all who received pensions under contributory schemes should, on proceeding overseas as migrants, be credited with a year's pension in lieu of the pension which they surrendered, and that extended facilities should be provided for the training of the young in the elements of rural occupations. The interesting comment was added that the use of the word "dole" as a synonym for unemployment benefit had done much to obscure the fact that benefits paid during unemployment accrued by virtue of participation in an insurance scheme, and that in the majority of cases unemployment was the result, not of lack of energy or resourcefulness, but of prolonged trade depression.

NATIONAL LEFT WING CONFERENCE.

First National Left Wing Conference was opened at Poplar Town Hall on Sept. 18, 1926, when Mr. J. J. Vaughan presided over an attendance of 150 delegates. This body consists of the Communist section of the Labour Movement, a section that exists in spite of the 1925 decision of the Labour Party Conference. The national programme laid down by the delegates covered a legal 44-hour week; a minimum weekly wage of £4, irrespective of sex, to increase with cost of living; organisation of a workers' defence corps as a maintenance of supplies guarantee in the case of a national dispute.

A Greater London Left Wing Conference had been held at Bethnal Green on June 19 at which it was stated that Mr. Lansbury, M.P., had written a letter to the Conference that he had done his best to prevent the exclusion of Communists from the Labour Party, but majority resolutions could not be overridden.

Earlier still, March 20, a *Conference of Action* had been arranged by the National Minority Movement at Battersea under chairmanship of Mr. T. Mann. Eight hundred delegates took part on credentials that were said to have been issued by 52 trades councils, 300 branches of trade unions, and 65 sundry labour bodies. Resolutions were passed for the organisation of pit and job committees and these workshop committees to become the units of industrial organisation; institution of workers' defence corps; repeal of anti-labour laws; calling for a National Congress of Action at which plans should be produced for the scientific utilisation of the trade union movement in the class struggle, with co-ordination of the co-operative societies, and others of similar extreme type. (See article on T.U.C.)

NURSING HOME CONTROL.

The early introduction of legislation to give effect to a scheme of registration and inspection of nursing homes was recommended by a Select Committee which examined the question during the year. It was proposed that the supervising authorities should be county and borough councils, but that they might delegate their powers to committees upon which both doctors and nurses should be represented. The duties of inspection would be carried out by medical officers of health, with the assistance of other technical officers, inspection to be limited to the general suitability and organisation of homes, and not to embrace any inquiry into the medical records or private affairs of patients.

The committee suggested that the definition of the term "nursing home" should be made wide enough to include all types of nursing homes, including maternity homes, but they thought that certain publicly controlled institutions should be expressly excluded from the scheme, and that certain charitable organisations might be exempted for defined periods of time. A nursing home would not be exempt, however, on the sole ground that there was a medical practitioner resident in, or in actual control of, a home. When registration should be refused or cancelled, a referee appointed by the Minister

of Health would hear appeals under the proposed scheme.

Evidence was given to the committee that in certain cases there was very decided room for improvement in nursing homes under the direct control of a doctor. The activities of inspectors, it was suggested, should be mainly directed to the border-line homes, where the standard of efficiency was in doubt. Attention was drawn to the shortage of trained nurses, and it was recommended that in every nursing home which applied for registration the matron or other person in charge should be a fully-qualified nurse. No rules were laid down by the committee as to the percentage of trained nursing staff, but they pointed out that the public paid for expert nursing and expected to receive it. The committee was deeply impressed with the urgent need for registration and supervision in nursing homes catering for poor, senile and chronic patients.

ONE-WAY TRAFFIC.

ONE of the most difficult problems with which the Ministry of Transport has to deal is that of London's traffic. The great increase in the vehicular traffic of the metropolis in recent years has not been met by any far-reaching measures to ensure its steady flow and to counteract congestion in any effective way. No additional bridges have been constructed over the river, and so far as the central districts are concerned few great street improvements have been carried out. Further, until last year no new methods of controlling the movement and distribution of traffic had been introduced for many years, with the result that congestion at all the great main road junctions has grown apace, and traffic delays have concurrently increased in duration. Some advance has now been made in dealing with the problem by the introduction of what has been designated "one-way traffic," and the "gyratory," "rotary," or "roundabout system of traffic." The system was first put into force in Parliament Square, and its success there in reducing delay in the progress of wheeled traffic was followed by its introduction at the Queen Victoria Memorial, Hyde Park Corner, Trafalgar Square and Piccadilly Circus. The reason for the introduction of the new system at the Queen Victoria Memorial was not very apparent, as there has never been any great congestion of traffic at that point; but at the other centres vast volumes of traffic have to be regulated. At each of these points, as the drivers became accustomed to the new conditions, there was marked improvement in the flow of traffic, and consequently a decided reduction in the number and the duration of delays. Permanent signs and directions to drivers let into the road surfaces have now started to replace the temporary painted signs on the roadway at these points. It would seem that further important traffic centres will see the introduction of the new system as soon as schemes can be worked out for them. All the centres at which the new system has been tried are in the West End of London, but unfortunately in the district which experiences the greatest traffic delays—the City of London and its neighbourhood—the conditions differ in a marked degree from those which obtain in the West End, viz., extremely narrow streets and a much larger proportion of slow "carrier traffic." The difficulties in this area involve the consideration of much greater problems than have to be tackled elsewhere. Coincident with the improvement shown at the points where the new system is operating, so far as wheeled traffic is concerned, has been the increase in the difficulties of pedestrians, and the possibility of an increase in the number of street accidents is perhaps the most serious objection that has been urged against the system as a whole. This objection, it is hoped, will be met by the adoption of suitable measures which will enable Londoners to cross the road with no more risk than hitherto. Looking at the enormous difficulties connected with the question of London's traffic, it would seem that the present innovation can only provide a certain amount of local and limited relief, and no solution can be looked for until additional traffic facilities are provided and altogether wider measures of distribution and control are adopted.

POLAR FLIGHTS.

ANOTHER interesting chapter has been added to the story of Arctic exploration by successful flights to the North Pole by both aeroplane and airship, the latter crossing the Pole within three days of the aeroplane's success. Lieutenant-Commander Byrd, of the United States Navy, with three companions, left Spitsbergen in an aeroplane—a three-engine Fokker—on May 9 last, and reached the Pole, a distance of about 650 miles, after about 8½ hours' flying. After remaining over the Pole for 14 minutes to take observations, he returned to Spitsbergen, which was reached about 7 hours later after a thrilling flight. All went well with the plane until within an hour of the Pole, when oil was found to be leaking from one of the motors. After flying on two motors for some time, Pilot Bennett walked out on to the wings and made an adjustment which relieved the oil pressure and enabled full power to be used again. His action probably saved the expedition from disaster. Excellent weather conditions prevailed during the flight, and Commander Byrd stated that the visibility at 1,000 feet to 4,000 feet extended from 100 to 150 miles. During the flight he saw at least 100,000 square miles of Polar sea, and covered 10,000 square miles of unexplored regions. No life was seen anywhere, and the temperature at the Pole was just zero; but the average temperature during the flight was from 6° to 7° below zero. There was open water at the Pole.

Captain Amundsen's great flight in an airship from Spitsbergen across the Pole to Teller in Alaska started within two days of Commander Byrd's return. The airship *Norge I.*, in which the flight was accomplished, was constructed in Italy. It is a semi-rigid of about 670,000 cubic feet capacity, and is therefore much smaller than existing airships of the rigid type. The semi-rigid type has, size for size, greater lifting power than the rigid type, and was considered more suitable for the difficult Polar flight. This was Captain Amundsen's third attempt to fly to the North Pole. His first attempt was to have been made in 1922 from Alaska to either Greenland or Spitsbergen, but owing to an accident to his aeroplane on a trial flight the attempt was abandoned. His second attempt, which narrowly escaped disaster, was described in the 1926 WHITAKER, p. 803. With Captain Amundsen on his successful flight was Signor Umberto Nobile, the designer of the airship and the chief exponent of the semi-rigid type of

vessel, who acted as commander of the airship. The journey lasted 72 hours, and during the flight the explorer and his crew were exposed to severe discomforts and great risk due to fragments of ice dropping from the rigging and gondolas and being caught by the propellers and shot through the fabric of the vessel. At the Pole the explorers spent some considerable time taking observations at a height of 600 feet; here they found only thin ice and open sea, with a few rocky islands. Between the Pole and Port Barrow in Alaska no land was discovered. Apart from the value of the meteorological observations taken by the expedition, the flight establishes the practicability of an airship journey across the Pole on the shortest route from Spitsbergen to Asia; but it seems improbable that Spitsbergen will be used as a base for any air route which may be established between Western Europe and Asia.

SCOTLAND'S SECRETARY OF STATE.

A NOTABLE honour was conferred upon Scotland during the year by the raising of the status of the country's chief representative in the Administration, who became a full Secretary of State instead of merely Secretary for Scotland. The office was thus restored to the rank which it held nearly two centuries ago after the Union.

It was in the twelfth century that Scotland first had a Secretary, but for two or three hundred years the duties of the office were very vague and largely consisted of acting as a kind of superior scribe to the Sovereign, with little, if any, administrative power. In the reign of Mary, however, the post became more important owing to the personality of two of the Queen's Secretaries, Sir William Maitland of Lethington and David Rizzio. When the Court left Scotland in 1603 the Scottish executive was given place and influence in Parliament, and for a time there was a second Secretary, but protests led to the abolition of the new official. Between the Restoration and the Revolution the Secretaryship for Scotland was maintained, and from 1660 to 1680 the holder was invariably a Peer.

Shortly after the Union of the two Parliaments a Secretary of State for Scotland was appointed in 1708, and the administration of the affairs of the northern kingdom remained in the hands of this official until 1725, when the then Secretary of State was dismissed and the office abolished. Six years later it was revived, but in the year following the famous "'forty-five," the Secretaryship of State died a natural death. For a century and a half the conduct of Scottish business was carried out by the Lord Advocate, and then in 1885 the office of Secretary for Scotland was definitely created by Act of Parliament. The holder has been an important member of the Government, and, except for the first few years, has usually been in the Cabinet, and he has enjoyed all the powers and duties of one of the Sovereign's Principal Secretaries of State, as he now becomes actually. In addition to the direct administration of various affairs through the Scottish Office, he is responsible for the Board of Agriculture, the Fishery Board, and the Ministry of Health for Scotland, the Lord Advocate's duties being now purely legal.

S.D.F.

THE Annual Conference of the Social Democratic Federation was held at Burnley July 31–Aug. 1, with Mr. F. Montague, M.P., in the Chair. The S.D.F. leans to the political rather than the industrial weapon in what it terms the "class war." Resolutions passed by the Conference included: no possible form of direct action could be regarded as a substitute for political action; independent democratic action was the only means to secure peaceful and permanent measures of social change beneficial to the wage-earning class; placing of workless labourers on the land; the usual condemnation of the Ministry for its conduct during the miners' dispute. The S.D.F. does not hold the pride of place in the Socialist Movement that was once its position; just now Socialism is somewhat obscured by the many other isms with attractive names to adherents in whole or part of the Labour Movement.

SMALL HOLDINGS.

WITH the object of empowering county councils to continue and extend the provision of small holdings and cottage holdings, the Government introduced the Small Holdings and Allotments Bill, which was read a second time in July last. The Bill provides that if a county council or the council of a county borough finds it impossible to provide small holdings without incurring a financial loss, it may submit to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries proposals, together with financial estimates, for the acquisition of land and its development and subdivision into small holdings. The Bill empowers the Minister to approve such proposals, with or without modifications, and to give the council concerned an undertaking that if it carries out the proposals, as approved, the Minister will pay a contribution each year towards the cost. The amount of such contribution, which will be stated in the approval, will in no case exceed in any one year 75 per cent. of the amount of loss in the approved estimate for that year. The contribution will not be affected by reason of any savings or economies the council is able to effect, and it is hoped that it will therefore endeavour to reduce the actual loss to a minimum. The same procedure as regards Exchequer contributions is to be applied to the provision of small holdings both for sale and letting to occupiers, and to cottage holdings (*i.e.*, a cottage and an area of ½ acre to 3 acres of land) which may be provided by county councils for sale to *bonâ fide* agricultural labourers and persons employed in village industries. Hitherto local authorities in England and Wales have not been asked by Parliament to shoulder any of the cost of providing small holdings. During the period 1908–14 councils were restricted to self-supporting schemes. The Land Settlement (Facilities) Act, passed in 1919, recognised that in the changed circumstances brought about by the war a financial loss was unavoidable, but placed the responsibility for such loss for a limited period, which has now terminated, upon the Exchequer in one form or another. That Act required county councils to give preference to ex-Service men when selecting smallholders. The present Bill breaks new ground in authorising local authorities to meet out of the rates (or possibly out of surplus balances which would otherwise stand to the credit of their small holdings accounts) any loss which may remain after the Government contribution has been received. Until it is seen how far councils will be prepared to initiate and carry out schemes

under the Bill it will be difficult to estimate the extent of the Exchequer liability under the Bill. The Ministry of Agriculture state that in the period 1908-14 about 2,000 holdings per annum were provided, and from 1919-26 an average of about 3,000 per annum. Assuming that under the Bill 8,000 holdings are provided during the first 4 years, at the end of that period the total annual loss may be estimated at £200,000, of which £150,000 may have to be paid by the Exchequer. For the provision of 8,000 holdings at an average cost of £750 each, loans amounting to £6,000,000 will, it is estimated, have to be raised by local authorities.

SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE.

THE birth in April of Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, the daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York, had an interesting bearing upon the succession to the throne. As the daughter of the King's second son, the Princess is in the direct line, and, ranking after the Prince of Wales and her own father, is third in succession. She takes precedence over the King's two younger sons, Prince Henry and Prince George, and over Princess Mary and her two sons, who fill the next three places in the order of succession. According to the Act of Settlement, an elder brother's daughter is preferred in the succession to a younger brother, and it was owing to this provision that Queen Victoria ascended the throne ninety years ago instead of the Duke of Cambridge, who was next surviving brother to King William IV, but was junior to the young Queen's father, the Duke of Kent. In the event of the Prince of Wales marrying and having children, Princess Elizabeth of York would go out of the line of succession, and the birth of a brother would place her one position lower. At the moment the little Princess is the fourth lady in the realm in the order of precedence, being preceded only by the Queen, Princess Mary, and her mother, the Duchess of York.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

FIFTY-EIGHTH annual Trade Union Congress took place at Bournemouth Sept. 6-12, 1926, with Mr. A. Pugh in the Chair. A small decrease was reported in delegates entitled to attend, 727 of 1925 falling to 697, but a small increase was shown in membership, 4,350,982 to 4,365,414 of the trade unions represented. Resolutions discussed included: against Emergency Powers Regulations, unanimously; affiliation with National Minority Movement (see par. on Left Wing) rejected, 2,710,000 to 738,000; investigation by General Council into question of extension of powers in case of strikes, carried, 2,573,000 to 1,404,000; equality of unemployment relief to single men and women, rejected, 2,345,000 to 1,304,000; merging of unions within an industry into groups of industrial unions, carried, 2,164,000 to 1,658,000; development of Easton Lodge by a levy, defeated, 2,441,000 to 1,481,000; extension of unemployment insurance to agriculture, amendment of Workmen's Compensation Acts, full use of Trade Boards Act in food, drapery and distribution trades were carried unanimously. Ratification of the Washington Convention on the 48-hour week was to be urged upon the Government.

A *Women's Trade Union Congress* took place for the first time during the Bournemouth T.U.C. Apparently it was not the success anticipated, some of the women delegates being extremely critical of its poor powers. Resolutions were passed in favour of formation of women's Trade Union Guilds, encouragement of women members to take greater interest in trade union affairs, whilst the proposal of family allowances was left over for further consideration.

During the year the General Council of the T.U.C. was very active. In January, the Countess of Warwick presented Easton Lodge and 1,100 acres for a trade union college under the control of the T.U.C. February witnessed the announcement that the T.U.C. had established departments of research and publicity of its own in place of joint working with the Labour Party.

The Annual Conference of *Trade Councils*, at which 200 delegates, representing 392 Councils, were present, was held at Victoria on March 26. Schemes were carried for the greater organisation of women workers, county federations of trades councils, personal canvass campaigns for increasing membership, and setting up of workshop committees.

During April the T.U.C. General Council was concerned in the coming mining dispute. On May 1 the General Council announced its decision to call the General Stoppage in accordance with plans previously drawn up. The stoppage began on May 4, and on May 12 the General Council informed the Prime Minister that the General Stoppage had been declared off. Subsequently the G.C. of the T.U.C. was concerned in the various mining negotiations and propaganda. Appeals were also issued for contributions to the miners' funds.

On August 28 and 29 the *National Minority Movement* held its third Annual Conference at Battersea. It was stated that the delegates represented 800 organisations composed of 956,000 members. The main attack was upon the G.C. of the T.U.C. in its conduct of the General Strike and connexion with the mining stoppage. This body was responsible for the issue of a remarkable communication during the T.U.C. at Bournemouth.

The 39th annual *Scottish Trade Union Congress* was held at Inverness April 21-24, 1926, with Mr. J. F. Duncan (Farm Servants' Union) in the Chair. Resolution instructing a delegation to proceed to Russia to report on conditions was defeated; a proposal to co-ordinate with the Co-operative Movement for concerted action was rejected in favour of an amendment to keep in touch with the English T.U.C.; the Congress carried a resolution in favour of helping the All-India Trade Union Congress and exchanging fraternal delegates.

WAR DEBT SETTLEMENTS.

THE war debts of France and Italy to Great Britain were both funded during the year as a result of negotiations between Mr. Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and M. Caillaux, the French Finance Minister, and Count Volpi, the Italian Minister of Finance, each of the latter paying visits to London for the purpose of signing the respective agreements.

In the case of France, the settlement covered not only the war debt but virtually all outstanding accounts between Great Britain and France. Our Allies arranged to make a total payment equal to 62 annuities of £12,500,000 in respect of a total war debt of £647,106,000, it being provided that the payments should begin with the

sum of £4,000,000 already acknowledged in the Budget, and should rise above £12,500,000 in the later years in order to make the average payment approximately £12,500,000. The payment for 1927–28 was expected to be £6,000,000, that for the following year £8,000,000, and for the fourth year £10,000,000 was to be paid. From 1930–31 to 1956–57 the payment was to be £12,500,000, and from then until 1987–88 it was to be £14,000,000.

In order to safeguard France in case Germany failed to fulfil her reparation obligations, it was agreed between Mr. Churchill and M. Caillaux that if, for reasons outside the control of France, receipts from Germany under the Dawes Scheme should cease completely or to an extent greater than one-half, the French Government should have the right to ask the British Government to reconsider the question.

The Italian settlement involved an average payment to this country of slightly over £4,000,000 a year for 62 years. For the first year the payment was to be £2,000,000; for the next two years it was to be £4,000,000, and for the succeeding four years it was to be £4,250,000. Then would follow payments by Italy of £4,500,000 a year until 1986–1987, and the final payment would be one of £2,250,000. A clause was inserted in the agreement that if Great Britain at any time should receive more from reparations and Allied debts than she had paid to the United States for the British war debt to the United States, Italy's proportionate share of such surplus would be credited to her against future payments.

WEMBLEY EXHIBITION LIQUIDATION.

THE financial position of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley after its two years' mixture of success and failure was disclosed by the liquidators—Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Sir James Cooper, and Sir Arthur Whinney—in a statement which they issued in making a further call upon the guarantors. During the year the freehold property was sold for £300,000 to Mr. James White and the Beecham Trust, Ltd., but at the time the call was made only £30,000 of this had been paid, the contract date for the completion and payment of the balance being July 1, 1927, or earlier at the purchasers' option. There were also other assets—consisting of outstanding book debts and calls still unpaid by subscribers—which were estimated to realise rather more than £5,000. In addition, some of the claims against the Exhibition were the subject of litigation and might be reduced.

After the position had been ascertained upon the closing of the Exhibition in 1925, the total deficiency amounted to £2,104,060, and a first call was made on the guarantors of 15s. in the pound. This produced £1,574,133, leaving a further deficiency of £529,927. In order to cover part of this balance a further call of 2s. 6d. in the pound was made in November. In estimating the deficiency, the auditors excluded the probable realisable value of unrealised assets, which included the purchase money. The liquidators pointed out that the terms of the undertaking rendered the subscribers liable to pay up at once the remaining 5s. in the pound on the amounts subscribed by them, with the right of subsequent reimbursement to the extent of any surplus ultimately found to be available. They decided, however, with a view to meeting the convenience of the subscribers, only to call for payment of an instalment, and they expressed the hope that no further call would be necessary.

As soon as the sale of the property is completed and the claims against the company finally adjusted, the guarantors will be advised of any further amount that may be required, or, alternatively, will distribute any amount that may be repayable to them. Among the principal guarantors are the Government (£1,100,000), Messrs. McAlpine and Sons (£150,000), Lloyd's underwriters (£100,000), and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and Allied lines, the Football Association, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and Furness, Withy and Company (£10,000 each).

YORK MINSTER.

DURING the summer of 1927, the 1,300th anniversary of York Minster and the revival of Christianity in the North of England is to be celebrated. The festival will be largely religious and will extend over a week, the main commemoration having been arranged for St. Peter's Day, June 29, when the Archbishop of York will preach, other leaders of the Church, including, it is hoped, the Archbishop of Canterbury, preaching on the remaining days of the celebration. There will also be a musical day, when the Minster Choir will be augmented by other choirs, and all periods of English Church music will be represented in the music sung on other days of the festival.

It was not until the beginning of the thirteenth century that the present Minster, the "Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of St. Peter in York," was begun, but its forerunner dates from 627, when Christianity first found adherents in the North. There is a touch of romance about the foundation of the modest wooden church built by Edwin, King of Northumbria, for his own baptism. Two years earlier Edwin sent to Eadbald, son and successor of Ethelbert, King of Kent, who had been converted by Augustine, asking for the hand of his sister, Ethelburga. At first Eadbald refused on the ground that it was not lawful for a Christian maiden to become the wife of a pagan, but Edwin promised that he would not obstruct her in the practice of her religion, and would himself examine it with a view to becoming a Christian.

They were married on this condition, and Queen Ethelburga, with Bishop Paulinus, succeeded in converting Edwin in two years. He was baptised on Easter Day, 627, in the Church of St. Peter the Apostle, which he had built of timber. Immediately afterwards Edwin enclosed this wooden church in a larger one of stone, completed after his assassination by his successor, Oswald, and later superseded by a Norman cathedral, which seven hundred years ago gave place to the present dignified Minster.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR (Nov. 1, 1925–Oct. 31, 1926).

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE KING AND COURT.—**(1925) Nov. 3.** Prince of Wales had fall while hunting with the Whaddon Chase, but was not hurt. **11.** The King, Prince of Wales, Duke of York, the Cabinet and four ex-Premiers headed crowd at the Cenotaph on Armistice Day during the Silence. **19.** Queen Alexandra taken suddenly ill with severe heart attack at Sandringham. **20.** Her Majesty passed away peacefully at 5.25 p.m. in presence of King and Queen and members of Royal Family. World-wide tributes paid to the Queen-Mother. Three months' Court mourning ordered. **22.** Impressive memorial service for Royal Family held at Sandringham Church. **25.** Body lay in state in Sandringham Church. **26.** Coffin removed to Chapel Royal, followed by King and Royal Family. **27.** First part of funeral service read in Westminster Abbey, following which thousands filed past Queen-Mother's coffin. **28.** Final part of funeral ceremonies took place in private in Albert Memorial Chapel, Windsor. In message to his people the King expressed his gratitude for flood of sympathy shown all over the world. **Dec. 1.** To mark his work at Locarno, King conferred the Garter upon Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mrs. Chamberlain being made a D.B.E. **15.** King and Queen approved suggestion that memorial to Queen Alexandra should take form of fund for extending work of Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute for Nurses. **17.** Princess Mary launched H.M.S. *Rodney* at Birkenhead. **19.** Prince of Wales attended birthday celebrations of Toc H and lit lamps of maintenance of 32 new branches. **25.** Royal Family spent Christmas at York Cottage, Sandringham. **(1926) Jan. 1.** New Year Honours included barony for the Master of the Rolls and Companionship of Honour for Prebendary Carlile. **27.** While Prince of Wales was hunting with Belvoir Hounds his horse fell dead under him; he was thrown but only bruised. **28.** Prince fractured his collar bone while out with the Fernie Hounds, being thrown at high rail. **Feb. 15.** Prince of Wales attended British Industries Fair banquet at Mansion House and appealed to manufacturers to keep on the alert for trade opportunities overseas. **18.** King and Queen visited British Industries Fair at the White City. **Mar. 1.** Prince of Wales inspected Welsh Guards. **11.** King visited Chatham, inspected Royal Engineers and examined their war memorial. **15.** Owing to mild attack of influenza Duke of York cancelled several engagements. **16.** King inspected Brigade of Guards at Caterham. **28.** Prince of Wales underwent slight operation on the ear. **29.** Princess Victoria suffering from influenzal pneumonia and her condition caused some anxiety for a time. **April 1.** Queen of Norway arrived in England. **16.** Prince of Wales arrived at Biarritz for short rest. **20.** Marquessate conferred upon Lord Reading. **21.** Duchess of York gave birth to a daughter. **28.** Queen visited Guildford and presented colours to the 5th Queen's Royal Regiment. **May 3.** King held Privy Council connected with strike. **22.** Duke of York admitted to freedom of Fishmongers' Company. **23.** Prince of Wales and Earl Haig attended British Legion ceremony at the Cenotaph and led march past King and Queen. **27.** Their Majesties attended performance at the Alhambra in aid of Variety Artistes' Benevolent Fund. King received delegates of 40 Parliaments attending International Parliamentary Commercial Conference in London. **29.** Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Duke and Duchess of York, christened in Buckingham Palace Chapel. **31.** Queen opened new College for Nurses in London. **June 2.** King and Queen saw the Derby and His Majesty gave customary dinner at the Palace. **9.** Prince of Wales unveiled Kitchener memorial on Horse Guards' Parade. Their Majesties held first Court of the season. **21.** King, who was accompanied by the Queen, commemorated jubilee of Wimbledon Lawn Tennis meeting by presenting medals to ex-champions. **25.** Prince of Wales visited number of institutions at Reading. **26.** King opened extension of Tate Gallery. **July 3.** King's birthday honours, deferred owing to the strike, included one new peer, three Privy Councillors and six baronets. **6.** Their Majesties were present at Royal Show at Reading. **9.** Prince of Wales presided at demonstration to mark tenth anniversary of National Savings Movement. **22.** Prince of Wales visited Isle of Wight. 15,000 guests attended Royal garden party at Buckingham Palace. **23.** Prince of Wales became first freeman of City of Portsmouth. **30.** King and Queen arrived at Cowes on Royal yacht. **Aug. 3.** Duke and Duchess of York admitted to the Order of Bards at Eisteddfod at Swansea. **4.** As President of British Association, Prince of Wales opened its meeting at Oxford with address eulogising science. **6.** Prince attended camp of Welsh scouts at Llandrindod Wells. **11.** King arrived at Bolton Abbey for grouse shooting. **24.** His Majesty arrived at Balmoral. **29.** Queen paid visit to Princess Mary at Goldsborough Hall. **31.** Prince of Wales left London for holiday at Biarritz. **Sept. 1.** Queen arrived at Balmoral. **9.** Their Majesties were present at the Braemar Highland Gathering. **15.** Prince of Wales returned to England. **Oct. 8.** On arriving back in London from Scotland, King and Queen were greeted at Euston by nine veteran drivers who had driven Royal trains 18,000 miles. **9.** Duke of York admitted as honorary freeman of Edinburgh. **12.** Prince of Wales opened four-day tour of the West Riding, visiting Doncaster, Hull and Halifax. **16.** Duke of Connaught unveiled Guards' war memorial on Horse Guards' Parade. **19.** Prince of Wales unveiled memorial tablet in Westminster Abbey to British Empire's million dead who fell in Great War. **20.** As Earl of Chester, Prince opened new school of agriculture at Chester.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

(*For Parliament, see pp. 157–160.*)

(1925) Nov. 4. Mr. Walter Guinness appointed Minister of Agriculture. **5.** Mr. Ronald McNeill appointed Financial Secretary to Treasury. Mr. Baldwin at Aberdeen said he believed Pact of Locarno would procure peace in Western Europe. **9.** At Lord Mayor's Banquet Prime Minister spoke of peace at home and abroad. Foreign Secretary drank the loving cup with German Ambassador. **11.** Cabinet

finally approved proposal to reduce Rosyth and Pembroke dockyards to a care and maintenance basis. **16.** Parliament resumed its sittings after the recess. Food Council issued report on price of bread. **17.** In three-cornered fight Government retained Galloway by majority of 928 over Liberals. **20.** Emergency plans of Cabinet in event of big strike made public. **23.** Second report of Liberal Land Committee on urban conditions issued. In both Houses of Parliament warm eulogies paid to Queen Alexandra. **27.** Board of Trade committees recommended safeguarding duties for cutlery, various kinds of gloves, and packing and wrapping paper, but not for aluminium hollow-ware. **Dec. 1.** Locarno Treaties signed at British Foreign Office by representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium. King afterwards received signatories, including Herr Luther and Dr. Stresemann. **5.** Mr. Lloyd George opened new land campaign at Coventry. **7.** Official figures showed loss on British Empire Exhibition to be £1,581,905. Immediate call made on guarantors to pay 15s. in the £. **8.** Agreement reached in the Party on Liberal Rural Land Report. (**1926**) **Jan. 6.** In letter to Newcastle City Council Government imposed new condition in unemployment relief work, works qualifying for grants to be only those accelerated by five years. **10.** Mr. Snowden at Cardiff repudiated suggestion of alliance between Liberals and Labour Party. **15.** Speaking at Birmingham, Prime Minister outlined Government's electricity scheme to provide cheap light and power for homes and industries. **23.** Lord Oxford denied story of negotiations for working alliance between Liberal and Labour Parties. **25.** Sir Alfred Mond announced his transference from Liberal to Conservative Party. **26.** Agreement reached by Mr. Churchill and Count Volpi on question of Italy's war debt to Great Britain, Italy to pay annual payments averaging about £4,000,000 for 62 years. **29.** Government retained East Renfrew and Dumbartonshire by reduced majorities. **Feb. 1.** Liberal M.P.s re-elected Mr. Lloyd George as sessional chairman by 17 votes to 7. **2.** New session of Parliament opened by the King. Government's land policy revealed in White Paper. **12.** Sir Austen Chamberlain announced Government's proposal to grant £200,000 for sports grounds for the Civil Service. **17.** Liberal Land Conference opened with addresses from Lord Oxford and Mr. Lloyd George. Labour Party gained seat at Darlington from the Government. **18.** Liberal Land Conference adopted policy for land workers and tenant farmers. **20.** Food Council recommended giving of short weight or measure should be made a statutory offence. Mr. Hilton Young, M.P., left Liberal Party owing to the land policy. **25.** Mr. Baldwin stated there was no intention of abolishing the separate air arm. **26.** Government decided to postpone proposed grant of £200,000 for Civil Service sports grounds which had been keenly criticised. **27.** Navy Estimates totalled £58,100,000, a reduction of £2,400,100. **Mar. 1.** Army Estimates reduced by £2,000 000 to £42,500,000. **5.** Report of Broadcasting Committee issued. **15.** Conservative candidate won English Universities from Liberals. Mr. Baldwin welcomed delegates to Eight-Hour Day Conference in London. **17.** While Prime Minister was speaking at Four Provinces St. Patrick's Day banquet in London, a stink bomb was thrown by man, who was detained. **19.** Five nations signed agreed interpretation of various articles in Washington Eight-Hour Day Convention. **30.** House of Commons fixed duration of suspensions for defiance of Speaker. **April 15.** During early morning sitting 13 Labour M.P.s were suspended for "persistent obstruction" in debate on Economy Bill. **24.** Mr. Churchill introduced his Budget. **29.** Miss Susan Lawrence elected for East Ham North. **May 6.** Sir John Simon in House of Commons stated general strike was illegal and that strikers and their leaders were liable to be sued for breach of contract. **17.** Conversations opened between M. Peret, French Finance Minister, and Mr. Churchill regarding debt question. **19.** M. Peret returned to Paris. **26.** Correspondence between Lord Oxford and Mr. Lloyd George concerning latter's attitude during the strike revealed sharp difference of opinion. Mr. Lloyd George in speech at Llandudno vigorously defended his position. **28.** Labour won North Hammersmith from Government in triangular bye-election. **June 3.** Liberal M.P.s urged reconciliation between the leaders of the Party. **11.** Liberal Candidates' Association decided to send deputation to Lord Oxford to urge unity in the Party. **17.** In Lords, Earl of Balfour announced relations with Soviet Government would not be broken off. National Liberal Federation Conference expressed confidence in leadership of Lord Oxford. **24.** Home Office issued documents seized by police in previous October showing connection between Moscow and British Communists. House of Lords defeated Bill to enable peeresses in their own right to sit in that Chamber. **July 8.** Labour M.P.s made disorderly scene in Lords when Eight Hours Bill received Royal Assent. **12.** M. Caillaux and Mr. Churchill, in London, signed agreement for funding of French war debt. **14.** Postmaster-General announced B.B.C. would be superseded by body incorporated by Royal Charter. **22.** Mr. Churchill entirely denied United States assertion that large part of debt to that nation was incurred for purely commercial and not war purposes. Miss Margaret Bondfield elected for Wallsend. **Sept. 17.** Government retained North Cumberland division. **18.** National League of Liberal Trade Unionists founded. **Oct. 7.** Mr. Baldwin, addressing Conservative Conference at Scarborough, said Government would prepare Bill to deal with trade union law. **8.** Informal conference between leading British and German industrialists opened at Col. Wilfrid Ashley's country home. **14.** Lord Oxford and Asquith announced his resignation of leadership of Liberal Party because Party unity "cannot be effectively maintained under system of rival authorities, with separate organisations and funds." **15.** Lord Oxford delivered his final speech as Liberal leader to great meeting at Greenock, and urged Liberals to keep their faith. **19.** Imperial Conference opened at 10 Downing Street with address of welcome by Mr. Baldwin. Replies were notable for demand by General Hertzog for recognition of South Africa's independence. **20.** Trade manifesto by bankers, financiers, industrialists and economists of Europe and America published, urging removal of restrictions upon European trade. Sir Austen Chamberlain in secret outlined foreign position to Imperial Conference. **21.** Delegates considered question of trade in the Empire. **24.** Commander

Kenworthy announced that he was joining Labour Party. **26.** Imperial defence debated at Conference.

MUNICIPAL.—**(1925) Nov. 2.** Labour gained 47 seats in elections for borough councils, mostly in London and the North. **3.** Mr. Lloyd George received freedom of York. **6.** Lord Oxford and Asquith received freedom of Huddersfield. **9.** Sir William Pryke's year as Lord Mayor of London inaugurated with customary procession in which Empire trade was emphasised. Reporting to L.C.C., Sir Edwin Lutyens declared Waterloo Bridge must eventually be rebuilt. **27.** Lady Pryke, wife of Lord Mayor of London, died suddenly at the Mansion House. **Dec. 11.** Sir William Soulsby, private secretary to fifty successive Lord Mayors of London, presented with testimonial. **15.** By 82 votes to 32, London County Council decided to rebuild Waterloo Bridge. **(1926) Feb. 22.** Sir Austen Chamberlain given freedom of Birmingham. **Mar. 25.** Freedom of City of London given to Foreign Secretary. **April 29.** Traffic Advisory Committee recommended new Waterloo Bridge, new St. Paul's Bridge, and a road bridge at Charing Cross. **June 7.** Prime Minister received freedom of Edinburgh. **19.** Minister of Health informed West Ham Guardians he would seek powers to replace them unless they reduced scales of relief. **24.** West Ham Guardians refused to comply with Health Minister's order. **July 15.** West Ham Guardians held their final meeting. **19.** New Government Commissioners took over control in West Ham. **20.** City of London Sheriffs presented petition at the Bar of House of Commons against the destruction of City churches. **Sept. 29.** Sir Rowland Blades, M.P., elected next Lord Mayor of London. **Oct. 21.** Duke and Duchess of York took part in elevation of Ilford to status of municipal borough.

ACCIDENTS, GENERAL.—**(1925) Nov. 2.** Dam of Lake Eigiau near Dolgarrog burst, and huge torrent of water swept down Vale of Conway, doing terrible damage. Death roll numbered eleven. **4.** Five miners killed by fall of earth at colliery at Pendleton. **8.** A woman keeper at Belle Vue Zoological Gardens, Manchester, killed by tiger while cleaning animal's cage. **20.** Man and two children killed in fire at Llangefni, Anglesey. **Dec. 7.** During fog tramcar got out of control at Bradford, left track and crashed into building, driver and conductor being killed. Charabanc crashed through level crossing gates at Penny Stratford as passenger train passed. Nine members of a Wesleyan party on the car were killed and four injured. **18.** By explosion in colliery at Kidsgrove, Staffs, six men were killed. **12.** Considerable damage done by explosion at Woolwich Arsenal. **24.** Viscount Cobham's Worcestershire home, Hagley Hall, seriously damaged by fire. **26.** Boat was swept over weir on Thames near Marlow, and three of the five lads in it were drowned. **31.** During storm chimney crashed through workhouse at Stepney, killing one inmate and injuring five others. **(1926) Jan. 10.** Part of Belmont Institution on Banstead Downs destroyed by fire. **27.** Two men killed by explosion at gunpowder works near Faversham. **28.** Two men fatally injured in boiler explosion at Walthamstow. **29.** Tram left metals at Greenwich and crashed into shop, about 12 passengers being injured. **Feb. 8.** Steel telegraph pole collapsed and two Post Office workers were killed by falling on "live" rails of Metropolitan Railway at Farringdon Street. **14.** Sir Philip Grey-Egerton's home at Tarporley, Cheshire, destroyed by fire, six lives being lost. **Mar. 6.** Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon destroyed by fire. **15.** Six men killed at Thorne Colliery, near Doncaster, through collapse of scaffolding. **Aug. 3.** Basket of captive balloon became detached and crashed to earth at Kempston, Bedford, five people, including Capt. E. T. Willows, being killed. **30.** Express train crashed into motor charabanc at level crossing at Naworth, near Carlisle, porter who opened gates and eight passengers of coach being killed and five injured. **Sept. 9.** Woman who volunteered to make parachute descent from aeroplane killed at Leicester. **22.** Five men walking along permanent way near Nottingham killed by train in the fog.

ACCIDENTS AT SEA.—**(1925) Nov. 11.** Small steamer sank after collision near Gravesend, three lives being lost. **12.** British submarine monitor M1 lost off Start Point, Devonshire, during exercises, with 68 officers and men. **22.** Admiralty announced that damage to M1 while submerged was due to collision with a steamer. **30.** By explosion in breech of a gun on H.M.S. *Harebell* off Portland one man was killed, and one officer and four men injured. **Dec. 9.** Newcastle steamer *Landport* sunk with loss of ten lives after collision off Flamborough Head. **30.** Belgian steamer *Comtesse de Flandre* driven ashore in gale near Beachy Head, crew being rescued. **(1926) Jan. 11.** Channel steamer *Empress* collided in fog near Dover Harbour with British schooner which sank, crew been rescued. **17.** London barge wrecked at Dartmouth, two men being drowned. **27.** British steamer *Antinoe* lost in North Atlantic, after splendid rescue efforts extending over four days in hurricane by American liner *President Roosevelt*, which took on board crew after losing five boats and two men. British steamer *Laristan* sank, *Bremen* saving six of crew. **Feb. 13.** Steamers *Antwerp* and *Darlington* damaged by collision in the Scheldt and beached. **Mar. 10.** Fire occurred on liner *America* at Newport News, damage being estimated at £400,000. **17.** Italian steamer *Fagernes* sank after collision in Bristol Channel, with loss of 21 lives. **23.** Steam trawler blew up in the Humber, eleven men being killed. **April 11.** Explosion occurred on oil tanker at Port Arthur, Texas, 25 men being killed. **June 15.** Ellerman steamer *City of Naples* struck submerged reef off Japanese coast. **29.** L.C.C. ferryboat and American steamer collided off Woolwich, eight persons being injured. **Aug. 9.** Submarine H29 sank in Devonport Dockyard, six men being lost. **Oct. 3.** Cargo steamer *Leelite* sank after collision with trawler in North Sea, four of crew being drowned. **22.** British sloop *Valerian* sank off Bermudan coast during hurricane, about eighty lives being lost. Cardiff steamer *Eastway* also lost with majority of crew.

AVIATION.—**(1925) Nov. 7.** Italian airman, Marchese de Pinedo, arrived in Rome after his flight to Melbourne, Tokio and back, 34 000 miles. **16.** Alan Cobham commenced flight to South Africa and flew from Croydon to Paris. **19.** Three R.A.F. officers completed flight

from Cairo to Kano and back. **22.** Cobham arrived at Athens. **Dec. 14.** New British flying-boat arrived at Felixtowe after 850 miles flight round coast from Lytham. **16.** Cobham reached Karnak (Luxor). **21.** Cobham arrived at Abbara. **28.** Government bought the London Aerodrome at Hendon for Home Defence Station. **(1926) Jan. 31.** Two Spanish airmen in hydroplane reached Pernambuco from Cape Verde after one landing on water—1,750 miles in 14 hours. **Feb. 2.** Cobham landed at Pretoria. **10.** Spanish airmen arrived at Buenos Ayres and completed their flight. **17.** Cobham reached Cape Town after his 8,000 miles flight. **20.** Air Estimates increased from £15,513,010 to £16,000,000. **26.** Mr. Cobham left Cape Town on his return flight. **March 7.** Cobham arrived at Cairo. **13.** Cobham landed at Croydon and was welcomed by great crowd. He delivered letter from Governor-General of South Africa to the King at Buckingham Palace. **22.** Mr. Cobham awarded Air Force Cross. **April 10.** Two officers and three men of Royal Air Force killed in collision between two aeroplanes 200 feet up at Henlow Aerodrome. **11.** Italian airship *Norge*, after 1,400 miles non-stop flight from Rome, arrived at Polham in readiness for Amundsen's attempt to fly across North Pole. **14.** *Norge* arrived at Oslo. **15.** *Norge* reached Leningrad. **May 9.** Commander Byrd and Pilot Floyd Bennett, of United States Navy, flew over North Pole in 1,300 miles non-stop flight from Spitzbergen and back. **16.** *Norge* landed at Teller, 75 miles from Nome, Alaska, after crossing over the North Pole in charge of Amundsen. **31.** American balloon won Gordon-Bennett Cup, covering distance of 532 miles. **June 21.** Four Air Force machines which flew from Cairo to the Cape and back to England arrived at Lee-on-Solent. **30.** Alan Cobham and his engineer, A. B. Elliott, left the Medway at Rochester in a De Havilland seaplane on his flight to Australia and reached Naples in the evening. **July 3.** Cobham reached Athens. King and Queen attended Royal Air Force display at Hendon. **5.** Cobham's engineer shot by a native while seaplane was flying between Baghdad and Basra. **6.** Mr. Elliott died at Basra. **10.** Capt. H. S. Broad on D.H. Moth won King's Cup air race over course of 1,464 miles in two days. **13.** Cobham resumed his flight to Australia, Sergt. Ward taking place of shot engineer. **18.** Cobham arrived at Karachi. **21.** Cobham reached Delhi. **23.** Cobham at Calcutta. **26.** Biplane troop-carrier crashed at Himaldi Aerodrome, Iraq, seven men being killed. **29.** Cobham arrived at Singapore. **Aug. 2.** Cobham landed at Surabaya, Java. **5.** Cobham received enthusiastic greeting on arrival at Port Darwin, Australia. **11.** Cobham reached Sydney. **15.** Over 150,000 people greeted Cobham on his arrival at Melbourne. **18.** French cross-Channel liner crashed at Hurst, in Romney Marsh, two passengers being killed and pilot fatally injured. **25.** Capt. D'Oisy completed circular flight from Paris to Rome, Tunis, Casablanca, Bordeaux and Paris, 3,750 miles, in 41 hours 45 mins. **29.** Cobham, with two engineers, left Melbourne on return flight to England. **Sept. 2.** Private aeroplane crashed near Leatherhead and the three occupants were killed. **5.** Cobham reached Surabaya (Java). **8.** He left Penang for Rangoon. **12.** Light plane reliability trials commenced at Lympne. **15.** Cobham arrived at Rangoon, having been held up for some days by the monsoon. **17.** Flight Lieut. Bulman, on Hawker Cygnet, won Royal Aero Club 2,000 miles reliability and fuel economy competition at Lympne. **19.** Cobham landed at Calcutta. **21.** Disaster met attempt by Captain Fonck to fly across Atlantic in giant Russian plane. Machine failed to rise from field on Long Island and burst into flames, Fonck jumping clear, but two mechanics being killed. **28.** Cobham arrived at Athens. **29.** Master of Sempill flew from Land's End to John o' Groats, 630 miles, in 8 hrs. 14 mins. **30.** Cobham arrived at Sartrouville, Paris. **Oct. 1.** Cobham alighted on Thames at Westminster and was given great welcome as he arrived on the Terrace of the House of Commons, where he was greeted by Mrs. Cobham, the Speaker and Sir Samuel Hoare and congratulated on his splendid flight. He brought letter to King from Governor-General of Australia. **2.** French air-liner from Paris to London wrecked near Penshurst, Kent, and pilot and mechanic and the five passengers were burnt to death. **5.** At Air Council luncheon to Alan Cobham it was announced that King had conferred K.B.E. on the airman, A.F.C. on Sergeant Ward and O.B.E. on Mr. Capel. **20.** Two aeroplanes successfully launched in mid-air from airship R33. **21.** Imperial Airways express forced down in mid-Channel on way to Paris, but all on board rescued by fishing smacks. **21.** Naval aeroplane lost off Malta with four officers. **23.** Imperial Conference delegates witnessed air review at Croydon. **29.** Captain Rignot and Lieut. Coste, French airmen, set up non-stop record, flying from Paris to Persian Gulf, 3,250 miles, in 32 hours.

CRIMES.—**(1925) Nov. 18.** At Hampshire Assizes at Winchester, Thomas Augustine Towers was found guilty but insane when charged with murder by shooting of his chief officer on liner *Melita*. **25.** Twelve leaders of Communist Party found guilty at Central Criminal Court of conspiracy to publish seditious libels and sent to prison. **27.** Landlord of a Worcester inn, his wife and their child were found dead, and a policeman, Herbert Burrows, was arrested and later found guilty and executed. **Dec. 17.** At the Sussex Assizes at Lewes, Hayley Morris was sentenced to two years hard labour and a further twelve months without hard labour for offences against girls, and Mrs. Morris to nine months hard labour. *The Trowbridge Murder.* Brewer's traveller, Edward Charles Richards, was found dead from bullet wounds in garden of his house at Trowbridge on Christmas Eve. Two young soldiers, Bombardier Ian Ronald Maxwell Stewart and Bombardier Ignatius Trebitsch Lincoln, a son of Trebitsch Lincoln, were arrested and charged with the murder. At trial at Wilts Assizes Stewart was acquitted and Lincoln was found guilty and hanged. Stewart was retained in custody and on May 21 he pleaded guilty at Salisbury to burglary at Richards's house and was sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude. **(1926) Jan. 1.** Polly Edith Walker, aged 17, found strangled with her stocking and battered in her bedroom at Camden Town. A cripple, Eugene de Vere, a friend of the family, was later arrested, found guilty of the murder on Feb. 12, and executed. **13.** Farmer's wife, Mrs. Arthur Cecil Crabtree, found dead at Ladbroke, Warwickshire. George Sharples, an employee, aged 19, whose throat was cut, was arrested and found guilty of the crime. **20.** At Old Bailey Alexis

Moreton Mandeville, Walter Mandeville and Henry Mandeville, brothers and financiers, were sentenced to six years' penal servitude for conspiracy to obtain money by false pretences. **Feb 6.** Naturalised Chinaman, Lock Ah Tam, sentenced to death at Chester Assizes for murder of his English wife and two daughters by shooting them. **March 5.** Discovery made that four paintings by Constable had been stolen from Royal Academy. **8.** Three of the pictures returned by post. **11.** Man named MacQuaker shot his wife and then committed suicide while driving in taxicab in the Mall. **April 5.** French waiter named Ballada was killed and another man injured in a Soho street after struggle in a club with Charles Berthier, another Frenchman. **23.** Married man named Charles Rushton shot woman, Cecilia Fewings, at hotel at Shepperton and then committed suicide. They were supposed to be on their honeymoon. **June 9.** Sidney Marks, who escaped from Pentonville eight months earlier, recaptured in London. **17.** Mlle. Regine Flory, French actress and dancer, committed suicide by shooting herself in room at Drury Lane Theatre. **July 18.** Two men attempted to enter garage near Eltham, one being shot dead by occupants. **28.** Manager of provision shop at Bayswater, John Edward Creed, found dead in basement of his shop and till rifled. Murderers were not discovered despite every effort. **Aug. 1.** Theft of valuable old coins from Salting collection at Victoria and Albert Museum discovered. Subsequently most of coins were recovered. **4.** Man named Zerffi shot his mother in their home at Ilfracombe to end her suffering and then committed suicide. **12.** At Tankerton, Whitstable, man named Derham was shot dead by Francis Austin Smith in presence of latter's wife. **Sept. 7.** Two elderly sisters in country mansion near Hereford shot dead by their butler who was under notice of dismissal. **9.** Prominent Bedfordshire man, Lindsay Howitt Marshall and his wife were found dead in their burned-out motor car near their home at Blunham. At inquest it was revealed that Marshall shot his wife dead, took prussic acid and threw light on petrol-soaked car, which ran down incline but failed to overturn. **11.** In cottage near Frome the widow occupant and two men lodgers were found dead, one of latter having killed the others and committed suicide. **25.** Three mailbags containing valuable jewels stolen in London from G.P.O. motor van which was abandoned. **Oct. 13.** Man entered bank at Liverpool, shot clerk, and snatching some silver ran off. Before he was captured he wounded three other men who tried to stop him. **19.** In house near Aysgarth, Yorkshire, Colonel Edmund Wray shot dead his wife and son and then committed suicide.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—**(1925) Nov. 9.** Canon de Candole of Westminster appointed Dean of Bristol. **17.** Dr. J. D. MacCallum chosen Moderator of General Assembly of Church of Scotland. **Dec. 2.** Bishop of Southwell, Sir Edwyn Hoskyns, died after a long illness. **(1926) Jan. 6.** Bishop of Thetford found dead in bed. **18.** Rev. B. O. F. Heywood, Vicar of Leeds, appointed Bishop of Southwell. **Feb. 5.** Rev. H. S. Pelham, Vicar of Barking, appointed Suffragan Bishop of Barrow. **Mar. 25.** Bishops of Southwell, Fulham and Madagascar consecrated at Westminster Abbey. **April 14.** Council of Baptist Union decided against reunion on lines of the Lambeth Conference Appeal of 1920, but expressed readiness to join Church of England in studying question of co-operation. **May 18.** Earl of Elgin, Lord High Commissioner, formally opened General Assembly of Church of Scotland in Edinburgh. **July 5.** Archbishop of Canterbury announced at the Church Assembly that Ecclesiastical Commissioners would not oppose State acquisition of coal royalties if steps were deemed advisable. **Oct. 4.** Church Congress opened at Southport.

EDUCATIONAL.—**(1925) Nov. 6.** Prime Minister delivered his Rectorial address at Edinburgh University and discussed truth and politics. **26.** Board of Education issued circular announcing decision to adopt policy of block grants and urging school economies. **Dec. 2.** Sir Charles Hyde presented £100,000 to Birmingham University. **9.** Dr. Cyril Norwood appointed headmaster of Harrow. **(1926) Mar. 17.** Special Court upheld appeal of Mr. J. B. S. Haldane against decision of Cambridge University Sex Viri depriving him of post of Reader in Bio-Chemistry because he had figured as co-respondent in divorce suit. **June 19.** Rhodes Trustees decided to establish Fellowship to man or woman of outstanding distinction from Dominions who would give lectures. **July 5.** King of Spain received degree of D.C.L. at Oxford University and announcement made that a Spanish Chair would shortly be inaugurated. **13.** Congress of Universities of the Empire opened at Cambridge. **Oct. 1.** Rev. G. A. Weekes became Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University. Retiring officer, Dr. Seward, announced gift of £30,000 by Rockefeller Memorial to found Chair of Political Science.

IRELAND.—**(1925) Nov. 3.** Unofficial report published of supposed decisions of Irish Boundary Commission aroused considerable discussion. **9.** Armed men in Dublin captured films intended for Remembrance Day. **11.** Smoke bombs thrown among crowd at unveiling of Irish Division memorial in Dublin. **20.** Dublin cinema partially wrecked by bomb and two policemen injured by revolver shots. **21.** Dr. John MacNeill, Free State's Education Minister and representative on Boundary Commission, resigned. **26.** Mr. Cosgrave conferred with Mr. Baldwin regarding Boundary Commission situation. **29.** Conversations on the boundary question continued at Chequers with Free State and Ulster Ministers. **Dec. 3.** Agreement reached between the Cabinet, Irish Free State and Northern Ireland on question of the boundaries and all matters arising out of it. Boundary remained as it was, and Free State was released from financial liability under Article V. of the original Treaty. **10.** Dail Eireann ratified the London Agreement by 71 votes to 20. Bill confirming the Agreement received Royal Assent. **15.** Ulster Special Constabulary refused Government's disbandment proposals. Free State Senate passed Agreement Bill, which thus became law. **18.** Ulster Specials accepted Government's terms and strike ended. **(1926) Jan. 11.** Bench and Bar in Northern Ireland decided to form an Inn of Court for Ulster. Lord Londonderry succeeded by Lord Charlemont as Minister of Education for Northern Ireland. **19.** Government Bill introduced in Dail Eireann for Free State coinage in nickel, silver and bronze. **Mar. 11.** De Valera resigned

presidency of Sinn Fein. **31.** In mansion at Malahide, near Dublin, two brothers named McDonnell, their two sisters, a maid and a man servant, were found dead in house that had been set on fire. **May 18.** In Northern Ireland House of Commons Mr. H. M. Pollock, Minister of Finance, made his Budget statement. **Aug. 22.** Population of Free State, shown by census taken in April, was 2,972,802, decrease of 166,886 compared with 1911. That of Northern Ireland rose by 5,791 to 1,256,322. **Sept. 5.** Terrible disaster occurred during cinema performance in wooden hall in village of Drumcollogher, Co. Limerick. Fire broke out and ladder stairway from only exit was smashed. 48 men, women and children were killed. **13.** Manifesto issued by Captain William A. Redmond, son of John Redmond, proposing new Constitutional Party in Free State.

LABOUR.—**(1925) Nov. 2.** Telephone staff of Marconi Company went on strike as sequel to certain dismissals. **4.** Strike settled and dismissed men reinstated. **5.** Conference of executives of leading unions to consider formation of new industrial alliance discussed draft constitution and adjourned. **6.** Railwaymen's executive decided against proposed alliance. **24.** Miners' Federation opened their case before Coal Commission. **26.** Following breakdown of wages negotiations, cable and wireless telegraphists called out on strike. **Dec. 5.** International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam reaffirmed rejection of proposal to affiliate with Russian Council. **9.** National Railways Wages Board rejected companies' claim for reduction of wages and men's claim for improved conditions, but recommended that new entrants should receive only the base rates without bonus. **10.** Delegates of British and Russian trade unions met at Berlin and passed resolutions regretting International Federation's refusal to sanction conference with Russian unions. **(1926) Jan. 12.** Coal-owners' case to Coal Commission included return to eight-hour day, abolition of national wage agreement, wage reductions based on district circumstances, and lower wages for railwaymen to permit cheaper transport. **14.** Public sittings of Coal Commission concluded after presentation of Labour plan for national ownership of mines and minerals and linking of coal and electrical power industries. **21.** Railwaymen's delegates by large majority rejected National Wages Board award. **25.** After railway managers had rejected men's proposals, union delegates agreed by 41 to 37 to accept Wages Board award. **28.** Negotiations between engineering employers and trade unions on demand for wage increase broken off. **Feb. 17.** Engineering and shipbuilding unions by ballot accepted scheme for settling miscellaneous grievances in shipyards. They rejected proposal to join industrial alliance of miners and transport workers. **18.** Strike of wireless operators settled. **26.** Engineering employers decided to lock out men of seven unions unless unofficial strike in Hoe's factory were settled. **Mar. 1.** Hoe's men refused to return to work. **5.** Engineering lock-out notices posted; joint conferences of unions affected recommended men to return to work. **10.** Lock-out notices suspended for few days on appeal by union leaders. Coal Commission's report issued and recommended cessation of subsidy, seven-hour day, reduction of percentage and reorganisation of working of mines. **12.** Mr. Baldwin discussed report with representatives of Mining Association and Miners' Federation. **18.** Engineering lock-out averted, strikers agreeing to return to work. **24.** Cabinet accepted Coal Commission's report provided owners and miners also did so. **April 1.** Owners informed miners they accepted principle of minimum percentage on basis rates in each district. **4.** Independent Labour Party conference opened at Whitley Bay. **9.** Miners' delegate conference recommended districts to refuse longer working day and reduced wage, and to adhere to principle of national agreement. **13.** Owners' and miners' representatives conferred, but made no progress towards agreement. **14.** Trade union leaders protested against mine-owners' action in abandoning national negotiations and attempting to arrange district settlements. **15.** At joint conference of masters and men in engineering trades, men rejected offer of *2s. 6d.* increase in weekly wages. **16.** Engineering negotiations broke down. **19.** London engineers decided to take ballot on question of their demand for increase of £1 a week. **23.** Prime Minister conferred with miners and owners without result. **29.** Delegates representing London engineers recommended strike action on wages question. **30.** After many conferences, negotiations to avert mining stoppage failed, and at midnight subsidy came to an end and owners' lock-out notices came into force. *The General Strike.* Owing to final breakdown, General Council of Trade Union Congress on **May 1** declared a general strike to start at midnight on May 3, the vital services involved being railways, road and sea transport, the Press, iron and steel, building workers, and the power men in electricity and gas undertakings. Efforts were made to settle the dispute, but when Government heard on May 2 that "overt acts"—stopping publication of "The Daily Mail" on refusal of editor to alter a leading article—they required a repudiation of this action and immediate withdrawal of general strike. Informal discussions took place on May 3, but without result, and at midnight General Strike began and Emergency Powers regulations came into force. At first response to union leaders' order seemed fairly general. On May 4 services were practically at a standstill, but day by day transport improved and there was no shortage of food. Train services improved steadily on all the lines and thousands of men returned to work after few days. In view of interference with newspapers Government brought out official organ "The British Gazette," and other papers produced small issues, while news was broadcast frequently. There was comparatively little disorder, though arrests were made in Glasgow, London and elsewhere. Port of London was kept going with help of naval ratings, and convoys of food were taken by troops to Hyde Park, turned into distributing centre. Many workers in other industries were rendered idle by lack of fuel, but at close of first week of strike Government's measures had proved entirely successful, thanks largely to enormous number of volunteers. On May 12 General Council of Trade Union Congress went to Downing Street and announced that strike was being ended that day. Work was not resumed generally until May 17, after new agreements had been negotiated in several trades, and the stop-

page in the mines continued. **May 20.** Miners' delegate conference rejected Mr. Baldwin's new wage proposals for settling dispute but supported his reorganisation scheme. Owners also rejected plan and demanded return to eight-hour day. **23.** Prime Minister condemned attitude of both parties and said Government was no longer bound by its offer. **June 15.** In Commons Prime Minister announced Government's intention to suspend Seven Hours Act and put into force some of reorganisation recommendations of Coal Commision. **29.** Miners' executive maintained policy of resisting owners' proposals, both as regards pay and hours. **July 2.** Engineers' ballot showed majority for strike action. **5.** National Union of Railwaymen conference opened at Weymouth. **6.** Mr. J. H. Thomas routed his critics, only six voting for his dismissal. **17.** Conference between representatives of the Churches and miners submitted new basis for a settlement. **19.** Church leaders saw Mr. Baldwin on the question. **23.** Church leaders renewed appeal to Premier to consider terms proposed. **26.** Mr. Baldwin declined settlement offer. **30.** Miners' delegates recommended district associations to accept Churches' peace plan, but they were rejected. **Aug. 23.** Many miners in various districts resumed work. **26.** Miners' leaders conferred with Mr. Churchill and other Ministers without result, request for subsidy being definitely refused. **Sept. 2.** By 557,000 to 225,000 miners' delegate conference authorised executive to negotiate for settlement. **3.** Miners' executive asked Government to convene conference of owners, miners and Government, and invitation was sent to owners. **6.** Mr. Churchill conferred with owners on question of reopening negotiations. Trade Union Congress opened at Bournemouth. **9.** Congress condemned impudent attack by Tomski, Soviet delegate, whose admission to England was banned by Government. **13.** Mine-owners' district associations declined Mr. Churchill's call for a three-party conference. **17.** After discussing situation with leaders on both sides, Prime Minister made new proposals, consisting of district negotiations of provisional agreements and a national appeal tribunal on general resumption of work to review any settlement involving revision of hours. **23.** Miners submitted memorandum to Government offering immediate return to work at wages not less than pre-stoppage rates, and reference of question of permanent wages and reorganisation measures to arbitration tribunal. **24.** Cabinet rejected miners' offer, not being prepared to go beyond Government's proposals of the 17th. **30.** Miners' delegates left districts to accept or reject proposals. **Oct. 7.** Miners' delegate conference rejected offer of national arbitration tribunal by 737,400 votes to 42,000, and by 594,000 to 194,000 decided to call out the safety men and appeal to other unions to enforce embargo on foreign coal. **8.** Resolution to call out safety men was referred to districts. **11.** Labour Party Conference opened at Margate, Communist delegates creating several scenes. **14.** Districts voted 460,150 for safety men's withdrawal and the embargo and 284,336 against. **15.** Miners' executive formed themselves into "Central Council of War," and commenced campaign to get out men who had returned to work. **29.** Following conference with Premier, leaders of Trade Union Congress met miners' executive and delegate conference was called to consider temporary settlement based on district agreements. 269,557 men at work.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—**(1925) Nov. 21.** International Court of Justice ruled that Council's decision on Mosul dispute would be binding and constitute definite determination of frontier, but must be unanimous. **Dec. 7.** Council of League opened its 37th meeting at Geneva. **10.** Council heard General Laidoner's report on Mosul frontier incidents. **12.** Council adopted programme for dealing with problem of disarmament, and appointed Commission to carry out enquiry in preparation for a World Conference. **14.** Council disposed of Greco-Bulgarian dispute, Greece being ordered to pay Bulgaria indemnity of £45,000. **16.** Council decided to make the Brussels Line the definite frontier between Turkey and Iraq, thus awarding Mosul to Iraq, on condition British mandate was extended to 25 years. **(1926) Jan. 30.** France, Italy, Japan, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay asked for postponement of preparatory Commission for Disarmament Conference, and request was granted. **Feb. 12.** Germany formally applied for admission to League. **Mar. 8.** Council and Assembly held opening meetings. **10.** Brazilian delegate announced he would oppose admission of Germany unless Brazil were given a permanent seat. **12.** Position complicated by French demand for seat for Poland: **15.** Sweden and Czechoslovakia offered to resign their non-permanent Council seats to create vacancy for Poland. **16.** Brazilian veto being maintained, question of Germany's entry to League postponed until September. **17.** Assembly closed with regrets at failure of its task. **April 19.** Secretariat received United States refusal to send delegate to World Court Conference. **June 7.** Fortieth session of Council opened. **10.** Brazil resigned membership of Council. **Sept. 1.** Special Commission appointed to consider future composition of Council at Geneva. Agreed that non-permaneut members should number nine instead of six, and be elected for three years. **6.** Spain and Brazil were absent when seventh Assembly opened. **8.** By unanimous vote of 48 nations Germany was admitted to League, and non-permanent seats were increased to nine. **10.** German delegates took their seats at the Assembly, and Dr. Stresemann and M. Briand delivered notable speeches. **11.** Spain announced her withdrawal from the League. **14.** Ratifications of Treaty of Locarno deposited at the League Secretariat and Treaty came into force. **16.** New Council, numbering 14, elected. **24.** Chinese delegate attacked Great Britain for incidents on the Yangtse. **25.** Assembly closed after passing Budget for estimated expenditure of £980,000.

LEGAL.—**(1925) Nov. 10.** Mr. Ivan Snell and Mr. Vernon Gattie appointed Metropolitan Police magistrates. **18.** Case in Probate Court revealed that a man legally "presumed to be dead" was still alive. **Dec. 10.** Three women teachers dismissed because they were married lost Chancery action against the East Ham Corporation. **15.** Verdict given for the Crown in claim by officer for £300,000 as the originator of the war tank. **(1926) Jan. 18.** Moot revived at the Inner Temple after interval of 200 years. **26.** Baroness Clifton, peeress in her own right, called to the Bar. **Mar. 4.** Miss Kidd appeared

in appeal in House of Lords, first woman barrister to do so. **18.** Mr. Justice McCardie decided that girl who won breach of promise action was entitled to keep the engagement ring. **April 19.** Jury awarded Mr. W. S. Harnett £500 damages against the doctor who certified him a lunatic, but subsequently judge ruled that Statute of Limitations applied to the case, and doctor obtained judgment. **28.** Prince Henry called to the Bar and elected Bencher of Gray's Inn. **May 11.** Mr. Justice Astbury ruled that the General Strike was illegal and restrained officials of a union from calling out members without a ballot. **July 15.** Capt. Peter Wright awarded £125 damages and costs against Bath Club for his expulsion following an allegation against Mr. Gladstone. **28.** Divorce Court Judge decreed that Geoffrey Dennis Russell was lawful son of his parents in petition for declaration of legitimacy. **Aug. 23.** Lord Sinha and Sir J. E. P. Wallis appointed members of Judicial Committee of Privy Council. **Oct. 7.** Lord Justice Warrington retired from Court of Appeal and was given peerage. **8.** Mr. Justice Lawrence appointed to Court of Appeal, and Mr. A. C. Clauson, K.C., to Chancery Court.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

(1925) Nov. 2. Serious rioting between seamen strikers and police on British steamer at Fremantle. **4.** In New Zealand elections Government of Mr. Coates gained several seats. **5.** Canadian Government decided to retain office. Seamen's strike in Australia practically over. **14.** Elections took place in Australia on "Red" question, and Mr. Bruce secured clear majority in both House of Representatives and Senate. **20.** On Mr. Bruce's orders, Messrs. Walsh & Johannsen, president and assistant secretary of the Seamen's Union, were arrested. **Dec. 11.** Australian High Court ordered release of seamen's strike leaders. **(1926) Jan. 2.** Eight women attendants of Maharani of Patiala killed in lorry at level crossing in Punjab. **7.** Canadian Parliament was opened. **15.** Canadian Government retained office by majority of three on no-confidence motion. Older wing of Chateau Frontenac Hotel, near Quebec, practically destroyed by fire. **21.** Lord Lloyd opened great Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile. **Feb. 1.** Indian Government proposed Commission of Inquiry into the Bawla murder case. **2.** Supreme Court of British Columbia ruled that all judgments of Judge Helen McGill of Vancouver Juvenile Court were illegal as she had not been properly appointed. **10.** Formation of Royal Indian Navy officially announced. **15.** Serious bush fires occurred in Australia, many lives being lost. **27.** Maharajah of Indore abdicated in favour of his son, thus preventing inquiry into his alleged connection with the abduction of Mumtaz Mahal and murder of Mr. Bawla. **Mar. 8.** Swarajists walked out of Indian Assembly as a demonstration. **25.** Lord Reading bade farewell to Indian Legislature. **April 3.** Lord Irwin assumed office as Viceroy of India. **4.** Rioting between Hindus and Mohammedans in many places in India, 30 persons being killed and 200 injured in Calcutta. **May 20.** General Smuts in South African House of Assembly warned Government against proceeding with their Bill providing for new Union flag. **24.** South African Government decided not to proceed with Flag Bill during present session. Changes in New Zealand Ministry announced, Sir James Parr being appointed High Commissioner in London. **June 8.** Viscount Willingdon appointed Governor-General of Canada. **9.** Sir Malcolm Searle, Judge of the Cape, and fourteen other persons, killed in railway accident near Capetown. **10.** Brisbane express derailed, eight persons being killed. **11.** Announced that Duke of York would visit Australia in 1927 to open Federal Parliament at new capital, Canberra. **28.** Canadian Government resigned after Lord Byng had refused Mr. Mackenzie King's request for dissolution. **29.** Mr. Meighen sworn in as Prime Minister. **30.** New provisional Cabinet obtained majority of ten in Canadian House of Commons. **July 2.** Mr. Meighen defeated by majority of one and Lord Byng agreed to dissolution, decision that aroused great controversy. **8.** Australian Budget showed increase in revenue over the estimate of £3,422,000. **31.** Dominica, in Leeward Islands, struck by hurricane, serious damage being done. **Aug. 3.** Mr. Bruce, Australian Prime Minister, in speech at Melbourne, condemned doctrine of "the international independence of the Dominions." **30.** Announced that Nepal slave liberation scheme had been completed. **Sept. 2** Mr. Bruce, Australian Premier, flew from Melbourne to Adelaide, and sailed for London for Imperial Conference. **5.** Referendum in Australia resulted in majority against measure for regulating industry and grant to Government of powers to carry on essential services should their maintenance be in danger. **13.** Two trains collided at Murulla, New South Wales, 26 persons being killed and 50 injured. **14.** Polling took place in Canada for new Parliament and resulted in striking victory for Mr. Mackenzie King and Liberal Party, who with Progressives had independent majority. **17.** General Hertzog announced South African Flag Bill would be submitted to referendum. **26.** Mr. Meighen, Canadian Premier, resigned and Mr. Mackenzie King formed his administration. Mr. Meighen decided not to seek seat in Parliament. **30.** Lord Willingdon sworn in as Governor-General of Canada at Quebec. **Oct. 11.** British Empire Parliamentary delegation presented Speaker's Chair to Australian Parliament at Canberra. **14.** Col. F. S. Jackson appointed Governor of Bengal. **20.** Lord Irwin visited Lahore. **22.** Serious hurricane visited Bermuda and caused considerable damage.

UNITED STATES.

(1925) Nov. 3. In municipal elections Tammany triumphed in New York. **12.** At Littleton (Colorado) Dr. Harold Blazer was acquitted of charge of murdering his imbecile daughter by administering chloroform, defence being there would be nobody to look after her when he died. Two trains collided in fog near Plainsborough, many lives being lost. Agreement reached at Washington for funding of Italy's war debt of £420,000,000. **18.** American banks arranged loan of £20,000,000 to Italian Government. **Dec. 8.** In his Message to Congress, President Coolidge said Locarno had justified the Government's policy of leaving Europe to solve its own problems. **10.** By explosion in Overton Mine, near Birmingham, Alabama, 61 men were killed. **15.** Battling Siki, the French Senegalese boxer, shot dead in New York street. **22.** Panic occurred at children's entertainment at Erie, and three children were trampled to

death. **(1926) Jan. 4.** In special message to Congress, President Coolidge urged United States co-operation in disarmament discussions at Geneva. **7.** Bank rate advanced from 3½ to 4 per cent. **30.** Mr. Kellogg informed League of Nations that United States would take part in committee preparing for disarmament conference. **Feb. 11.** Vera, Countess Cathcart, was refused permission to land at New York because she had been divorced. **12.** Anthracite coal strike in Philadelphia settled after lasting about six months. **14.** As sequel to detention at Ellis Island of Vera, Countess Cathcart, warrant issued for arrest of Earl of Craven. **15.** Great welcome given by New York to *President Roosevelt* for her rescue of crew of *Antinoe*. **22.** Vera, Countess Cathcart, released for 10 days. **23.** House of Representatives approved Tax Reduction Bill, reducing next year's taxes by £77,000,000. **24.** Bill passed by Senate. **Mar. 5.** New York Federal Court quashed deportation order against Vera, Countess Cathcart, who was admitted to the country. **9.** Dr. B. S. Hopkins announced discovery of a new element, No. 61. **15.** Over 200 persons killed in derailment of excursion train near San Jose, Costa Rica. **17.** President postponed Naval Disarmament Conference which he had considered calling. **18.** Death of President Coolidge's father. Mr. Houghton's report to the President on condition of affairs in Europe aroused considerable discussion. **20.** New York State Assembly passed resolution in favour of a State referendum on modification of the "dry" law. **21.** Senate ratified Italian debt settlement. **28.** Assistant State Attorney at Chicago murdered in street by rain of bullets fired from machine gun in motor car. **29.** Debt Funding Commission approved French offer for settlement of war debt. **June 17.** Train crashed into stationary express near Pittsburg, 20 lives being lost. **20.** Eucharist Congress opened at Chicago. **July 9.** Submarine S51 sunk preceding September was raised and bodies of 17 victims removed. **10.** Magazine in great ammunition depot at Dover, New Jersey, struck by lightning and series of explosions followed, over 50 marines and civilians being killed and enormous damage done, many places in neighbourhood being evacuated owing to rain of fragments. **14.** Summer hotel in Catskill Mountains, Twilight Inn, destroyed by fire, 12 lives being lost. **20.** Treasury Department issued statement showing war expenditure of Allies in United States totalling 7,219,408,669 dollars. **Aug. 23.** Rudolph Valentino, the film actor, died in hospital from peritonitis. **24.** Number of people injured by rushes in huge crowd which viewed Valentino's lying-in-state. **27.** Great reception at New York for Miss Gertrude Ederle, first woman to swim English Channel. **Sept. 19.** Destructive cyclone swept Florida and large part of Miami, famous pleasure resort, ruined. Hundreds of lives lost there and in other towns, and damage estimated at millions of pounds. **20.** Mr. Mellon visited the President after his trip to Europe and advised no change in war debt policy. **23.** In fight for world's heavy-weight championship at Philadelphia, Gene Tunney beat Jack Dempsey on points in 10 rounds. **26.** Mr. Henry Ford announced introduction of five-day week throughout his organisations. **Oct. 4.** Explosion occurred in mine near Pittsburg, 32 miners being entombed. **9.** Suzanne Lenglen made her first professional appearance at New York. **11.** Jury were unable to agree in trial of former Attorney-General, Mr. H. M. Daugherty, and Col. T. W. Miller of conspiring to defraud Government. **18.** Queen Marie of Rumania arrived in New York. **19.** Queen Marie was received by the President at White House. **22.** Earthquake shocks registered on Pacific coast.

FRANCE.

(1925) Nov. 7. Farewell banquet given on closing of Paris Exhibition. **12.** Captain Arthur, "Mr. A.'s" aide-de-camp, sentenced for receiving a cheque knowing it to have been obtained by fraud. **15.** Finance Committee of the Chamber adopted Government's financial proposals. **22.** M. Painlevé's Cabinet resigned after defeat in Chamber by three votes on a financial proposal. **28.** M. Briand succeeded in forming a Cabinet with M. Loucheur as Finance Minister. **Dec. 3.** After 14 hours' sitting the Chamber voted new Finance Minister's inflation proposal. **4.** Senate also passed the scheme. **7.** Three Englishmen arrested in Paris on suspicion of being associated with alleged woman spy. **14.** Finance Committee of Chamber rejected proposed new taxation and referred M. Loucheur's Finance Bills to the Government. Franc reached low record of 135.25. **15.** M. Loucheur, Minister of Finance, resigned after Finance Committee had reaffirmed its reference back. **16.** M. Doumer accepted Finance Ministry. **18.** Group of French industrialists offered to grant loan of £76,000,000 to finance proposed State sinking fund and help Government liquidate the floating debt. **22.** Paris express derailed at Noisy-le-Sec, five persons being injured. **(1926) Jan. 2.** Runaway engine struck passenger train near Sceaux, 15 persons being injured. **Feb. 21.** Finance Committee of Senate passed Finance Bill. **24.** French airman killed in attempting to fly beneath Eiffel Tower. **28.** Senate passed Finance Bill by 268 to 27. **Mar. 1.** Chamber Finance Committee rejected tax on payments. **3.** Nearly all shops in Paris closed for two hours as protest against Government's financial policy. **6.** Chamber rejected tax on payments by 274 to 221 and M. Briand's Ministry resigned. **9.** M. Briand agreed to form new Cabinet. M. Caillaux declined Finance Ministry. **10.** New Ministry completed. **April 1.** Chamber adopted Government's financial proposals to balance the Budget. **4.** After compromise on certain points Senate passed Budget and Parliament adjourned. Several new taxes came into operation. **14.** Civil servants in Paris protesting against low salaries came into conflict with police, over 400 arrests being made. **19.** M. Malvy, a former Minister, cleared of suspicion of having written to Mata Hari, the dancer spy shot during the war. **May 13.** Three Englishmen sent to prison by Paris Court for espionage in "Mlle. Foxtrot" case. **19.** After declining for some weeks the franc touched 178.21. Finance Minister announced Government would defend the franc with support of the banks. **22.** Franc recovered to 149. **June 4.** Senate ratified Locarno Treaty. **7.** Owing to continued depreciation of the franc Government resolved to reduce imports and restrict consumption. **15.** As sequel to continued fall of the franc M. Briand's Government resigned. **23.** M. Briand formed new Cabinet with M. Caillaux as Finance Minister. **26.** M. Caillaux dismissed

Governor of Bank of France and appointed his nominee. **July 3.** Havre-Paris express left rails 15 miles from Paris during heavy rain, 18 people being killed and over 70 injured. **6.** M. Caillaux explained Government's financial proposals and announced re-opening of debt negotiations with Great Britain. **11.** Government secured majority of 121 on financial proposals. **16.** M. Caillaux submitted his scheme to stabilise the franc to Finance Commission. **18.** Ministry overthrown in Chamber by 288 to 243 and resigned. **19.** M. Herriot formed Cabinet. Franc fell to 225. **20.** Franc reached 240. American tourists insulted in Paris. **21.** M. Herriot's Government defeated in Chamber by 290 to 237 and resigned. M. Poincaré agreed to form Ministry. **22.** Franc recovered to 216. **23.** M. Poincaré completed his Cabinet; franc at 206. **27.** M. Poincaré secured large majorities in Chamber. **30.** Four postal servants killed and 17 injured in train wreck near Noisy-le-Sec. **31.** Chamber passed M. Poincaré's Finance Bill imposing further taxation. Mdlle. Lenglen signed contract to play exhibition matches and became a professional. **Aug. 2.** Franc rose to 183. **4.** Franc recovered to 167 and remained about that value for some months. **14.** The National Assembly at Versailles adopted Governments Bill making the Sinking Fund for reduction of floating debt a part of the constitutional law by 672 to 146. **26.** Capt. R. B. Howey, British motorist, killed in speed hill climb at Boulogne; 2 spectators also killed and 4 injured. **Sept. 17.** M. Briand and Herr Stresemann lunched together at Thoiry and examined various problems affecting France and Germany. **23.** In railway collision which occurred in fog near Fontainebleau 5 persons were killed and 20 injured. **27.** Government commenced buying gold and silver coins and there was rush to sell. **Oct. 10.** General Hertzog inaugurated memorial in Delville Wood to South African troops who fell in Great War. **12.** Jewels valued at £50,000 stolen from Condé Chateau at Chantilly. **15.** Thieves entered M. Alfred Lowenstein's villa at Biarritz and stole quantity of valuable jewels. **29.** Prince of Wales visited Military Academy at St. Cyr.

GERMANY.

(1925) Nov. 23. Locarno debate opened in Reichstag by Chancellor, who announced he would resign after the Pact had been signed. **26.** Second reading of Locarno Treaty Bill passed by Reichstag by 259 to 171. **27.** Reichstag approved third reading by 291 to 174. **Dec. 1.** British troops commenced evacuation of Cologne and proceeded to Wiesbaden. **5.** Dr. Luther handed Cabinet's resignation to President von Hindenburg. **30.** British Army took over Wiesbaden zone from the French. **(1926) Jan. 19.** Cabinet formed with Dr. Luther as Chancellor and Dr. Stresemann Foreign Minister. **25.** Application made for plebiscite on expropriation of Hohenzollern property without compensation. **28.** Reichstag by majority of 11 sanctioned the Locarno policy. **31.** Evacuation of Cologne completed amid German rejoicings. **Feb. 8.** German Cabinet adopted Note to League of Nations embodying Germany's application for membership. **April 4.** Death of Herr August Thyssen, head of many great industrial concerns. **24.** Russo-German Treaty signed at Berlin. **30.** Reichstag referred back to legal sub-committee the Socialist Bill for confiscation of properties of former Royal houses. **May 17.** Herr Marx formed new Cabinet. **June 7.** The President called on nation to reject Socialist proposal in referendum on question of confiscating property of the Hohenzollerns. **20.** Referendum did not receive necessary majority, though figures were 14 889,703 for confiscation and 542,311 against, large number of electors not voting. **July 9.** General Ludendorff declared to be guilty party in divorce suit. **Aug. 11.** Seventh anniversary of adoption of Republican constitution celebrated. **19.** By derailment of train near Hanover 21 persons were killed. **Sept. 23.** At Scientific Congress at Düsseldorf Professor Ehrenhaft of Vienna announced that he thought he had succeeded in splitting the electron. **24.** Cabinet received report from Dr. Stresemann of his Geneva mission and approved his tentative agreement with M. Briand. **Oct. 6.** General von Seeckt resigned post of Chief of the Army Staff because he permitted ex-Crown Prince's son to take part in manœuvres. **8.** Lord D'Abernon presented his letters of recall to the President. **14.** German industrialists who participated in British conference reported to their colleagues.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

(1925) Nov. 4. Plot to kill Mussolini as he was speaking in Rome discovered shortly before time fixed for speech and two prominent Italians arrested. **9.** King and Queen of the Belgians reached Brussels after their visit to India. **13.** Mummy of Tutankhamen taken out of its wrappings at Luxor. **26.** King Rama VI of Siam died at Bangkok. **Dec. 2.** Following demand by the Army chiefs, the Spanish Directory was dissolved and a mixed Cabinet formed. **12.** Riza Khan, Regent of Persia, appointed Shah by Constituent Assembly. **19.** King Ali of Hedjaz abdicated. **24** The Pope walled up the Jubilee Door, thus bringing Holy Year to an end. **26.** Battle for Mukden resulted in victory for Chang Tso-lin, defeated leader, Kuo Sung-lin, being captured and beheaded. **29.** Sir Austen Chamberlain met Signor Mussolini at Rapallo. **30.** Floods in Transylvania district of Rumania caused by ice jam resulted in drowning of over a thousand people. **31.** Rumanian Crown Prince renounced succession to the throne. **(1926) Jan. 3.** General Pangalos, Greek Premier, proclaimed a dictatorship. Serious floods occurred in Holland and Belgium following stormy weather. **4.** Several prominent persons arrested in Hungary in connection with forged French banknotes. Queen Margherita, Queen Mother of Italy, died at Bordighera. **11.** Ibn Saud proclaimed King of the Hedjaz in Jeddah. **17.** Fall of Kameneff and Sokolnikoff, Soviet leaders, announced. **23.** Cardinal Mercier died at Brussels. **25.** Following Soviet ultimatum, Chinese General Chang released Russian railway workers in Manchuria. **28.** Viscount Kato, Japanese Prime Minister, died at Tokio. **Feb. 3.** Small revolt in Lisbon suppressed after rebels had shelled capital. **6.** In fiery speech in Italian Chamber, Signor Mussolini warned Germany against the anti-Italian campaign proceeding in Germany. **22.** Port of Canton closed to safeguard the revenues. **Mar. 9.** After considerable fighting in China, Pekin and Tientsin practically isolated. **20.** Death of Queen Dowager of Denmark. **24.** Three of five men

tried for murder of Signor Matteotti, the anti-Fascist deputy, found guilty at Rome and sentenced to terms involving imprisonment for further 70 days. **28.** Duke of Orleans died at Palermo. **April 7.** Signor Mussolini shot at and wounded in the nose while leaving the Capitol in Rome by Hon. Violet Albina Gibson (sister of Lord Ashbourne), who was arrested. **12.** General Pangalos elected President of Greece. **16.** Peking evacuated by "Red" troops before advancing army of Chang Tso-lin. **18.** Peace negotiations opened with Abd-el-Krim in Morocco. **May 14.** Marshal Pilsudski captured Warsaw and formed new Government for Poland. **23.** Abd-el-Krim's headquarters captured by French troops. Zaghlul won general election in Egypt. **27.** After defeat of the Riffs Abd-el-Krim and his family surrendered to French at Targuist. **29.** Military revolt in Portugal succeeded in enforcing resignation of Government. **31.** Marshal Pilsudski elected President of Poland, but refused office. **June 3.** Zaghlul decided to renounce Premiership in Egyptian Government in favour of Adly Pasha. **4.** M. Mosiecki elected President of Poland. **6.** Mosul Convention between Britain and Turkey signed at Angora. **12.** British Government protested to Soviet against contribution of money to help general strike. **19.** Ex-Queen Olga of Greece died suddenly at Rome. **July 24.** Zinovieff expelled from Political Bureau by Russian Communist Party. **31.** Unsuccessful attempt to assassinate General Primo at Barcelona. **Aug. 2.** During celebration at Castelfranci, Italy, store of fireworks exploded and house collapsed on fire, 26 lives being lost. **22.** Greek dictator, General Pangalos, overthrown and arrested while attempting to escape by sea. **26.** Four former Turkish ministers executed for being concerned in conspiracy to murder Mustapha Kemal. **31.** Earthquake in the Azores caused great damage, about 50 persons being killed at Horta. **Sept. 1.** Serious floods caused by storms in Spain and express train wrecked near Tortosa with loss of life. **5.** Military revolt broke out in Spain and martial law was proclaimed in various centres. Announced that British gunboat had fired on Chinese troops at Canton as reprisal for shots at passengers on Hong Kong steamers. **6.** Revolt in Spain overcome and complete order restored. **7.** Foreign Office announced gunboats in China had endeavoured to rescue British merchant vessels, but had to retire with some casualties. **9.** Tanks used in suppressing attempted revolution in Athens by Guards, who were disbanded after severe fighting and many casualties. Further Chinese outrages announced. **12.** Anarchist threw bomb at Mussolini in a Rome street without injuring him. Assailant was captured. **13.** Plebiscite in Spain showed large vote for General Primo's regime. **21.** Engagement officially announced of Prince Leopold of Belgium and Princess Astrid of Sweden. Chinese agreed to release two British steamers which had been seized. **27.** Owing to landslide on the Dent du Midi caused by heavy rain the Simplon railway blocked to traffic. **29.** Mexico visited by hurricane, considerable damage being caused at Vera Cruz by tidal wave. **30.** Steel pact for creation of a cartel signed in Brussels by German, French, Belgian, and Luxemburg delegates. Mussolini met Sir Austen Chamberlain and conferred on yacht at Leghorn. **Oct. 8.** Wu-chang surrendered to Red Cantonese forces after six weeks' siege. **17.** Information from Russia indicated that Trotsky and Zinovieff had submitted to Central Committee, but they were later removed from their positions. **18.** Referendum in Norway showed large majority against continuance of existing modified Prohibition. **19.** Cyclone caused immense damage in Cuba, 600 lives being lost. **24.** Belgium stabilised franc at 174–175 to the £, issued loan for the purpose, and created new coin, the belga, worth five francs, for abroad. **31.** Signor Mussolini fired at with revolver at Bologna without injury. Assailant, a lad, was stabbed and hit to death by infuriated crowd.

ROYAL SOCIETY MEDALS.

The King has approved of the following awards for 1926:—

A *Royal* medal to Sir William Hardy, F.R.S., for his pioneer work on colloidal chemistry and the theory of lubrication.

A *Royal* medal to Professor A. V. Hill, F.R.S., for his distinguished work on the physical and chemical aspects of muscular contraction.

The following awards have also been made by the President and the Council:—

The *Copley* medal to Sir Frederick Hopkins, F.R.S., for his distinguished and fruitful work in bio-chemistry.

The *Rumford* medal to Sir Arthur Schuster, F.R.S., for his services to physical science, especially in the subjects of optics and terrestrial magnetism.

The *Davy* medal to Sir James Walker, F.R.S., for his work on the theory of ionisation and ionic equilibria in solution.

The *Darwin* medal to Dr. D. H. Scott, F.R.S., for his contributions to Palæophytology, particularly in relation to the period of coal.

The *Hughes* medal to Admiral Sir Henry Jackson, F.R.S., for his pioneer work in the scientific investigation of radio-telegraphy and its application to navigation.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Imperial Preference on articles produced in and consigned from the British Empire was instituted by the Finance Act of 1919, and was extended by the Finance Act of 1925. It may also be noted that *Key Industry Duty* (under Part I. of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921) is not chargeable on Empire goods.

CONSUMPTION OF EMPIRE AND FOREIGN GOODS, 1925–26.

Articles.	Quantities Retained.	Preferential.	
		Total.	% of Whole.
Tea .....(lb.)	406,194,000	353,955,000	87·1
Raw Cocoa...(cwt.)	985,000	905,000	91·9
Coffee .....(cwt.)	319,000	159,000	49·9
Spirits .....(gals.)	2,320,000	1,410,000	60·8
Wine .....(gals.)	26,017,000	1,002,000	6·3
Raw Sugar...(cwt.)	32,513,000	7,335,000	22·6
Tobacco .....(lb.)	134,787,000	14,640,000	10·9
Raisins .....(cwt.)	1,179,000	429,000	36·4
Motor-cars (value)	£2,263,000	£835,000	36·9

Her Majesty **Queen Alexandra**, born Dec. 1, 1844; married March 10, 1863, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.); crowned with King Edward VII. at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 9, 1902; died at Sandringham, Nov. 20, 1925.

Abbott, Dr. Edwin Abbott, scholar and former headmaster of City of London School, aged 87. —*Oct.* 12.

Acland, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Herbert Dyke, Bt., member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, aged 78.—*Oct.* 9.

Adami, Dr. J. George, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University, aged 64.—*Aug.* 29.

Amphlett, His Honour Judge Richard Holmden, K.C., Birmingham County Court Judge, aged 78. —*Nov.* 23, 1925.

Annesley, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Lyttelton-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Crimean veteran, aged 88.—*Feb.* 16.

Axham, Dr. Frederick William, anæsthetist, banned by Medical Council, aged 86.—*April* 8.

Baddeley, Sir John James, Bt., Lord Mayor of London 1921-22, aged 83.—*June* 28.

Bancroft, Sir Squire Bancroft, the famous actor, aged 84.—*April* 19.

Barnes, John Henry, actor for over half a century, aged 75.—*Nov.* 10, 1925.

Barrett, Field-Marshal Sir Arthur Arnold, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., veteran of Indian frontier wars, aged 69.—*Oct.* 20.

Bateson, Dr. William, great English biologist, aged 64.—*Feb.* 8.

Beachcroft, Sir Richard Melvill, former chairman of London County Council, aged 79.—*Jan.* 12.

Bell, Miss Gertrude, Oriental Secretary to High Commissioner of Iraq.—*July* 11.

Blake, Capt. Sir Herbert Acton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., R.N.R., Deputy Master of Trinity House, aged 68.—*March* 7.

Blake, Dame Louisa Aldrich-, D.B.E., M.D., the distinguished woman surgeon, aged 60.—*Dec.* 28, 1925.

Bowers, Rt. Rev. John Philips Allcot, D.D., Bishop of Thetford, aged 71.—*Jan.* 6.

Bray, His Honour Sir Edward, County Court Judge, aged 76.—*June* 19.

Brown, Major Sir Robert Hanbury, K.C.M.G., late Inspector-General of Irrigation in Egypt, aged 77.—*May* 4.

Browne, Professor Edward Granville, great Oriental scholar, aged 63.—*Jan.* 5.

Bullock, Lt.-Gen. Sir George Mackworth, K.C.B., distinguished soldier, aged 74.—*Jan* 28.

Busk, Sir Edward Henry, solicitor and educationist, aged 82.—*Oct.* 29.

Candler, Edmund, war correspondent and journalist, aged 51.—*Jan.* 5.

Cantlie, Sir James, K.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., distinguished surgeon, aged 75.—*May* 28.

Carlisle, Rt. Hon. Alexander Montgomery, shipbuilder and engineer, aged 71.—*March* 5.

Carmichael, Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Baron, first Governor of Bengal, aged 66.—*Jan.* 16.

Channing, Francis Allston, 1st Baron, formerly prominent politician, aged 84.—*Feb.* 20.

Chapman, General Sir Edward Francis, K.C.B., Master Gunner of St. James's Park, aged 85.—*May* 12.

Chilston, Aretas Akers-Douglas, Viscount, former Conservative Cabinet Minister, aged 74.—*Jan.* 15.

Clarke, Most Rev. Henry Lowther, D.D., former Archbishop of Melbourne, aged 75.—*June* 23.

Clarke, Somers, F.S.A., noted ecclesiastical architect, aged 85.—*Aug.* 31.

Clery, Major-General Sir Cornelius Travers, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., authority on military tactics, aged 88.—*June* 25.

Coghlan, Hon. Sir Timothy Augustine, K.C.M.G., I.S.O., Agent-General for New South Wales, aged 69.—*April* 30.

Coué, Emile, pioneer of auto-suggestion cure, aged 60.—*July* 2.

Crook, Charles Williamson, Conservative M.P. for East Ham North, aged 64.—*March* 29.

Crossley, Rt. Rev. Owen Thomas Lloyd, D.D., former Bishop of Auckland, aged 65.—*March* 3.

David, Sir Sassoon Jacob, Bt., K.C.S.I., prominent Indian merchant, aged 76.—*Sept.* 27.

Debs, Eugene, American Labour leader and Socialist candidate for Presidency, aged 70.—*Oct.* 21.

Doughty, Charles Montagu, explorer and poet, aged 82.—*Jan.* 20.

Dreyer, Dr. John Louis Emil, Ph.D., D.Sc., distinguished astronomer, aged 74.—*Sept.* 14.

Drury, Rt. Rev. Thomas Wortley, D.D., former Bishop of Sodor and Man and Ripon, aged 78. —*Feb.* 12.

Duff, Sir Evelyn Mountstuart Grant, K.C.M.G., British Minister at Berne during the War, aged 62.—*Sept.* 19.

Dunn, Sir William Henry, Bt., former Lord Mayor of London, aged 69.—*June* 12.

Dunraven and Mount Earl, Windham Thomas, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., O.B.E., 4th Earl of, aged 85.—*June* 14.

Durnford, Sir Walter, G.B.E., Provost of King's College, Cambridge, aged 79.—*April* 7.

Edge, Rt. Hon. Sir John, K.C., member of Judicial Committee of Privy Council, aged 85.—*July* 30.

Edgeworth, Professor Francis Ysidro, Emeritus Professor of Political Economy at Oxford, aged 81.—*Feb.* 13.

Edwards, Dr. John Francis Hall-, pioneer in X-ray science, aged 67.—*Aug.* 15.

Eliot, Dr. Charles William, President of Harvard University for forty years, aged 92.—*Aug.* 22.

Elliott, Sir Thomas Henry, Bt., K.C.B., former Deputy Master of the Mint, aged 72.—*June* 4.

Eucken, Professor Rudolf, the German philosopher, aged 80.—*Sept.* 14.

FitzGerald, Percy Hetherington, friend and biographer of Charles Dickens, aged 95.—*Nov.* 24, 1925.

Fleming, Samuel, Metropolitan Police Magistrate, aged 60.—*Dec.* 20, 1925.

Fletcher, Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Arthur, C.V.O., Lieutenant of Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, aged 82.—*Dec.* 24, 1925.

Forrest, Sir George William, C.I.E., historian of the Indian Mutiny, aged 81.—*Jan.* 28.

Frederica of Hanover, Princess, cousin of King and Queen, aged 78.—*Oct.* 16.

Gainsborough, Charles William Francis, 3rd Earl of, age 1 75.—*April* 17.
George, Walter Lionel, the novelist, aged 43.—*Jan.* 30.
Gibb, Sir George Stegmann, railway expert and chairman of Road Board, aged 75.—*Dec.* 17, 1925.
Gibbon, Perceval, war correspondent and short story writer, aged 46.—*May* 20.
Glazebrook, Canon Michael George, former High Master of Manchester and Headmaster of Clifton, aged 72.—*May* 1.
Grenfell, Dr. Bernard Pyne, Professor of Papyrology at Oxford and explorer, aged 76.—*May* 17.
Harrison, Frederick, for long lessee and manager of Haymarket Theatre, aged 72.—*June* 13.
Henslow, Professor George, the eminent botanist, aged 90.—*Dec.* 30, 1925.
Holford, Sir George Lindsay, K.C.V.O., Extra Equerry to the King, aged 66.—*Sept.* 11.
Holland, Bernard Henry, C.B., Civil servant and biographer, aged 69.—*May* 25.
Holland, Sir Thomas Erskine, K.C., former Professor of International Law at Oxford, aged 90.—*May* 24.
Holmes, Sir George Charles Vincent, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., the naval engineer, aged 77.—*Feb.* 13.
Hornby, Albert Neilson, sportsman and former Lancashire County cricket captain, aged 78.—*Dec.* 17, 1925.
Hoskyns, Rt. Rev. Sir Edwyn, Bt., Bishop of Southwell, aged 74.—*Dec.* 2, 1925.
Houston, Sir Robert Paterson, Bt., shipowner and former M.P., aged 72.—*April* 14.
Jones, Sir William Henry Hyndman, former Lord Chief Justice of Straits Settlements, aged 79.—*Aug.* 20.
Lawrence, Hon. Alfred Clive, C.B.E., King's Proctor and Solicitor to the Treasury, aged 49.—*March* 13.
Lawrie, Allan James, K.C., Deputy Chairman of London Sessions, aged 52.—*Feb.* 1.
Lee, Sir Sidney, Shakespearean scholar and Royal biographer, aged 66.—*March* 3.
Leishman, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Boog, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Director-General of Army Medical Service, aged 60.—*June* 2.
Leith of Fyvie, Alexander John Forbes-Leith, 1st Baron, aged 78.—*Nov.* 14, 1925.
Le Sage, Sir John Merry, the distinguished journalist, aged 88.—*Jan.* 1.
Leslie, Sir Bradford, K.C.I.E., notable engineer and bridge builder, aged 94.—*March* 21.
Lindsay, William Alexander, C.V.O., K.C., Clarenceux King-of-Arms, aged 80.—*Sept.* 28.
Lloyd, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., former Commander of London District, aged 72.—*Feb.* 26.
Lukin, Major-General Sir Henry Timson, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., South African Commander in the War, aged 65.—*Dec.* 16, 1925.
Lyell, Leonard, 1st Baron, former Liberal M.P., aged 75.—*Sept.* 18.
MacAlister, Sir John Young Walker, former Secretary of Royal Society of Medicine, aged 69.—*Dec.* 1, 1925.
MacGregor, Sir Evan, G.C.B., I.S.O., former Permanent Secretary to the Admiralty, aged 83.—*March* 21.
MacKinnon, Sir Lauchlan, proprietor of *The Melbourne Argus*, aged 77.—*Dec.* 3, 1925.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift, K.C., the famous Irish historian and authority on constitutional law, aged 77.—*Aug.* 24.
Malins, Joseph, founder and Patriarch-Templar of Order of Good Templars, aged 81.—*Jan.* 5.
Mance, Sir Henry Christopher, C.I.E., LL.D., inventor of the heliograph, aged 85.—*April* 21.
Marghérita, Queen-Mother of Italy, aged 74.—*Jan.* 4.
Martin, Lieut.-Genl. Sir Alfred Robert, K.C.B., soldier and artist, aged 73.—*Oct.* 27.
Massie, Dr. John, the theologian, educationist and Liberal, aged 82.—*Nov.* 11, 1925.
Maura, Don Antonio, former Prime Minister of Spain, aged 72.—*Dec.* 13, 1925.
Mehmed VI., the ex-Sultan of Turkey, aged 65.—*May* 15.
Mellor, Sir James, former Senior Master and King's Remembrancer, aged 86.—*Feb.* 19.
Mercier, Cardinal Désiré Joseph, Primate of Belgium, aged 74.—*Jan.* 23.
Merriman, Rt. Hon. John Xavier, South African statesman, aged 85.—*Aug.* 2.
Miles, Lieut.-Genl. Sir Herbert, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.V.O., former Governor of Gibraltar, aged 75.—*May.*
Milward, Dawson, a clever actor, aged 55.—*May* 15.
Montrose, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald Graham, K.T., Duke of, former Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly, aged 73.—*Dec.* 10, 1925.
Morris, Sir Henry, Bt., distinguished surgeon, aged 82.—*June* 14.
Mott, Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick Walker, K.B.E., M.D., the distinguished neurologist, aged 72.—*June* 8.
Munsey, Frank Andrew, American magazine proprietor, aged 71.—*Dec.* 22, 1925.
Murie, Dr. James, naturalist and friend of Livingstone, aged 95.—*Dec.* 21, 1925.
Myers, Sir Arthur, New Zealand politician, aged 59.—*Oct.* 12.
Norris, William Edward, the popular novelist, aged 78.—*Nov.* 19, 1925.
Olga, ex-Queen of Greece, mother of King Constantine, aged 74.—*June* 19.
Orleans, Philip, 14th Duke of, head of the House of France, aged 57.—*March* 28.
Paget, Stephen, F.R.C.S., distinguished surgeon and essayist, aged 70.—*May* 1.
Pardon, Sydney, authority and writer on sport, music and the drama, aged 70.—*Nov.* 20, 1925.
Parfitt, His Honour Judge James John, K.C., of Clerkenwell County Court, aged 68.—*May* 17.
Parry, Admiral Sir John Franklin, K.C.B., former Hydrographer of the Navy, aged 69.—*April* 21.
Pease, William Edwin, Conservative M.P. for Darlington, aged 60.—*Jan.* 23.
Pennell, Joseph, artist, etcher and journalist, aged 65.—*April* 23.
Pereira, Rt. Rev. Henry Horace, D.D., former Bishop of Croydon, aged 80.—*Jan.* 1.
Pollock, Walter Herries, poet, writer and fencer, aged 76.—*Feb.* 21.
Porter, Sir Alexander, former Lord Mayor of Manchester, aged 73.—*Oct* 11.
Powell, Sir Richard Douglas, Bt., K.C.V.O., eminent physician and specialist, aged 83.—*Dec.* 15, 1925.
Provis, Sir Samuel Butler, C.B., K.C.B., former Permanent Chief of Local Government Board, aged 81.—*July* 11.
Pryke, Lady, the Lady Mayoress of the City of London, aged 78.—*Nov.* 27, 1925.
Rawlinson, Rt. Hon. John Frederick Peel, K.C., M.P., distinguished barrister, aged 65.—*Jan.* 14.

Reason, Rev. Will, one of the founders of Mansfield House University Settlement.—*Oct.* 23.

Ridgeway, Sir William, D.Litt., Disney Professor of Archæology at Cambridge, aged 73.—*Aug.* 12.

Rivaz, Sir Charles, K.C.S.I., former Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, aged 81.—*Oct.* 7.

Roberts, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel, Bt., P.C., former Conservative M.P., aged 74.—*June* 19.

Robertson, John, Labour M.P. for Bothwell division of Lanarkshire, aged 58.—*Feb.* 14.

Ross, Sir John, of Bladensburg, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., former Chief Commissioner of Dublin Police, aged 77.—*July* 10.

Rushbrooke, William George, former headmaster of St. Olave's, aged 77.—*Jan.* 30.

Ruthen, Sir Charles Tamlin, O.B.E., architect and former Director of Housing, aged 54.—*Sept.* 19.

Ryan, Major-General Sir Charles Snodgrass, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., distinguished Australian surgeon, aged 73.—*Oct.* 23.

Samuel, Sir Stuart Montagu, Bt., banker and former M.P., aged 60.—*May* 13.

Seely, Sir Charles Hilton, Bt., colliery owner and former M.P., aged 69.—*Feb.* 26.

Siam, Rama VI., King of, aged 44.—Nov. 26, 1925.

Smith, Sir Edward, a London magistrate and Liberal, aged 68.—*Sept.* 19.

Stanley, Lady, widow of famous explorer.—*Oct.* 5.

Stevenson, James, G.C.M.G., 1st Baron, chief organiser of British Empire Exhibition, aged 53.—*June* 10.

Stockman, Sir Stewart, Chief Veterinary Officer at Ministry of Agriculture, aged 55.—*June* 2.

Stokes, Leonard Aloysius Scott, the ecclesiastical architect, aged 67.—*Dec.* 25, 1925.

Stuart of Wortley, Rt. Hon. Charles Beilby, 1st Baron, former M.P., aged 74.—*April* 24.

Summers, Col. Sir Gerald Henry, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Somaliland Protectorate, aged 40.—*Nov.* 29, 1925.

Szlumper, Sir James Weeks, civil and railway engineer, aged 92.—*Oct.* 26.

Teignmouth, Henry Noel, 5th Baron, author and artist, aged 78.—*Feb.* 15.

Thornycroft, Sir William Hamo, R.A., distinguished sculptor, aged 75.—*Dec.* 18, 1925.

Thyssen, August, the great German industrialist, aged 88.—*April* 4.

Troubridge, Admiral Sir Ernest Charles Thomas, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., distinguished sailor, aged 63.—*Jan.* 29.

Valentino, Rudolph, the film actor, aged 31.—*Aug.* 23.

Vaudrey, Sir William, former Lord Mayor of Manchester, aged 71.—*Oct.* 11.

Vaughan, Bishop John Stephen, Roman Catholic Bishop of Sebastopolis, aged 72.—*Dec.* 4, 1925.

Villiers, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Hyde, distinguished diplomat, aged 73.—*Nov.* 18, 1925.

Vinogradoff, Sir Paul, D.C.L., Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford, aged 71.—*Dec.* 19, 1925.

Walkley, Arthur Bingham, distinguished dramatic critic, aged 70.—*Oct.* 7.

Ward, Thomas Humphry, the art critic and writer, aged 80.—*May* 6.

Warrack, Sir James, a prominent Scottish shipowner, aged 70.—*Oct.* 31.

Watts, Sir Fenwick Shadforth, a leading shipowner, aged 67.—*April* 26.

Watts, Sir Philip, K.C.B., the famous naval architect, aged 79.—*March* 25.

Westlake, Rev. Herbert Francis, Minor Canon and Custodian of Westminster Abbey, aged 46.—*Nov.* 27, 1925.

Weston, Col. Sir John Wakefield, Bt., former M.P. for Westmorland, aged 74.—*Sept.* 18.

Wilkinson, Sir Hiram Shaw, former Chief Justice of British Court in China, aged 86.—*Sept.* 27.

Williamson, Very Rev. Dr. A. Wallace, K.C.V.O., distinguished Scottish divine, aged 69.—*July* 10.

Wood, Francis Derwent, R.A., distinguished sculptor, aged 54.—*Feb.* 19.

Zangwill, Israel, the Jewish novelist and dramatist, aged 62.—*Aug.* 1.

WILLS PROVED, 1925–26.

	Gross Value. £
Agar, James, Senr., of Balfour Place, Kensington, W., South American merchant (died Dec. 15, 1925) (net personalty, £144,095) (for purposes of the English grant)	152,868
Akroyd, Swainson Howden (76), of Thorpe Satchville, Leics, and Threadneedle Street, E.C., stockbroker (died Dec. 5, 1925) (estate so far as can at present be ascertained) (net personalty, £187,542)	197,308
Allen, Charles Downing (68), of Surbiton, Surrey, music hall proprietor (died Dec. 5, 1925) (net personalty, £170)	186,167
Allen, Francis, J.P. (73), of Cockley Cley, Swaffham, Norfolk (died April 26, 1926) (net personalty, £88,870)	120,793
Allen, James, of Croydon and of Farnham, Surrey, mail and parcel post contractor (died March 9, 1926) (net personalty, £101,480)	102,872
Amphlett, His Honour Judge Richard Holmden (78), of Droitwich, Worcs (died Nov. 23, 1925) (net personalty, £119,621)	119,956
Andrews, Hugh, D.L., J.P., of Toddington Manor, Gloucester (died May 25, 1926) (net personalty, £359,830)	491,371
Ardilaun, Lady (Olivia Charlotte) (75), of Clontarf, Dublin (died Dec. 13, 1925)	931,676
Arkell, James (74), of Highworth, Wilts, and Swanage, Dorset, brewer (died June 26, 1926) (net personalty, £162,768)	208,893
Ashby, John, D.L., J.P., of The Close, Staines, Mx., banker (died Oct. 30, 1925) (net personalty, £83,510)	148,710
Ashcroft, Charles Wesley, J.P. (73), of Oxton, Cheshire, flour miller (died Oct 13, 1925) (net personalty, £183,713)	221,960
Atkin, George Duckworth (6), of Lindfield Gardens, N.W., stock jobber (died Jan. 14, 1926) (net personalty, £176,708)	192,002
Austin, Francis, of Norwood Road, West Norwood, S.E., oil and colour-	

	Gross Value. £
man (died March 26, 1926) (net personalty, £90,699)	116,467
Bailey, Thomas, J.P. (81), of Hessle, Yorks (died April 21, 1926) (net personalty, £347,710)	351,337
Baillie, James Richard (77), of Akenside Road, Hampstead, N.W. (died May 13, 1926) (net personalty, £301,170)	301,520
Bain, Andrew (81), of Glasgow, iron and steel merchant (died April 23, 1926) (personal estate)	140,722
Bancroft, Sir Squire Bancroft (84), of 12 Albany, Piccadilly, W., the famous actor manager (died April 19, 1926) (net personalty, £173,894)	174,535
Barnes, Miss Esther (87), of Wilmslow, Cheshire (died Feb. 3, 1926) (net personalty, £86,692)	107,952
Beausire, Henry Mathison (59), of Neston (Cheshire) and Liverpool, merchant (died March 8, 1926) (net personalty, £456,421) (unsettled estate)	543,738
Behrens, Alexander Augustus (83), of 30 Chester Square, S.W. (died May 31, 1926) (net personalty, £13,206)	149,562
Behrens, Sir Charles, J.P. (77), of Dunham Massey, Cheshire, cotton merchant (died Sept. 25, 1925) (net personalty, £167,743)	177,047
Black, Sir Robert James, Bart. (66), of Midgham Park, Berks, for 19 years Chairman of the Mercantile Bank of India (died Sept. 28, 1925) (net personalty, £483,205)	535,471
Blackburn, Lieut.-Col. William Henry, V.D. (72), of Gedling, Notts, hosiery machinery manufacturer and general engineer (died April 19, 1926) (net personalty, £162,788)	176,652
Blaker, Sir John George, 1st Bart. (72), of Stanford Avenue, Brighton (died June 11, 1926) (net personalty, £270,113)	290,506
Boddington, Henry, J.P. (76), of Wilmslow, Cheshire, brewer, an original Director of the Manchester Ship Canal (died Sept. 4, 1925) (net personalty, £75,273)	122,043
Bolitho, Thomas Robins, D.L., J.P. (85), of Medron, near Penzance, Cornwall, banker (died Sept. 28, 1925) (net personalty, £670,634)	856,137
Boord, Alexander Edgar (53), of Hayes Common, Kent, and Tooley Street, S.E., distiller and wine merchant (died June 6, 1925) (net personalty, £132,222)	133,670
Bosher, Alfred Barron (78), of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and of Sheffield, steel manufacturer (died Aug. 15, 1926) (net personalty, £270,315)	273,689
Bowen, Alderman John (61), of Moseley, Birmingham, retired builder (died April 10, 1925) (net personalty, £70,077)	134,027
Boyton, Sir James (70), of 2 Park Square West, Regent's Park, N.W., and of Marlow, Bucks, auctioneer (died May 15, 1926) (net personalty, £352,315) (unsettled estate)	404,656
Broadfoot, James Robert, of Southport, Lancs, late manager of Markwood Line of Steamers (died Mar. 6, 1926) (net personalty, £111,295)	111,487
Brocklehurst, Arthur John Pownall, of Minehead, Somerset, late of Macclesfield, silk manufacturer (died May 13, 1926) (net personalty £452,572)	457,803
Browne, Professor Edward Granville, M.B., F.R.C.S. (63), of Pembroke College, Cambridge (died Jan. 5, 1926) (net personalty, £162,811)	166,167
Brownlie, Thomas (50), of Maxwell Park, Glasgow, shipowner (died April 3, 1926) (personal estate)	276,818
Buchanan, John Young, M.A., F.R.S., of Edinburgh, chemist and mineralogist (died Oct. 16, 1925) (personal estate)	166,854
Burnett, Col. Sir Thomas, 12th Bart. (85), of Crathes Castle, Kincardineshire (died Jan. 25, 1926) (personal estate)	151,932
Burton, Charles William (70), of Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells, and St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex (died Nov. 14, 1925) (net personalty, £122,871)	131,005
Butcher, Francis Joseph (68), of Tavistock, Devon, formerly of Chesham, Bucks, banker (died Dec. 20, 1925) (net personalty, £129,955)	151,449
Campbell, John, of Cupar, Fife, retired engineer (died Oct. 15, 1925) (personal estate)	126,231
Carr, Robert Bentley (77), of Bournemouth (died Dec. 9, 1925) (net personalty, £136,280)	142,926
Cassel, Mrs. Wilhelmine, of Bournemouth (died Sept. 16, 1925) (net personalty, £107,581)	124,657
Chambers, Granville (69), of North Wingfield, Derbyshire, mining engineer (died Nov. 12, 1925) (net personalty, £127,727)	139,660
Cheesman, Thomas Moss, of Chipstead, Surrey, late of the London Stock Exchange (died Oct. 29, 1925) (net personalty, £94,400)	101,923
Chick, Samuel, J.P. (84), of Beer, Devon, late of Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., lace merchant (died Dec. 6, 1925) (net personalty, £91,647)	155,313
Churton, Mrs. Jane Mary (82), of Bournemouth (died Nov. 17, 1925) (net personalty, £135,896)	139,948
Clarke, Leslie Marshall, of Bristol, paper stock merchant (died May 10, 1926) (net personalty, £130,326)	147,026
Clarke, Somers, of Holmcroft, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, architect (died Aug. 31, 1926) (net personalty, £96,817)	111,829
Clay, Alfred, J.P. (83), of Darley-in-the-Dale, Matlock, Derbyshire (died Dec. 22, 1925) (net personalty, £138,745)	140,042
Clouston, Miss Elizabeth Keir (83), of 52 Holland Park, W. (died June 18, 1926) (net personalty, £111,511)	112,416
Coats, William Allan (75), of Fergusliе House, Paisley, N.B., thread manufacturer (died Aug. 30, 1926) (personal estate)	3,936,085
Collier, Alfred John (76), of Chartham, Canterbury, Kent, retired superintendent of telegraphs (died May 18, 1926) (net personalty, £120,578)	120,650
Cook, Walter (65), of Monmouth, retired brewer (died Jan. 11, 1926) (net personalty, £101,253)	103,449

	Gross Value. £
Cooper, Ernest (78), of East Grinstead, Sussex, accountant (died Sept. 19, 1925) (net personalty, £173,486)	194,403
Corry, Sir William, 2nd Bart. (67), of Esher, Surrey, and Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., a director of the "Morning Post," Ltd. (died June 9, 1926) (net personalty, £389,933) (unsettled estate)	390,663
Cresswell, Col. George Francis Addison, C.V.O., of Hunstanton, Norfolk (died July 5, 1926) (net personalty, £106,764)	108,653
Cruddas, Miss Dora, of Haughton Castle, Northumberland (died July 5, 1926) (net personalty, £197,122)	198,327
Da Costa, Herbert Gomez (53), of 18 Davies Street, W., and of Lloyd's, E.C., insurance broker (died Aug. 13, 1926) (net personalty, £73,482)	105,967
Dalgety, Major Frederick John, D.L., J.P. (59), of Romsey, Hants, late 15th King's Hussars (died May 23, 1926) (net personalty, £361,794)	366,200
Darby, Alfred Edmund William, D.L., J.P. (75), of Shrewsbury, Salop (died July 23, 1925) (net personalty, £145,634)	169,342
Darley, William Kirkpatrick, of Guildford, Surrey, and King's Co., Ireland, company director (died Sept. 20, 1925) (net personalty, £175,268)	177,995
De la Pole, Sir Frederick Arundell, 11th Bart. (75), of Shute House, Devon (died Feb. 12, 1926) (net personalty, £61,743)	153,915
Denny, Charles (75), of Canford Cliffs, Dorset, and of the London Corn Exchange (died June 13, 1926) (net personalty, £129,740)	130,308
Dewey, Sir Thomas Charles, 1st Bart., J.P. (86), of Bromley, Kent, and Sidmouth, Devon, President of the Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd. (died July 13, 1926) (net personalty, £355,315)	402,113
Dick, John Proudfoot (68), of Helensburgh, N.B., and Ticehurst, Sussex (died Aug. 21, 1925) (personal estate)	212,308
Dickson, Major-General John Baillie Ballantyne, C.B., C.M.G. (83), of Trowbridge, Wilts (died Aug. 15, 1925) (net personalty, £142,938)	152,788
Ditchfield, Samuel James, J.P. (89), of Keswick, Cumberland, for many years agent of the Londonderry properties at Seaham Harbour (died Dec. 29, 1925) (net personalty, £270,948)	296,458
Dodds, Thomas Liddell, C.B.E., J.P. (80), of Birkenhead, at one time master stevedore (died July 19, 1926) (net personalty, £50,033)	105,267
Donner, Robert Charles, of Lacock, Chippenham, Wilts, retired merchant (died Feb. 28, 1926) (net personalty, £98,943)	109,424
Douglas, Charles John Cachcart, D.L., J.P., of Harrogate and Bath (died April 25, 1926) (unsettled personal estate)	149,784
Duncan, Sir James (70), of Forfar, N.B., East India merchant (died May 4, 1926) (personal estate)	753,832
Dunraven and Mount Earl, 4th Earl of (85), of Adare, Co. Limerick, and 22 Norfolk Street, W., a well-known yachtsman (died June 14, 1926) (unsettled English estate) (net personalty, £573,035)	722,971
East, Sir Gilbert Augustus Clayton, Bart. (79), of Maidenhead, Berks (died Sept. 26, 1925) (net personalty, £179,435)	194,070
Eddison, Robert (82), of East Retford, Notts, retired mine manager (died March 6, 1926) (net personalty, £180,992)	184,932
Edwardes, Thomas Dyer, J.P., of Prinknash Park, Gloucs, and Broadwater, Sussex (died Feb. 10, 1926) (net personalty, £37,108)	165,848
Edwards, George Straker Falck (69), of Watford, Herts, and North Shields, Northumberland, shipbuilder and dry dock proprietor (died Jan. 30, 1926) (net personalty, £151,103)	242,520
Elsley, Thomas, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and the Portland Metal Works, Great Titchfield Street, W. (died Jan. 22, 1926) (net personalty, £141,896)	182,082
Enthoven, Henry John, of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucs., merchant (died Dec. 11, 1925) (net personalty, £149,169)	170,898
Farmer, Samuel William, J.P., O.B.E. (78), of Little Bedwyn, Wilts (net personalty, £381,341)	404,330
Faulkner, William Henry (60), of South Croydon, produce merchant (died May 16, 1926) (net personalty, £105,881)	107,672
Finlayson, John, of Edinburgh, merchant (died Dec. 12, 1925) (personal estate)	173,283
Fleming, James Albert (69), of St. James's Court, S.W. (died July 28, 1926) (net personalty, £137,432)	138,007
Fluck, John Archibald, J.P. (63), of The Limes, Longford, Gloucs, corn merchant (died April 30, 1926) (net personalty, £157,174)	160,643
Foster, Robert John, D.L., J.P. (75), of Wetherby, Yorks, worsted manufacturer (died July 25, 1926) (net personalty, £300,487)	373,517
Fox, Prebendary Henry Elliott, M.A. (80), of The Croft, Putney Hill, S.W. (died May 12, 1926) (net personalty, £68,920)	103,308
Franc, Henry (62), of West Didsbury, Manchester, export yarn merchant, of Manchester and Bradford (died Oct. 7, 1925) (net personalty, £367,532)	400,868
Gainsborough, 3rd Earl of (of the second creation), Charles William Francis (75), of Exton Park, Oakham, Rutland (died April 17, 1926) (net personalty, £50,677) (unsettled estate)	185,816
Galbraith, Arthur Charles (77), of Park Village East, Regent's Park, N.W. (died Feb. 9, 1926) (net personalty, £116,756)	116,973
Gardner, Miss Lilian Gertrude, of Elsham Road, Kensington, W. (died April 26, 1926) (net personalty, £113,988)	126,351
Garrett, Thomas William (79), of Beckenham, Kent, hairdressers' sundriesman (died July 25, 1926) (estate so far as can at present be ascertained) (net personalty, £156,853)	19,465

	Gross Value. £
Gaskell, Lieut.-Col. James Bellhouse, J.P. (77), of Woolton, Lancs., chemical manufacturer (died Sept. 20, 1925) (net personalty, £196,299)	225,254
Gaunt, Leonard, J.P., of Farsley, Yorks, woollen manufacturer (died Feb. 17, 1926) (net personalty, £172,468)	188,697
Gee, George (84), of Welford, Northants, farmer and grazier (died Jan. 10, 1926) (net personalty, £168,695)	193,182
Gilbertson, James (72), of Heswall, Cheshire, and of Liverpool, canned goods broker (died April 4, 1926) (net personalty, £118,610)	122,691
Gilbey, William Crosbie (65), of Denham, Bucks, and The Pantheon, Oxford Street, W., wine and spirit merchant (died Jan. 30, 1926) (net personalty, £92,882)	101,987
Gilmour, Captain Harry (47), of Cupar, Fife (died Dec. 24, 1925) (personal estate)	133,213
Glenny, Edward Henry, of Manor Park, Essex (died Jan. 7, 1926) (net personalty, £6,860)	109,711
Gollin, Samuel, of 41 Parkside, Knightsbridge, S.W. (died April 25, 1926) (net personalty, £130,088)	130,548
Graham, Edward Alfred (45), of Beckenham, Kent, and Savile Row, W., electrical engineer (died June 15, 1926) (net personalty, £105,911)	140,636
Grant, Henry Michael, of King's Norton, Worcs, builder (died March 2, 1926) (net personalty, £45,764)	203,816
Grayson, Commander Godfrey Francis William, R.N. (retired) (46), of Fovant, Wilts (died Sept. 30, 1925) (net personalty, £159,870)	168,131
Greatrex, Arthur Whitehouse, J.P., of Streetly, Staffs, leather manufacturer (died Jan. 3, 1926) (net personalty, £147,820)	148,516
Greenly, Edward Howorth, M.A. (88), of Titley, Herefordshire (died March 1, 1926) (net personalty, £87,288)	137,437
Greey, Edward (70), of Alvechurch, Worcs, draper (died Nov. 14, 1925) (net personalty, £55,394)	159,656
Grindley, William Harry, of Stone and Tunstall, Staffs, earthenware manufacturer (died March 9, 1926) (net personalty, £129,157)	129,557
Griffin, Henry Arthur, J.P., of Cardiff, colliery owner and shipowner (died July 21, 1925) (net personalty, £174,150)	188,184
Grove-Grady, Mrs. Sarah Martha, of Norfolk Crescent, Hyde Park, W. (died Nov. 7, 1925) (net personalty, £600,356)	607,893
Hamilton, John Andrew, of Glasgow, writer (died Sept. 2, 1926) (personal estate)	101,539
Hamilton - Fellows, Mrs. Margaret Hamilton (52), of Worplesdon, Surrey, second daughter of late Sir Frederick Wills, 1st Bart. (died Aug. 3, 1926)	1,965,183
Hanley, Edmund Augustine (69), of Hungerford, Berks, brewer (died Nov. 18, 1925) (net personalty, £96,920)	105,999
Hanmer, Francis (68), of Sutton Coldfield, Warwick, lamp manufacturer (died Dec. 24, 1925) (net personalty, £101,313)	210,505
Hardy, Mrs. Helene Hortense (82), of 4, Palace Gate, W., and Cross-in-Hand, Sussex (died Jan. 4, 1926), (net personalty, £163,551)	164,624
Hare, Arthur James, of Leeds, cloth merchant and manufacturer (died Oct. 31, 1925) (net personalty, £107,033)	122,817
Harris, Wolf, of Queen's Gate, S.W., wholesale drapery merchant (died March 30, 1926) (net personalty, £87,427)	263,393
Hay, Walter Robert (70), of Sevenoaks, Kent, iron merchant (died April 28, 1926) (net personalty, £147,854)	148,842
Heape, Charles, J.P. (77), of Rochdale, Lancs, and Stockport, Cheshire, calico printer (died April 16, 1926) (net personalty, £93,559)	100,538
Hemingway, William (59), of Wetherby Road, Leeds, brewer (died Aug. 31, 1925) (net personalty, £110,159)	221,869
Hemsley, Hugh Shearwin, of Hornsea, Yorks, retired tailor (died Aug. 29, 1925) (net personalty, £62,328)	110,934
Heriot, Mrs. Mary Ann (87), of St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex (died Sept. 27, 1925) (net personalty, £163,765)	176,912
Hodgkinson, William Sampson, J.P. (78), of Wells, Somerset (died Dec. 24, 1925) (net personalty, £205,396)	220,013
Hollams, John (79), of Victoria Road, Kensington, W. (died Jan. 15, 1926) (net personalty, £139 882)	145,294
Howard, George Frederick Curtois, D.L., J.P. (64), of Long Sutton, Lincs (died April 29, 1926) (net personalty, £75,557)	108,861
Hoyle, James Rossiter, of Hartfield, Sussex, Master Cutler of Sheffield 1912-13 (died March 14, 1926) (net personalty, £90,798)	115,861
Hoyle, Miss Mary, of Oldham, Lancs (died Aug. 15, 1925) (net personalty, £150,346)	153,198
Hunt, Arthur (77), of Wilbury Road, Hove, Sussex (died June 9, 1926) (net personalty £117,905)	127,026
Jeffress, Albert Gustavus (50), of Kenton, near Harrow, Mx., vice-chairman of British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. (died Dec. 20, 1925) (estate in Great Britain) (net personalty, £321,399)	451,321
Johnson, Samuel Meggitt, J.P. (87), of Sheffield, confectionery manufacturer (died Nov. 29, 1925) (net personalty, £802,773)	818,360
Joicey, Major James, J.P. (65), of Fairford, Glocs (died July 6, 1926) (net personalty, £65,097)	188,123
Jones, Evan, J.P., of Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, company director (died Dec. 18, 1925) (net personalty, £228,266)	357,437
Jones, Walter Southwell (64), of Morley House, Marylebone Road, N.W., connected with the coal mining industry (died Feb. 24, 1926) (net personalty, £292,804)	302,901
Jowett, Thompson (65), of Savoy Court, Strand, W.C., spring manufacturer	

	Gross Value. £
(died June 16, 1926) (net personalty, £694,473)	721,370
Kay, Samuel Vernon (50), of Stockport, Cheshire, manufacturing chemist (died Jan. 24, 1926) (net personalty, £132,674)	149,289
Kenrick, John Arthur, J.P. (96), of Edgbaston, Birmingham, hollow-ware manufacturer (died April 23, 1926) (net personalty, £101,398)	101,775
Kidston-Kerr, Col. Alexander Ferrier, C.B. (85), of Edinburgh and Kinross, N.B. (died Mar. 2, 1926) (unsettled personal estate)	112,235
Kostoris, Beer (79), of Higher Broughton, Salford, Lancs, calico printer and merchant (died Dec. 4, 1925) (net personalty, £182,051)	188,346
Lamplough, Williamson, of Blackheath, S.E., and Lloyd's, E.C., underwriter (died Oct. 12, 1925) (net personalty, £234,953)	257,366
Lappin, David Russell, of Belfast (died Jan. 1, 1926) (personal estate)	133,695
Le Bas, Sir Hedley (58), of Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, governing director of Caxton Publishing Co. (died March 25, 1926) (net personalty, £155,326)	190,889
Lebus, Solomon, of Portman Square, W., and Tabernacle Street, E.C., cabinet maker (died April 20, 1926 (net personalty, £97,406)	110,951
Lee, John Lawrence, of Lytham, Lancs (died Jan. 19, 1926) (net personalty, £159,117)	167,957
Leith of Fyvie, 1st Baron (Alexander John) (70), of Fyvie Castle, Aberdeen (died Nov. 14, 1925) (personal estate) (unsettled in Great Britain)	393,489
Leon, Sir Herbert Samuel, 1st Bart. (76), of Bletchley, Bucks, retired stockbroker (died July 23, 1926) (unsettled estate) (net personalty, £660,620)	726,816
Leslie, William Henry Perry, J.P. (66), of Llansantffraid, Montgomery, and of Lloyd's, London, E.C. (died May 23, 1926) (net personalty, £125,102)	172,875
Lomax, Joshua Barber, of Bolton, Lancs, cotton spinner (died Feb. 12, 1926) (estate so far as can at present be ascertained) (net personalty, £306,640)	461,294
Macdonald, James (75), of Glasgow, director of Imperial Tobacco Co. of Great Britain and Ireland (died Jan. 31, 1926) (personal estate)	335,897
Macdonald, John William (72), of Wimbledon, S.W., and Mincing Lane, E.C., sugar refiner (died June 8, 1926) (net personalty, £41,192)	210,419
McDougall, Isaac (53), of Timperley, Cheshire, chemical manufacturer (died April 21, 1926) (net personalty, £96,947)	102,351
McEwen, Robert Finnie (65), of Greenlaw, Berwickshire (died Mar. 31, 1926) (personal estate)	497,272
Mackinlay, James, of Edinburgh and Leith, distiller (died May 6, 1926) (personal estate)	130,897
Maclellan, William Walter (67), of Balfron, Stirlingshire, and of Glasgow, rubber manufacturer (died June 7, 1925) (personal estate)	274,718
Macnair, Rev. Robert, of Edinburgh, Presbyterian Minister (died Aug. 26, 1925) (personal estate)	150,239
Maconochie, Archibald White (70), of Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W., and Cudham Hall, Kent, contractor (died Feb. 13, 1926) (estate so far as at present ascertained) (net personalty, £107,925)	390,984
Macoun, Robert Bilsland (76), of Partick, Glasgow, chairman of Rivet, Bolt and Nut Co., Ltd. (died June 26, 1925) (personal estate)	119,946
Mahon, George Gilbert, J.P., of Aberscragh, Co. Galway, Ireland (died May 7, 1926) (personal estate in England and Irish Free State)	102,178
Mansel, Mrs. Lilian Augusta, of Abergavenny (Mon) and Newport (died July 13, 1925) (unsettled estate) (net personalty, £104,555)	156,384
Manvers, 4th Earl (William Sydney) (71), of Thoresby Park, Ollerton, Newark, Notts (died July 17, 1926) (net personalty, £197,901) (unsettled estate)	246,315
Marchamley, Lord (formerly Mr. George Whiteley) (70), of Princes Gardens, S.W., retired cotton spinner and manufacturer (died Oct. 21, 1925) (net personalty, £283,523)	284,725
Markham, Charles Paxton (61), of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, coal and ironmaster (died June 29, 1926) (net personalty, £511,305)	515,883
Martin, Joseph Browne (91), of Marine Parade, Brighton (died Jan. 20, 1926) (Administration pendente lite) (net personalty, £399,763)	560,685
Mason, Henry Johnson, of Halesworth, Suffolk and Ashburton, Devon (died Nov. 19, 1925) (net personalty, £535,415)	564,594
Mathieson, James Harper, of Glasgow (died April 15, 1926) (personal estate)	150,939
Mathieson, Kenneth, of Princes Gate, S.W., merchant and banker (died Dec. 25, 1925) (net personalty, £151,905)	152,748
Mellor, Robert (69), of Stockport, Cheshire, cotton spinner (died June 14, 1926) (personal estate of net value of)	106,361
Middleton, Thomas Tyson, of Hampstead, N.W., contractor (died Dec. 2, 1925) (net personalty, £139,960)	143,547
Mirrielees, Dame Margaret (72), of Abinger, Surrey, and Aberfeldy, N.B. (died Jan. 4, 1926) (net personalty, £73,027)	106,347
Molson, Major John Elsdale, M.D. (62), of Worthing, Sussex (died Nov. 28, 1925) (estate in this country) (net personalty, £202,053)	202,905
Moran, Francis Cyprian (80), of Eastbourne, Sussex, late of Assam, tea planter (died March 14, 1926) (net personalty, £128,609)	128,629
Murphy, Vincent (55), of Blundellsands, Lancs, timber merchant (net personalty, £53,148)	161,291
Musker, John (80), of Thetford, Norfolk, racehorse owner and breeder (died April 14, 1926) (net personalty, £839,452)	875,387

	Gross Value. £
Nelke, Paul (65), of Cadogan Square, S.W., and of the London Stock Exchange (died Dec. 22, 1925) (net personalty, £444,494)	606,804
Newton, Charles Stancliffe, of Newmarket and Oakham, Rutland, racehorse owner (died June 3, 1926) (net personalty, £174,434)	178,240
Nicoll, John, of Monifieth, N.B. (late of Calcutta) (died Jan. 31, 1926) (personal estate)	265,184
Notley, Richard Albert (86), of Englefield Green, Surrey, surveyor (died Nov. 13, 1925) (net personalty, £75,537)	116,182
Nunn, Henry Saunders, of Watford Herts, and Clerkenwell, E.C., cocoa and chocolate manufacturer (died Nov. 15, 1925) (net personalty £115,148)	125,127
Ogston, Alexander Milne (90), of Ardoe, Banchory Deverick, N.B., soap manufacturer (died May 12, 1926) (personal estate)	376,663
Orleans, H.R.H. Duke of, Louis Philippe Robert (57), of St. Pierre, Brussels, and Palermo, Italy (died March 28, 1926) (estate in this country) (net personalty, £96,720)	150,490
Osborne, George Edward, of The Hotel National, Montreux, Switzerland, (died July 16, 1926) (personal estate in England)	144,426
Painter, Sir Frederick George (81), of The Boltons, South Kensington (retired chartered accountant) (died June 9, 1926) (net personalty, £179,737)	181,220
Pearson, Sir Edward Ernest (51), of Hertford, engineer and public works contractor (died Nov. 19, 1925) (estate so far as can at present be ascertained) (net personalty, £124,525)	247,917
Pease, Alderman William Edwin (60), of Darlington, Durham (died Jan. 23, 1926) (net personalty, £271,796)	295,213
Peech, Henry (63) of Wimbledon, S.W., and Sheffield, steel manufacturer (died Oct. 20, 1925) (net personalty, £101,842)	107,368
Perry, Col. Samuel Henry, V.D., D.L. (74), of Bidston, Cheshire, provision merchant (died Aug. 14, 1925) (net personalty, £103,461)	109,641
Phillips, John, J.P. (90), of Baldock Street, Royston, Herts, brewer (died Oct. 24, 1925) (net personalty, £100,678)	114,872
Pickard, Albert, J.P. (69), of Desford, Leicester, lambswool spinner (died Sept. 13, 1925) (net personalty, £91,864)	102,841
Pierrepont, Hon. Evelyn Henry (69), of The Querne, Cirencester, Gloucs (died June 4, 1926) (net personalty, £110,864)	111,328
Pilkington, Malcolm Carlisle (53), of Brentwood, Essex, and The London Stock Exchange (died June 26, 1926) (net personalty, £185,735)	207,217
Pink, Sir Thomas (70), of 4 Whitehall Court, S.W., jam maker (died Jan. 23, 1926) (net personalty, £250,520)	276,038
Pleydell-Bouverie, Harry Hales (77), of Brymore, Somerset, a director of Barclays Bank (died Dec. 12, 1925) (net personalty £79,693)	166,703
Potts, John Edward, of Chesterfield Gardens, N.W., wholesale grocer (died Dec. 11, 1925) (net personalty, £129,993)	238,067
Powell, Francis Richard (65), of Erdington, Birmingham, lamp manufacturer (died April 20, 1926) (net personalty, £171,943)	185,948
Prentice, Thomas (69), of Glasgow, and Symington, N.B., shipowner (died Feb. 13, 1926) (personal estate)	649,802
Pugh, William Thomas, of Brighton and Kingston Hill, Surrey, director of Prudential Assurance Co. (died Jan. 9, 1926) (net personalty, £486,131)	499,798
Pullar, Edmund, J.P., of Bridge of Allan, N.B. (died May 8, 1926) (personal estate)	444,645
Ralston-Patrick, Major Robert, of Moreton-in-the-Marsh and Hessilhead, Ayrshire (died Nov. 21, 1925) (personal estate)	307,482
Ram, Miss Elizabeth, of 19 Pelham Place, S.W. (died July 26, 1926) (net personalty, £34,505)	100,441
Raphael, Mrs. Henriette, of Connaught Place, Hyde Park, W. (died July 7, 1926) (net personalty, £117,338)	120,374
Ripley, Henry, J.P., of Bournemouth, chairman of Bradford Dyers' Association (died April 20, 1926) (net personalty, £151,622)	152,525
Robarts, Abraham John (87), of Lombard Street, E.C., and Buckingham, banker (died Jan. 24, 1926) (estate so far as can at present be ascertained) (net personalty, £410,182)	461,182
Roberts, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel, Bart., P.C. (74), of Sheffield, barrister-at-law (died June 19, 1926) (net personalty, £365,821) (unsettled estate)	384,640
Rodocanachi, Matthew Paul, of Jules Hotel, Jermyn Street, S.W., retired cotton broker (died Oct. 18, 1925) (net personalty, £139,298)	139,462
Rose, Thomas Harry, J.P. (78), of Oxford, draper (died May 30, 1926) (net personalty, £150,351)	160,890
Runge, Charles Herman (78), of Chard, Somerset, and Berkeley Square, W., produce broker (died Oct. 20, 1925) (net personalty, £241,424)	243,726
Scrimgeour (53), of Stedham Hall, Sussex, stockbroker (died Nov. 23, 1925) (net personalty, £139,535)	357,406
Seely, Sir Charles Hilton, Bart. (66), of Arnold, Notts, and Gatcombe House, Isle of Wight (died Feb. 26, 1926) (net personalty, £43,770)	189,139
Sharp, William Ritchie (66), of Dundee and Broughty Ferry, N.B., and St. Jean de Luz, France, jute manufacturer (died Sept. 10, 1925) (personal estate)	423,166
Shorrock, James (92), of Bowdon, Cheshire (died Oct. 29, 1925) (net personalty, £254,480)	262,333
Simpson, Dr. John Bell, D.C.L., F.R.G.S. (88), of Wylam-on-Tyne, Durham, mining engineer (died April 26, 1926) (net personalty, £761,825)	812,170
Skinner, Sir Thomas, 1st Bart. (85), of Pont Street, S.W., publisher (died	

	Gross Value. £
May 11, 1926) (net personalty, £306,904)	321,717
Smith, Alexander Findlay, F.R.G.S., J.P. (81), of Hong Kong (personal estate in England and Hong Kong)	125,880
Smith, Beckwith Beckwith (76), of Grosvenor Street, W., and Aberarder, Inverness (died July 21, 1926) (net personalty, £127,318)	127,822
Smith, Evelyn Kyrle (52), of Nottingham, banker (died Sept. 20, 1925 (net personalty, £104,913)	121,772
Smith, Thomas Bowden (70), of Manchester Road, Bury, Lancs, brewer (died April 3, 1926) (net personalty, £156,338)	156,505
Spofforth, Frederick Robert (72), of Long Ditton, Surrey, well known as the Australian "demon" bowler (died June 4, 1926) (net personalty, £164,034)	169,268
Spratt, Leslie William, J.P. (76), of Westcliff-on-Sea and Forest Gate, E., draper (died July 29, 1925) (net personalty, £147,466)	151,988
Stables, Miss Hannah (82), of Horsforth, Leeds, for over 30 years hon. sec. of the Old Leeds Charity Organisation Society (died Feb. 17, 1926) (net personalty, £144,460)	151,476
Summers, Augustus William, J.P. (81), of Clifton, Bristol, brewer (died July 27, 1925) (net personalty, £171,871)	173,942
Summers, Frank Bright, J.P. (57), of Alton, Hants, late of Chester, iron-founder (died Jan. 7, 1926) (net personalty, £198,929)	205,801
Sumner, James, of Chorley, Lancs, flour miller (died April 25, 1926) (net personalty, £174,598)	235,339
Sykes, Arthur Henry (85), of Roveries Hall, Lydham, Salop (died Jan. 16, 1926) (net personalty, £115,282)	120,420
Teage, John Land, of Oporto, Portugal, late of Mark Lane, E.C., wine shipper (died April 19, 1926) (net personalty, £172,776)	172,780
Tinne, John Ernest (80), of Liverpool, merchant (died Dec. 3, 1925) (net personalty, £154,036)	161,830
Todd, Sir Joseph White, Bart. (70), of Eaton Place, S.W., and of Perth, N.B. (died Feb. 19, 1926) (estate in this country) (net personalty, £150,747)	154,969
Topham, Mrs. Emily, of Folkestone, Kent (died Jan. 19, 1926) (net personalty, £204,889)	247,750
Trouton, Edmund Arthur, C.B.E., of Sandyford, Dublin, company director (died Oct. 11, 1925) (personal estate)	123,973
Turner, William Henry (68), of Stoneygate, Leicester, boot and shoe manufacturer (died July 7, 1925) (net personalty, £144,933)	172,240
Unwin, Herbert, M.I.C.E. (83), of Cheltenham, Gloucs, brewer (died July 18, 1925) (net personalty, £344,560)	401,942
Vivian, Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Pendarves, K.C.B. (92), of Buckingham Gate, S.W., and Helston, Cornwall (died Aug. 18, 1926) (net personalty, £250,849)	326,640
Wagner, Henry, F.S.A., of Brighton, barrister-at-law (died April 24, 1926) (net personalty, £184,380)	196,324
Walters, William Melnoth (90), of Ewell, Surrey, and New Square, Lincoln's Inn, solicitor (died Nov. 20, 1925) (net personalty, £111,595)	122,221
Ward, Thomas William, J.P. (72), of Sheffield, steel manufacturer and metal merchant (died Feb. 3, 1926) (net personalty, £467,853)	485,627
Warner, Edward Handley (74), of Knebworth, Herts, hosiery manufacturer (died Aug. 16, 1925) (net personalty, £262,172)	289,843
Watson, David Buchan, of Dundee, bleacher and yarn merchant (died Feb. 16, 1926) (personal estate)	126,831
Watson, Dame Mary Ann Renny (86), of Edinburgh (died Feb. 12, 1925) (personal estate)	104,102
Watson, William, J.P. (79), of Bradford, Yorks, woollen manufacturer (died June 1, 1925)	349,696
Watts, Sir Fenwick Shadforth (67), of 8 Lygon Place, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W., shipowner (died April 26, 1926) (net personalty, £441,483)	482,035
Watts, Frank, of Whittington Avenue, E.C., and Grafton House, Kew Gardens, shipowner (died June 7, 1926) (net personalty, £146,257)	152,133
Webb, Captain Francis David (82), of Godalming, Surrey (died Feb. 5, 1926) (net personalty, £47,574)	145,725
Webster, Walter William (96), of Lindfield, Sussex, identified with the mining industry in South Africa (died Sept. 9, 1925) (net personalty, £96,286)	117,307
Wheeler-Bennett, John Wheeler, C.B.E., J.P. (70), of Keston, Kent, and Borough High Street, S.E., import merchant (died June 25, 1926) (net personalty, £672,078)	684,188
White, John (82), of Ripon, Yorks, retired shipowner and stockbroker (died Dec. 7, 1925) (net personalty, £117,518)	140,831
Whitehead, Mrs. Sarah Ann, of Penybont, Radnor (died Feb. 23, 1926) (net personalty, £90,781)	123,715
Williams, Sir John, Bart. (85), of Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire (died May 24, 1926) (net personalty, £121,012)	123,742
Wilson, Joseph (75), of West Hill, Putney, S.W. (died Oct. 22, 1925) (net personalty, £273,225)	474,013
Winstone, Ernest Horne (72), of Members Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W. (died Jan. 2, 1926) (net personalty, £169,169)	170,944
Wolrich-Gordon, Col. John Gordon, C.M.G. (65), of Ellon, N.B. and Queen's Gate, S.W. (died Sept. 30, 1925) (personal estate)	122,781
Wishart, John (65), of Glasgow, company director (died June 10, 1926) (personal estate)	215,446
Wright, Col. Sir John Roper, Bart. (83), of Bath, Governing Director of Baldwins, Limited (died July 25, 1926) (net personalty, £125,641)	137,978

THE results in the table below are for London (Kew and Westminster)—barometer readings reduced to Mean Sea Level, from October 1925 to September 1926 inclusive.

MONTH.	TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.			PRESSURE. (Mean Sea Level.)		WIND.	SUNSHINE.
	Mean.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Days.	Amount.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Mean.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Prevalent Direction.	Percentage.
	°F.	°F.		inches.	inches.	inches.	inch.		
1925 October.....	53·5	2·3 above	15	2·57	0·16 above	29·94	0·00	SW	22
,, November..	42·3	2·7 below	14	1·56	0·55 below	29·95	0·01 below	NNE	18
,, December..	39·5	1·8 ,,	14	2·49	0·35 above	29·78	0·15 ,,	SW	10
,, Year	51·2	0·7 above	155	22·41	0·05 ,,	29·96	0·02 ,,	SW	29
1926 January ...	41·9	2·3 ,,	17	2·24	0·62 ,,	29·89	0·16 ,,	SW	11
,, February ...	46·8	6·1 ,,	18	2·91	1·45 ,,	29·87	0·13 ,,	SW	14
,, March	45·9	2·8 ,,	5	0·20	1·43 below	30·08	0·15 above	W	25
,, April.....	50·9	2·7 ,,	16	3·22	1·85 above	29·88	0·08 below	E	25
,, May	53·3	0·8 below	22	1·73	0·12 ,,	29·90	0·10 ,,	SW	30
,, June	57·2	2·5 ,,	12	3·22	1·32 ,,	29·93	0·09 ,,	SW	38
,, July	64·9	1·7 above	13	1·70	0·49 below	30·03	0·03 above	SW	34
,, August	64·8	2·3 ,,	12	2·15	0·12 ,,	30·08	0·10 ,,	SW	45
,, September..	61·7	3·5 ,,	9	1·19	0.46 ,,	30·11	0·07 ,,	SW	34

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL RECORDS.

YEAR.	TEMPERATURE.				RAINFALL.				
	HOTTEST AND COLDEST DAYS (as recorded at Greenwich Observatory).				BRITISH ISLES.			LONDON. (Camden Square.)	
	Shade Max. (Fahr.)		Shade Min. (Fahr.)		Max. in 24 hours ending at 9 a.m.			Total for the Year.	No. of Rain-days, 0·01 and upwards.	Total Duration in Hours.
	Temp.	Date.	Temp.	Date.	Amt.	Date.	Place.			
	°				ins.			ins.		
1904	91·0	Aug. 4....	23·2	Nov. 26	5·62	Nov. 8	Ambleside	20·65	160	492
1905	87·2	July 26....	19·5	Jan. 1	5·71	Aug. 25 ..	Glen-na-Smoel	22·97	162	456
1906	94·3	Aug. 31...	19·8	Dec. 30	6·25	Jan. 28 ..	Borrowdale	24·26	163	420
1907	82·7	Sept. 25....	22·4	Jan. 21	4·66	Oct. 16	Kingsbridge	23·91	175	419
1908	84·0	July 3....	22·1	Dec. 30	4·80	Oct. 19	Treharris	23·67	157	501
1909	86·2	Aug. 12....	13·6	Mar. 5....	6·45	Feb. 2	Loch Quoich	26·75	190	577
1910	82·2	June 20....	20·3	Jan. 27	4·51	Aug. 26 ..	Borrowdale.....	25·36	186	491
1911	100·0	Aug. 9....	21·6	Feb. 1	7·00	Oct. 29 ..	Borrowdale.....	24·79	155	473
1912	90·0	July 12....	19·1	Jan. 29	7·31	Aug. 26 ..	Brundall	27·88	180	516
1913	87·1	June 17....	24·2	Feb. 23	6·06	Sept. 17 ..	Doncaster	22·41	163	453
1914	92·1	July 1....	19·9	Jan. 24	6·35	Aug. 8	Snowdon	25·72	168	514
1915	89·2	June 8....	22·3	Jan. 23....	7·06	Sept. 25 ..	Dulcross.....	32·18	152	569
1916	83·9	July 31....	23·4	Dec. 19....	8·20	Oct. 11....	Kinlochquoich	34·01	192	623
1917	93·2	June 17....	17·2	Dec. 19....	9·16	June 28 ..	Bruton	30·05	175	476
1918	89·8	Aug. 22....	18·5	Jan. 9....	4·95	Sept. 15 ..	Douglas	26·69	195	529
1919	87·5	Aug. 12....	15·5	Feb. 9....	4·50	April 10 ..	Corran	26·21	182	611
1920	86·5	May 25....	15·7	Dec. 13....	6·81	Feb. 9....	Dungeon Ghyll....	23·59	175	520
1921	94·0	July 12....	25·3	Nov. 23....	6·10	Jan. 8....	Dungeon Ghyll	14·60	115	269
1922	90·6	May 24....	24·4	Jan. 24 .... Oct. 25.... Dec. 9....	4·70	Aug. 7....	Doncaster ..... (Carr House Hos.)	25·60	177	503
1923	92·2	July 12....	22·7	Nov. 25	5·57	Nov. 12 ..	Llechwedd Q'arries	27·03	182	479
1924	89·8	July 12....	21·2	Feb 15 ..	9·40	Aug. 18 ..	Cwmgton Brymore	30·08	188	540
1925	89·5	July 2....	21·4	Dec. 5....	4·13	Feb. 8....	L. Llydaw (Pr. M.)	24·91	172	581
1926	88·2	Sept. 19....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

BRITISH ISLANDS: The *maximum temperature* of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is 100° Fahr. This was observed at Wilton House, Salisbury, on July 15, 1881, and at Greenwich Observatory on Aug. 9, 1911.

The *lowest temperature* of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is —23° Fahr., or 55° below freezing point, at Blackadder, Berwickshire, on Dec. 4, 1879.

The *greatest rainfall* in a day was at Bruton, Somerset, when 9·56 inches fell in the 24 hours ended 9 a.m., June 29, 1917. This rainfall is equal to 965 tons of water per acre.

The *total rainfall* for a year at Stations in the British Islands during the 55 years 1870 to 1924 ranged from 246·92 inches at Llyn Llydaw (Copper Mill), Carnarvon, and 247·30 inches at the Stye, Cumberland in 1923, to 9·29 inches at Margate in 1921.

The *maximum wind-velocity* on record in the British Islands was recorded at Quilty, west coast of Ireland, on Jan. 27, 1920, when a gust exceeded the rate of 110 miles per hour.

GENERAL: The *maximum temperature* on record of the air in shade is 134° Fahr., observed at Greenland Ranch, California, on July 10, 1913.

The *wettest station* in the world is generally allowed to be Cherra Poonjee in Assam, where the total fall for the year has exceeded 551½ inches. From June 12 to 16, 1876, 114·14 inches was collected, or an average daily fall of 22·83 inches. On one of these days, June 14, 40·80 inches fell in 24 hours.

WEATHER RECORD OF THE HARVEST AND HOLIDAY MONTHS FOR FIFTY-ONE YEARS (1876-1926).

THE following is a brief record of the weather during what may be termed the "harvest and holiday months" for fifty-one years—including the last twenty-five years of the nineteenth century and the first twenty-six of the twentieth. The expression "holiday months" has been chosen because during June, July, August and September is the period of the highest pressure of work in the rural districts and of corresponding relaxation among dwellers in towns and suburbs. There are some parts of the globe where the weather of certain seasons can be forecast with certainty. In the British Isles this is an impossibility, as the tables at the end will show.

The weather records are derived mainly from observation in the neighbourhood of London, but they hold good as well for the south, middle and east of England, sometimes even for the west. There are, however, parts of the United Kingdom to which these observations cannot apply. June in the north is frequently cold and sometimes wet: July s often wet, and August nearly always so. June and July in the west and in Wales are sometimes dry and fine, August and September more often than not stormy and wet.

The records are general statements; statistics as regards temperature, rainfall and sunshine are not included for reasons given in the summary.

JUNE.

In many years the sunshine record and the temperature have been high throughout (1884, 1887, 1893, 1895, 1899, 1908); in others during parts of the month (1881, 1889, 1917, 1919, 1925). Sometimes most of the month has been abnormally cold (1882, 1909. 1923), at others—and very frequently—partially so (1880, 1886, 1894, 1900, 1902, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1916, 1919, 1925). The rainfall has often been slight—occasionally negligible, as in 1895 and 1925. The rainfall values of an otherwise dry month have been raised by heavy thunderstorms or other rainfall as in 1906, 1917. For nearly 20 years (1881-1899) June was on the whole a dry month; from 1900-1912 it was considerably wetter; since 1913 the weather has varied; but on the whole it has since then been more often fine than wet. Excessive precipitation in some months of June (1878, 1879, 1900, 1903, 1905) has of course increased the average of the rainfall. The record of June 1903 is most extraordinary. For the first eight days there was fine weather. From the 9th till the 20th rain fell in torrents, mostly accompanied by a N. wind. On Friday the 19th the temperature did not exceed 48°. From the 20th to the end of the month it was quite fine and rainless; the closing days were hot. The heavy rains only affected the southern part of the Kingdom.

JULY.

This month furnishes an excellent example of alternate cycles of differing types of weather extending over more or less long periods. For many years preceding the opening of the last quarter of the nineteenth century (1876) July, with occasional exceptions, had been a hot and dry month. This kind of weather terminated in the July of 1878, and thenceforward up to and including 1895 an unsettled type was prevalent. The most marked exceptions occurred in 1881 (very hot for the first three weeks, unsettled towards the close), 1885 and 1887 (dry throughout). July was very wet and cold in 1879, very wet though warmer in 1880, very wet and excessively cold in 1888, wet in most of the month in 1890, very wet at the beginning and end of the month in 1891, and wet again in most of the month in 1894. In other years the month was partly fine and warm, and partly wet. In 1896 a change took place, and lasting up to and including 1908, the month was remarkable for fine and hot weather. The only exception occurred in 1903, which was a year of extraordinary weather. But the month was almost rainless up to and past St. Swithin's Day. After that there were tropical downpours. Since 1908, July has been a generally unsettled month; in 1909, 1910, 1918 and 1922 it was wet throughout; in 1911 and 1921 very dry; in other years mixed weather has prevailed.

AUGUST.

The quarter-century opened with the termination of a series of years in which August had been a fairly fine month. With 1877 began a series of bad-weather Augusts (dry in one year, 1880). August 1879 was desperately wet, the latter half especially. From 1883 to 1887 the month was tolerably fine. There was much hot weather in 1884 and 1887. With 1888 another series of wet Augusts began, the only exception being 1893; this definitely wet series lasted till 1897. From 1898 onwards the weather in this month has been variable. In 1898, 1899 (very hot), 1901, 1904, 1906, 1911, 1913, 1914, 1921, August was more or less a good month. In 1902, 1903, 1912, and 1917 it was wet. With the sole exception of 1899, the weather of the month has never been perfect. If it has begun well it has ended badly (1916, 1919, 1923); sometimes when it has begun badly it has ended well (1914, 1915). At the end of August 1912 the phenomenal Norwich Floods occurred. In the second half of August 1916 the Thames Valley and the Midlands were devastated by thunderstorms and torrents of rain which destroyed the standing harvest. In August 1921 the weather was fine on the eastern side of England, wet on the western and in Wales.

SEPTEMBER.

The year 1876 came in the middle of a series of unsettled Septembers. In 1876 the month was wet: in 1877 and 1878 it happened to be dry. In several of the following years the weather of the month was definitely unsettled. In 1883 and 1885 the rainfall was very heavy. From 1888, onward, the month was generally very fine with the marked exception of 1896, when September was very wet throughout without a break. It was in consequence of this comparatively long era of recurring dry and fine weather that September acquired a high reputation for being a fine holiday and harvest month. If August was wet, as it frequently was, September could generally be relied upon for the safe in-gathering of the crops, and holidays could usually be arranged for September long in advance without disappointment as regards weather. But a change came in 1918, when the month was disastrously wet throughout. Indeed, as the month advanced, the worse the weather became, and the colder as well. September 1919 was warm at first, but bleak and cold later. September 1920 was very wet and

cold in the second half. In 1921 (the exceptionally fine *year*—not merely summer) September was warm throughout; but in each succeeding year the month's weather has been wet or unsettled, rarely warm, and generally cold. It is to be hoped that this second untoward cycle may have a speedy ending. (The warm September now just ended strengthens that hope.)

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

(1.) The tabular statements month by month over a series of years are given in general terms: figures relating to sunshine, temperature and rainfall are not recorded. The rainfall and sunshine records from one particular station, say Greenwich, Kew or Kensington—would be misleading, as these factors vary within a few miles' radius. An average computed from the figures supplied by a group of local weather stations can be the only fair guide, as a few instances will illustrate:—*September* 1880 was very fine at the beginning and end, but there was a deluge of rain all over the country in the middle of the month (Greenwich total 4 inches). Yet no one could say it was a month of bad weather. *June* 1917 had most brilliant weather up to the 16th. On that day tropical rainstorms and thunderstorms occurred. They did not affect the Greenwich neighbourhood to any great extent, but Central and West London had about treble the rainfall of Greenwich.

August 1916 began with ten or twelve days of hot, rainless weather, with hazy skies. In the Thames Valley and the Midlands, the rainfall in the second half was extraordinary. Clouds would roll up from any quarter; there was little or no wind. "The rain poured down from one black cloud"; and the standing crops all round London were destroyed. Yet along the south coast the hot weather in this August was only succeeded by some unsettled showery days.

In *July* 1913 the weather round London was rather nondescript. In the second half it was mostly dry, but dull and not very warm. In North Wales it was brilliantly hot and fine: this being a personal experience.

August 1920 was fairly dry, but it was so cold in the second half that the month could hardly be called really fine.

(2.) As regards the four months individually:—

The present average rainfalls for each month are the following, as given in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK:—

June	2·02 inches.
July	2·24 ,,
August	2·19 ,,
September	1·79 ,,

The two most equable months are July and August: much of the weather in June may be bleakly cold, as in 1909 (when it was wet) and 1923 (when it was dry). In September 1912 day after day was almost sunless, and in the second half of September 1919 it was almost cold enough to snow, and that in the south of England! Therefore it is little wonder that though the adventurous look forward to a September holiday, those who do not like changes in temperature prefer July or August.

July has by far the most brilliant sunshine records: August has rarely very cold days, but in general it is not nearly so bright. Both months are on an average wetter than June, and far wetter than September.

The work of compiling a complete weather record over a series of years will be rendered easy for future investigators, as the Meteorological Office now issues complete tabular statements of each month's weather, and a summary at the end of the year. These records embrace the whole of the British Isles. For past statistical records one has to rely upon the work done by official observation (Greenwich, Kew, and the observatories in provincial cities), and upon the painstaking investigations of private recorders. Foremost among these was the late Mr. G. J. Symons, F.R.S., of Camden Square, London, who not only kept his own records but collated them with these of his correspondents.

EARLY RECORDS.

Of early records by far the most interesting are those of Gilbert White, given in his *Naturalist's Calendar*, covering the years 1768–1792. A perusal of them will dispel the illusion as to the prevalent fine summers of bygone days. Just occasionally the summer was hot and dry, but rarely throughout. Not infrequently it was terribly wet. The Selborne Rainfall Records tabulated for eleven years show that for his district Gilbert White found that June was by far the driest month, whereas July, August and September were comparatively wet: August was the driest month of these three, next came September, and lastly July, not very far behind.

The *London Magazine* (famous for the original publication of Lamb's *Essays of Elia*, and De Quincey's *Confessions of an Opium Eater*; and notorious for literary contributions by the poisoner, Wainewright) also contains records of each month's weather. This was in the early twenties of the nineteenth century. These records are remarkably interesting, and much resemble those given in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK of the present day.

But one may go much further back and obtain still more interesting records than these in Samuel Pepys' *Diary*, a quotation or two from which we give in conclusion: "September 1st, [1661] (Lord's Day). Last night being very rainy [the water] broke into my house, the gutter being stopped, and spoiled all my ceilings almost."—[September] "24th. We rose, and set forth; but found a most sad alteration in the roads, by reason of last night's rains, they being now all dirty and washy, though not deep."—[July, 1662] "15th. About bed-time it fell a-raining, and the house being all open at top, it vexed me, but there was no help for it. 16th. In the morning, I found all my ceilings spoiled with rain last night, so that I fear they must be all new whited when the work is done."—"19th. In the afternoon I went upon the river; it raining hard upon the water, I put ashore and sheltered myself, while the King come by in his barge, going down towards the Downes to meet the Queen; the Duke being gone yesterday. But methought, it lessened my esteem of a king that he should not be able to command the rain." "22nd. I had letters from the Downes from Mr. Coventry, who tells me of the foul weather they had last Sunday, that drove them back from near Boulogne, whither they were going for the Queen, back again to the Downes, with the loss of their cables, sayles and masts; but are all safe, only my Lord Sandwich who went before with the yacht; they know not what is become of him, which do not trouble me much; but I hope he got ashore before the storm begun; which God grant!"

	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.
1876	Dry and pleasant, hot towards close.	Hot and dry throughout.	Hot and dry to past middle of month, afterwards unsettled and showery.	Wet and showery, a few fine days.
1877	After the first few days, fine and hot.	Mixed weather, some very fine days.	Except for one week in middle, broken and unsettled.	Fine, but sometimes cold.
1878	Very cold with heavy rains in first half, later fine and hot.	Very fine and dry throughout.	Very wet, heavy rainfall, but fairly warm and sunshine moderate.	Very warm and fine till towards close.
1879	Very wet throughout.	Very wet, a few fine days at end.	Showery at opening. One fine week, then excessively wet.	After a few fine days rain set in again, very unsettled.
1880	Cold and showery.	Wet but warm throughout, a few very fine days.	After the first week very fine and warm.	Hot at beginning, violent rains about middle, closing days fair.
1881	Generally very fine and hot.	Very hot till last ten days, then somewhat unsettled.	First eight days fair, afterwards cold with heavy rains, occasionally a fine day.	Very unsettled, one fine week in middle, a few fine days at close.
1882	Very cold and showery.	A few fine days at opening, then cold and showery, fine at close.	Very fine first half, then unsettled and showery.	Mixed weather, opening days stormy.
1883	Hot at first, then rather unsettled.	First ten days fine, afterwards unsettled.	Very fine, especially in latter half.	First half wet and stormy, fine week in middle, wet at end.
1884	Heavy rains at opening, afterwards very fine and warm.	Hot the first half, then unsettled, closing days hot again.	Very fine and hot till closing week, when rather unsettled.	Heavy rains at opening, then very fine till closing days, when unsettled.
1885	Very fine, a few cold days.	Very fine and hot throughout.	Some unsettled weather about second week, otherwise fine, cold towards end.	Very wet and sunless throughout; temperature moderate, but last week very cold.
1886	Fairly dry with many fine days, very cold in third week.	Variable, hot at first, then showery, warm again, but last few days cold and wet.	Rather unsettled first half, second half fine and hot.	Unsettled in first half, later dry and fine.
1887	Heavy rains in opening days, rest of month fine and hot.	Very fine and hot, a little unsettled weather towards end.	Very hot, heavy thunderstorm in middle, closing week broken and unsettled.	Cold and showery throughout. Not much sunshine.
1888	Opening days fine, then unsettled, middle very cold, ending with heavy thunderstorms.	About the wettest July known, ending with violent thunderstorms and torrents of rain.	Opening days wet, then a few warm days, with a dry spell till the last week, which was very wet.	Fine and fairly warm throughout.
1889	Hot at opening, unsettled with heavy rain and thunderstorms at end of first week, afterwards very fine.	Opening week fine, then unsettled, fine at close.	After four opening fine days very unsettled till last week, which was warm and dry.	Warm and dry till last week, which was cold and unsettled.
1890	Very unsettled throughout with frequent rain, a few warm days about the 25th.	Very wet, heavy rains and severe thunderstorms. Fine just at close.	The first ten days fine, afterwards unsettled with heavy rains till 28th; closing days fine.	Very fine and warm throughout.
1891	Very fine, but some days rather cold.	Wet at beginning, very wet at end; a fine warm interval from 10th to 26th.	Very wet throughout, thunderstorms and heavy rains.	Fine on the whole, a few wet days towards end.

	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.
1892	Generally fine.	Generally fine, unsettled in middle, hot at close.	Generally fine in first part, heavy rains towards end.	Unsettled at first, afterwards finer.
1893	Very hot and dry throughout.	Hot in first part, cooler with heavy rain later.	Unsettled about second week, great heat and drought later.	Hot at first, cold and showery towards close.
1894	Cold and wet in first part, warm and fine last week.	Hot during first week, afterwards wet and unsettled.	Wet during first three weeks, closing week warm and fine.	Opening days warm and fine, afterwards cold and showery.
1895	Hot, fine and dry throughout.	Hot and fine first fortnight, heavy rains afterwards.	Rain fell every day in first fortnight, afterwards fine, hot at close.	Very fine and warm throughout.
1896	Occasionally unsettled, but on the whole fine.	Very hot and fine throughout.	Moderately fine first half, later broken and unsettled.	Very wet throughout, with excessively heavy rains.
1897	Variable, some cold days, but on the whole fine.	Very hot and fine the whole month.	After a few very hot days weather broke up, heavy rains towards close.	Wet the first week, then finer, some cold days, unsettled again at close.
1898	Dry throughout, much sunshine, very cold dull spell about second week.	Fine, warm and dry on the whole, but some cold days.	Fine at first, then unsettled about second week, afterwards hot and fine.	Very hot, fine and dry throughout.
1899	Very hot and fine, a few unsettled days towards close.	Very hot and fine throughout.	Again very hot and fine throughout with little rain.	The fine weather and great heat continued the first week, then heavy thunderstorm, afterwards unsettled but often fine.
1900	Cold and wet at opening, then a warmer spell, cold with heavy rain last week.	Unsettled first week, afterwards fine and dry and very hot.	Wet with strong wind first ten days, then a hot spell, wet again third week, ending fine but dull.	Generally fine and warm throughout.
1901	Generally fine and warm.	Fine and warm first three weeks, heavy local rains towards close.	Warm and fine till closing week, which was unsettled and rather cold.	Unsettled at first, afterwards finer and hot at close.
1902	First warm, then cold spell with heavy rain, hot and finer later.	Fine and warm.	Very unsettled with occasional heavy rains.	Moderate weather, cold towards end.
1903	Opening days fair, weather broke up with northerly winds and an extraordinary deluge lasting about 12 days; last week very fine.	First fortnight, including St. Swithin's day, warm and fine, weather then broke up with thunderstorms and heavy rains.	Moderately fine first week, afterwards very heavy rains with small intervals of fine weather.	Cloudy, damp and showery with occasional fine days.
1904	Dry and fairly warm.	Generally fine and hot, some unsettled weather towards close.	Fine on the whole; hot at beginning and towards end.	Rather unsettled at first, afterwards much finer.
1905	Fine at first, then northerly winds, heavy rains and cold; before middle of month warm weather again.	Very fine and hot throughout.	Much unsettled weather, a fine spell about middle, towards end heavy rains.	Somewhat unsettled and showery, occasional fine spells.
1906	Mainly fine and very warm, two cold days with heavy rain at end.	Very fine and hot throughout.	Very hot at first, then a cooler spell with showery weather; last ten days excessively hot.	First week very fine and hot, then a few days of heavy rain followed again by fine weather.
1907	Cold at first, then warm, generally unsettled, some heavy rain in last week.	Dry and dull, some brighter days towards close.	First week warm and fine, unsettled with occasional heavy rain in middle, fine and warm last week.	Unsettled at first, afterwards remarkably fine and warm.

	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.
1908	Remarkably fine and warm throughout.	Fine and warm, broken by a period of 12 days' heavy rain in middle.	Fine up to 20th, afterwards heavy rains with gales till end of month.	First fortnight wet and windy, afterwards very fine.
1909	Very cold first half and wet throughout, rather warmer last ten days.	Wet throughout, with occasional fine days.	First fortnight fine and warm, then ten days' wet weather; closing days finer again.	Cold and rainy with N.W. winds, occasionally a fine day.
1910	First three weeks fairly good weather, closing week wet.	Wet and unsettled throughout.	A few fine days early in month and about middle, otherwise unsettled.	Cool and dry with little sunshine except in closing week.
1911	First week hot and fine, second dull and cold, last fortnight wet and unsettled.	After first few days, hot, dry and rainless.	Very hot indeed till 20th, then a little unsettled, fine again till close.	Very hot and fine till near close of month, then cold.
1912	Unsettled and showery throughout.	Moderate weather at first, a very hot and fine fortnight in middle of month, a little unsettled at close.	Very wet throughout with heavy rains.	Cool and dry, 2 or 3 days of heavy rain at end of month.
1913	Warm and dry throughout.	Some unsettled weather in middle, otherwise fine. Rather dull in S.E., but hot in W. and Wales.	Fine on the whole throughout, last day very wet.	Variable, opening days wet, then finer, unsettled and cool in middle, fine and warm at close.
1914	Variable in first half, with some cool days, fine and hot towards close.	Variable, some hot days, but generally showery, cold at beginning of last week.	First week unsettled, with heavy rain, afterwards remarkably fine and warm.	Very fine and warm throughout.
1915	Generally fine, warm and dry.	First few days warm and fine, then very unsettled with heavy rains.	Heavy rains and thunderstorms first half, second half dry and fair.	Opening days unsettled, fine and warm from 5th to 26th; closing days cold with heavy rain.
1916	Unsettled, cold and showery throughout, little sunshine.	First half unsettled, second half hot and fine.	First 12 days hot and fine, remainder of month wet; particularly bad round London, torrential rains and thunderstorms.	Moderate weather, some very fine days, others cool and showery.
1917	First half hot and dry, heavy thunderstorm with excessive rain on 16th, afterwards unsettled.	Much very fine hot weather with occasional rain till 28th; on 29th to end of month heavy rains with N. wind.	Heavy rains of last days of July continued first week, then a little finer but unsettled; renewal of heavy rains last week.	Moderately warm, fine and dry, one wet week about middle.
1918	Mixed weather, unsettled in middle, warm at close.	Fine weather at opening and end, but extraordinarily heavy rainfall in middle and later.	Opening week wet and unsettled, fine period 9th–23rd; wet from 23rd to 29th, closing days fair but dull.	Almost the wettest September known, opening day fine, 16th, 17th, 25th fine, deluges of rain at end, and very cold.
1919	Fine and hot up to 20th, then cold and dull. One day's heavy rain about 19th.	Cold and sunless, moderate rainfall, a few fine days in middle.	Fine and hot up to 18th, broken weather rest of month.	Fairly warm and fine till 18th, afterwards cold and dull, dry on whole.
1920	Mixed weather, some very fine days, others cold and wet.	Wet and unsettled, but one week of fine weather in middle.	Wet at beginning, then finer and warm; heavy rain for two days in middle, afterwards dry but cold and dull.	Fine during first fortnight, followed by cold spell with heavy rains, warmer towards close.

	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.
1921	Dry throughout; cool at first, very hot later in month.	Very hot throughout, almost rainless.	Dry and fine in east and south of England, very wet in north and west, also Wales.	Opening week hot, second week heavy rain; third week dull, fourth hot and fine again.
1922	Very fine and hot first eleven days, weather then broke up with heavy rain, unsettled rest of month.	Wet throughout, no fine spell, an occasional fine day.	Unsettled throughout, some fine days.	Cold and showery throughout, N.W. winds.
1923	Very cold and dry, a few warm days towards close.	Mixed weather, many fine warm days with moderate rainfall.	Fine and hot first three weeks, most unsettled 19th to 29th ending on that day with storm and rain; two closing days fine.	Much fine weather, but marred by one very wet week (18th to 24th).
1924	Very wet first half, fine second part of month.	Fine first half, wet later.	Only one fine warm week, 11th to 16th, remainder wet and unsettled.	Very wet, a few occasional fine days.
1925	First three weeks fine and hot, followed by several days' cold dull weather; almost rainless.	Most of month fine and hot, heavy rains and thunderstorms towards end.	Variable weather, fine warm days alternating with rainy ones; last four days very fine.	Cold and showery throughout, great prevalence of N.W. winds.
1926	One very cold day (2nd) at beginning. Heavy rains at intervals throughout month. Some days fine and warm.	Generally unsettled with moderate temperature; one very hot spell from 11th to 18th, which broke up with a thunderstorm.	Fine and warm till 6th; unsettled, but with much fine weather and sunshine till 21st; heavy rain 9th and 10th; very fine and warm from 22nd to 31st.	Opened with great thunderstorm on 1st, followed for some days by unsettled weather; remarkably fine and hot spell from 8th to 24th, followed by an equally cold one from 25th to 28th; closing days warmer again.

STORMS AND FLOODS IN 1925-26.

(1925) *October* 4. A violent storm in the Gulf of Bothnia caused the wreck of the Finnish torpedo boat S. 2. The crew of 52 were lost. 10. During a heavy storm, accompanied by severe rain, at Badolato, the railway bridge was swept away. A local train fell into the Ponzio and 15 people were killed. 10. A gale which reached a velocity of 78 miles an hour raged over New York. Five people were killed and many injured. 12. Heavy rainstorms in Morocco caused the temporary abandonment of the military operations. 16. Five inches of rain fell in Calcutta. This was the heaviest downpour for October since the tempest in 1899. 20. A severe gale in the Atlantic caused the wreck of the Italian steamer *Ignazio Florio* (5,435 tons). 24. A gale reaching 75 miles an hour at Baltimore wrecked 17 U.S.A. seaplanes and caused the postpouement of the race for the Schneider Cup. 25. A tornado over Alabama killed 16 people, and an 85 miles an hour gale in New York did much damage.

November 1. During a hurricane in the Atlantic, damage to the extent of £2,500 was caused to the Cunard liner *Berengaria*. 25. A severe gale at Norddeich, Germany, blew down three wireless masts each 500 feet high. 25. Heavy snowstorms over Denmark caused much damage. 26. A gale raged in Lisbon. 28. Heavy snow at Lyons caused much disorganization of traffic. 29. Terrific storms and hurricanes in Southern Italy and Sicily. The orange and lemon crops were completely ruined. 30. A violent storm in the valley of the Wergha; 3 men killed and 20 injured. The sheds at the Fez aviation camp were destroyed and 18 aeroplanes damaged.

December 10. Heavy rains in Madras caused the collapse of an embankment. A train was overturned and 9 people were killed and 21 injured. 20. A violent storm at Espinho, near Oporto, wrecked many cottages. Over 60 persons were injured. 21. A severe thunderstorm with hail at Lyons caused much damage. The power station was struck and put out of action. 22. Wind storms and cold weather at Rapallo made outdoor sports impossible. Reported to be the worst Christmas weather for this district in living memory. 22. Violent hurricane with torrential rain swept the whole of Belgium. Much damage done to dwellings and telephones. 23. Terrific storm in Northern Japan resulted in 20 boats and 140 fishermen being lost. 25. A 40 miles an hour gale in New York brought a severe cold wave. The temperature dropped to 12° F. 27. Lightning set fire to the petroleum tanks at Buenos Aires, doing damage to the extent of 2,000,000 pesos. 29. Severe gale raged over Holland. A motor bus was blown off the ferry in the province of

Zeeland and six passengers were drowned. 30. Owing to the continuous rain the Seine had reached 13 feet above the normal level. 31. A gale reaching a velocity of 55 miles an hour in Berlin did considerable damage to buildings and trees. 31. Heavy rains caused the floods in Cologne to rise at the rate of 1½ inches an hour, the water in the main street being over 7 feet deep.

(1926) *January* 1. Several earthquake shocks were felt in Italy. The centre of the earthquake was about 50 miles from Padua. 2. Heavy rain flooded large parts of Bombay city. Most unusual for time of the year. 4. The Rhine dyke at Pannerden gave way and a large area of land was inundated. 6. The floods reached the British War Cemetery at Mons and the graves were under water. 7. Heavy rains in Northern Holland caused 45,000 acres of land to be flooded to a depth of about 3 feet. 8. The Yssel main dyke gave way, and vast areas were flooded. 9. A snowstorm at Sjoa caused a naval flying boat to make a forced landing. 12. Heavy snowstorms caused Mt. Vesuvius to be covered. Such a fall had not been seen for many years. 13. A foot of snow fell in Milan, causing great delays on the railways and many accidents. 14. The first snow for 20 years fell at Rapallo. A violent storm over Barcelona caused 500 families to be homeless. 15. A snowstorm at Vienna covered the city to a depth of about four inches, and drifts in many places were knee deep 17. A violent thunderstorm in the Canary Islands did much damage to buildings, and a woman was killed by lightning. 23–24. Severe gales and snowstorms in the Atlantic caused much damage and delay to shipping. Waves 50 feet high were reported. Two British boats, Antinoe (2,000 tons) and Laristan (2,700 tons) were wrecked, and several of the crews were drowned.

February 1. A south-westerly gale off Gibraltar caused the Sixth Destroyer Flotilla to return to port. 2. Violent thunderstorms in France did considerable damage. 9. Ten inches of snow fell in New York, and in New England the temperature fell to 30° below zero. 16. An avalanche of snow and rocks in Salt Lake City buried between 50 and 100 persons. Fire broke out in the ruins and many people were burned to death.

March 5. Snow fell at Dijon and many parts of the Rhone valley, causing considerable damage to property. 6–7. A gale raged over Italy and several people were killed in Sicily. Heavy snow fell at Florence and on the Appennines to a depth of 3 to 4 feet. 29. The heaviest snowfall for 18 years occurred at Amarillo, Texas.

April 7. Lightning struck two reservoirs belonging to the Union Oil Company at San Luis Obispo. The loss by fire is estimated at $15,000,000 (£3,000,000). 8. A break in the banks of the Tigris near the Royal Palace, Baghdad, caused floods to a depth of 15 feet. Many lives were lost and damage to the extent of £1,000,000 was done. 22. Heavy rain and rapid snow thaws at Moscow caused the River Moskva to rise 25 feet above normal, and the lower parts of the town were flooded. 24. A strong gale in the Bay of Naples raised heavy seas and much damage was done to shipping. 28. Rain measuring 1·65 inch fell in the Department of Calvados, Normandy, in 24 hours, breaking a 30-year "record."

May 24. The heaviest rain for more than 10 years fell at Aden, resulting in much damage to property. 25. A cyclone at Calcutta (the severest for many years) did a vast amount of damage and caused the loss of several lives. The court houses and most of the Government buildings at Akyab were destroyed. 25. A storm of extreme violence accompanied by torrential rain at Novisad (Yugoslavia) caused the death of nine people.

June 2. A foot of snow fell in parts of Switzerland. 8. A hailstorm, of which the stones are reported to have been as big as hens' eggs, burst over Odessa. 12. A violent thunderstorm over the north-west of Switzerland did damage to the extent of 2,000,000 francs. 23. Half the town of Leon, Mexico, was destroyed by the flood waters from the San Luisito River. Over 200 lives reported lost. 26. A long and violent earthquake at Candia (Megalokastron) in Crete. Many casualties occurred and the archæological museum was practically destroyed. Severe earthquake shocks were felt in Egypt. Damage to the extent of 110 people killed, 66 injured and 4,236 houses totally or partly destroyed.

July 4. A violent thunderstorm in Canton Vaud, near Lausanne, destroyed the vineyards, and part of the town of Rolle was flooded to a depth of 2 feet. 7. Heavy storms at Moji, in Southern Japan, caused the death of 26 persons. Twenty bridges were washed away. At Tsushima 5½ gallons per square foot fell; the heaviest rain for 30 years. 10. A terrific thunderstorm at Dover, New Jersey, U.S.A., caused three explosions in the Naval ammunition depôt. The casualties numbered 50 dead and 150 injured. 21–22. Nearly 12 inches of rain fell in Calcutta on these days and 3½ inches in an hour caused large areas to be flooded. Boats were plying in the streets. 26. A tropical hurricane from the Caribbean Sea swept over the coast of Florida and caused much damage to shipping estimated at £1,000,000. The wind reached a velocity of 130 miles per hour.

August 4. Several dykes on the Yangtse River in the province of Hupeh burst and caused the loss of 3,000 lives and two thousand square miles of country were flooded. 12. Severe rain (3½ inches in 75 minutes) fell over Greater New York and much damage was done. 13. A terrific rainstorm broke over Barcelona and a great part of the city and suburbs was flooded. 18. A cloudburst at Windsor (Ontario) flooded the business quarter of the town and caused damage estimated at £100,000. 28. During a gale off Saghalien, a 200-ton cargo boat, *Heian Maru*, sank. Twelve members of the crew were drowned.

September 4. A severe typhoon swept over Tokyo causing extensive damage to houses and crops. The velocity of the wind was 80 miles per hour. 6. A terrific rainstorm fell on New York. Many lives were lost in accidents which resulted from it. 12. Over 14 inches of rain fell at Neosho Falls causing floods in South-eastern Kansas. 18. A hurricane with a velocity of 100 miles per hour swept Miami and Palm Beach. Over 150 lives were lost and £20,000,000 damage caused to property. 27. A typhoon which raged at Macao caused the loss of the entire deep-sea fishing fleet. 28. At Trieste a cloudburst did much damage to property. Two bridges were swept away. 28. The worst storm since 1888 at Vera Cruz, but the damage was quite small, the majority of the houses having stone walls from 3 to 4 feet thick.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION. — The ninety-fourth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held at Oxford from *Aug.* 4 to *Aug.* 11. The Prince of Wales, who succeeded Professor Horace Lamb as President, dwelt in his address on the bearing of scientific research on the daily life of the community and the ways in which that relationship may be developed by the mutual co-operation of scientific workers and the State. The establishment of the National Physical Laboratory had begun a new era, and the State's concern in science had expanded through the agricultural activities of the Development Commission, our work on fisheries in co-operation with other nations, the labours of the Medical Research Council, and the setting-up of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Sound scientific research, he said, was never wasted, and public support should be accorded to it freely.

The Presidents of the various Sections, and the subjects of their presidential addresses, were as follows :—

A, Mathematics and Physics, Prof. A. Fowler, "The Analysis of Spectra"; *B*, Chemistry, Prof. J. F. Thorpe. "The Scope of Organic Chemistry"; *C*, Geology, Prof. S. H. Reynolds, "The Lower Carboniferous (Atonian) Rocks of England and Wales"; *D*, Zoology, Prof. J. Graham Kerr, "Biology and the Training of the Citizen"; *E*, Geography, the Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, "The Economic Development of Africa and its Effect on the Native Problem"; *F*, Economics, Sir Josiah Stamp, "Inheritance as an Economic Factor"; *G*, Engineering, Sir John Snell, "The Present and Future Development of Electricity Supply"; *H*, Anthropology, Prof. H. J. Fleure, "The Regional Balance of Racial Evolution"; *I*, Physiology, Prof. Leathes, "Function and Design"; *J*, Psychology, Dr. J. Drever, "Psychological Aspects of our Penal System"; *K*, Botany, Prof. F. O. Bower, "1860–1894–1926"; *L*, Education, Sir Thomas Holland, "The Tandem System in Education"; *M*, Agriculture, Sir Daniel Hall, "The Limits of Agricultural Expansion."

The Meeting in 1927 will be held at Leeds, under the Presidency of Sir Arthur Keith; and in 1928 the Meeting will be at Glasgow.

AEROPLANE LANDED BY PARACHUTE.—A parachute large enough to break the fall of an aeroplane has been successfully tested at the Inglewood air port, Los Angeles. The apparatus, which has been invented by Mr. Harry Douchett, of the American Navy, is made of silk, and has an extended diameter of 50 ft. and weighs 45 lb., was packed inside the fuselage of an aeroplane. An ascent was made in the presence of 25,000 people to a height of 2,500 ft. When the engine was shut off and the parachute released, the machine came down and landed 67 sec. later 3½ miles to the west of the starting point. The only damage was a broken under-carriage and a snapped propeller blade. The pilot, aeroplane, and equipment weighed altogether 1,800 lb.

ALL-STEEL TRAIN.—An "all-steel" train travelled from London to Birmingham and back on *April* 15, 1926, to demonstrate a new departure in rolling-stock by the London, Midland, and Scottish Railway, who are building a number of steel-bodied third-class vestibule coaches. The cars are of the centre corridor type, each one accommodating 56 passengers, with a table to every set of four. The bodies are constructed entirely of steel, the sections which form the floor being covered with fireproof cement and suitably insulated.

ARCTIC LANDS FOR GRAZING.—Mr. V. Stefansson, in the course of a series of articles in the "Forum" on the food resources of the world, suggests that of the 3,000,000,000 acres of land which lie north of the possible wheat-line, the greater part might be turned to account for the grazing of reindeer and musk-ox. He points to the successful breeding of the reindeer in Alaska, where, since the introduction of domesticated deer from Siberia between 1892 and 1902, the herds have been doubling every three years. The raising of musk-ox in reindeer lands would be practicable because the reindeer feeds on lichens in winter and uses grass only in summer, while the musk-ox eats grass all the year round. In the Arctic tundras the number of reindeer is limited by the winter food, which is only about one-tenth of the summer supply. This leaves scope for large herds of musk-ox. The musk-ox in addition to supplying meat would produce fine unshrinkable wool, which has been proved to have the qualities of good merino. Mr. Stefansson estimates that the Arctic grasslands could support a hundred million reindeer and five times as many musk-ox with a total annual meat production of 55,000,000,000 pounds of meat.

ARCTIC TEMPERATURE.—From his six years' experience in the Arctic Dr. H. U. Sverdrup has drawn up a number of conclusions regarding the temperature of the air in that region of the world. He has discovered that in winter the temperature is always lower close to the ice than 300 metres above it. The mean temperature at the ice is −28·4° C., with a fall to about 100 metres, then a rapid rise to about 300 metres, and then a slower rise to −20.3° C. at 1,000 metres. On calm days the mean temperature at the surface averages about −33° C., but corresponds with the mean at higher altitudes. The low surface temperatures are due to contact with the ice, which loses heat by radiation. The minimum surface temperature is about −45° C., because, though the ice loses heat by radiation, it is always gaining heat from the underlying sea, which retains a temperature of about −1·7° C. The wind causes a mixture of the lower layers of the atmosphere on account of numerous eddies, and there is a decrease of temperature with altitude, but only in the lower layers. At higher altitudes an inversion of temperature is the normal condition. Thus an explanation is offered of the phenomenon, previously noticed in polar regions, of a rise in temperature when the wind begins, independently of its direction.

BANANA AND ITS ORIGIN.—Dr. E. W. Berry has been able to throw fresh light on the problem of the origin of the banana by the identification and description of fossil banana seeds from Tertiary beds in Colombia. The exact horizon cannot as yet be stated, but Dr. Berry favours an Oligocene age. The independent cultivation of the banana by the natives of America long before the advent of Europeans thus appears to be proved, though it cannot yet be argued that

South America was the actual region of origin. Hitherto the question of origin has given rise to much difference of opinion, though most botanists have assumed that it lay in the Indo-Malayan region. It has been suggested that the banana was introduced into America by way of the Canary Islands and Haiti about the year 1516. A few early writers, such as Humboldt, pointed out that it was cultivated along the Orinoco and Beni rivers by the aborigines at the time of their first exploration.

BATH SPRINGS.—Dr. R. H. Rastall, in an article in the "Geological Magazine" on the Bath springs, states that the temperature of the waters is about 70° F. above that of normal spring water, indicating that the ultimate source must be at least 5,000 feet below the surface. This deduction, and the saline character and radioactivity, lead to the conclusion that the Bath and similar thermal springs in other countries are fed by deep-seated sources of igneous origin, involving pronounced fractures. In the case of Bath the east and west lines of folding of the highly disturbed Mendip region and the similar north and south lines of the Malvern disturbances cross in the neighbourhood of Bath, producing lines of easy penetration through the older rocks. The fractures were produced before the Triassic and Jurassic beds were deposited, and the Jurassic clays seal up the water to some extent. Borings through the Rhætic clays encountered red sands from which hot water flowed. Thus the exact points of outflow at the present surface must be determined by small fissures of later origin in the clays which underlie the city itself.

BIOCHEMISTRY INSTITUTE.—Mr. Samuel Augustine Courtauld has given £30,000 to the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, London, to found an Institute of Biochemistry. The gift will enable the Hospital to establish a more compact department than has hitherto been the case in which the study of chemical physiology, chemical pathology and the chemistry of natural products can be pursued. It is proposed to make ample provision for the teaching of both chemical physiology and chemical pathology. A large laboratory for the more organic chemical side of the work will be included, together with accommodation for the pharmacological testing of chemo-therapeutic substances.

BIRD VELOCITY.—From statements in two notable books on bird migration, one by Dr. A. L. Thomson and the other by Dr. Horst Wachs, the velocity of birds in flight is shown to be much less than has been popularly supposed. In autumnal migration the following rates were measured for the following birds: hooded crow, 31 miles per hour; jackdaw 38; starling 46; finches 32; crossbill 37. Meinertzhagen gives 48 miles per hour for storks; 50 for mallard; 45 for rook; 55 for geese; 45 for lapwing. Golden plover, pressed by a pursuing aeroplane, attained to 60 miles per hour, and swifts passed a machine doing 68 miles per hour. There is evidence of greater speeds under exceptional stress, and the help of a favouring wind may be considerable. It seems, then, that we are safe in saying that a number of birds may cover a mile in a minute. They may keep this speed up for several hours when crossing a stretch of sea.

BOTANICAL STUDY FROM BRICKS.—A course of research into the plant content of adobe bricks by Mr. G. W. Hendry and Miss Margaret Kelly has furnished a considerable amount of exact information as to the number and kind of cultivated plants introduced into California by missionaries and travellers during the Spanish period. They examined a number of bricks from buildings dating from 1771 to 1845. The bricks were made of soils ranging from sandy loam to heavy loam, some natural, others the result of artificial mixing, and contained organic matter chopped into two-inch lengths, usually wheat or barley straw, but also weeds and grasses of various kinds. Of the twenty-two weeds, eleven were found to be introduced European species. Six varieties of wheat were identified. This establishes a new date for the introduction of Big Club wheat not previously known as a mission crop. One wheat, California Club wheat, is not grown in California to-day, but disappeared prior to the Mexican period of 1822–45, and another, a beardless wheat, is unknown. Propo wheat, supposed to have been introduced from a Chilean strain about 1875, was also found, and may have persisted from the original Spanish stock. Only one variety of barley was discovered.

CATHODE-RAY OSCILLOGRAPH. — In the Journal of the Franklin Institute Mr. F. R. Terroux suggests some improvements of the cathode-ray oscillograph, which will make a vacuum pump unnecessary, dispense with the need of a system of lenses, and enable the instrument to be used to study transient phenomena. At the present time there are two distinct types of this instrument, a modified form of Braun tube in which the cathode beam traces its deflection on a fluorescent screen inside the glass tube and the luminous streak is photographed by an ordinary camera. In order to get a good image the curve must be retraced several times by the cathode beam, and this greatly limits its usefulness. In the other, the Thomson type, the photographic plate is enclosed within the evacuated apparatus. Thus a single transit of the cathode beam will leave a distinct trace on the plate. Whenever the plate is to be inserted or withdrawn, however, the apparatus must be unsealed or evacuated anew. Mr. Terroux suggests the use of a plane sheet of quartz, sealed across the end of the oscillograph tube, opposite to the cathode. A fluorescent screen is deposited on the inner side of the quartz, and a photographic plate is placed flat against the outer surface. When the cathode beam traces a luminous curve on the screen, the curve is reproduced directly on the photographic plate and the losses due to dispersion and absorption are eliminated.

CINEMATOGRAPH IN COLOURS. — Mr. Leslie Eveleigh described before the Royal Photographic Society a method of producing cinematograph films known as the "Technicolour" process. The cost is about 3*d.* per foot, as against 1¼*d.* a foot for the ordinary monochrome film. "Technicolor" is a two-colour process, in which the records are taken alternately by means of a camera that has a prism light-divider behind the lens with an orange-red filter for one and a blue-green filter for the other. The two images are foot to foot, that is, the images of one colour being erect, while those of the other

colour are upside down. A specially exact perforating machine is used to ensure perfect registration of the subsequently superimposed pictures. In printing, the negative is shifted two spaces and the positive one, so that only the red-sensation pictures are printed, and then, on another film, the blue-sensation pictures are similarly printed. The two positives, before development, are brought back to back, the cementing liquid is sprayed on to them, and by pressure they are firmly fastened together. The compound film is then developed, washed, dried, and passed over the surfaces of the dye solutions, first one surface being dyed red and then the other surface dyed blue. Excess of the dye solutions is removed by suction, and when dry, both sides are sprayed with varnish. The protection is so complete that the final film may be soaked in water for two hours without damage.

COMPRESSION OF EARTH'S CRUST.—In a paper, "On the Relation between Barometric Pressure and Gas Pressure in Mines," read before the Royal Astronomical Society on May 7, Mr. Henry Harries showed that "the old ideas were completely at fault." From two coal mines situated 150 miles apart synchronous observations of U-shaped water-gauges were obtained, the gauge in one being at a depth of 386 feet below the sea level, and in the other at 1,300 feet, so that both horizontally and vertically they were very far apart. They were inserted in the stoppings of hermetically sealed off accumulations of fire-damp, one end of the gauge open to the gas and separated by the water column, the other end open to the free air. At three fixed hours daily the height of the water in the gas end was registered, and when projected on a diagram it was at once seen that during 56 consecutive days there was remarkable accordance in the rising and falling of the two distantly situated columns. Clearly, they were at the same time actuated by one natural force. This force was determined on examining the behaviour of the barometer during the same period. It was found that in all cases the sinking of the water, *i.e.*, gas pressure exceeding air pressure, occurred under anticyclones, the great weight of the superincumbent atmosphere squeezing or compressing the earth's crust; whereas under cyclonic or low barometer conditions this compression was removed, and the gas pressure was less than that of the air. A re-examination of the forgotten Seaham Colliery records of 1881 served to prove that the behaviour of the gas in waste areas freely open to the air was exactly the same as that of the gas in sealed off accumulations.

COVENT GARDEN RESEARCH LABORATORY.—The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has established a research laboratory in the vicinity of Covent Garden fruit and vegetable market. The laboratory, which is situated at Dudley House, Endell St., will work in connection with the Low Temperature Research Station, Cambridge, the headquarters of the fruit and vegetable section of the Department's organisation for food investigation. The object of it is to bring the Low Temperature Research Station into closer contact with the trade in fruit and vegetables, and with such problems as that of their transport and storage.

CYCLONES IN THE PACIFIC.—In a bulletin published at Honolulu, Dr. S. S. Visher gives an account of the tropical cyclones in the Pacific, of which 50 on an average are said to develop each year. Most of the storms, he says, appear to start between 10° and 20° north and south. The majority of them move westward and poleward until they arrive in about lat. 20°–30°, and then they recurve and move eastward. Frequently cyclones move more abnormally. The movement of the storm has been found to range from 1 mile to more than 50 miles an hour; at their initiation they generally move slowly. The short-lived storm lasts a day or two, the common storm lasts three to six days, and the long-lived storm more than a week. The advantage of prediction would be great, but it seems likely that it will always be impossible to do more than state the probability of a hurricane occurring somewhere in a rather large region.

ECHO SOUNDINGS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.—The Royal Observatory of Batavia has published an account of the extensive series of echo soundings which were taken last autumn by four Dutch submarines and the depôt ship *Pelikaan* in the waters to the south of Java and Bali and round Christmas Island. The instruments used were those usually employed for submarine communication between vessels. Several observations being made for each determination, the time error was reduced to about 0·1 of a second. The few previous soundings on the whole agree with the echo soundings. The regularity of the submarine contours in a region with great differences in depth suggests the reliability of the echo work. A remarkable result was the discovery of a row of submarine elevations in about lat. 11° S., or more or less in a line with Christmas Island, and immediately to the north of them a long steep-sided trough of more than 3,800 fathoms, and reaching in one place to 4,107 fathoms.

ELECTRIC WELDING OF A WATER MAIN.—An interesting example of the application of electric welding to a water main is described in the Journal of the American Waterworks Association. The pipe in question was 48 in. in diameter, and lay 20 ft. below the surface, working under a 30 ft. head. A crack between 5 ft. and 6 ft. long developed on the invert, and it was decided to repair it from the inside. A 2-in. wide V-groove was cut, tapering to the width of the crack on the outside, and was filled by welding with manganese bronze. The weld was reinforced by a steel plate ⅞-in. thick, which was also welded to the pipe and to a number of steel studs which had been tapped into the pipe. The work involved 101 man-days of skilled labour, the total cost being only $800, and gave a perfectly satisfactory result. Had the pipe been repaired by the usual method of opening up the trench the cost would have been $8,000.

ESKIMO ORIGIN.—Mr. K. Rasmussen, writing on the results of the fifth "Thule" expedition to the Arctic regions, 1921–24, expresses the belief that the original Eskimo culture must have been that of an inland type of people, dwelling by lake or stream. Either by following the reindeer or driven by hostile Indian tribes, the aboriginal Eskimo in course of time moved to the Arctic shores, adapting their implements to the needs of hunting on the ice or

in the sea. Reindeer appear to have led them to the region between Coronation Gulf and Boothia peninsula. From there they moved west to Alaska and east to Greenland. The belt of tundra west of Hudson Bay barred the passage of one large group now known as the Caribou Eskimo, among whom the aboriginal inland culture has been preserved. The Eskimo who moved to the coast evidently flourished, and hence their extensive migration west and east. Finally, in comparatively recent times, a new migration has taken place from the interior down to the coasts.

FALSE WILD OATS.—Mr. Leonard Huskins, of the University of Alberta, working under Professor Gates, of King's College, has made a discovery as to the true nature of "fatuoid" or "false wild oats," which have always presented a problem to farmers, and led to the deterioration of seed-oats and of the milling variety. "Fatuoid" oats, he finds, are a special type of mutation brought about by the loss of the hereditary material known as chromosomes, or by an interchange of certain portions of them. In ordinary cultivated oats the number of chromosomes is 42. Mr. Huskins, however, has made the discovery that some types of "fatuoid" or "false wild oats" contain only 41 chromosomes instead of 42. One of them has been lost. In the ordinary course all the chromosomes split so that the number persists, but in the case of the formation of the pollen there is a unique division in which the pairs of chromosomes are separate, and that reduces the number to one-half. Thus 42 will be reduced to 21, and each of the pollen glands will have the normal number of 21 chromosomes. In the course of that process occasional irregularities occur. Instead of 21 chromosomes getting into a single cell one of them is left behind, and simply disintegrates. If, therefore, a pollen grain with only 20 chromosomes fertilises an egg-cell containing the usual 21, the result will be an oat with 41 chromosomes—a "fatuoid" or "false wild oat" in fact.

FOOD OF TERNS.—In consequence of numerous complaints by Blakeney Point fishermen that terns were destroying the inshore industry by feeding on flat fish, the National Trust invited Mr. W. E. Collinge to investigate the food of these birds. He found that the food of the terns in the vicinity of Blakeney Point consisted of 40·32 per cent. of fish, of which 25·48 per cent. was food fishes and 14·84 per cent. sand-eels. The food fishes were entirely whiting, haddock, herring, and whitebait, and in no single instance was there any trace of flat fish in the stomach contents. His conclusion, therefore, is that any scarcity of flat fish in the Blakeney Point area can in no way be attributable to the terns living there.

FOUR ASPECT RAILWAY SIGNALS.—On various parts of the Southern Railway, especially in the neighbourhood of London, new "four-aspect" colour-light signals have been installed in order to secure the fullest benefits from the electrification of the track. These new signals consist of four powerful focused electric lamps, one beneath the other, with metal hoods projecting over each lamp to intensify the beam thrown out. They are mounted on masts and will be considerably lower than the present signals—level with the driver's eye. The signals will show lights by day and night as follows:—Green.—All right; proceed. Two yellows.—Be prepared to find next signal at caution. One yellow.—Be prepared to find next signal at danger. Red.—Stop. The lights are very powerful and brilliant, and can be seen in bright sunlight or thick fog.

FOWLS UNDER THYROID TREATMENT.—Professor Ercole Giacomini, of Bologna, has published the result of a number of experiments in administering thyroid to fowls. He found that the development, appearance, and colour of the plumage were considerably affected. The ingestion of fresh ox thyroid by young or old fowls of either sex invariably led to the production of feathers. In some cases the old feathers fell so rapidly that in a few days the body became almost bare, being covered only by the germs of the new feathers, which were surrounded by horny sheaths and resemble short prickles. Moreover, with birds having coloured feathers there took place an alteration in colour, the extent and intensity of which were enhanced if administration of the thyroid was continued. In certain instances, but never with white fowls, the opposite phenomenon occurred, increased formation of black pigment being observed in the feathers on some parts of the body. Similar but less pronounced changes followed the use of dried thyroid.

GIBRALTAR SKULL.—Miss D. A. E. Garrod, of the University of Oxford and a member of the Institut de Paléontologie humaine, on June 11, 1926, discovered fragments of a human skull, including the frontal bone, associated with Mousterian implements at the Devil's Tower, Gibraltar, where she had been carrying on excavations. The fragments were found at a depth of about 10 ft., embedded in travertine, and exhibit characters similar to those of the well-known Gibraltar skull which belongs to the Neanderthal group. Its site was only 170 yards from that of the skull discovered in 1848. In explaining the skull to the Anthropological Section of the British Association Miss Garrod stated that its Mousterian date was placed by expert examination absolutely beyond doubt. Sir Arthur Keith said that it was the first complete and representative Mousterian skull; it was that of a male child about eight to ten years of age.

HELIUM SOLIDIFIED.—Prof. W. H. Keesom, of the University of Leyden, announced that helium had been solidified there under a pressure of 150 atmospheres at the temperature of its boiling point and under 28 atmospheres at 1·5° absolute, thus completing the work of the late Professor Onnes. About three years ago it may be added the Dominion Mines Branch of the Canadian Government decided to make a re-examination of the Canadian natural gases for helium. Mr. R. T. Elworthy, who undertook the task, found that in Alberta, while some of the natural gases contained less than 0·1 per cent. of helium, a number of them contained so much as 0·25 per cent. In some cases in this Province the helium content ran so high as 0·34 per cent. In New Brunswick none of the natural gases was found to contain more than 0·064 per cent. In Ontario the natural gases varied considerably in their helium content.

The gases of Lambton, Kent, and Essex Counties were found to contain not more than 0·15 per cent., while those in the counties of Brant, Haldiman, Lincoln, and Welland had a helium content of from 0·25 per cent. to 0·35 per cent. The gas richest of all in helium was found in Peel County, the content being slightly more than 0·8 per cent. In this field three wells have been sunk, and the gas is drawn from a horizon approximately 600 feet deep. Though the gas supply is only moderate in amount, it has been estimated that the three wells will provide at least 100,000 cubic feet of helium per year. With a view to rendering the supply of helium permanently available for research work in the University of Toronto, the Government of Ontario has secured, for the Crown, the products of the three wells mentioned, and the natural gas rights over a large block of land in the immediate neighbourhood of the wells.

HUDSON RIVER TUNNELS.—The informal opening has taken place of the two train tubes joining New York City and New Jersey City beneath the Hudson River. The tubes, known as the Holland Vehicular Tunnel, in honour of the late Clifford Holland, the original engineer, are sunk 100 ft. below the river-bed. Both are nearly 2 miles in length and have a roadway 30 ft. wide, providing a space for three motors to travel abreast. Each tube has a footpath at the side. The tubes have a ventilation system which will remove the poisonous fumes from the motor exhausts and pump in fresh air 42 times per hour. The tubes cost £10,000,000 to construct, and will be opened for general traffic next March.

INSECTS' VISION.—At the British Association meeting Dr. H. Eltringham exhibited on the screen a photograph which had been taken by using the eye of a glow-worm instead of the ordinary lens of a camera. The eye in question was one-fifty-thousandth part of a square millimetre in size, and the projection on the screen was 8 in. across. Glow-worms, Dr. Eltringham said, had perfect sight. Dragon flies could see extremely well. Butterflies could recognize each other up to a distance of 3 ft. to 3½ ft. In a butterfly's eye there were 5,000 different lenses and 50,000 nerves. Butterflies could recognize colour, and their favourite was purple, because it was most conspicuous against a green background. Insects could also see ultra-violet rays.

KENT'S CAVERN SKULL.—Sir Arthur Keith, in his report on the human skull found in the autumn of 1925 in Kent's Cavern, Torquay, states that it is that of a woman, who was probably 25 years of age at the time of her death. It is of the same type as the skulls discovered about five years ago in and under the stalagmite floor of Aveline's Hole, a limestone cave in the Mendips, which have been assigned to a period as between 12,000 and 15,000 years ago. These skulls tended to assume a rounded form; they were high-vaulted; and the forehead bulged forward on its upper part and retracted towards the root of the nose, the opposite of the condition usually found in ancient skulls. It had been thought that round-headed people first appeared toward the end of the Neolithic period, when the eastern coasts of Britain were conquered, but the discovery at Aveline's Hole proved that the round-headed intruders had appeared much earlier, towards the end of the Ice Age. The skull found at Kent's Cavern, which was distinctly rounded, seems to throw further light on this early invasion. It has a cranial capacity of 1,400 c.c., and shows that in size of brain the woman was above the average. She is described as having probably been a woman with a flat face wide and prominent forehead, drawn in and flattened at the root of the nose, which was snub and child-like. The nasal bridge was wide and gently rounded. All the features pointed to the fact that she was of the same breed as the late paleolithic round-headed people of Aveline's Hole.

LAKE TSANA FOR EGYPT.—The mission dispatched in 1920 to Lake Tsana, in Abyssinia, the source of the Blue Nile, for the purpose of considering the possibility of converting the lake into an artificial reservoir, has now issued its report. The verdict of the mission is that the lake is eminently suitable for that purpose. The annual discharge in normal years is estimated at 3,500,000,000 cubic metres, and that amount could generally be stored. But by certain engineering operations, including excavation of the rock sill at the outlet, it would be possible to increase the reserve storage to 8,000,000,000 cubic metres, which would be sufficient to meet deficiences, if two seasons of low supply were experienced in succession. This reserve storage of 8,000,000,000 cubic metres, added to the annual supply of 3,500,000,000 cubic metres, would therefore give the reservoir a total effective capacity of 11,500,000,000 cubic metres. The report estimates the cost of the work at £E2,300,000, and that it could be completed without establishing any permanent means of communication with the Sudan; but if a railway or road to Gedaref should be found necessary, an increase in expenditure would follow.

LIGHTNING IN GLOBULAR FORM.—M. E. Mathias, the French scientist, has collected accounts of a number of cases where non-incandescent bodies were seen to explode, in some cases causing injury or death. These balls were black, white or grey, and in his opinion were due to a ball of ordinary globular lightning, the incandescence of which was hidden by a mantle of cloud or smoke, which in some cases clung to the surface of the ball, and in others formed a torn mantle around it. He suggests that this smoke was due to the actual burning by the incandescent mass of organic substances such as cellulose. In one case a number of luminous balls, and also grey balls, were seen to emerge from a waterspout or "tornado" at d'Arsonval, both kinds exploding with a loud detonation, sending out pieces of branches which the tornado had torn from the trees. The clinging mantle sometimes formed is ascribed to electrostatic attraction between the incandescent centre and the surrounding smoke.

MACKEREL FISHING PREDICTIONS.—Is it possible, by observing the salinity of the sea, to predict whether it will be a good or a bad mackerel year? Dr. A. C. Johansen, of Copenhagen, believes that it is, at any rate in regard to the occurrence of mackerel in the Kattegat and the adjacent parts of the Skagerak. In the waters of the Kattegat and Belt Sea, he says, two layers occur usually; a surface layer of relatively

low salinity, and a lower layer with relatively high salinity. This stratification is mainly due to the outflow of relatively fresh water from the Baltic, and the inflow of relatively salt water from the Skagerak. In the upper layer, to a depth of about 10 m. to 25 m., the resulting current is directed towards the Skagerak and the North Sea, while in the lower layer it is towards the Baltic. Dr. Johansen believes that there is a connection between yearly catches of mackerel in the Kattegat, a strong ingoing current in the lower layer in April and May indicated by a high salinity, and a low temperature of the surface waters in June. A prediction with a certain degree of probability whether it will be a good or a bad mackerel year can be given so soon as salinity observations in March and April are to hand, or about one or two months before the fishery in the Kattegat begins.

MOSQUITOES ATTACKED BY AEROPLANES.—Experiments have been carried out by the United States Department of Agriculture for testing the possibility of aerial control of the breeding of Anopheles mosquitoes. Paris green diluted mostly with fine siliceous earth was distributed from aeroplanes on extensive marshes and swamps in Louisiana in 1923 and 1924. No special trouble was found in distributing the insecticide over open water or rice fields: the greatest difficulty encountered was in heavily wooded areas where the water was protected by dense foliage. In areas overgrown with aquatic vegetation, 88 per cent. to nearly 100 per cent. of the Anopheles larvæ were destroyed. Controls were made by the use of open porcelain pans of water containing ten larvæ each. These were placed at the different stations before the dust was applied by aeroplane, and were examined the following day for the percentage of larvæ killed. A similar experiment was made by Mr. George Caudwell, a large potato grower near Spalding, who chartered an aeroplane to shower down powder on his crop. At times the machine was so low that the wheels appeared to touch the tops of the plants. The field consisted of 40 acres, and the operation, which would have taken two days in the ordinary way, was completed in 25 minutes.

ORIGIN OF FRIZZY HAIR.—Dr. Fritz Sarasin has contributed a study of changes in the character of the hair in Melanesian and African children to "L'Anthropologie." He is unable to endorse the view of certain anthropologists that the form of hair characteristic of the different races is already to be observed in the newly-born. Among New Caledonians, infants up to the age of a year or eighteen months have almost straight or slightly wavy hair, of brown, light brown, or even blonde. It does not begin to change until about five years, and does not become completely frizzy like that of an adult until about six years, when it is still slightly lighter in colour. This observation is supported by the records of observers in the New Hebrides, in Africa, and among the negroes of the United States. Among negroes, however, the hair is black and not lighter in colour, and the change in form takes place rather earlier. Frizzy hair must therefore be considered a secondary character in man, the straight or wavy hair being the primary character. No anthropoid or other ape has frizzy hair. Further, if it is a secondary character, it must have been acquired by the different races of which it is now a character at different times and in different ways. Frizzy hair, says Dr. Sarasin, cannot be regarded as a possible basis for racial classification.

"PERMALLOY" ATLANTIC CABLE.—By the new "permalloy" trans-Atlantic cable from Bay Roberts, Newfoundland, to Sennen Cove, Cornwall, a new era in the transmission of cable messages was begun. The cable, the first of its kind in this country, is capable of transmitting 2,500 letters a minute, a four-fold increase of capacity. The inductive loading which has brought about this remarkable advance consists in surrounding the copper conductor of the cable with a thin layer of "permalloy," an alloy of 78 per cent. nickel and 22 per cent. iron. The characteristic property of this alloy is its very high magnetic permeability at low magnetising forces; it is easily magnetised and demagnetised by small magnetising influences. Soft iron wire, the best loading material previously obtainable, has only one-twentieth of the permeability of "permalloy."

PHOTO-THEODOLITE.—The Council of the Royal Geographical Society have purchased a photo-theodolite which has been invented by Mr. Heinrich Wild, of Heerbrug. It is a combination of theodolite and camera. Hitherto the principal difficulty in mounting a theodolite over a camera has been to keep down the height which would seem to be necessitated by one vertical axis above and another below the camera. Mr. Wild solved the difficulty by adopting the device known as the Broca circle. Two flat shallow steel dishes were ground optically flat and a large number of carefully selected steel balls were arranged in a light brass cage between them. Thus two inches of height were saved and the resulting instrument is very compact. The camera can be set horizontal or at two fixed stages of elevation and depression, and the plates are intended primarily for stereo grammetric survey with Mr. Wild's stereo-cartograph, but they are equally well adapted for any photo-grammetric method.

PLANTS' NERVES.—Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose, in addresses to the Sorbonne, the Royal Society of Medicine, and the British Association, has propounded the theory that plants have a nervous system ten times as sensitive as that of man. After a prolonged study of sensitive plants, the flowers of which close when they are touched, and mimosa leaves, which turn so as always to face the sun, he has satisfied himself that plants actually feel and react to sensation, though much slower than in the case of man. The nervous system of the vegetable world, he says, stands about midway between that of the lower molluscs and the higher vertebrates. By means of his "resonant recorder," showing a band of light on a screen, Sir Jagadis demonstrated to the British Association the blood (or sap) pressure on a plant. A cut spray of leaves was placed in a vase. The band of light was still, the sap was not flowing. He then put some alcohol into a receptacle under the leaves. The light moved to the left, and he exclaimed, "The plant lives again: its blood is flowing." The slow movement of the light band became gradually more rapid. The lecturer then displaced the alcohol by cobra venom, and im-

mediately the band of light went rapidly to the left and recorded the death of the plant. The theory of Sir Jagadis is that the action of plants —the motion of leaves which turn to the sun and of the bean tentacles which seek support— is due to nervous impulse, and that there is in all plants a central heart in the form of a cylindrical layer going from top to bottom which propels sap by pulsations of one-millionth of an inch exactly similar in form to those of the human heart.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD. — Sir George Knibbs has concluded his examination of the problem of world-population, with special reference to the conditions governing the maximum possible population. He gives various estimates of the possible population ranging from 2,942,000,000 to 9,792,000,000 (providing that all arable land could maintain three persons per acre), and a final maximum of 13,440,000,000 if an average of 2½ persons per acre applied to the whole land surface of the globe. If present standards of living and present national "prejudices" are maintained, he says, it is doubtful if the population will ever reach the 5,000,000,000 limit. The adjustment of all territorial and economic relations, and the advance of systematised knowledge, might make a population of 9,000,000,000 possible.

POST OFFICE TUBE FOR LONDON.—The Post Office tube railway for the conveyance of mails, which was begun in 1913, has now been completed. The line, which is 6½ miles long, extends from the Eastern District Post Office in Whitechapel to Paddington, and has stations at Liverpool Street, the General Post Office, Mount Pleasant, the Western Central District Office in New Oxford Street, the Western District Office in Wimpole Street, and the Western Parcel Office. The tunnels between stations are 9 feet in internal diameter, and carry two tracks each of 2-feet gauge. The cars, which are 5 feet in height, have a length of 13 feet. There are 90 cars, and running three cars to each train a maximum service gives a carrying capacity of 45 tons of mails per hour in each direction. The cars are without drivers, a system of remote control having been adopted. A speed of from 35 to 8 miles per hour is possible. There are electric lifts and conveying appliances at the various stations specially designed to deal with the various classes of postal matter. The cost of the tube railway was about £2,411,000.

RADIO KNIFE FOR CANCER.—The claim is made by Dr. George Wyeth, of the Vanderbilt Clinic, New York, that he has been able to achieve successful operations in cases of cancer by means of a surgical knife using a radio current. The instrument is like an ordinary sewing needle, but it is held in a rubber handle, and high frequency currents are passed into it through radio tubes, which transform the current into undamped, continuous oscillations. The resistance of the tissues of the body produces heat, which increases with pressure and duration, instead of diminishing as with all other forms of applied heat. The cuts produce a minimum of bleeding, and by cauterisation of the nerves a minimum of pain. Control is stated to be so perfect that operations on the eyes and vocal cords have been performed with practically no scar. By placing another pole beneath the patient's body, Dr Wyeth has found that a current will pass into the cancer and mortify it. It can then be cut out with the needle, which produces a sterilised wound.

SCOTLAND'S FIRST MEN.—Dr. James Ritchie, in the course of a lecture in Edinburgh, put forward the theory that man first arrived in Scotland at or shortly after the 50-feet beach period, when the sea stood at a higher level and the Firth of Forth penetrated inland beyond Stirling. Clear evidence of the presence of a people of Azilean culture has been found in kitchen-middens in the Carse Falkirk in Oronsay, and in a few prehistoric settlements on the west coast. These people, it is suggested, reached Scotland about 9,000 years ago. Being unacquainted with agriculture and having no domestic animals, they lived entirely by hunting and fishing. In numbers they probably never exceeded sixteen to the square mile. Elk, reindeer, and the wild ox were common in the forests, and the beasts of prey included the wolf, the brown bear, and the lynx. Birds were represented by the great auk on the sea coast, by the forest capercailzie, the bittern, the crane, and the great bustard, all of which are now extinct.

SHUTTLELESS POWER-LOOM. — A shuttleless power-loom has been invented by Herr Gabler, a German, who is said to have tested it with success in South German factories. Instead of the complicated mechanism connected with the shuttle, it works on two shafts which are built into an ordinary power-loom and finished at either end with a set of hooks and loops reminiscent of knitting machines. These, instead of the shuttle, bring the weft-shot to the middle of the "shed," the opening in the threads of the warp through which the shuttle flies in an ordinary loom, where it is received by the same apparatus coming from the other side, and so carried over the entire breadth of the "shed." The movement carries the weft-shot slightly over the edge each side, where it is cut off, turned over, and forms a selvedge. This is the crux of the invention. The machine weaves continuously, makes 180 revolutions a minute, and is extraordinarily quiet. A further advantage appears to be the possibility of using cheap, soft, or inferior yarn owing to the very slight chance of its breaking. It is calculated that whereas one skilled weaver could look after twelve to sixteen looms with automatic change of shuttle hitherto, he could supervise twenty-four of the new looms with ease.

SNOW PLOUGH WITH WORM ACTION.— The snow barrier over the McKenzie Pass in Oregon, which has hitherto been icelocked from November to June, has been broken by means of a worm-action snow-plough and tractor, making a speed of eight miles an hour. The motive force is gasolene. The energy is employed on two pointed steel cylinders, each with six flanges an inch and a half high, running in a spiral from the point at the front to the rear. The cylinders revolve round each other, and when in use in the snow move by means of the helical action of the flanges in the same way as a screw pierces a piece of wood.

STEEL TRANSPARENT AS GLASS.—Dr. Karl Mueller, of the Physical Technical Institute of

Berlin, has discovered a method of making sheets of metal of unprecedented thinness, so thin in fact that they are as transparent as the clearest glass. His plan was to deposit an extremely fine film of the metal on a smooth surface by means of the electric current and afterwards separate the film from the foundation on which it was fixed. The test plates used to determine the transparency of optical glass, and ruled with lines one twenty-five-hundredth of an inch apart, were photographed through such a metal sheet, and when enlarged to four hundred diameters the scale lines showed distinctly without any distortion. Yet the sheet of metal is so strong that when fastened in a frame it may be bent out by blowing on it to a sixteenth of an inch without rupture. These transparent metal sheets seem likely to serve as semi-permeable membranes for the separation of gases. They may greatly advance the progress of telephotography and television, and prove serviceable in metallurgical research, and in the making of galvanometers, radio receivers, and apparatus for measuring the action of the heart.

TELEVISION.—Mr. J. L. Baird, a young Scottish electrical engineer, has invented the Televisor, a machine capable of transmitting an image of the human face or any other object to a considerable distance. The apparatus consists of a large wheel inset with hundreds of lenses. The wheel is spun at 5,000 revolutions a minute before the object it is desired to transmit, and in doing so the lenses take a succession of impressions of the object. The impressions, which are really light waves, act on a colloidal cell, causing the current passing through the cell to vary in intensity. These varying electric impulses are sent through the air, received and amplified as in wireless, and harnessed to a lamp, whose light, passing through the lenses in another disc, fall on a screen of ground glass and reproduce the picture. Mr. Baird has already been successful in transmitting pictures between London and Harrow-on-the-Hill.

TILBURY DOCK EXTENSION.—The Port of London Authority has sanctioned a scheme for the extension of the Thames Docks which will make it possible for the largest Atlantic liners to be accommodated there. The chief features of the plan are (1) a new entrance dock at Tilbury running west to east, about 1,200 ft. above the bend of the Thames at Tilbury Ness, which will have a length of 1,000 ft., a width of 110 ft., and a depth of 45 ft. 6 in. below Trinity high water; (2) a new dry dock to be built to the north of the existing dry docks, which will have a length of 750 ft. with extensions to 1,000 ft. when necessary, and a width of 110 ft.; (3) a landing stage 1,140 ft. long on the Thames front, with space set apart for railway lines and facilities for ferry and ocean passenger traffic; and (4) improvements at the West India Docks so as to allow of the admission of the largest ships able to navigate so far up the Thames. It is estimated that the scheme, which will cost £4,000,000, will take four or five years to complete.

VOLCANIC DUST.—Professor Stentzel has made an attempt to estimate the average speed with which the clouds of dust sent up by volcanic eruptions spread over the world. He finds that the dust from Mount Krakatoa, the greatest volcanic eruption ever recorded, which occurred in August 1883, with the loss of 36,000 lives, first appeared over Central Europe 96 days after the outbreak, having travelled more than 6,500 miles. The dust from the eruption on the island of Martinique, in 1902, reached Central Europe in 39 days, travelling nearly 5,000 miles. The dust from several eruptions of Mount Vesuvius reached Central Europe in about a week. He estimates the average progress of volcanic dust in the upper air to be about 88 to 125 miles per day.

WIRELESS ON TRAINS.—A further experiment in wireless reception on a moving train was tried by the Great Western Railway Company in March last. An Ethnodyne Burndept seven-valve instrument was installed on the Cornish Riviera express, which runs 226 miles without a stop from Paddington to Plymouth. The receiving instrument, placed in a first-class compartment, operated five loud speakers in the dining-cars and twenty head-phones. On the outward journey a certain amount of interference by induction was experienced owing to the working of the electric-light dynamo underneath the carriage. During the homeward run this was completely eliminated, and reception was of a perfect character. The speed of the train made no difference to the clarity of tone, but there was considerable fading as the train passed through a tunnel. Paris and Aberdeen were tuned in with perfect results.

WIRELESS PHOTOGRAPHS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—On the last day of April, 1926, photographs of Charles Dickens, Mr. Frank Kellogg, and others were successfully transmitted across the Atlantic from New York to London, by means of the improved method adopted by Captain R. H. Ranger, of the Radio Corporation. A photographic film is placed in the transmitting machine, and an electric transmitting current is effected by a beam of light shown through the film on to a photo-electric cell. This operates the ordinary wireless telegraph current, and the illustration is reproduced at the receiving station.

WIRELESS TALKS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—On February 7, 1926, conversation was carried on successfully over a period of 15½ hours between the new wireless station at Rugby and Long Island, near New York. The quality of speech in both directions was clear and free from distortion and fading, and the voices of individual speakers were easily recognised. On March 7 further experiments were made between the General Post Office, London, and New York, by Post Office engineers and journalists. The voices were heard most plainly in both cities, and the representative of a New York news agency had a ten minutes' conversation with the representative of a London financial paper.

YELLOW GLASS FOR MINERS.—Dr. H. S. Elsworthy, at a meeting of the Illuminating Engineering Society, contributed data with the object of showing that in the case of miners' nystagmus yellow tinted glass was of considerable benefit. It was suggested that this colour aids the miner in distinguishing bluish shale from black coal, that it is favourable to definition, and that the fact of the periphery of the retina being relatively insensitive to yellow light at low illuminations may help to check movements of the eyeball characteristic of nystagmus.

EARLY in January the Royal Academy opened an exhibition at Burlington House of the works of the late John Singer Sargent, R.A., which was representative of every phase of the activities of that distinguished painter. Numbers of his finest portraits in oil were shown, together with many landscapes in oil and watercolour, and portrait studies in line. The well-known "Carnation Lily, Lily, Rose" was lent by the National Gallery of British Art, and the Central Hall was filled with the artist's studies in sculpture and architectural decoration, including the model for a portion of the decorated ceiling in Boston Public Library. Eleven rooms in all were occupied by the exhibition, which was the most successful from the point of view of attendance of all the winter shows held by the Royal Academy.

For the summer exhibition the Selecting Committee was composed of Sir Frank Dicksee, P.R.A., Sir J. J. Barnet, R.A., Mr. C. L. Hartwell, R.A., Mr. W. L. Wyllie, R.A., Sir A. S. Cope, R.A., Mr. A. J. Munnings, R.A., Mr. W. G. de Glehn, A.R.A., Mr. Alfred Turner, A.R.A., Mr. W. C. Green, A.R.A., and Mr. Malcolm Osborne, R.A. The Committee of Arrangement for the paintings in oil and watercolours was composed of Mr. Munnings, Mr. Wyllie, Sir A. S. Cope, Mr. Melton Fisher, R.A., and Mr. Adrian Stokes, R.A. The miniatures and works in black and white were arranged by Mr. Osborne, the architecture by Sir E. L. Lutyens, and the sculpture by Mr. Hartwell. The number of works submitted to the judgment of the Selecting Committee was slightly less than in 1925, and the number hung rather more.

The pictures sold from the exhibition included "Dawn," by Mr. Adrian Stokes, R.A. (£200); "The Balcony, Cahors," by Mr. Stanhope Forbes, R.A. (£105); "A Lady with a Pink," by Mr. Gilbert A. Pownall (£157 10s.); "The Heat of the Day, Loch Achray, Trossachs," by Sir David Murray, R.A. (£250); "Evening, Martigues" (£225) and "Lagoons, Venice" (£100), by Mr. Terrick Williams, A.R.A.; "Peat Bog, Connemara," by Mr. Julius Olsson, R.A. (£120); "Durham," by Mr. Bertram Priestman, R.A. (£210); "The Amber Beads" (£420), by Mr. Walter W. Russell, R.A.; "Closing Time, Avignon," by Sir William Orpen, R.A. (£2,100); "A First Night Harvest," by Miss Anna Airy (£200); "The Western Sky," by Mr. Algernon Talmage, A.R.A. (£157 10s.); "The Mill," by Mr. Arnesby Brown, R.A. (£250); "A Northern Winter," by Mr. Reginald G. Brundrit (£300); "In Camera" (£262 10s.), by Mr. Frederick W. Elwell; "Twelfth Night," by Mr. Stephen Reid (£150); "Circe," by Mr. J. Charles Dollman (£315); "Springtime," by Mr. Hal Ludlow (£100); "City of Dreams," by Mr. Harry van der Weyden (£315); "Mrs. Booker," by Mr. John Crealock (£150); "Llangollen," by Mr. Charles Knight (£100); "Jane," by Mr. L. Campbell Taylor, A.R.A. (£150); "The Target," by Miss Eleanor Fortescue-Brickdale (£105); "London from Waterlow Park, Highgate," by Mr. R. Vicat Cole (£200); "Summer Flood," by Mr. Harry Watson (£210); "A Gybe Round the Mark on the Crouch," by Miss Alice Fanner (£125); "Through the Wood" (£400) and "Sheepshearing, Dundonald, Ross-shire" (£200), by Mr. Joseph Farquharson, R.A.; "Remonstrance, A.D. 1536" (£100), by Mr. John R. Wilmer; and "Patricia" (£105), by Miss Beatrice Bright. The pictures marked sold, but unpriced, included works by Sir David Murray, R.A., Mr. Arnesby Brown, R.A., Mr. Charles Ricketts, A.R.A., and Mr. G. Hall Neale. Four works were bought by the Royal Academy under the terms of the Chantrey Bequest, two of which were paintings—"Dawn" by Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen, R.A. (£630), and "Rosalind" by Mr. Douglas S. Gray (£200). The others were a head in bronze, "Bess Norris" (£105) by the late F. Derwent Wood, R.A., and "Malua head, pearwood" (£95) by Mr. Alfred J. Oakley.

Acquisitions at the National Gallery included "Jacob and Laban" by Henrick Terbruggen, bought from the fund bequeathed by Sir Claude Phillips; a portrait of Sir Brooke Boothby reclining in a wood, by Wright of Derby, bequeathed by Miss Agnes Best; "Tobit and his Wife," by Rembrandt and Gerard Dou, purchased by the Trustees; and a late fifteenth-century painting of the Spanish School, "Death of the Virgin," presented by Lord Rothermere. At the National Gallery of British Art the principal event of the year was the opening of the splendid range of new galleries, the gift of Sir Joseph Duveen, intended to house examples of modern foreign art, and paintings by the late John S. Sargent, R.A. The Sargents shown on this occasion formed a fine and representative collection, which included a number of works temporarily lent by various owners. The foreign modern pictures included, besides those already in the national collection, some of those purchased by the munificent gift of Mr. Samuel Courtauld, such as the well-known Manet, "La Servante de Bocks." The National Portrait Gallery received, among other representations of eminent persons, portraits of Isaac Fuller, Sir William Orchardson, R.A., Sir Squire and Lady Bancroft, William de Morgan, and a bust of Sir Robert Walpole by Rysbrach. At the Victoria and Albert Museum an excellent and most interesting exhibition was held of plate and other objects of art lent by the various City Companies.

Several of the museums and public institutions suffered during the year from the depredations of thieves. Some panels of stained glass were stolen from the Victoria and Albert Museum, but were recovered; as were most of a number of gold coins taken a little later from one of the show cases. The coins (thirty-four) were Greek and Roman, and valued at about £500. At the London Museum an ancient watch was stolen; and small pictures at the Guildhall and at Burlington House. The Burlington House pictures were the property of the Royal Academy, and were taken from the walls of the staircase leading to the Diploma Gallery. They were sketches by Constable, small but of considerable value, and were missing for several days. They were then returned, with one exception, by parcel post—not to the Royal Academy, but to the office of the *Daily Mail*. The removal of the Foundling Hospital deprived London temporarily of a comparatively little known but highly interesting collection of pictures. These pictures, given by Hogarth and others soon after the foundation of the Hospital, were always on view to those who had attended the service in the Hospital chapel.

Many exhibitions were held in addition to those of the Royal Academy and the Sargent collection at Burlington House. At the Lefevre Galleries, King Street, St. James's, subject and

flower pictures were shown by the deceased French artist, Odilon Redon; and at the Chenil Gallery, Chelsea, portraits by Mr. Augustus John, A.R.A. A collection of French engravings of the eighteenth century was on view in the summer at Messrs. T. Agnew & Sons, Old Bond Street, where in the late autumn the third exhibition was held of baroque pictures gathered together by the Committee of the Magnasco Society. Examples of Elizabethan Art were shown at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, and of the work of French Impressionists at Messrs. Knoedler's. An exhibition of pictures by French nineteenth-century painters from Ingres to Picasso was held at the French Gallery in Pall Mall; and of those of the Armenian artist, Sarkis Katchdourian, and H. B. Brabazon at the Fine Art Society's in New Bond Street. A retrospective exhibition of the etched work of Mr. Donald Shaw Maclaughlan, the Canadian, was also held at the Fine Art Society's. Mr. Jack B. Yeats showed a number of paintings of Irish life at Messrs. Arthur Tooth's; and at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square, there were, among others, exhibitions of the work in sculpture and painting of the late Francis Derwent Wood, R.A., and the French painter Renoir.

In the sale room the most notable feature of the summer season was the price paid for Romney's portrait of Mrs. Davenport, which was sent to Christie's by Sir W. Bromley-Davenport. It was knocked down to Sir Joseph Duveen for £60,900, a record in England for any picture sold by auction. Another Romney, a portrait of Lady Hamilton, also belonging to Sir W. Bromley-Davenport, sold at the same time, realised £13,650. High prices were paid for pictures at the Bischoffsheim sale in May. Two pictures by Drouais, "The House of Cards" and "Blowing Bubbles," were sold together for £13,650; a portrait by Nattier for £12,075; and another of Elizabeth de Valois, by Sir Antonio Mor, for £11,025. A landscape by de Koninck fetched £7,875. Two Raeburn portraits, the property of Lord Carmichael, were sold for £8,800 and £8,000 respectively. Three Turners, all comparatively small, and painted in the Isle of Wight, went for £6,247, £4,410, and £3,097; and a David Cox, "Flying the Kite," for £4,620.

THE YEAR'S MUSIC.

Opera.

Although the interest taken in opera no longer admits of a lengthy Covent Garden season, as in musical pre-war days, the Royal Opera again opened its doors for several weeks. During the short (and eagerly anticipated) season artists of note appeared, enhancing their reputation and greatly pleasing the *cognoscenti*, amongst them being Signor Zenatello, who made a particularly welcome re-appearance as Otello. Signor Zenatello, a genuine *tenore robusto* of a type which has become rare, compelled admiration; for in the most strenuous phrases he sang without forcing his exceptionally fine voice. The *mezza voce* passages were sung with beauty of tone, while the singer's conception of the character showed most intelligent study. Not since the days of Tamagno has London heard so pre-eminently satisfying an Otello. The Desdemona of the cast was Madame Lehmann, who interpreted the "Ave Maria" with much charm and sympathy. Madame Lehmann proved no less successful as Donna Anna in "Don Giovanni," which was performed with the original *finale* and with only one interval—much to the annoyance of those who appreciate a good thing in smaller doses. Nor were musical persons any too pleased when they found "Mi tradi quell' alma ingrata" and "Dalla sua pace" ruthlessly "cut." "Metà di voi," however, was restored to the Covent Garden version of the score, and Signor Stabile, the Don Giovanni of the occasion, sang it in a very acceptable manner. The immortal work had for its conductor Herr Bruno Walter, whose readings of the *tempi* were, at times, strange.

"Mefistofele," "I Gioelli della Madonna," "Il Barbiere," "Falstaff," "Thais," the "Ring" and "Manon," with Madame Fanny Heldy and M. Ansseau, both of whom were at their best, figured in the scheme. The "Manon" performance, unfortunately, was greatly spoiled by the omission of the air for Lescaut in the Cours de la Reine scene, the duet for Manon and des Grieux *père* also being suppressed, thus ruining the action. Should it be intended to give a season this summer, the appointing of a musical superintendent might not be amiss. Those who understand opera do not welcome omissions which, in their view, are unnecessary.

Advocates of "Opera in English," sung by British singers, again demanded a government subsidy—and the exclusion of "the foreigner." Politicians expressed their approval; capitalists refrained from putting money into the venture.

London Concerts.

The Melba farewell concert at the Albert Hall gave one the impression that Madame Melba had chosen the psychological moment at which to retire. True, her lower notes remain serviceable, and the medium ones afford pleasure; but the upper part of the voice no longer responds to the call. This was particularly noticeable in the rather exacting air from Mozart's "Il Rè Pastore." Happily, Madame Melba elected to be heard in less arduous music, including "Comin' thro' th' Rye," a ditty which she performed with appropriate playfulness. The hall was crowded, despite the large sum charged for a ticket.

Herr Moritz Rosenthal again displayed an especially fine technique, thus affording a most useful object lesson to the many aspiring piano students who were present at his recital. Indeed, the performer's ability to play every note with exemplary clearness in the most rapid passages almost leaves him without a rival in this particular field. Nor was he less successful in his Beethoven and Chopin interpretations. Welcome, too, was Miss Esther Fisher, a pianist with a sympathetic touch which is quite out of the ordinary. M. Cortôt gave a recital at the Palladium, playing as temperamentally as ever; Mr. William Murdoch, a much appreciated pianist, satisfied his critics; M. Niedzielski's treatment of Debussy's "La Cathédrale Engloutie" suggested that he is well acquainted with the legend upon which the effective piece is founded. He was equally at home in the same composer's "Cake Walk," a curious—though not unmusical—composition.

Very interesting were some of the countless vocal recitals. M. Joseph Schwartz, for example, showed that, if his chief triumphs have been gained on the lyric stage, he is capable of singing Strauss and Brahms quite as effectively as any *aria* in an Italian opera, this being very noticeable in "Traum durch die Dämmerung" and "Feldeinsamkeit." Signor Formichi, another baritone, and a fine one, also was heard; he made a distinct hit with the "Pagliacci" "Prologue" and in the "Monologue" from "Andrea Chenier." The ever artistic Mr. Plunket Greene, now a veteran, gave a recital, including in his programme Schubert's rarely heard "Der Sieg" and the "Doppelgänger," both of which were so well interpreted that one almost may forgive the singer for wandering from the key. Welcome, too, was Herr Reinhold von Warlich, who sang the complete "Schöne Müllerin" cycle with all the resources of his art. Miss Esther Dale, an American soprano, made a promising *début*, at once impressing her audience with the fact that she had studied under an unusually capable teacher. A good word may be said for Miss Louise Marshall, another new-comer, who, if she still has something to learn, already has acquired a very solid foundation. The *débutante* rather gives one the impression of using the thoughts of others, whereas she apparently is highly capable of thinking for herself. Madame Elena Gerhardt, as usual, showed herself to be a *Lieder* singer of renown; and Mr. Kynaston Franks, a New Zealand baritone, with a very alluring *mezza voce* and a somewhat imperfect emission of the upper notes, pleased most of his hearers. Miss Linda Seymour, a young contralto, whom one would be glad to hear again, evidently has mastered the difficult art of breath control; her recital was in every way interesting. A well-chosen programme was offered by Madame Dorothy St. Clair Mackenzie, who elected to be heard in "Non so più" ("Le Nozze di Figaro"), Purcell's "Hark the Echoing Air," Bishop's "Should he Upbraid" (in which she was accompanied with complete sympathy and understanding by Mr. Archibald Gibson) and other old-time songs which delight the *cognoscenti*. Madame Mackenzie sang them with appreciation of their countless merits, while she used her sympathetic, flexible voice to their great advantage. Mr. Horace Somerville, a pianist whom one would gladly applaud more often, also took part in the recital, his selection including Chopin, Scriabin, Granados and Debussy.

Many violinists and 'cellists appeared, some returning to the scene of former triumphs, amongst them being the once esteemed Kubelik. The Bohemian violinist does not, however, charm as formerly he did; sureness of touch and dexterity, alas, were lacking, and he scarcely improved matters by playing a concerto bearing his name, for it is a singularly uninspired affair. The Hungarian Quartet, the Spencer Dyke Quartet and other quartet parties also performed.

The Provinces.

During the past year the smaller provincial towns have been particularly active. Buxton, for example, had its festival; Ryde was the scene of the Island Festival; Morecambe, ignoring the fatal strike, held a festival in May, losing £300 over the daring venture; Elgar's "For the Fallen" was given by the Municipal Choir of Burnley; the Barrow-in-Furness Madrigal Society displayed its versatility in widely different music; the Hove String Players showed that they had made considerable progress; the Cambridge University Musical Society added to its fame. Torquay supported various symphony concerts; Yarmouth celebrated the opening of its sixtieth season with a performance of Elgar's "Caractacus"; the Derby Choral Union gave "Israel in Egypt"; the Guildford Choral Society exploited Walford Davies's "Song of St. Francis." The St. Austel Philharmonic Society had appreciative audiences for its several concerts.

The large towns were not wanting in musical activities. The Paterson Orchestral Concerts (Edinburgh) proved successful; the Birmingham Music Society still is in a flourishing way; the Bristol Musical Society's concerts attracted all the town; the Scottish Orchestra continues to be part and parcel of Glasgow's musical life; Leeds has rejoiced in Saturday Orchestral Concerts. Miss Gladys Lack, a singer of exceptional attainment, was heard at Plymouth, the charm of her fresh voice and the excellence of her technique having made a deep impression on the audience.

New Music.

An enormous quantity of music has been published during the past year. It embraces a vast number of songs, a few duets, several anthems and glees, and pieces for violin, clarinet, 'cello, flute and viola. Few of the last-named are particularly interesting; the anthems and glees share the same fate; the songs mostly are rubbish, those which possess melody being uninspired, while the more pretentious ones are musicianly without being in the least musical. Seldom have they proved worth learning.

Various operas have been completed, in the hope that a day may dawn when there will be a market for them. Meanwhile, they await publication.

DISTANCE OF THE HORIZON.

The limit of distance to which one can see varies with the height of the spectator. The greatest distance at which an object on the surface of the sea, or of a level plain, can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is nearly 3 miles. At a height of 20 feet the range is increased to nearly 6 miles, and an approximate rule for finding the range of vision for small heights is to increase the square root of the number of feet that the eye is above the level surface by a third of itself, the result being the distance of the horizon in miles, but is slightly in excess of that in the table below which is computed by a more precise formula. The table may be used conversely to show the distance of an object of given height that is just visible from a point in the surface of the earth or sea. Refraction is taken into account both in the approximate rule and in the Table.

At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is
5 ft.	2·9 miles.	500 ft.	29·5 miles.	4,000 ft.	83·3 miles.
20 ,, ...	5·9 ,,	1,000 ,, ...	41·6 ,,	5,000 ,, ...	93·1 ,,
50 ,, ...	9·3 ,,	2,000 ,, ...	58·9 ,,	20,000 ,, ...	186·2 ,,
100 ,, ...	13·2 ,,	3,000 ,, ...	72·1 ,,		

THE LONDON STAGE, 1925-26. — Notwithstanding the disturbance caused by the General Strike and the coal dispute, the year was not unpromising from a theatrical point of view. There were many productions which did little credit to the stage, but there were several of more than ordinary interest. The most arresting play was *The Constant Nymph*, adapted by Margaret Kennedy and Basil Dean from the former's novel, and another drama with a serious purpose which achieved popularity was *Escape* by John Galsworthy. Miss Clemence Dane's *Granite* did not secure so long a run as some of her earlier works, and a first venture by Mr. A. P. Herbert, *The White Witch*, was a disappointment. On the other hand, *Juno and the Paycock*, by Sean Casey, a young and unconventional new-comer from Ireland, won high opinions. Mr. Noel Coward followed up his run of successes with *Easy Virtue* and *The Queen was in the Parlour*, the latter a comedy which gave the Censor less trouble than most of this dramatist's plays; but *The Rat Trap* proved to be a very early effort. Sir Patrick Hastings joined the dramatic circle with *Scotch Mist*, and Mr. J. B. Fagan scored with *And So to Bed*, in which Pepys made a pleasant appearance. Among the most successful plays of the year were *The Best People*, by David Gray and Avery Hopwood, and *The Ringer* by Edgar Wallace. *The Last of Mrs. Cheyney* ran throughout the season, as did *The Farmer's Wife*, which was still drawing crowded houses after it had passed its 1,200th performance. There were several Shaw revivals, but no new work from his pen. Of Shakespeare's plays, *Much Ado About Nothing*, *Henry VIII.* and *The Tempest* were seen, and *Hamlet* was played by an Italian tragedian.

The following is a list of productions between *Nov.* 1, 1925, and *Oct.* 31, 1926 :—

ADELPHI, 411 Strand, W.C. 2.—(1925) *Nov.* 11. *Betty in Mayfair*, a musical play by J. Hastings Turner, with music by H. Fraser-Simson and lyrics by Harry Graham (Messrs. Arthur Margetson, Leslie Faber and Jack Hobbs and Mesdames Evelyn Laye and Mary Leigh). (1926) *May* 21. *Aloma* by John B. Hymer and Le Roy Clemens (Messrs. Francis Lister, Clay Clement and Cronin Wilson and Mesdames Vivienne Osborne and Muriel Alexander). *Sept.* 22. *Merely Molly*, musical comedy by J. Hastings Turner, with music by Herman Finck and Joseph Meyer (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, Max Wall and Richard Dolman and Mesdames Evelyn Laye, Helen Haye, Marie Ault and Polly Emery).

ALDWYCH, Aldwych, W.C. 2.—(1926) *June* 30. *Rookery Nook*, a farce by Ben Travers (Messrs. Ralph Lynn, Tom Walls and J. Robertson Hare and Mesdames Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter, Ethel Coleridge and Stella Bonheur).

AMBASSADORS, West Street, Cambridge Circus, W.C. 2.—(1925) *Nov.* 2. *The Burgomaster of Stilemonde*, Maeterlinck's drama revived (Sir John Martin-Harvey, Messrs. Walter Pearce, Fred Grove and Gordon McLeod and Miss N. de Silva). *Nov.* 30. *The Madras House*, Granville Barker's play revived (Messrs. Claude Rains, Allan Jeayes, Ernest Milton and Nicholas Hannen and Mesdames Cathleen Nesbit, Agnes Thomas and Doris Lytton). (1926) *March* 3. *The Widow's Cruise*, by Joan Temple (Messrs. Aubrey Smith and Nicholas Hannen and Mesdames Laura Cowie and Joan Maude). *June* 15. *Granite*, by Clemence Dane (Messrs Nicholas Hannen, Edmund Willard and Lewis T. Casson and Miss Sybil Thorndike). *Aug.* 12. *Escape*, by John Galsworthy (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen, Leon M. Lion and Austin Trevor and Mesdames Mollie Kerr, Ursula Jeans, Margaret Halstan and Betty Astell).

APOLLO, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—(1925) *Dec.* 22. *Tricks*, a revue by Dion Titheradge and Harold Simpson (Messrs. Bert Coote, Paul England and Arthur Chesney and Mesdames Margaret Yarde and the Trix Sisters). *Dec.* 23. *Baby Mine*, Margaret Mayo's farce revived (Mr. George Curzon and Miss Betty Fairfax). (1926) *Feb.* 15. *Is Zat So?* a comedy by James Gleason and Richard Taber (Messrs. James Gleason, Robert Armstrong and Anthony Bushell and Mesdames Amy Brandon-Thomas, Jo Wallace and Marjorie Crossland). *Sept.* 20. *The Fall Guy*, a comedy by James Gleason and George Abbott (Messrs. Ernest Truex, Frank McHugh and Effingham Pinto and Mesdames Beatrice Noyes and Mercia Swinburne).

COMEDY, Panton Street, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—(1925) *Nov.* 24. *The Ring O' Bells*, by A. Neil Lyons (Messrs. Richard Bird, H. O. Nicholson and Wyn Weaver and Mesdames Olga Lindo and Una O'Connor). *Dec.* 22. *9.45*, a mystery play by Owen Davis and Sewell Collins (Messrs. Frederick Leister, Kenneth Kent and Arthur Finn and Mesdames Margaret Moffat, Dorothy Tetley and Allison Leggatt). (1926) *March* 23. *Summer Lightning*, by Ernest Denny (Messrs. Ion Swinley and Cyril Raymond and Mesdames Iris Hoey, Margaret Scudamore and Faith Liddle). *April* 6. *The Man from Toronto*, by Douglas Murray, revived (Messrs. Campbell Gullan, Cyril Raymond and Rex O'Malley and Mesdames Iris Hoey and Ada Palmer). *April* 26. *The Rescue Party*, by Phyllis Morris (Messrs. Aubrey Mather and Frederick Lloyd and Mesdames Mercia Swinburne and Marie Ney). *June* 17. *A Man Unknown*, by Harold Owen (Messrs. C. M. Hallard, Clarence Blakiston and Evan Thomas and Mesdames Dorothy Dix and Fortescue). *Sept.* 6. *Virginia's Husband*, by Florence Kilpatrick (Messrs. Edmond Breon and Wilfred Shine and Mesdames Helen Ferrers and Ena Grossmith).

CRITERION, 218-223 Piccadilly, W. 1.—(1926) *April* 8. *The Cat's Cradle*, by Aimée and Philip Stuart (Messrs. W. Graham Browne, Tom Reynolds and Robert Andrews and Mesdames Marie Tempest, Louise Hampton and Gwen Wyndham). *Sept.* 30. *The Scarlet Lady*, by John Hastings Turner (Messrs. Ernest Thesiger, Tom Reynolds and W. Graham Browne and Mesdames Marie Tempest and Fabia Drake).

DALY'S, 2-6 Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2.—(1926) *May* 22. *Yvonne*, musical comedy by Percy Greenbank, with music by Jean Gilbert and Vernon Duke (Messrs. Mark Lester, Horace Percival, Hal Sherman and Arthur Pusey and Mesdames Ivy Tresmand and Maria Minetti).

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.—(1926) *March* 17. *Life Goes On*, by Stephen Lind (Messrs. Sam Livesey and Ben Webster and Miss Annie Saker). *April* 19. *Loose Ends*, by Geoffrey Warren (Messrs. Dion Titheradge, Wilfred Fletcher and Owen Roughwood and Mesdames Mary Merrall and Mollie Kerr). *June* 9. *Easy Virtue*, by Noel Coward (Messrs. Marcus Barron and Philip Wade and Mesdames Jane Cowl, Joyce Carey, Mabel Terry-Lewis and Joan Clement-Scott).

EMPIRE, Leicester Square, W.C. 2.—(1925) *Dec.* 23. *Henry VIII.*, Shakespeare's play revived (Messrs. Arthur Wontner, Norman V. Norman, E. Lyall Swete, O. B. Clarence, Lewis Casson and Hubert Carter and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike, Ada King and Angela Baddeley). (1926) *March* 8. *The Cenci*, by Percy Bysshe Shelley, revived for few matinées (Messrs. H. R. Hignett, Arthur Wontner and Eugene Leahy and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Beatrice Wilson). *April* 14. *Lady, Be Good*, musical comedy, by Guy Bolton and Fred Thompson, with music by George Gershwin (Messrs. Fred Astaire, William Kent and George Vollaire and Mesdames Adele Astaire and Sylvia Leslie).

EVERYMAN, Old Drill Hall, Hampstead, N.W. 3.—(1925) *Nov.* 3. *The Dark Angel*, by Guy Bolton (Messrs. Arthur Pusey and G. H. Mulcaster and Mesdames Hilda Bayley and Elizabeth Pollock). *Dec.* 1. *Sweet Pepper*, by Geoffrey Moss (Messrs. Bryan Powley and Adelqui Millar and Miss Norah Robinson). *Dec.* 28. *The Inheritors*, by Susan Glaspell (Messrs. Herbert Lomas, Cecil Parker and Hugh Williams and Miss Muriel Randall). (1926) *Jan.* 20. *The Man Who Was Thursday*, adapted from G. K. Chesterton's novel by Mrs. Cecil Chesterton and Ralph Neale (Messrs. Roy Byford, Campbell Gullan, Stanley Lathbury and Douglas Burbidge and Miss Una O'Connor). *Feb.* 11. *Mr. Peyps*, ballad opera by Clifford Bax, with music by Martin Shaw (Messrs. Frederick Ranalow, Lawrence Baskcomb and Guy Le Feuvre and Mesdames Isabel Jeans and Margot Sieveking). *Mar.* 11. *The Passion Flower*, by Jacinto Benavente, English version by John Garrett Underhill (Messrs. Leslie Banks and Gordon Harker and Mesdames Louise Hampton and Diana Hamilton). *Mar.* 22. *Beyond the Horizon*, by Eugene O'Neill (Messrs. Leslie Banks and George Merritt and Mesdames Drusilla Wills and Marie Ney). *April* 9. *Hell-Bent Fer Heaven*, by Hatcher Hughes (Messrs. Hugh E. Wright, Robert Glennie and Leslie Banks and Mesdames Diana Hamilton and Margaret Carter). *May* 25. *Punch and Go*, by John Galsworthy; *The Man with a Flower in his Mouth*, by Pirandello; and *The Bear*, by *Tchehov* (Messrs. Ernest Milton and Norman Page and Miss Nancy Price). *June* 14. *The Years Between*, by Jean-Jacques Bernard, translated by John Leslie Frith (Mr. Lawrence Anderson and Mesdames Beatrice Wilson and Beatrix Thomson); and *Down on the Farm*, by Ivor Brown (Mr. Norman V. Norman). *June* 29. *The Twin*, by Vere Sullivan and George Brenchley (Messrs. Lawrence Hanray, Ion Swinley and Frederick Lloyd and Mesdames Valerie Taylor, Irene Rooke and Sybil Arundale). *July* 13. *Pillars of Society*, William Archer's translation of Ibsen's play revived (Messrs. Charles Carson, Milton Rosmer and Brember Wills and Mesdames Josephine Wilson and Gwendoline Evans). *Aug.* 25. *A Balcony*, by Naomi Royde-Smith (Messrs. Charles Stone and Ernest Milton and Mesdames Phyllis Titmuss and Nadine March). *Sept.* 16. *Arms and the Man*, by Bernard Shaw, revived (Messrs. Robert Loraine, Frank Vosper and Michael Sherbrooke and Mesdames Jeanne de Casalis and Joyce Kennedy). *Oct.* 5. *Made in Heaven*, by Phyllis Morris (Messrs. Claude Rains and H. O. Nicholson and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangcon Davies and Matla Vanne). *Oct.* 18. *The Rat Trap*, by Noel Coward (Messrs. Robert Harris and Raymond Massey and Mesdames Joyce Kennedy and Mary Robson).

FORTUNE, facing Drury Lane Theatre.—(1926) *Feb.* 26. *Do Be Careful*, a farce by Eric Hudson (Messrs. Bromley Challenor, James Carew and Ernest Heudrie and Mesdames Eileen Plunkett and Enid Cooper).

GAIETY, Strand, W.C. 2.—(1925) *Dec.* 23. *The Blue Kitten*, a musical comedy by Otto Harbach and William Carey Duncan, with music by Rudolph Friml (Messrs. W. H. Berry, Roy Royston, Bobby Howes and Dallas Welford and Mesdames Ethel Levey, Margaret Halstan and Estelle Brody). (1926) *April* 16. *Riki-Tiki*, a musical comedy by Leslie Stiles, with music by Edouard Kunneke (Messrs. Tubby Edlin, Thomas Weguelin and Farren Soutar and Mesdames Gladys Moncrieff and Amy Augarde). *May* 22. *The Government Inspector*, by Gogol (Messrs. Claude Rains and Alfred Clark, and Miss Hilda Sims). *June* 21. *Mozart*, by Sacha Guitry, music by Reynaldo Hahn (M. Guitry and Mesdames Yvonne Printemps and Germaine Gallois). *Aug.* 18. *By the Way*, the revue revived (Messrs. Jack Hulbert and Harold French and Mesdames Cicely Courtneidge, Celia Glynn and Patricia Malone). *Oct.* 6. *Love Adrift*, a comedy opera by Ernest Vajda, with music by Eduard Poldini (Messrs. Frederick Collier and Jack Wright, and Mesdames Eva von der Osten, Gwen Knight and Kate Opperman).

GARRICK, 2 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—(1925) *Nov.* 2. *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, by Thomas Hardy (transferred). (Messrs. Ion Swinley and Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies). *Dec.* 19. *The Blue Bird*, by Maeterlinck, revived (Messrs. Ernest Hendrie, Norman Page and Lewin Mannering and Miss Nora Johnston). (1926) *April* 7. *Enchantress*, by Karen Bramson, English version by Michael Orme (Messrs. Malcolm Keen, Paul Cavanagh and Léon M. Lion and Mesdames Gertrude Elliott and Ethel Irving). *April* 26. *The Unseemly Adventure*, by Sydney Blow and Gordon-Whitehead from the novel by Ralph Straus (Messrs. Bruce Winston, Frederick Cooper, Reginald Bach, and Victor Stanley and Mesdames Norah Robinson, Faith Celli and Alice Mansfield). *May* 31. *Ourselves*, an entertainment (Messrs. Arthur Prince and Norman Griffin). *July* 30. *None But the Brave*, a farce by Bernard Merivale and Brandon Fleming (Messrs. Huntley Wright, Henry Wenman, Ivan Berlyn, Lennox Pawle and Eugene Leahy). *Sept.* 13. *Easy Come, Easy Go*, a farce by Owen Davis (Messrs. Edward H. Robins, Sam Livesey and George Bealby and Miss Eva Gray). *Sept.* 20. *After Dark*, by J. Jefferson Farjeon (Messrs. Horace Hodges, Donald Calthrop, Malcolm Keen and Billy Speechley and Mesdames Norah Robinson and Helen Goss).

GLOBE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—(1925) *Nov.* 6. *Lullaby*, by Edward Knoblock (Messrs. Francis Lister, Herbert Grimwood and A. Scott-Gatty and Mesdames Margaret Bannerman and Violet Farebrother). (1926) *Jan.* 25. *All the King's Horses*, by Charles Elton Openshaw (Messrs. Allan Aynesworth, Arthur Pusey and Edward Scott-Gatty and Mesdames Irene Vanbrugh and Jill Esmond-Moore). *April* 6. *By-Ways*, by H. C. M. Hardinge (Messrs. Herbert Marshall and Francis Lister, Lady Tree and Mesdames Margaret Bannerman and Grace Lane). *April* 19. *Hamlet* in Italian (Signor

Ruggero Ruggeri). *May* 14. Season of comedies of M. Louis Verneuil and his French company. *June* 1. *Engaged*, by William Hurlbut (Messrs. Herbert Marshall, H. G. Stoker and Edmund Breon and Mesdames Margaret Bannerman, Nina Boucicault and Norah Robinson); and *Our Dogs*, adapted from the French by Mrs. Stanley Bell (Mr. Edmund Breon and Miss Bannerman). *June* 29. *There's No Fool*, adapted by Stanley Bell from the French of Pierre Wolff (Messrs. Bertram Wallis, Leonard Upton and Morton Selten and Mesdames Margaret Bannerman and Martita Hunt). *July* 20. *Ask Beccles*, by Cyril Campion and Edward Dignon (Messrs. Basil Foster, Eric Maturin, E. Scott-Gatty and Charles Wade and Mesdames Barbara Hoffe and Barbara Gott).

HAYMARKET, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—(1926) *Mary Rose*, by Sir James Barrie, revived (Messrs. Leon Quartermaine, Norman Forbes, Reginald Bach and Frank Cellier and Mesdames Fay Compton and Hilda Trevelyan). *April* 15. *This Woman Business*, by Benn W. Levy (Messrs. Leon Quartermaine, O. B. Clarence, A. Bromley Davenport, Clifford Mollison and Sebastian Smith and Miss Fay Compton). *Sept.* 29. *The White Witch*, by A. P. Herbert (Messrs. Leon Quartermaine, Henry Caine and Sebastian Smith and Mesdames Fay Compton, Laura Smithson and Cecily Byrne).

HIPPODROME, Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2.—(1926) *Oct.* 7. *Sunny*, musical comedy by Otto Harbach and Oscar Hammerstein, with music by Jerome Kern (Messrs. Jack Buchanan, Claude Hulbert and Jack Hobbs and Mesdames Binnie Hale, Elsie Randolph, Nancie Lovat and Ula Sharon).

HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—(1926) *Feb.* 3. *The Student Prince*, light opera by Dorothy Donnelly, with music by Sigmund Romberg (Messrs. Allan Prior and Herbert Waterous and Mesdames Ilse Marvenga and Lucyenne Herval). *Aug.* 25. *The Co-Optimists* presented a new programme.

KINGSWAY, 8 Great Queen Street, Holborn, W.C. 2.—(1925) *Nov.* 17. *The Old Adam*, a comedy by Cicely Hamilton (Messrs. Fewlass Llewellyn, Charles Carson, Roy Byford, William J. Rea and Scott Sunderland). *Dec.* 7. *Light O'Love*, by Arthur Schnitzler, adapted by Moreton Shand (Messrs. Arthur Pusey and Denys Blakelock and Mesdames Jane Ellis and Olive Sloane). (1926) *Jan.* 30. *The Immortal Hour*, the opera by Rutland Boughton and Fiona Macleod revived (Messrs. W. Johnstone-Douglas, Arthur Cranmer and William Heseltine and Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies). *April* 7. *The Marvellous History of St. Bernard*, by Henri Ghéon, translated by Sir Barry Jackson (Messrs. Robert Harris, Dennis Barry, Scott Sunderland and James Dale and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Valerie Taylor). *Sept.* 30. *Rosmersholm*, Ibsen's play revived (Messrs. Charles Carson and Robert Farquharson and Mesdames Edith Evans and Muriel Aked).

LITTLE, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2.—(1925) *Dec.* 8. *Gloriana*, by Gwen John (Messrs. Sam Livesey, Ben Webster, Tristan Rawson and John Gielgud and Miss Nancy Price). *Dec.* 26. *Too Much Money*, Israel Zangwill's farce revived (Messrs. H. St. Barbe West, W. G. Fay and William Black and Mesdames Jane Bacon and Dora Gregory). (1926) *Feb.* 9. *The Forcing House*, by Israel Zangwill (Messrs. Harcourt Williams, George Bealby and Lewin Mannering and Mesdames Jane Bacon and Ethel Irving). *March* 25. *Paper Chase*, by John McNally (Messrs. Sutton Vane, James Lindsay and Arthur Grenville and Mesdames Paula Trevanion and Muriel Aked). *April* 13. *Autumn Fire*, by T. C. Murray (Messrs. Wilfred Shine and Percy Robinson and Mesdames Una O'Connor, Lesh Bateman and Cathleen Drago). *July* 12. *Distinguished Villa*, by Kate O'Brien (Messrs. Ivor Barnard, William Stack and Henry Hoare and Mesdames Una O'Connor and Gillian Lind). *Sept.* 7. *The Idiot*, by Dostoieffsky (Messrs. Ion Swinley and Michael Hogan and Mesdames Barbara Everest and Barbara Horder). *Oct.* 8. *London's Potinière*, a revue by Reginald Arkell and "Seamark," with music by Norman O'Neill (Messrs. Hay Petrie and Robert Atkins and Mesdames Nadine March and Babs Valerie).

LYCEUM, Wellington Street, W.C. 2.—(1925) *Nov.* 3. *The Man in Dress Clothes*, revival of play adapted from the French (Messrs. Seymour Hicks, Laurence Caird and Vincent W. Lawson and Mesdames Ellaline Terriss, Barbara Church and Betty Seymour Hicks). *Dec.* 26. *Dick Whittington*, a pantomime (Messrs. Dick Henderson, George Jackley and Archie McCaig and Mesdames Helen Gilliland and Ena Dale). (1926) *March* 24. *Saint Joan*, Bernard Shaw's drama revived (Messrs. Lyall Swete, Harold Scott, Lewis Casson, Eugene Leahy and O. B. Clarence and Miss Sybil Thorndike). *May* 22. *The Padre*, adapted from the French by Jose G. Levy (Mes rs. Basil Gill and H. R. Hignett and Miss Olive Sloane).

LYRIC, 29 Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—(1925) *Dec.* 26. *Lilac Time*, revived (Messrs. Frederick Blamey, Robert Nainby and Edmund Gwenn and Mesdames Rose Hignell and Sylvia Leslie). (1926) *March* 16. *The Best People*, by David Gray and Avery Hopwood (Messrs. C. V. France, Ian Hunter, Kenneth Kove and Frederick Volpé and Mesdames Olga Lindo, Henrietta Watson and Nora Swinburne).

LYRIC OPERA HOUSE, Hammersmith, W. 6.—(1925) *Nov.* 19. *Crossings*, a fairy play by Walter de la Mare produced for charity (Messrs. Robert Cunningham and Reginald Dance, Dame Ellen Terry and Mesdames Gertrude Kingston and Angela Baddeley). (1926) *April* 10. *Riverside Nights*, a revue by A. P. Herbert and Ni el Playfair (Messrs. Harold Scott, Miles Malleson and John Armstrong and Mesdames Marie Dainton and Elsa Lanchester). *May* 22. *The Beggar's Opera*, revived (Messrs. Frederick Ranalow and Arthur Wynn and Mesdames Sylvia Nelis and Elsie French).

NEW, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.—(1925) *Dec.* 3. *Quinneys*, Horace Annesley Vachell's play revived (Messrs. Henry Ainley, Tom Reynolds and Leslie Banks and Mesdames Louise Hampton and Eileen Sharp). (1926) *Feb.* 5. *Much Ado About Nothing*, revived (Messrs. Henry Ainley, Ian Fleming, Tom Reynolds, H. St. Barbe West and Alfred Harris and Miss Madge Titheradge). *March* 23. *Prince Fazil*, adaptation of Pierre Frondaie's play (Messrs. Henry Ainley and Allan Jeayes and Mesdames Madge Titheradge, Frances Dillon and Stella Arbenina). *Sept.* 14. *The Constant Nymph*, by Margaret Kennedy and Basil Dean, adapted from the former's novel (Messrs. Noel Coward, Kenneth Kent, Harold Scott and Cecil Parker and Mesdames Edna Best, Cathleen Nesbitt, Helen Spencer, Mary Clare and Elissa Landi).

NEW OXFORD, 14 & 16 Oxford Street, W.1.—(1925) *Dec. 17. Alf's Button*, W. A. Darlington's farce revived (Messrs. Ambrose Thorne, Jerry Verno and Jack Morris and Mesdames Agatha Kentish and Marjorie Mars). (1926) *Jan. 28. Turned Up*, a musical play (Messrs. Lupino Lane, Leo Franklyn and Jack Melford and Mesdames Anita Elson and Nancie Lovat). *April 19.* Stock Company season opened with *Temptation*, by Gladys Hastings Walton (Messrs. Alfred Paumier and Charles Garuy and Mesdames Marjorie Denville and Sybil Arundale).

PALACE, Cambridge Circus, W.C.2.—(1926) *Oct. 21. Princess Charming*, musical comedy by Arthur Wimperis and Lauri Wylie, with music by Albert Szirmai (Messrs. W. H. Berry, George Grossmith, Edmund Willard and John Clarke and Mesdames Alice Delysia and Winnie Melville).

PALLADIUM, 7 Argyll Street, Regent Street, W. 1).—(1925) *Dec. 23. Cinderella*, a pantomime (Messrs. George Mozart, Charles Austin and Naughton and Gold and Mesdames Clarice Mayne and Lennie Deane). (1926) *Feb. 24. Palladium Pleasures*, a revue (Messrs. Billie Merson and George Clarke and Mesdames Lorna and Toots Pounds). *Aug. 30. Life*, a revue by Maurice A. Cowan (Messrs. G. S. Melvin and De Groot and Mesdames Clarice Mayne and Nora Bayes).

PAVILION, Piccadilly Circus, W. 1.—(1925) *Nov. 19. Still Dancing*, C. B. Cochran's revue (Messrs. Ernest Thesiger and Leonide Massine and Mesdames Alice Delysia and Hermione Baddeley). (1926) *March 1. Le Miroir Juif*, a Jewish entertainment (Mr. Victor Henkine and Miss L. Korn). *April 29. Cochran's Revue (1926)*, by Ronald Jeans (Messrs. Ernest Thesiger, Lance Lister, Douglas Byng and Leonide Massine and Mesdames Hermione Baddeley, Greta Fayne, Annie Croft and Spinelly). *Sept. 11. Black-Birds*, a revue by coloured performers (Mr. Johnny Hudgins and Mesdames Florence Mills and Aida Ward).

PLAYHOUSE, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—(1925) *Nov. 20. A Doll's House*, Ibsen's play revived (Messrs. Milton Rosmer, Harcourt Williams, and Frederick Lloyd and Mesdames Madge Titheradge and Martita Hunt). *Dec. 23. A Message from Mars*, revived (Mr. Edmund Breon and Miss Enid Bennett). (1926) *Jan. 27. Blind Alley*, by Dorothy Brandon (Messrs. Ion Swinley and Sam Livesey and Mesdames Elissa Landi and Drusilla Wills). *Feb. 10. Mr. Abdulla*, by Reginald Berkeley (Messrs. Henry Daniell, Morris Harvey and Morton Selten and Mesdames Helen Ferrers and Frances Doble). *June 12. Caroline*, W. Somerset Maugham's comedy revived (Messrs. C. Aubrey Smith, Athole Stewart and Henry Daniell and Mesdames Irene Vanbrugh, Marie Löhr and Edith Evans). *Oct. 27. Romance*, by Edward Sheldon revived (Messrs. Owen Nares and Cecil Humphreys and Mesdames Doris Keane, Agnes Thomas and Stella Rho).

PRINCE OF WALES'S, Coventry Street, Piccadilly, W. 1.—(1925) *Dec. 22. Charley's Aunt*, revived (Messrs. James E. Page, Kendrick Huxham and Jevan Brandon-Thomas). (1926) *Jan. 27. The House of Glass*, by Max Marcin (Messrs. Charles Carson, Fewlass Llewellyn and Philip Carlton and Mesdames Betty Ross Clarke and Margaret Yarde). *March 15. Ashes*, by Vera, Countess Cathcart (Messrs. Eric Maturin and Stewart Rome and Miss Isobel Elsom). *Oct. 5. The Charlot Show of 1926*, a revue by Ronald Jeans and others (Messrs. Herbert Mundin and Anton Dolin and Mesdames Jessie Matthews and Jean Aylwin).

PRINCE'S, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—(1925) *Dec. 21. When Knights Were Bold*, Christopher Marlowe's farce, revived (Messrs. Bromley Challenor and Charles F. Lloyd and Miss Gwen Llewellyn). (1926) *May 20. Secret Service*, William Gillette's play, revived (Messrs. Gerald Lawrence, James C. Carew and George Elton and Mesdames Fay Davis and Madge Compton). *Sept. 20.* Opening of season of Gilbert and Sullivan operas with *The Mikado* (Messrs. Henry Lytton, Darrell Fancourt, Charles Goulding and Leo Sheffield and Mesdames Elsie Griffin and Bertha Lewis). *Oct. 4. Patience. Oct. 11. The Pirates of Penzance. Oct. 18. Iolanthe. Oct. 25. The Gondoliers.*

QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1925) *Dec. 23. Broadway Jones*, George M. Cohan's farce, revived (Messrs. Seymour Hicks, Lawrence Caird and Louis Palgrave and Mesdames Oliven Roose and Betty Seymour Hicks). (1926) *Feb. 3. The Hottentot*, a farce by Victor Mapes (Messrs. Lynne Overman, Tom Nesbitt and Louis Bradfield and Mesdames Maidie Hope, Norah Robinson and Jane Welsh). *April 7. Conflict*, by Miles Malleson (Messrs. Fred Kerr, Tom Nesbitt and Basil Foster and Mesdames Isabel Jeans and Cicely Byrne). *June 16. Down Hill*, by David L'Estrange (Messrs. Ivor Novello and D. A. Clarke-Smith and Mesdames Phyllis Monkman and Frances Doble). *July 27. The Way You Look At It*, by Edward Wilbraham (Lord Lathom) (Messrs. Tom Nesbitt and Leslie Howard and Mesdames Isabel Jay and Edna Best). *Sept. 6. And So to Bed*, by J. B. Fagan (Messrs. Edmund Gwenn, Allan Jeayes, and Ivan Samson and Mesdames Yvonne Arnaud, Mary Grey and Kitty de Legh).

REGENT, King's Cross, N.W.1.—(1925) *Dec. 26. Androcles and the Lion*, Bernard Shaw's play, revived (Messrs. Edward Sillward and Esme Percy and Miss Valerie Taylor). (1926) *March 9. From Morn to Midnight*, by Georg Kaiser, translated by Ashley Dukes (Mr. Claude Rains and Mesdames Ellen Pollock and Colette O'Niel). *July 2. A House Divided*, by Bernard Merivale (Messrs. Lionel Gadsden and Reginald Dance and Mesdames Madge McIntosh and Reba Inglis). *Aug. 16. The Light on the Mountain*, by W. J. Locke (Messrs. Robert Horton, Henry Caine and Edward Rigby and Miss Madge McIntosh).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Bow Street, W.C.2.—(1926) *May 10.* London Opera Syndicate's season opened with *Figaro's Hochzeit.*

ROYALTY, 73 Dean Street, W.1.—(1925) *Nov. 16. Juno and the Paycock*, by Sean Casey (Messrs. Arthur Sinclair and Sydney Morgan and Mesdames Sara Allgood and Maire O'Neill). (1926) *April 27. Doctor Knock*, by Jules Romains, English version by Harley Granville-Barker (Messrs. Dennis Eadie, Lawrence Hanray, Ivor Barnard and Clive Currie and Mesdames Barbara Gott and Minnie Rayner). *June 1. Billeted*, by F. Tennyson Jesse and H. M. Harwood, revived (Messrs. Dennis Eadie, Dawson Milward and Lawrence Hanray and Mesdames Athene Seyler and Jane Welsh). *July 5. A Month in the Country*, by Ivan S. Turgenev, translated by M. S. Maudell (Messrs. Michael Sherbrooke, Boris Ranevsky and Christopher Oldham and Mesdames Natalie Moya and Gillian Scaife).

July 26. *The Awful Truth*, by Arthur Richman (Messrs. Dennis Eadie and Aubrey Mather and Mesdames Margaret Mower and Agnes Thomas). *Oct.* 18. *Children of the Moon*, by Martin Flavin (Messrs. Stanley Lathbury and Felix Aylmer and Mesdames Mary Rorke and Miriam Lewis). *Oct.* 26. *The Lash*, by Cyril Campion (Messrs. Denys Blakelock, Alfred Drayton and Lionel Gadsden and Mesdames Dorie Sawyer and Marjorie Mars).

ST. MARTIN'S, West St., Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.—(1925) *Nov.* 2. *The Silver Fox*, by Cosmo Hamilton, adapted from play by Ferencz Herzceg (Messrs. J. H. Roberts, Lawrence Grossmith and George Curzon and Mesdames Frances Carson and Edna Davies). *Nov.* 23. *The Ghost Train*, by Arnold Ridley (Messrs. Frederick Cooper and Caleb Porter and Mesdames Mary Clare and Gladys Ffolliott). (1926) *Jan.* 26. *Scotch Mist*, by Sir Patrick Hastings (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, Edmund Breon, Robert Horton and Brember Wills and Miss Tallulah Bankhead). *May* 18. *They Knew What They Wanted*, by Sidney Howard (Messrs. Sam Livesey, Glenn Anders and Wilfred Shine and Miss Tallulah Bankhead). *Aug.* 24. *The Queen was in the Parlour*, by Noel Coward (Messrs. Herbert Marshall, C. M. Hallard and Francis Lister, Lady Tree and Mesdames Madge Titheradge and Ada King). *Oct.* 6. *Berkeley Square*, by John L. Balderston and J. C. Squire (Messrs. Lawrence Anderson and Ivor Barnard and Mesdames Jean Forbes Robertson, Beatrice Wilson, Valerie Taylor and Grizelda Harvey).

SAVOY, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C. 2.—(1926) *Jan.* 7. *The Tempest*, revived for series of matinées (Messrs. Henry Baynton, John Gielgud and B. A. Pittar and Mesdames Rosaline Courtneidge and Lilian Temple). *March* 22. *The Snow Man*, by Louis Verneuil and C. K. Ellis (Messrs. Tom Douglas and Ivor Barnard and Mesdames Jeanne de Casalis, Olive Sloane, Margaret Yarde and Ethel Coleridge). *March* 30. *Fata Morgana*, revived (Mr. Tom Douglas and Miss Jeanne de Casalis). *April* 19. *The Sport of Kings*, revived (Messrs. Henry Crocker and Henry Corner and Mesdames Marie Rignold and Molly Hughes). *May* 17. *Intimate Enemies*, by Xenia Lowinsky and Norman McKinnel (Messrs. Norman McKinnel, Charles Carson, Oliver Johnston and Alan Howland and Mesdames Frances Ivor, Hilda Bayley and May Kendal). *June* 10. *What Might Happen*, by H. F. Maltby (Messrs. Fred Kerr and Edmund Gwenn and Mesdames Patrick Campbell, Lilian Braithwaite and Elizabeth Arkell). *July* 28. *Sleeping Partners*, adapted from Sacha Guitry's play, revived (Messrs. Seymour Hicks and Edmund Gwenn and Miss Ellaline Terriss); and *The Truth about the Russian Ballet*, by Sir James Barrie (Madame Karsavina). *Oct.* 4. *Love's a Terrible Thing*, by Frank Stayton (Messrs. Clifford Mollison, O. B. Clarence and Peter Haddon and Mesdames Peggy O'Neil and Netta Westcott).

SCALA, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, W.1.—(1925) *Dec.* 15. *Don't Tell Timothy*, comedy by Mark Arundel (Messrs. Peter Haddon and Clifford Heatherley and Mesdames Fabia Drake and Jane Grahame).

SHAFTESBURY, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 2.—(1925) *Dec.* 17. *Peter Pan*, Sir James Barrie's play, revived (Messrs. Lyn Harding, Bruce Belfrage, George Shelton and Charles Trevor and Mesdames Dorothy Dickson, Prudence Vanbrugh and Angela du Maurier). (1926) *Feb.* 17. *Wildflower*, musical play by Vincent Youmans and Herbert Stothart (Messrs. Peter Gawthorne, Howett Worster, Mark Daly and Thomas Weguelin and Mesdames Kitty Reidy and Julie Hartley-Milburn). *April* 30. *The Great Lover*, by F. & F. Hatton and L. Detrichstein (Messrs. Maurice Moscovitch and E. H Brooke and Mesdames Grace Lane, Prudence Vanbrugh and Eva Grossmith). *Sept.* 8. *Just a Kiss*, musical farce by Frederick Jackson, adapted from the French with music by Maurice Yvain (Messrs. Frederick Ranalow, Arthur Margetson and Barrie Oliver and Mesdames Marjorie Gordon, Vera Lennox and Marie George).

STRAND, Aldwych, W.C. 2.—(1925) *Dec.* 26. *Treasure Island*, adapted by J. B. Fagan from Stevenson's romance, revived (Messrs. Arthur Bourchier, Frank Bertram, Fred Lewis and Reid Scott). (1926) *May* 3. *Mrs. Warren's Profession*, by Bernard Shaw (Messrs. Arthur Bourchier and J. Fisher White and Mesdames Edyth Goodall and Agatha Kentish). *June* 1. *Hearts and Diamonds*, a musical play adapted by P. G. Wodehouse and Laurie Wylie (Messrs. George Metaxa, Lupino Lane and Charles Stone and Mesdames Louise Edvina and Anita Elson). *Sept.* 7. *The Whole Town's Talking*, by Anita Loos and John Emerson (Messrs. John Deverell, Jack Melford and George Tully and Mesdames Catherine Dale Owen and Ruth Maitland).

VAUDEVILLE, 404 Strand, W.C. 2.—(1926) *Feb.* 23. *R. S. V. P.*, a revue by Archibald de Bear (Messrs. Robert Hale, J. H. Roberts and Cyril Ritchard and Mesdames Mimi Crawford, Joyce Barbour, Enid Stamp-Taylor and Annie Kasmir).

WINTER GARDEN, 166 Drury Lane, W.C. 2.—(1926) *Feb.* 2. *Kid Boots*, musical comedy by William McGuire and Otto Harbach, with music by Harry Tierney (Messrs. Leslie Henson, Arthur Margetson and Claude Hulbert and Mesdames Vera Lennox, Queenie Ashton, Diana Wilson and Edna Bellonini). *Aug.* 31. *Tip-Toes*, musical comedy by Guy Bolton and Fred Thompson, with music by George Gershwin (Messrs. Allen Kearns, Laddie Cliff and John Kirby and Mesdames Dorothy Dickson, Vera Bryer, Peggy Beaty and Lovey Lee).

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—(1925) *Dec.* 15. *The Godless*, by Madame Karen Bramson, translated by M. L. Bramson (Messrs. Leon M. Lion, J. H. Roberts and J. Fisher White and Miss Frances Doble). *Dec.* 21. *The Rising Generation*, by Laura Leycester and Wyn Weaver, revived (Messrs. C. V. France, J. Cranstoun Nevill and Gerald Mirrieless and Mesdames Ena Grossmith, Lisa Coleman and Margery Wyn Weaver). (1926) *Feb.* 8. *The Firebrand*, by Edwin Justus Mayes (Messrs. Ivor Novello, Hugh Wakefield and Campbell Gullan and Mesdames Constance Collier, Ursula Jeans and Elsie French). *May* 1. *The Ringer*, by Edgar Wallace (Messrs. Nigel Bruce, Leslie Faber, Gordon Harker, Franklin Dyall and Leslie Banks and Mesdames Dorothy Dickson and Betty Hicks).

THE STAGE SOCIETY produced at the Duke of York's on *Dec.* 6, 1925, *Iranoff* by Anton Tchehov, translated by Marian Fell (Messrs. Robert Farquharson, Hay Petrie, and George Hayes and Mesdames Jeanne de Casalis and Hilda Sims); at the Regent on *Feb.* 14, 1926, *Exiles*, by James Joyce (Messrs. Rupert Harvey and William Stack and Mesdames Gwladys

Black-Roberts, Mercia Swinburne and Agnes Thomas); at the Shaftesbury on *May* 31, *The Mountain*, by C. K. Munro (Messrs. A. Bromley Davenport, D. A. Clarke-Smith, Harcourt Williams and Harold Scott).

THE PHOENIX produced at the Regent on *Dec.* 20, 1925, *The Gentleman Dancing-Master*, by Wycherley (Messrs. George Zucco, Rupert Bruce and Oliver Johnston and Mesdames Vera Lennox, Eileen Beldon, Mary Robson and Cherry Hardy).

THE REPERTORY PLAYERS produced at the Aldwych on *Nov.* 8, 1925, *The World's End*, by Reginald Berkeley (Messrs. Brember Wills, Frank Vosper and Charles Carson and Mesdames Beatrix Thomson and Margot Sieveking); at the Duke of York's on *Dec.* 20, *Up-Stream*, by Clifford Bax (Messrs. Gordon Harker, Kenneth Kent and Henry Oscar and Miss Olga Lindo); at the Regent on *Jan.* 31, 1926, *Beyond the Horizon*, by Eugene O'Neill (Messrs. Raymond Massey, Leslie Banks and Harold Meade and Miss Marie Ney); at the Regent on *March* 28, *The Rescue Party*, by Phyllis Morris (Messrs. William Stack and Aubrey Mather and Mesdames Una O'Connor and Valerie Taylor); at the St. James's on *May* 31, *Anthony Settles Down*, by J. O. Francis (Mr. Leslie Banks and Miss Beatrix Thomson); at the Strand on *Oct.* 3, *The Unnamed Play*, by Monckton Hoffe (Messrs. Henry Oscar, Frank Vosper, and H. G. Stoker and Mesdames Clare Harris and Gillian Lind).

THE PLAY ACTORS produced at the Prince's on *Dec.* 13, 1925, *L'E ole des Cocottes*, adapted from the French by H. M. Harwood (Messrs. Leslie Faber, John Gielgud, and Aubrey Mather and Miss Gladys Cooper); at the Regent on *March* 7, 1926, *The Napoleon of Notting Hill*, a comedy adapted by L. E. Berman from G. K. Chesterton's novel (Messrs. Clifford Mollison, John Howell and Ivor Barnard and Mesdames Janet Eccles and Fabia Drake); at the Apollo on *May* 30, *Getting Mother Married*, by Neil Grant (Messrs. Lyn Harding, Arthur Pusey and Albert Brouett and Mesdames Eva Moore and Frances Doble).

Record Runs.—The "record run" at a London theatre, in pre-war days, was held by *Charley's Aunt* (1,466 consecutive performances). The present record is 2,238 consecutive performances of *Chu Chin Chow*, which was produced at His Majesty's on Aug. 31, 1916, reached its 1,467th performance on Oct. 17th, 1919, and was withdrawn after its 2,238th performance (having brought in over £700,000) on July 22, 1921. Other long runs are *Beggar's Opera* (1,463), *Our Boys* (1,362), *The Maid of the Mountains* (1,352), *A Little Bit of Fluff* (1,241), *The Farmer's Wife* (1,200 and still running), *A Chinese Honeymoon* (1,075), *Romance* (1,046).

The League of the Empire (FOUNDED 1901).

THE League is entirely non-political and non-sectarian. Its practical work has been to promote co-operation between the different Countries and Colonies of the Empire, mainly in affairs connected with education, and to afford full and correct information regarding them, so that the duties of citizenship may be better understood and appreciated, and personal and active interest inspired in the great problems connected with our Empire's conditions and progress. The relation of the League to the Education Departments and Governments throughout the Empire has been regularised (*a*) through the recommendation of its work to the Governments concerned by the Colonial Office of the Imperial Government and by the Agents-General in 1902–3; (*b*) by the active and widespread acceptance of its schemes by the different Educational Authorities and Governments. In 1907 the League carried through the first Conference between the Education Departments of the Home and Overseas Governments. One of the effects of this Conference was that the Imperial Government undertook to call the Imperial Conference on Education in 1911. In 1912 the first Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held by the League, and in 1913 was inaugurated the Imperial Union of Teachers. In 1921 an Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held in Toronto; in 1924 another was held in London. A Congress was held in Paris in 1926 in co-operation with French authorities. The League, through the liberality of the late Mr. Louis Spitzel, has published a series of text-books on the Empire, under the editorship of Professor A. F. Pollard: (1) "The British Empire—Its Past, Its Present, and Its Future" (a book of reference); (2) "The British Empire and Its History" (for Secondary Schools); (3) "The Story of the British Empire." In 1907 the League helped to establish a lace industry in St. Helena. With the co-operation of the Oversea and Home Education Authorities a Scheme for the interchange of Teachers throughout the Empire is now in active operation, over 700 interchange appointments have already been arranged. Visits to historical places in England and on the Continent are planned for overseas teachers. The School Affiliation and Comrades' Correspondence Sections were established in 1901–2. Other work undertaken is the giving of lectures, the establishment of a bureau of information, essay competitions, exhibitions, and the furthering of the keeping of Empire Day.

During the War the League distributed from its depôt over a million articles to the hospitals and troops, besides helping prisoners and others in distress. The League has also given colours and shields to all the overseas contingents who fought for the Empire.

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THE DERBY, 1883-1926.

For particulars of the Derby from 1780–1882 see 1921 edition.

The *Distance* of the Derby course at Epsom is now exactly 1 mile 4 furlongs, having been shortened 29 yards by the rounding off of Tattenham Corner. Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Teddington, Beadsman, Musjid, and Blue Gown, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby.

Year.	Name and Owner of Winner.	Betting.	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of R.'s.
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise	5 to 1	C. Wood	J. Porter	11
1884	Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien } dead heat Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester }	100 to 8 100 to 7	C. Wood S. Loates	R. Sherwood Jewitt	15
1885	Lord Hastings's Melton	75 to 40	F. Archer	M. Dawson	12
1886	Duke of Westminster's *‡Ormonde	4 to 9	F. Archer	J. Porter	9
1887	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton	100 to 9	J. Watts	Gurry	11
1888	Duke of Portland's *Ayrshire	5 to 6	F. Barrett	G. Dawson	9
1889	Duke of Portland's ‡Donovan	8 to 11	T. Loates	G. Dawson	13
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin	100 to 15	J. Watts	J. Porter	8
1891	Sir F. Johnstone's *‡Common	10 to 11	G. Barrett	J. Porter	11
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	40 to 1	F. Allsopp	T. Wadlow	13
1893	Mr. McCalmont's *‡Isinglass	4 to 9	T. Loates	Jewitt	11
1894	Lord Rosebery's *Ladas	2 to 9	J. Watts	M. Dawson	7
1895	Lord Rosebery's ‡Sir Visto	9 to 1	S. Loates	M. Dawson	15
1896	Prince of Wales's ‡Persimmon	5 to 1	J. Watts	R. Marsh	11
1897	Mr. Gubbins's *‡Galtee More	1 to 4	C. Wood	S. Darling	11
1898	Mr. J. Larnach's Jeddah	100 to 1	O. Madden	R. Marsh	18
1899	Duke of Westminster's *‡Flying Fox	2 to 5	M. Cannon	J. Porter	12
1900	Prince of Wales's *‡Diamond Jubilee	6 to 4	H. Jones	R. Marsh	14
1901	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski	5 to 2	L. Reiff	J. Huggins	25
1902	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick	100 to 14	J. H. Martin	Darling	18
1903	Sir J. Miller's *Rock Sand	4 to 6	D. Maher	G. Blackwell	7
1904	Mr. L. de Rothschild's *St. Amant	5 to 1	K. Cannon	A. Hayhoe	8
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	4 to 11	D. Maher	P. Peck	9
1906	Major E. Loder's Spearmint	6 to 1	D. Maher	P. P. Gilpin	22
1907	Mr. R. Croker's Orby	100 to 9	J. Reiff	J. Allen	9
1908	Chev. Giuistrelli's †Signorinetta	100 to 1	W. Bullock	Owner	18
1909	King Edward VII.'s *Minoru	7 to 2	H. Jones	R. Marsh	15
1910	Mr. C. Fairie's" Lemberg	7 to 4	B. Dillon	A. Taylor	15
1911	Mr. J. B. Joel's *Sunstar	13 to 8	G. Stern	C. Morton	26
1912	Mr. W. Raphael's §Tagalie	100 to 8	J. Reiff	D. Waugh	20
1913	Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's Aboyeur	100 to 1	E. Piper	T. Lewis	15
1914	Mr. H. B. Duryea's Durbar II.	20 to 1	M. MacGee	T. Murphy	30
1915	*Mr. S. Joel's *Pommern*	11 to 10	S. Donoghue	C. Peck	17
1916	*Mr. E. Hulton's †Fifinella*	11 to 2	J. Childs	R. Dawson	10
1917	*Mr. "Fairie's" *Gay Crusader*	7 to 4	S. Donoghue	Taylor	12
1918	*Lady J. Douglas's *Gainsborough*	8 to 13	J. Childs	Taylor	13
1919	Lord Glanely's Grand Parade	33 to 1	F. Templeman	F. Barling	13
1920	Capt. G. Loder's Spion Kop	100 to 6	F. O'Neill	P. P. Gilpin	19
1921	Mr. J. B. Joel's Humorist	6 to 1	S. Donoghue	C. Morton	23
1922	Lord Woolavington's Captain Cuttle	10 to 1	S. Donoghue	F. Darling	30
1923	Mr. B. Irish's Papyrus	100 to 15	S. Donoghue	B. Jarvis	19
1924	Lord Derby's Sansovino	9 to 2	T. Weston	G. Lambton	27
1925	Mr. H. E. Morriss's *Manna	9 to 1	S. Donoghue	F. Darling	27
1926	Lord Woolavington's ‡Coronach	11 to 2	J. Childs	F. Darling	19

Marked * also won the Two Thousand Guineas; † the Oaks; § the One Thousand; and ‡ the St. Leger.

Notes.—1913—Mr. C. Bower Ismay's Craganour (J. Reiff) finished first, but was disqualified for boring. 1915 to 1918—Owing to the War the race was decided over the Suffolk Stakes Course (1¼ miles) at Newmarket.

Record time, 2 min. 34⅘ secs. by Spion Kop in 1920 on old course; new course, 2 min. 34⅘ secs. by Captain Cuttle in 1922.

2,000 GUINS.	1,000 GUINS.	OAKS.	ECLIPSE STAKES.	ASCOT CUP.	ST. LEGER.
1919 Panther	Roseway	Bayuda	Buchan	By Jingo	Keysoe
1920 Tetratema	Cinna	Charlebelle	Buchan	Tangiers	Caligula
1921 Craig an Eran	Betting	Love in Idleness	Craig an Eran	Periosteum	Polemarch
1922 St. Louis	Silver Urn	Pogrom	Golden Myth	Golden Myth	Royal Lancer
1923 Ellangowan	Tranquil	Brownhylda	Saltash	Happy Man	Tranquil
1924 Diophon	Pluck	Straitlace	Polyphontes	Massine	Salmon Trout
1925 Manna	Saucy Sue	Saucy Sue	Polyphontes	Santorb	Solario
1926 Colorado	Pillion	Short Story	Coronach	Solario	Coronach

	LINCOLNSH. HDCP. 1 mile.	GRAND NATIONAL. 4 miles 856 yds.	CITY & SUBURBAN. 1 miles 2 furlongs.	KEMPTON JUBILEE. 1 mile 2 furlongs.
1922	Gramsly 4y 7st 9lb.....	Music Hall 8 11st 8lb	Paragon 5y 9st	Silver Image 4y 7st 6lb
1923	White Bud 6y 6st 5lb	Sergt. Murphy 13y 11st 3lb	Dry Toast 4y 7st 12lb	Simon Pure 4y 8st 6lb
1924	Sir Gallahad III 4y 8st 5lb	Master Robert 12y 10st 5lb	Ulula 7y 6st 5lb	Parth 4y 9st
1925	Tapin 4y 8st 7lb.....	Double Chance 9y 10st 9lb	Greek Bachelor 5y 8st 10lb	Amethystine 4y 6st 7lb
1926	King of Clubs 6y 6st 2lb.	Jack Horner 9y 10st 3lb ..	Warden of Marches 4y 9st	No race –Strike

	N'MARKET STAKES. 1 mile 2 fur.	NEW STAKES (ASCOT)	ASCOT STAKES. 2 miles.	ROYAL HUNT CUP. 7 furlongs 166 yards.
1922	Pondoland 9st.....	Town Guard 8st 10lb.....	Double Hackle 4y 7st 12lb	Varzy 4y 7st
1923	Top Gallant 9st.....	Druid's Orb 9st 5lb	Junius 5y 8st 11b	Weathervane 4y 6st 12lb
1924	Hurstwood 9st.....	Black Friar 8st 10lb	Scallion 4y 7st. 12lb.....	Dinkie 4y 6st 10lb
1925	Cross Bow 9st.....	Buckler 8st 10lb	Mandelieu 4y 7st 8lb	Cockpit 4y 7st 6lb
1926	No race—Strike	Damon 8st 10lb	Miss Sport 5y 6st 7lb	Cross Bow 4y 8st.

	GOLD VASE, ASCOT. 2 miles.	ALEXANDRA STKS. Ascot, 2 m. 6 f. 88 yds.	PRCSS. OF WALES'S Newmarket 2st July. 1 mile 4 fur.	STEWARDS' CUP (GOODWOOD).
1922	Golden Myth 4y 9st 4lb...	Air Balloon 5y 9st 6lb....	Blandford 3y 8st	Tetrameter 5y 7st 7lb
1923	Puttenden 4y 9st 4lb.....	Bucks Hussar 4y 9st 3lb..	Triumph 4y 9st 3lb	Epinard 3y 8st 6lb
1924	Audlem 3y 7st 12lb	Rose Prince 5y 9st 6lb....	Salmon Trout 3y 8st 7lb..	Compiler 4y 7st 9lb
1925	Kentish Knock 3y 7st 12lb	Seelin 4y 9st 5lb	Solario 3y 8st 6lb	Refinure 4y 7st 8lb
1926	High Art, 3y 7st 5lb.....	Vermil n Pencil 4y 9st 5lb	Tournesol 4y 9st 3lb.....	Perhaps So 5y 8st 11b

	GOODWOOD CUP. 2 miles 5 furlongs.	DONCASTER CUP. 2 miles 1 furlong.	GRAND PRIX DE PARIS. 1 mile 7 furlongs.	CHAMPION ST. Now 1 mile 2 fur.
1922	Flamboyant 4y 9st 3lb	Devizes 5y 9st 12lb	M. Abateilos' Kefalin	Franklin 4y 9st 5l [4]
1923	Triumph 4y 9st 3lb ..	Silurian 4y 9st 12lb....	M. Ranucci's Filibert de Savoie.....	Ellangowan 3y 8st 7lb
1924	Teresina 4y 9st.....	Sunforb 3y 8st 4lb.....	M. Mantaschoff's Transvaal	Pharos 4y 9st
1925	Cloudbank 4y 9st 4 lb	St. Germans 4y 9st 11lb	M. J. de Rothschild's Reine Lumiere..	Pearoon 3y 8st 7lb
1926	Glommen 4y 9st 3lb	Bongrace 3y 7st 5lb....	M. J. Hennessy's Take My Tip	Wrdn.of Mrchs. 4y 9st

	CESAREWITCH. Now 2 miles 2 fur.	MIDDLE PK. STKS. 6 furlongs.	DEWHURST STAKES Last 7 fur. of R.M.	CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Now last m. & 220 yds. A. F.
1922	Light Dragoon 4y 7st 5lb (32)	Drake 9st 3lb (7)	Hurry On 8st 9lb (9)	Reecho 3y 7st 9lb (34)
1923	Rose Prince 4y 8st 3lb (29)	Diophon 9st 3lb (21) ..	Salmon Trout 8st 13lb (6)	Verdict 3y 7st 12lb (23)
1924	Charley's Mt. 3y 7st 10lb (34)	Picaroon 9st 3lb (8) ..	Zionist 8st 13lb (6)	Twel. P'ter 4y 8st 12lb(27)
1925	Foresti 5y 8st 3lb (32)	Lex 9st 3lb (3)	Review Order 9st 2lb (6)..	Masked Marvel 3y 7st 9lb[24]
1926	Myrn Gray 6y 6st 2lb (24) ..	Call Boy 9st (12).....	Money Maker 9st 2lb (6)..	Insight II 5y 7st 13lb (32)

THE TURF IN 1926.

THE closing stage of the flat-racing season was notable for the putting into force of the new Betting Tax Act. Under its provisions every bookmaker has to be licensed, his office has to be registered, and he must pay a tax of 3½ per cent. to the State. He may, of course, deduct this tax from the backer's winnings. The Chancellor of the Exchequer estimates that the tax will realise 6 millions a year. Street betting is still forbidden, nor does the new Act legalise any betting contract, though it taxes it—a somewhat Gilbertian position. During the general strike in May racing was suspended for about three weeks.

For the first time for 23 years a Derby winner, Coronach, also won the St. Leger, Rock Sand being the last previous dual victor. Coronach is a colt by Hurry On from Wet Kiss, and is owned by Lord Woolavington, who has had a vintage year following a long period of ill-luck. Though beaten in the Two Thousand Guineas, won by Lord Derby's Colorado, Coronach improved so rapidly that he won the Derby easily. In the St. Leger, though getting away badly and bending a plate, he won with great ease in record time, beating Black Jester's time set up in 1914. The colt also won the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park, and credited Lord Woolavington with some £40,000 in stakes. There is no doubt that Coronach was the best of his age, and should this season make his mark as a cup horse.

Short Story, who won the Oaks for Lord Astor, was probably the best filly of the year, staying better than Pillion, the winner of the One Thousand Guineas, but taking them all round the three-year-olds were below average merit. Solario, as expected, won the Gold Cup at Ascot, but later in the season was defeated in the Jockey Club Cup at Newmarket by Sir Abe Bailey's Foxlaw. He has been retired to the stud.

The two-year-olds of the season appear to be up to the average, the most promising according to their running being Fourth Hand, Bold Archer, Damon, The Satrap, Sickle, Dian, Birthright and Call Boy.

There was no falling off in the demand for high-class blood stock. That generous purchaser, the Aga Khan, paid the record price of 17,000 guineas for a yearling colt by Hurry On—Ecurie, bred at the National Stud in Ireland. The previous highest price for a yearling was the £15,225 paid by Lord Glanely for Blue Ensign. At the Doncaster Sales Mr. J. S. Courtauld bought a yearling colt by Crusader—Love Oil for 12,000 guineas. The Sledmere Stud yearlings, 18 lots, realised 40,710 guineas—an average of 2,261 guineas each. At the Newmarket Sales a yearling colt by Gainsborough—Lady Bunghley was sold for 10,000 guineas, to be sent to America. Apart from these high prices the average was well maintained.

Lord Woolavington headed the list of winning owners, though he only ran 6 horses; Lord Derby was second and Lord Astor third. Lord Woolavington was also at the top of winning breeders, and F. Darling, his trainer, was ahead of Alec Taylor amongst the winning trainers. T. Weston (Lord Derby's jockey) for the first time topped the list of winning jockeys.

Trotting.—Fastest m. in America, 2 min. 54¾ secs., by Uhlan, 1913. Fastest pacing m., 1 min. 55 secs., Dan Patch, at St. Paul, U.S.A., Sept. 8, 1906. At Lexington (Ky.) in Oct., 1922, Peter Manning trotted a mile in 1 min. 56½ secs., unpaced and without wind shields, which were used in Uhlan's case.

CRICKET IN 1926.

After an interval of 14 years England recovered the "ashes" by beating Australia in this country. Four of the five Test matches were drawn—at Nottingham, Lord's, Leeds and Manchester—but the last, played to a finish at the Oval, was won by England by 289 runs, the scores being: England 280 and 436, Australia 302 and 125. This contest was a triumph for Rhodes and Larwood in bowling and J. B. Hobbs and H. Sutcliffe in batting. A. P. F. Chapman was the victorious captain, having displaced A. W. Carr. In the five Tests Hobbs had an average of 81 and Sutcliffe 78·86. Rhodes in 45 overs took 6 wickets for 13·16 runs apiece and Larwood in 107 overs took 9 wickets for 28 apiece.

The Australians had a successful tour. They played in all 40 matches—won 12, lost 1 and drew 27. W. M. Woodfull came out best in batting with an average of 57·55, with C. G. Macartney close up with 53·82. C. V. Grimmett, C. G. Macartney and A. A. Mailey did best of the bowlers.

In County Cricket, Lancashire deposed Yorkshire from the championship which they had held for four years, but the surprise of the season was the advance of Glamorgan from the bottom to eighth position.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

County	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Won on 1st Innings.	Lost on 1st Innings.	Possible Points.	Points Obtained.	No Result.	Percentage.
Lancashire (3)	32	17	2	6	3	140	106	4	75·71
Yorkshire (1)	31	14	0	10	4	140	104	3	74·28
Kent (5)	32	15	3	3	8	140	92	0	65·71
Notts (4)	29	13	7	4	5	145	82	0	56·55
Surrey (2)	26	7	4	8	3	110	62	4	56·36
Middlesex (6)	24	9	4	0	6	95	51	5	53·68
Hampshire (9)	28	10	5	4	8	135	70	1	51·85
Glamorgan (17)	24	9	9	1	5	115	58	5	50·43
Essex (7)	27	9	7	3	3	140	62½	2	44·64
Sussex (13)	27	6	10	6	5	135	53	0	39·25
Derbyshire (14)	23	5	7	4	6	110	43	1	39·09
Warwick (8)	28	2	9	8	5	120	39	4	32·50
Leicester (12)	27	5	12	3	4	120	38	3	31·66
Somerset (15)	26	3	9	3	6	110	32½	4	29·54
Gloucester (10)	30	5	17	3	4	145	38	1	26·20
Northants (11)	25	3	13	4	5	125	32	0	25·60
Worcester (16)	28	3	13	3	4	115	28	5	24·34

The figures in parentheses indicate the positions in the table at the close of the season 1925.

The following matches were abandoned without a ball being bowled: Yorkshire v. Notts; Derbyshire v. Leicestershire; Northamptonshire v. Sussex. There was one tie, Essex v. Somerset.

BEST BOWLING AVERAGES, 1926.

Bowler.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Rhodes	892·4	315	1799	115	14·86
Mercer	986·2	226	2439	136	16·46
Tyldesley (R.)	953·5	324	2159	128	16·86
Parkin	235	85	721	42	17·16
Tate	1261·4	365	2575	147	17·51
Macaulay	1115·4	296	2383	134	17·78
Larwood	974·2	217	2509	137	18·31
Parker	1739·5	556	3920	213	18·40
Wright (Kent)	820·2	186	1920	102	18·82
Clark	905·1	211	2219	117	18·96
Geary (Leicester)	1160·4	367	2359	124	19·02
Ryan	874·1	166	2163	112	19·32
Irvine, L. G.	291·1	39	1019	54	19·59
White, J. C.	1395	496	2650	134	19·77
Jupp, V. W. C.	709·4	150	2255	113	19·95
Macdonald	1177·4	222	3541	175	20·23

The veteran Rhodes (Yorkshire) showed no falling off, and another veteran (Parker of Gloucestershire) took over 200 wickets for the fourth time in his career, a record. Previous bowlers of 200 wickets three times were T. Richardson (Surrey), W. Rhodes (Yorkshire) and M. W. Tate (Sussex).

HIGHEST BATTING AVERAGES, 1926.

Batsman.	Number of Innings.	Total Runs.	Highest Innings.	Times Not Out.	Average.
Hobbs	41	2949	316*	3	77·60
Sutcliffe	47	2528	200	9	66·52
Tyldesley (E.)	52	2826	200	7	64·22
Hendren	53	2643	213	11	62·92
Mead	45	2326	177*	8	62·86
Hearne	31	1384	151*	4	51·25
Chapman, A. P. F.	31	1381	159	4	51·14
Makepeace	54	2340	180	6	48·75
Payton	44	1864	133	5	47·79
Hardinge	52	2234	176	5	47·53
Russell	49	1906	180*	8	46·48
Woolley (F. E.)	50	2183	217	3	46·44
Ducat	30	1245	235	3	46·11
Jardine, D. R.	36	1473	176	4	46·03
Sandham	44	1905	183	4	45·35
Oldroyd	30	1197	135	3	44·33
Holmes	50	2006	143	4	43·60
Whysall	56	2138	209	5	41·92
Freeman (Essex)	54	1958	178*	7	41·65
Parsons	44	1649	172	3	40·21
Brown	53	2040	146	2	40·00

* Signifies not out.

Hobbs maintained his position as premier batsman, and increased his long lead in the number of centuries scored. His 316 at Lord's for Surrey v. Middlesex was the highest score of his career, and broke the record of Holmes, who made 315 for Yorkshire on that ground. This score of 316 was also Hobbs' best.

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKET RECORDS.

Highest individual scores, A. E. Stoddart, 485, for Hampstead v. Stoics, 1886; in first-class cricket in England A. C. Maclaren, 424, for Lancashire v. Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1895; in Australia, W. H. Ponsford, 429, for Victoria v. Tasmania, Feb. 5, 1923.

Highest totals.—In England, Yorkshire, 887, v. Warwickshire, 1896. In Australia, New South Wales, 918, v. South Australia, Jan. 1901. Victoria, 1059, v. Tasmania, Feb. 5, 1923.

Smallest totals.—Oxford University (one man absent), 12, v. M.C.C. at Oxford, May, 1877; Northants, 12, v. Gloucester, June 11, 1907.

Highest Aggregate.—1929 was scored by New South Wales v. South Australia at Sydney, Jan. 26, 1926. Scores: N.S. Wales 642 and 593, S. Australia 475 and 219.

Most centuries in one season—J. B. Hobbs, 16; next, T. Hayward (1906), C. B. Fry (1901) and E. Hendren (1923), 13 centuries each.

Most runs made in a year.—T. Hayward (Surrey), 3,518 in 1900. T. Hayward exceeded 2000 runs in 10 seasons.

Aggregates of 3,000 runs in a season—Hayward, R. Abel, Mead, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, C. B. Fry, J. Tyldesley, E. Hendren, and J. B. Hobbs.

ETON AND HARROW.

Year.	Winner.
1914	Eton won by 4 wickets.
1915-18, no match. War.	
1919	Eton won by 202 runs.
1920	Eton won by 9 wickets.
1921	Eton won by 9 wickets.
1922	Match drawn.
1923	Match drawn.
1924	Match drawn.
1925	Match drawn.
1926	Match drawn.

Totals: Eton 37, Harrow 35, drawn 23.

ATHLETICS IN 1926.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Event.	Winner.	Time.	Event.	Winner.	Dist.
		M. S.			Ft. In.
100 Yards	R. Corts	0 10	High Jump	C. T. Van Geyzel	6 1
220 Yards	G. M. Butler	0 21 9/10	Long Jump	R. S. Honner	23 8
440 Yards	J. W. J. Rinkel	0 49†	Hop, Step and Jump	J. Higgins	45 6
880 Yards	O. Peltzer	1 54	Pole Jump	F. J. Kelley	12 0
1 Mile	G. Barnton	4 27§	Weight	R. S. Woods	44 11
4 Miles	J. E. Webster	19 49	Hammer	M. C. Nokes	159 6
10 Miles	E. Harper	52 4	Discus	P. J. Bermingham	142 4
2 Miles Walk	W. N. Cowley	14 38	Javelin	O. Sande	207 3
7 Miles Walk	G. R. Goodwin	53 56	Tug of War (1000 st.)	R.N. Barracks (Chatham)	—
120 Yards Hurdles	F. R. Gaby	0 15 1/10	Tug of War (Catch Weight)	B Div. Met. Police	—
440 Yards Hurdles	Lord Burghley	0 55			
2 Miles Steeplechase	J. E. Webster	10 34			
1 Mile Relay	Achilles Club	3 36‡			

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS.

(Official World's Records adopted by International Athletic Federation marked *.)

RUNNING.

Distance. Yards.	Time. H. M. S.	Name.	Place.	Year.
100*	0 0 9⅗	D. J. Kelly	Spokane, U.S.A.	1906
		H. P. Drew	Berkeley, Cal.	1914
		C. W. Paddock	Pasadena, Cal.	1921
		C. Coffee	Calgary, Canada	1922
100	0 0 9⅘	W. R. Applegarth	Stamford Bridge	1914
120	0 0 11⅕	R. E. Walker	Johannesburg	1908
		H. P. Drew	Rhodes Island	1914
130	0 0 12⅘	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena	1921
150	0 0 14⅗	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena	1921
200	0 0 19⅕	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena	1921
200	0 0 19⅘	W. R. Applegarth	Oval, London	1912
200*	0 0 20⅗	C. W. Paddock	Berkeley, Cal.	1921
220	0 0 21⅘	W. R. Applegarth	Stamford Bridge	1914
300*	0 0 30⅘	B. J. Wefers	New York	1896
300	0 0 30⅘	G. M. Butler	Stamford Bridge	1926
440 (straight)	0 0 47	M. W. Long	Guttenberg, N.J.	1900
440*	0 0 47⅕	J. E. Meredith	Cambridge, U.S.A.	1906
440	0 0 48⅘	W. Hinde	Glasgow	1908
500	0 0 57⅘	M. W. Sheppard	New York	1910
600*	0 1 10⅘	M. W. Sheppard	New York	1910
600	0 1 10⅗	D. G. A. Lowe	Stamford Bridge	1926
880*	0 1 51⅘	O. Peltzer	Stamford Bridge	1926
		H. Phillips	Philadelphia	1921
1000*	0 2 22⅘	M. W. Sheppard	New York	1910
1000	0 2 14⅘	W. E. Lutyens	Stamford Bridge	1898
1320*	0 3 28	T. P. Connell	New York	1895
1320	0 3 51	A. G. Hill	Manchester	1921
Miles.				
1*	0 4 10⅗	P. Nurmi	Stockholm	1923
1	0 4 13⅘	A. G. Hill	Stamford Bridge	1921
2*	0 9 9⅘	A. Shrubb	Glasgow	1904
2	0 9 12	E. Wide	Berlin	1926
3*	0 14 11⅘	P. Nurmi	Finland	1923
4	0 19 8 7/10	P. Nurmi	Finland	1924
5*	0 24 6⅘	P. Nurmi	Finland	1924
6	0 29 7⅘	P. Nurmi	Finland	1924
10*	0 50 40⅘	A. Shrubb	Glasgow	1904
15*	1 20 48⅘	F. Appleby	Stamford Bridge	1902
20*	1 51 54	R. Crossland	Stamford Bridge	1894
25*	2 29 20⅘	H. Green	Stamford Bridge	1913
30	3 17 36⅘	J. A. Squires	Balham	1885
40	4 46 54	J. E. Dixon	Birmingham	1884
50	6 13 58	E. W. Lloyd	Stamford Bridge	1913
		WALKING.		
Miles.				
1*	0 6 25⅘	G. Goulding	Toronto	1910
1	0 6 26	G. E. Larner	Brighton	1904
2*	0 13 11⅘	G. E. Larner	Manchester	1904
3*	0 20 25⅘	G. E. Larner	Brighton	1905
4*	0 27 14	G. E. Larner	Brighton	1905
5*	0 36 11⅘	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
6*	0 43 26⅘	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
7*	0 50 40⅘	G. Goulding	New Jersey	1925
10*	1 0 50 0⅘	E. J. Webb	Stamford Bridge	1905
10*	1 25 57⅘	G. E. Larner	Stadium, London	1908
15	1 57 44⅘	R. Bridge	Stamford Bridge	1914
		J. Butler	Putney	1897
20	2 49 26	H. V. L. Ross	Stamford Bridge	1913
		S. C. A. Schofield	Herne Hill	1911
25	3 37 6⅘	J. Butler	Putney	1895
50	7 52 27	E. G. Horton	Stamford Bridge	1924
72	11 49 23⅘	T. E. Hammond	Stadium, London	1908
100	16 4 10			

OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Cambridge beat Oxford by 8 events to 2.

National Cross-Country Champion ship.—Birchfield Harriers, 1; J. E. Webster (Birchfield Harriers) first man home.

International Cross-Country Race.—France, 32 pts., 1; England, 62 pts., 2; Scotland, 101 pts., 3; Wales, 188 pts., 4; Ireland, 194 pts., 5. Belgium, 196 pts., 6. E. Harper (England) first man home.

Marathon Race.—S. Ferris, R.A.F., Uxbridge (2h. 42m. 24⅘s.).

CROQUET IN 1926.

Championship Open.—B. C. Apps.

Men's.—C. Corbally.

Ladies'.—Miss D. D. Steel.

Mixed Doubles.—Lt.-Col. Wilson and Mrs. Benton. [Longman

Open Doubles.—B. C. Apps and W. *Beddow Cup.*—Edgar Whitaker.

Ladies' Field Cup. Miss J. Retallack

HOCKEY IN 1925-6.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

England, 2 goals; Ireland, 1.
England, 3 goals; Scotland, 2.
England, 4 goals; Wales, 0.
England, 9 goals; France, 0.
Scotland, 2 goals; Ireland, 1.
Scotland, 2 goals; Wales, 0.
Wales, 4 goals; Ireland, 3.

OTHER RESULTS

Cambridge, 3 goals; Oxford, 2.
Army, 6 goals; R. Navy, 2
Army, 7 goals; R.A.F., 1.
R.A.F., 3 goals; R. Navy, 2.
Army Hockey Cup Final — 2nd Kings Shropshire L.I., 2 goals; and E. Yorks Regt., 0.

WRESTLING.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONS, 1926.

CATCH AS CATCH CAN.

Bantam—Pennington.
Feather—G. Mackenzie.
Lightweight—V. Benson.
Middle-weight—V. Benson.

CUMBERLAND AND WEST.

MORLAND.

Heavy—W. F. Irving.

YACHTING IN 1926.

The principal winning yachts were: Sir Mortimer Singer's cutter Lulworth, 13 firsts, 6 seconds, 1 third; Lord Waring's White Heather, 7 firsts, 10 seconds, 6 thirds; Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock, 7 firsts, 7 seconds, 1 third; the King's Britannia, 4 firsts, 4 seconds, 3 thirds; Mr. F. Davies-Colley's schooner Westward, 10 firsts, 8 seconds, 4 thirds. The Ocean Yacht Race of 600 miles was won by Rev. Ayling the flag of the R.E.Y.C. of Chatham; the American yacht Dunmore was second. In America, Mr. H. P. Whitney's Vanitie won King George's Cup.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS.

Official Records adopted by International Athletic Federation marked °

RECORDS BY TIME.

Event.			Distance.	Name.	Place.	Year.
			M. Yds.			
ars.		Running	11 1442	J. Bouin	Stockholm	1913
1	°..	Walking	7 438	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
2	°..	Running	20 952	H. Green	Stamford Bridge	1913
	°..	Walking	15 501	R. Bridge	Stamford Bridge	1914
3	°..	Walking	21 473	H. V. L. Ross	Stamford Bridge	1913
4	°..	Walking	26 1593	J. Butler	Putney	1905
5	°..	Walking	33 75	J. Butler	Putney	1910
6	°..	Walking	39 1514	J. Butler	Putney	1905
12	°..	Walking	73 1145	E. C. Horton	Stamford Bridge	1914
24	°..	Walking	131 580	T. E. Hammond	Stadium	1908

°WORLD'S RECORDS—METRIC DISTANCES.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
Metres.	M. S.			
100	0 10⅘	C. W. Paddock	California	1921
200	0 20⅘	C. W. Paddock	California	1921
300	0 33⅘	C. W. Paddock	California	1921
400	0 47⅘	J. E. Meredith	Harvard, U.S.A.	1911
800	1 51 3/5	O. Peltzer	Stamford Bridge	1926
1,500	3 51	O. Peltzer	Berlin	1926
2,000	5 26 1/10	P. Nurmi	Finland	1922
3,000	8 27⅘	P. Nurmi	Stockholm	1923
5,000	14 35 3/10	P. Nurmi	Stockholm	1923
10,000	30 40⅘	P. Nurmi	Stockholm	1921

°HURDLE RACING.

Over 10 hurdles: height, 120 yds., 3 ft. 6 in.; 220 yds., 2 ft. 6 in.; 440 yds., 3 ft.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
Yards.				
220°	0 0 24⅘	E. J. Thomson	Philadelphia	1920
120 (low)	0 0 14⅘	E. J. Thomson	Queen's Club	1920
220 (low)	0 0 23	C. Brookins	Ames, Iowa	1924
440	0 0 53⅘	A. G. Desch	Philadelphia	1924

°RELAY RACING RECORDS.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
	M. S.			
40 yards (4×10)	0 42 3/10	Univ. of Illinois	Philadelphia	1923
80 yards (4×220)	1 27⅘	New York A.C.	Pasadena (Cal.)	1921
mile (4×440 yds.)	3 16⅘	American Legion	Philadelphia	1921
mile (4×880 yds.)	7 42	Georgetown Univ.	Philadelphia	1925
miles (4×1 mile)	17 21⅘	Univ. of Illinois	Chicago	1923

FIELD EVENTS.

Event.		Distance.	Name.	Place.	Year.
		Ft. Ins.			
High Jump	°	6 8⅘	H. M. Osborne	Chicago	1924
		6 5	B. H. Baker	Huddersfield	1921
Long Jump	°	25 10⅘	D. H. Hubbard	Chicago	1924
		24 11⅘	P. O'Connor	Dublin	1901
Pole Jump		13 11⅘	C. Hoff	Inland	1925
Hop, Step, and Jump	°	50 11⅘	A. W. Winter	Paris	1924
		48 11⅘	T. J. Ahearne	Stadium, London	1908
Hammer Throw	°	219 6⅘	P. Ryan	New York	1913
Weight Putting	°	50 0	R. Rose	San Francisco	1909
		158 4⅘	A. Taipale	Copenhagen	1913
Discus Throw	°	157 10⅘	G. Hauldranft	San Francisco	1925
Javelin Throw	°	218 7⅘	E. Lindstrom	Stockholm	1924

BADMINTON IN 1926.

England beat Scotland, 9 matches to 0. Ireland beat Scotland 5 matches to 4.

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(*Men's Singles*), J. F. Devlin. (*Men's Doubles*), J. F. Devlin and G. S. B. Mack; (*Ladies' Singles*), Mrs. Barrett; (*Ladies' Doubles*), Mrs. Head and Miss Elton; (*Mixed Doubles*), J. F. Devlin and Miss E. G. Peterson.

FENCING CHAMPIONS IN 1926.

Epée: Hon. I. D. Campbell-Gray.
Sabres: Lieut.-Cdr. C. A. Kershaw.
Foils: S. R. Bousfield.
Ladies' Foils: Miss G. Davis.
University Matches: Foils, Cambridge won 7-2; Sabres, drawn, 2-2. (Match result, Cambridge 9-4.)

GOLF.

AMATEUR CHAMPION.

1906	J. Robb.
1907	J. Ba'l.
1908	E. A. Lassen.
1909	R. Maxwell.
1910	J. Ball.
1911	H. H. Hilton.
1912	J. Ball.
1913	H. H. Hilton.
1914	J. L. C. Jenkins.
1915–19	No competition.
1920	C. J. H. Tolley.
1921	W. I. Hunter.
1922	W. E. Holderness.
1923	R. H. Wethered.
1924	E. W. Holderness.
1925	Robert Harris.
1927	J. Sweetser (U.S.A.).

OPEN CHAMPION.

1906	J. Braid.
1907	A. Massy.
1908	J. Braid.
1909	J. H. Taylor.
1910	J. Braid.
1911	H. Vardon.
1912	E. Ray.
1913	J. H. Taylor.
1914	H. Vardon.
1915–19	No competition.
1920	George Duncan.
1921	J. Hutchison (U.S.A.).
1922	W. Hagen (U.S.A.).
1923	A. G. Havers.
1924	W. Hagen (U.S.A.).
1925	J. Barnes (U.S.A.).
1926	R. T. Jones (U.S.A.).

PROFESSIONAL WALKING.

Miles	Time.	Name.	Year.
	H. M. S.		
1	0 6 22	G. Cummings, Manch'ter	1913
2	0 13 14	J. W. Raby, London	1883
3	0 20 21⅘	J. W. Raby, London	1883
4	0 27 38	J. W. Raby, London	1883
5	0 35 10	J. W. Raby, London	1883
6	0 43 1	J. W. Raby, London	1883
7	0 51 4	J. W. Raby, London	1883
10	1 14 45	J. W. Raby, London	1883
30	2 39 57	W. Perkins, London	1877
50	7 54 16	J. Hibberd, London	1888
100	18 8 15	W. Howes, London	1880

PROFESSIONAL TIME RECORDS. RUNNING.

Hours.	Distance.	Name.	Year.
	Mls. Yds.		
½	11 1286	H. Watkins, Rochdale	1899
2	21 1100	H. Holmer, Edinburgh	1911
3	28 300	G. Mason, London	1881
6	50 1200	G. Cartwright, W'tm'ster	1887
12	89 1540	C. Rowell, New York	1882

WALKING.

1	5 302	J. Meagher, New York	1882
2	15 824	W. Perkins, London	1877
3	455	H. Thatcher, London	1882
12	70 677	J. Hibberd, Sheffield	1882
24	127 1210	W. Howes, London	1878

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL.

	ENGLAND *v.* SCOT. LAND. g.	t.	g.	t.	COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.
1922	England ..	2	2–	1	0 Gloucestershire.
1923	England ..	1	1—	0	2 Somerset.
1924	England ..	4	(2d.)—	0	Cumberland.
1925	Scotland ..	3	0–	2	1 Leicestershire.
1926	Scotland	3rd.	1—	0	2 Yorkshire.

The record attendance for a football match is 127,307, at the International between Scotland and England at Hampden Park on Mar. 23, 1912. The largest "gate" receipts were £27,776 at Cup Final at Wembley Stadium, April 28, 1923, between Bolton Wanderers and West Ham, when 126,047 persons passed the turnstiles, besides many who broke in. This is a record England attendance, the previous best being 120,081 at Crystal Palace in 1913.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL IN 1925-26.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

Scotland retained the International championship, winning her 3 matches without the loss of a goal. England went down to the bottom, Ireland coming second with 1 win, and 2 draw, and Wales third with 1 win. England could only draw one of her 3 games. Results:—

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Oct. 31, at Cardiff, Scotland beat Wales, 3–0.
Feb. 13, at Belfast, Ireland beat Wales, 3–0.
Feb. 27, at Glasgow, Scotland beat Ireland, 4–0.
March 1, at Selhurst, Wales beat England, 3–1.
April 17, at Manchester, Scotland beat England 1–0.

Totals (including ties): Scotland, 21; England, 19; Wales, 3; Ireland, 2.

At Antwerp, May 24, England beat Belgium, 5–3.

Only two amateur Internationals were played, in which England beat Wales 2–1 at Wrexham and England beat Ireland 6 4 at Maidstone.

Two English teams toured in Australia and Canada. Neither lost a single game. The records were:—Australian tour—played 25, won 25, goals for 139, against 13. Canadian tour—played 20, won 20; goals for 102, against 13.

INTER-LEAGUE MATCHES.

In the Inter-League Tourney the English League won both their matches against the Scottish and Irish Leagues, and the Scottish beat the Irish League. The Free State League drew with the Welsh League and beat the Irish League.

PRINCIPAL CUPS.

ENGLISH.—Bolton Wanderers beat Manchester City 2–0 at the Stadium, Wembley, April 24, before 91,447 spectators.

AMATEUR.—Northern Nomads beat Stockton 7–1 at Roker Park, Sunderland, on April 27.

SCOTTISH.—St. Mirren beat Celtic 2–0.

IRISH.—Belfast Celtic beat Linfield 3–2.

FREE STATE.—Fordsons (Cork).

WELSH.—Ebbw Vale beat Swansea Town 3–2.

LEAGUE COMPETITIONS.

LEAGUE I.—Huddersfield Town, 57 pts.
LEAGUE II.—The Wednesday, 60 pts.
LEAGUE III. (Southern) Reading, 57 pts.; (Northern) Grimsby, 61 pts.
SCOTTISH.—Celtic, 58 pts. (Second Division) Dunfermline, 59 pts.
IRISH.—Belfast Celtic, 32 pts.
FREE STATE.—Shelbourne, 31 pts.
WELCH (North).—Rhyl, 49 pts.; (South) Swansea, 48 pts.
CENTRAL.—Huddersfield Town, 60 pts.
SOUTHERN (East).—Millwall, 54 pts. (West) Plymouth Argyle, 42 pts.
LONDON COMBINATION.—Tottenham Hotspur, 62 pts.
MIDLAND.—Mexborough, 57 pts.
BIRMINGHAM.—Cradley Heath, 53 pts.
ATHENIAN.—Kingstonian, 44 pts.
ISTHMIAN.—Dulwich Hamlet, 42 pts.
SPARTAN.—G.E.R. (Romford), 45 pts.
LONDON (Premier).—Leyton, 43 pts.
SOUTHERN AMATEUR.—Eastbourne, 31 pts.

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Jan. 16. Cardiff.—England beat Wales by 3 pts. to nil.
Jan. 23. Belfast.—Ireland beat France by 11 pts. to nil.
Feb. 6. Edinburgh.—Scotland beat Wales by 8 pts. to 5.
Feb. 12. Dublin.—Ireland beat England by 19 pts. to 15.
Feb. 27. Twickenham.—England beat France by 11 pts. to nil.
Feb. 27. Edinburgh.—Ireland beat Scotland by 3 pts. to nil.
Mar. 13. Swansea.—Wales beat Scotland by 11 pts. to 8.
Mar. 26. Twickenham.—Scotland beat England by 17 pts. to 9.
Apr. 5. Paris.—Wales beat France by 7 pts. to 5.

By beating England at Twickenham Scotland won the Calcutta Cup.

At Twickenham Cambridge University beat Oxford University by 3 goals, 6 tries to 1 try. In the series Oxford have won 22 games, Cambridge 17, and 9 have been drawn.

The County Championship was won by Yorkshire, who beat Hampshire in the final by 25 pts. to 24.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND *v.* SCOTLAND. g.	g.	ASSOCIATION CUP
Scotland	1	to 0 Huddersfield *b.* Preston 1–0.
Drawn	2	to 2 Bolton Wandrs. *b.* West Ham 2–0
Drawn	1	to 1 Newcastle *b.* Aston V. 2–0.
Scotland	2	to 1 Sheffield U. *b.* Cardiff C. 1–0.
Scotland	1	to 0 Bolton W. *b.* Manchester C. 1–0.

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ASSOCIATION CUP

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THE RUGBY LEAGUE IN 1925-26.

Wigan headed the table of the Rugby League with a percentage of 2.666 followed by Warrington, Swinton and Hull. In the play off for the Club Championship, Wigan beat Warrington in the final by 22 pts. to 10, Swinton won the Challenge Cup, beating in the final Oldham by 9 pts. to 3. Dewsbury won the Yorkshire County Cup, beating in the final Huddersfield by 2 pts to nil. Swinton won the Lancashire County Cup, beating Wigan in the final by 15 pts. to 11. Lancashire won the County Championship by beating both Yorkshire and Cumberland. Pontypridd has been organised under Rugby League rules for the current season.

AVIATION.

The King's Cup.

The Air race for the King's Cup over a course of 1,464 miles was won by Capt. H. S. Broad on a small 27 50 h.p. Moth machine. Only 7 of the 14 starters survived the final stages and of these 4 made forced descents. It was a fighting finish between the Moth and a 450 h.p. Vickers-Vixen, piloted by Lieut. E. R. C. Scholefield. Broad's average speed for the whole course was 90·4 m.p.h. Scholefield was only 22 secs. behind.

Notable Events.

On May 9 Lt.-Com. Byrd (U.S.A.) with Floyd Bennett flew across the North Pole at a height of 3,000 ft. They shook hands and saluted the memory of Peary.

Commandante Franco and Capt. Ruiz de Alda flew from Spain to Brazil (3,450 miles) in 35 hrs. 20 mins. flying time. The engines were British (Napier-Lion).

Record non-stop flight made by Lieut. Challe and Capt. Weyser (French Flying Corps), 3,250 miles from Le Bourget to Zandar Abbas (Persian Gulf). Previous record Le Bourget to Omsk (Siberia), 2,975 miles, by Capt. Ginet and Lieut. Dordilly.

Alan Cobham (since knighted) flew from England to Australia and back by way of Greece, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, India, and then over the sea to Port Darwin. He started on June 30 and received a public welcome at Westminster on Oct. 1. His total flying time was 23 days 18 hours. On the way out, his mechanic, Charles Elliot, was shot by an Arab, and for the rest of the journey he was assisted by Sergt. Ward. On the return he was also assisted by Mr. C. S. Capel. The aeroplane was the same De Havilland which he had piloted to the Cape and back. The engine was the same 385 h.p. Siddeley-Jaguar.

Ballooning.

The Belgian Gordon-Bennett Cup race was contested by 15 balloons of which 3, Banshee, Bee and Miramar, were British. The prize fell to the American Goodyear III, which landed at Sölvesberg, Sweden, 520 miles from Antwerp, the starting point. The U.S.A. Army S26 was second with 330 miles, and the Belgica was third with 270 miles.

This Ballooning Record is 1,895 miles, held by Germany. British record, 1,127 miles; French record, 1,375 miles.

BOWLS CHAMPIONSHIP, 1926.

Single Rink (Wood, Australian Cup)—Preston (Brighton) Club (A. Robinson, C. Wheater, W. T. Cripps, R. John) 25, beat Newbury (W. J. Jones, R. Cannan, T. Webb, F. Bennet) 24.

Singles—Plymouth (Robt. Jack, Sir Francis Drake B.C.).

Pairs—Poole (Dewland and Bamber, Poole Park B.C.).

POLO IN 1926.

International.—Argentina beat America. Hurlingham beat Argentina.
Champion Cup.—Harlequins beat Eastcott.
Coronation Cup.—El Gordo beat XVII.-XXI Lancers
Whitney Cup.—XVII.-XXI Lancers beat Hurricanes.
Buenos Aires Cup.—Whatcombe beat La Pampa.
Hurlingham Cup.—Birds beat Scouts.
Inter-Regimental Cup.—XXVII-XXI Lancers beat XIV-XX Hussars (7th win in succession).
Inter-University.—Cambridge beat Oxford, 7 goals to 4.
Ruehampton Cup.—El Gordo beat Templeton.
Harrington Cup.—No match between Lords and Commons.
Ranelagh Cup.—El Gordo beat Hurricanes.
Social Clubs' Tournament.—Bucks. won.
Rugby Tournament.—Hillmorton beat Templeton.

BILLIARDS IN 1926.

The professional championship of billiards now exists in name only. Thomas Newman, the holder, retained the honour last year by beating a single opponent, Davis of Chesterfield, who has no pretensions to champion form. The actual premiership rests with W. Smith of Darlington, who defeated the champion Newman in a series of 3 games, 16,000 each by 5,475 points. There were many exhibition games, but in spite of huge breaks the public interest appeared to be on the wane. No fresh records were set up during the season. A change in the rules now limits runs of winning and losing hazards to 25.

Amateur Championship.—This annual event was won by J. Earlam of Runcorn. He beat C. M. Helyer, Middlesbrough, in the final of 3,000 up by 1,249. J. Earlam, aged 20, was a newspaper seller. He has now become a professional. This competition was played with composition balls. Earlam holds the break record for this competition of 435.

Breaks.—The record break under modern rules and conditions is 2870, made by Walter Lindrum in Australia in 1928, previous best, 1379 scored by T. Newman, Nov. 2, 1924. Best "spot" break (exhibition match), 2,394, by W. J. Peall, 1890; match for money, 2,021, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Best spot-barred breaks, 1,332, by John Roberts, 1894, and 1,467, by W. Taylor, 1891 (balls jammed). With composition balls the highest breaks are 2,196 (324 and 1,620 off the red), by George Gray, 1911; 1,016, by H. W. Stevenson (under B.C.C. Rules), Oct., 1912. Other large breaks with ivory balls, under either B.A. or B.C.C. Rules, are 1,134 by G. Gray; 994 by H. W. Stevenson; 971 by T. Newman (October, 1926); 811 by John Roberts, in 1905. By means of the now abolished cradle cannon W. Cook, in June, 1907, scored 42,746. The highest break break was 499,135 by T. Reece with the anchor cannon in 1907.

CHIEF GOLF EVENTS IN 1926.

British Open.—R. T. Jones (U.S.A.).
British Amateur.—J. Sweetser (U.S.A.).
English Native Amateur.—T. F. Ellison (holder)
Ladies' Open.—Miss Cecil Leitch.
American Open.—R. T. Jones (U.S.A.).
American Amateur.—G. von Elm.
American Professional.—W. Hagen.
Irish Open Amateur.—Major C. O. Hezlet
British Boys'.—Eric A. McRurie (Leven Thistle).
British Girls'.—Miss Diana Esmond.
French Open.—Aubrey Boomer (St. Cloud).
French Open Amateur.—J. G. Anderson (U.S.A.).
French Amateur.—M. Vagliano.
Walker Cup.—U.S.A. beat Britain by 6½-5½.
International (Professional).—Britain beat U.S.A. by 13½-7½.
Inter-University.—Cambridge beat Oxford 9-3.
Canadian.—Macdonald Smith (U.S.A.).
Tournaments.—Gleneagles ("Glasgow Herald," £1,000), Aubrey Boomer. St. Andrews ("Daily Mail" £1,200), Aubrey Boomer. Southern Professional Championship, George Gadd. Moortown ("York-shire Evening News," £1,030), C. Whitcombe. Mid-Surrey ("News of the World," £1,040) Alexander Herd.

LAWN TENNIS IN 1926.

The Championships at Wimbledon.

Men's Singles.—J. Borotra (Fr.) beat H. O. Kinsey (U.S.A.).
Men's Doubles.—H. Cochet and J. Brugnon (Fr.) beat C. van Lennep and B. de Kehrling.
Ladies' Singles.—Mrs. L. A. Godfree (neé K. McKane) (Great Britain) beat Senorita E. de Alvarez (Spain).
Ladies' Doubles.—Miss Ryan and Miss M. E. Browne (U.S.A.) beat Mrs L. A. Godfree and Miss E. L. Colyer (Great Britain).
Mixed Doubles.—L. A. Godfree and Mrs. Godfree (Great Britain) beat V. Richards and Miss Ryan (U.S.A.).
All England Plate.—J. B. Gilbert (Great Britain) beat F. R. L. Crawford (Great Britain).

Internationals.—America beat Great Britain at Eastbourne by 5 matches to love. American Women beat British Women for the Wightman Cup at Wimbledon by four matches to three. England beat Ireland in Dublin by ten rubbers to five.
American Championships.—Men's Singles, R. Lacoste beat J. Borotra. Ladies' Singles, Mrs. Mallory beat Miss M. Ryan.
Davis Cup.—America (holders) beat France.

CYCLING.

N.C.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1926.

Mile.	Winner.	H. M. S.
¼	A. Theaker	0 0 34
½	A. Theaker	0 2 53
5	F. H. Wyld.....	0 12 12
25	A. Theaker.....	1 2 45⅘
50 (paced)	A. Grant	1 41 24⅘
1 (tandem)	{ A. Theaker ..... } { A. Theaker ..... }	0 2 29

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1925.

1 Kilometre (Amateur).—Martinetti.
1 Kilometre (Professional).—Moeskops (Holland).
183 Kilometres (Road) (Amateur).—Dayen (France).
100 Kilometres (Professional).—Linart (Belgium).

WORLD'S CYCLING RECORDS.

(Standing start, motor paced.)

Kil.	M. yds.	M. S.	
5	3 188	3 6⅘	J. Brunier.
10	6 376	6 28⅘	J. Brunier.
20	12 752	10 15⅘	J. Brunier.
50	31 120	25 9	J. Brunier.
100	62 240	49 35⅘	J. Brunier.

1 Hour—75 m. 279 yds., J. Brunier
6 Hours—220 m. 1410 yds., T. Robb.
12 Hours—349 m. 1447 yds., A. E. Walters.
24 Hours—634 m. 774 yds., A. E. Walters.
Best Official time for 1 mile Flying start 61⅘ secs., W. T. Hall.

PLACE TO PLACE RECORDS.

London-Brighton and back (106 miles), 5 h. 6 m. 46 s., C. Marshall, 1926.
London-Bath and back (212 miles), 11 h. 47 m. 52 s., C. F. Davey 1923.
London-York (188 miles), 9 h. 40 m., J. W. Rossiter, 1926.
London-Edinburgh (392 miles), 23 h. 43 m., R. Shirley, 1906.
London-Land's End (300 miles), 27 h. 28 m., C. F. Davey, 1923.
Land's End-John o' Groats (900 miles), 2 days 19 h. 50 m., H. Green, 1908.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year	Winner.
1919	A. Felton *beat* E. Barry.
1930	E. Barry ,, A. Felton (in Australia).
1921	D'A. Hadfield *beat* R. Arnst (in N.Z.).
1922	J. Paddon *beat* Hadfield (in N.Z.).
1923	J. Paddon ,, Hadfield (in Australia).
1924	J. Paddon ,, A. Felton (in Australia).
1924	J. Paddon ,, Major Goodsell ,, N.Z.
1925	Major Goodsell *beat* J. P. Hannan (N.Z.).
1925	M. Goodsell *beat* J. Paddon (N.Z.).
1926	M. Goodsell ,, Tom Saul.

HENLEY REGATTA, 1926.

There were no foreign competitors at Henley Regatta in 1926. Results:—
Grand Challenge Cup.—Leander R.C., 6m. 46s. (record).
Thames Cup.—Selwyn Coll. (Cambs.), 7m. 9s.
Ladies' Plate.—Jesus Coll. (Cambs.), 7m. 8s.
Diamond Sculls.—J. Beresford, jun. (Thames R.C.), 8m. 45s.
Silver Goblets.—Third Trinity (Cambs.), 8m. 35s.
Visitors' Cup.—Christ Church (Oxon), 8m. 15s.
Wyfold Cup.—London R.C., 7m. 49s.
Stewards' Cup.—Thames R.C., 7m. 34s.

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS, 1926.

Wingfield Sculls.—J. Beresford, jun. (7th year in succ.).
London Cup.—J. Beresford, jun. (6th time).
Doggett's Coat and Badge.—T. G. M. Green (Mortlake).

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Year	Winner	m.	s.	Won by
1907	Cambridge	20	26	4½ lengths.
1908	Cambridge	19	19	2½ lengths.
1909	Oxford	19	56	3½ lengths.
1910	Oxford	20	14	3½ lengths.a
1911	Oxford	18	29	3½ lengths.a
1912	Oxford	22	5	5 lengths.b
1913	Oxford	20	53	½ of a length.
1914	Cambridge	20	23	4½ lengths.
1915-19	No race.—War.			
1920	Cambridge	21	11	4 lengths.
1921	Cambridge	19	45	6 lengths.
1922	Cambridge	19	27	4½ lengths.
1923	Oxford	20	54	½ of a length.
1924	Cambridge	18	41	4½ lengths.
1925	Cambridge	21	50	30 lengths.b
1926	Cambridge	19	29	5 lengths.

a Rowed on a Wednesday; *b* Oxford were waterlogged; *g* Best on record; *h* Race rowed twice owing to both boats sinking on first occasion—the second race was rowed on Monday. In 1829 the crews rowed a match at Henley, which Oxford won easily in 14 min. 30 secs., but the race was not then an annual event.

UNIVERSITY CONTESTS.

Boat Race—Oxford 40, Cambridge 37; dead heat in 1877.
Cricket—Cambridge 42, Oxford 36; drawn 10.
Rugby Football—Oxford 22, Cambridge 20; drawn 9.
Association Football—Cambridge 21, Oxford 21; drawn 6.
Sports—Cambridge 27, Oxford 25; ties 6.

WORLD'S AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS.

Men—Free Style.	m.	s.	Date.
100 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	0	52	Aug. 1, 1925
100 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	0	57½	Feb. 17, 1925
150 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	1	40½	Feb. 23, 1925
220 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	2	15⅘	May 26, 1922
500 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	5	26⅘	Mar. 25, 1922
300 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	3	35⅘	Mar. 25, 1922
400 metres—Arne Borg, Sweden	4	53⅘	Feb., 1926
440 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	4	57	Mar. 6, 1921
500 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	5	47⅘	Mar. 25, 1922
500 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	6	24⅕	Sept. 30, 1924
880 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	10	29⅘	Feb., 1926
1,000 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	12	16⅗	Sept. 3, 1924
1,000 metres—A. Charlton, Australia	13	19⅖	Jul. 15, 1924
1,500 metres—Arne Borg, Sweden			Aug. 20, 1926
1 mile—Arne Borg, Sweden	21	46⅖	Jul. 30, 1926

Men—Back Stroke.	m.	s.	Date.
100 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	1	4⅘	May 27, 1922
100 metres—W. Laufer, U.S.A.	1	12	Aug. 27, 1926
150 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	1	45⅘	Apr. 20, 1922
220 yards—C. A. Wyatt, U.S.A.	2	45⅘	Jul. 29, 1926
400 metres—G. Blitz, Belgium	5	59⅕	Sept. 16, 1921

Men—Breast Stroke.	m.	s.	Date.
200 metres—E. Rademacher, Germany	1	15⅘	Mar. 10, 1926
200 yards—W Spence, U.S.A.	2	29⅕	Apr. 9, 1926
220 yards—W. Spence, U.S.A.	2	48⅕	Apr. 10, 1926
400 metres—E. Rademacher, Germany	5	50⅕	Mar. 11, 1926
500 metres—P. Courtman, Gt. Britain	7	52	Dec. 12, 1912

Women—Free Style.	m.	s.	Date.
100 yards—Miss E. Lackie, U.S.A.	1	12⅘	Feb. 27, 1926
100 metres Miss E. Lackie, U.S.A.	1	12⅘	Feb., 1926
150 yards Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	1	45	Oct. 7, 1922
220 yards—Miss M. Norelius, U.S.A.	2	44⅗	Feb. 10, 1926
300 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	3	56⅖	Sept. 4, 1926
300metres—Miss H. James, Gt. Britain	4	21	Nov. 28, 1923
400 metres—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	5	53⅕	Sept. 4, 1926
440 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	5	54⅕	Sept. 4, 1926
500 yards—Miss M. Norelius, U.S.A.	6	35⅘	Feb. 27, 1926
500 metres—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	7	21⅘	Sept. 4, 1926
880 yards—Miss M. Norelius, U.S.A.	12	36⅘	Jul. 24, 1926
1 mile—Miss E. Mayne, England	25	46	Sep. 15, 1926

Women—Breast Stroke.	m.	s.	Date.
200 yards—Miss A. Geraghty, U.S.A.	2	58⅘	Feb. 10, 1926
220 yards—Miss A. Geraghty, U.S.A.	3	16⅕	Jul. 23, 1926

Women—Back Stroke.	m.	s.	Date.
100 yards—Miss S. Bauer, U.S.A.	1	22⅘	Jan. 19, 1924
100 metres—Miss S. Bauer, U.S.A.	1	23	Jul. 20, 1924
150 yards—Miss S. Bauer, U.S.A.	1	59	Feb. 22, 1922

TENNIS IN 1926.

Amateur Championship.—E. M. Baerlein.
University Matches. Singles: First String, Cambridge (T. A. Workman); Second String, Cambridge (P. M. Kemp Welch). Doubles: Cambridge (T. A. Workman and P. M. Kemp Welch).
M.C.C. Prizes—(*Gold*) E. M. Baerlein; (*Silver*) Hon. C. N. Bruce.

SWIMMING.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1926.

	H.	M.	S.
100 yards—J. A. House	0	0	57⅘
150 yards, back—A. Rawlinson	0	1	58⅗
200 yards, breast—H. Borner	0	2	45⅗
220 yards—J. Whiteside	0	2	31
440 yards, Salt Water—A. E. Dicken	0	5	44
500 yards—J. G. Hatfield	0	6	22⅘
Half-mile—P. Radmilovic	0	11	58⅕
Mile—P. Radmilovic	0	24	27
Long Distance (5 m. 60 yds.)—P. Radmilovic	1	7	35
Diving—A. E. Dicken.			
Plunging—W. E. Wilson, 74 ft. 3½ in.			
Club Team—Penguin S. C.	0	15	45

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIPS.

100 yards—Miss M. Laverty	0	1	7⅘
150 yards Back Stroke—Miss E. King	0	2	4⅗
200 yards Breast Stroke—Miss E. M. Morrio	0	3	12⅘
220 yards—Miss E. Mayne	0	2	57⅖
440 yards—Miss M. Laverty	0	6	10
Long Distance—Miss M. Hambleu	1	15	17⅖

WATER POLO.

England beat Ireland 9 goals to 3.
Scotland beat Wales 4 goals to 2.
County Championship, Final—Middlesex 9 goals, Lancashire 5 goals.
Club Championship—Penguins 4 goals, Weston 0.

BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS.

Men.	m.	s.
100 yards—D. P. Kahanamoku, U.S.A.	0	51⅘
150 yards—C. M. Daniels, New York S.C.	1	32⅘
220 yards—Norman Ross, U.S.A.	2	21⅗
300 yards—Norman Ross, U.S.A.	3	24⅘
440 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	5	18
500 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	6	1
880 yards—H. Taylor, Chadderton	11	25⅘
1,000 yards—H. E. Annison Hastings	13	33⅕
Mile—F. S. Battersby, Southport	24	17
300 yards Back Stroke—A. Rawlinson	1	48⅕
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Percy Courtman, Old Trafford	2	31

Women.	m.	s.
100 yards—Miss C. M. Jeans, Derby	1	5⅗
150 yards—Miss H. M. James, Garston	1	46⅘
220 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	2	46⅕
300 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	3	58⅕
440 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	6	1⅘
500 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	6	57⅘
880 yards—Miss Ethel Mayne, Torquay	13	1⅘
1,000 yards—Miss Ethel Mayne, Torquay	14	47
Mile—Miss Ethel Mayne, Torquay	25	46
150 yards, Back Stroke—Miss May Spencer, Garston	2	13⅗
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Miss I. Gilbert	3	2⅕
Plunging—Miss Hilda Dand, Liverpool 67ft. 11 in.		

CHANNEL SWIMS.

		H.	M.
○Aug. 24-5. 1875.	Capt. Matthew Webb	21	45
○Sept. 6. 1911.	T. W. Burgess	22	35
○Aug. 6. 1923.	H. Sullivan	20	50
†Aug. 12, 1923.	S. Thrabosche	16	35
†Sept. 9. 1923.	Both	16	54
†Aug. 6. 1926.	Miss G. Ederle	14	34
†Aug. 28, 1926.	Mrs. Corson	15	28
†Aug. 30. 1926.	H. Vierkotter	12	40
†Sept. 10, 1926.	G. Michel	11	5
†Sept. 17, 1926.	N. L. Derham	13	56

○ England to France. † France to England.

Longest time under water, Georges Pouliquen, 6 mins. 29⅘ secs. Piscine de la Gare, Paris, Nov. 2, 1912.

BOXING IN 1926.

World's Professional Champions (Nov. 1, 1926):—
Fly Weight (8 st.)—Fidel la Barba (U.S.); *Bantam* (8 st. 6 lb.)—Bud Taylor (U.S.); *Feathers* (9 st.)—(vacant); *Light Weight* (9 st. 9 lb.)—Sammel Mandell (U.S.); *Welter Weight* (10 st. 7 lb.)—Pete Latzo (U.S.); *Middle Weight* (11 st. 6 lb.)—"Tiger" Flowers (U.S.); *Light Heavy Weight* (12 st. 7 lb. —Jack Delaney (U.S.); *Heavy* (any weight)—J. J. ("Gene") Tunney.

WOMEN'S ATHLETIC RECORDS.

Recognised by the W.A.A.A.

RUNNING.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
	M. S.			
50 metres	0 06	Mejzlikovato..	Paris	1922
		Mejzlikovato..	Paris	1923
60 metres	0 7.5	Radidean	Paris	1926
		Mejzlikovato..	Paris	1922
80 metres	0 10	Radideau	Prague	1926
100 yards	0 11.1	Radideau	Paris	1926
100 metres	0 12	Wirtman	Berlin	1926
220 yards	0 25.8	E. W. Edwards.	London	1924
250 metres	0 34	E. W. Edwards.	London	1924
440 yards	1 0.3	E. W. Edwards.	Brussels	1924
500 metres	1 29.8	G. Lenoir	Paris	1922
880 yards	2 26.1	M. Lines	Crystal P.	1922
1,000 metres	3 8.1	E. Trickey	London	1924

WALKING.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
	M. S.			
830 yards	4 13	E. Regel	Paris	1926

HURDLES.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
	M. S.			
100 yards	0 14.1	L. Sychrova	Gothenburg	1926
		C. Sable	Paris	1922
220 yards	0 17.2	E. Alauze	Paris	1 24

FIELD EVENTS.

Event.	Distance.	Name.	Place.	Year.
	Ft. Ins.			
High Jump	5 1.1	P. Green	London	1926
Long Jump	18 0.1	Hitomi	Gothenburg	1926
Long Jump[a]	18 3.2	M. A. Gunn	London	1926
Shot (8 lbs.)—				
1 Hand	38 6.1	V. Morris	Paris	1923
2 Hands	68 11	V. Morris	Paris	1923
Javelin—1 Hand	114 4	Olmerova	Brunn	1926
2 Hands	150 7.1	Olmerova	Brunn	1926
Discus (1 Kg 2lb. 6oz.)	125 0.1	Reutter	Berlin	1926

[a] Not yet passed by W.A.A.A.

COURSING—WATERLOO CUP.

Year	Nominator.	Winner.
1920	Mr. N. Dunn	Fighting Force.
1921	Countess of Sefton	Shortcoming.
1922	Lord Tweedmouth	Guards Brigade.
1923	Lord Lonsdale	Latto.
1924	Mr. Thomas Cook	Cushy Job.
1925	Mr. H. Pilkington	Pentonville.
1926	Mr. J. Jarvis	Jovial Monk.

In 1917, 18 and 19, not decided - War.

PROFESSIONAL RUNNING RECORDS.

Yds.	Time.	Name.	Yr.
	H. M. S.		
100	0 0 9.2	J. Donaldson, S. Africa	1910
120	0 0 11.1	J. Donaldson, S. Africa	1909
130	0 0 12	J. Donaldson, Australia	1911
150	0 0 14.3	H. Hutchens, Australia	1882
220	0 0 21.1	L. C. McLachlan, N.Z.	1902
250	0 0 25.1	H. Hutchens, Australia	1885
300	0 0 30	H. Hutchens, Edinburgh	1824
440	0 0 47.1	B. R. Day, Australia	1907
880	0 1 53.1	F. S. Hewitt, N.Z.	1871
1,320	0 3 7	W. Richards, Manchester	1866
Miles			
1	0 4 22.1	W. G. George, London	1886
2	0 9 11.1	W. Long, Manchester	1862
3	0 14 18.1	G. McCrae, Edinburgh	1918
4	0 19 25.1	P. Cannon, Glasgow	1888
5	0 24 40	J. White, London	1855
10	0 50 55	G. McCrae, Edinburgh	1918
20	1 49 29	H. Holmer, Edinburgh	1911
25	2 22 20	W. Kolehmainen, U.S.A.	19[illegible]
50	5 55 4	G. Cartwright, Westminster	1887
100	13 20 30	C. Rowell, New York	1882

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE *versus* PRINCETON AND CORNELL—1926.

100 yards—H. A. Russell (Cornell), 1; A. E. Porritt (Ox.), 2; 10s.

220 yards—H. A. Russell (Cornell), 1; A. E. Porritt (Ox.), 2; 21½s.

440 yards—J. W. J. Rinkel (Camb.), 1; E. W. Goodwille (Cornell), 2; 49⅘s.

880 yards—E. H. Fryer (Camb.), 1; J. R. Gibson (P.), 2; 1m. 59⅗s.

1 mile—R. S. Starr (Camb.), 1; H. M. O'Connor (Ox.), 2; 4m. 26⅘s.

120 yards Hurdles—Lord Burghley (Camb.), 1; E. Carruthers (Cornell), 2; 15 3/10s.

220 yards Hurdles—Lord Burghley (Camb.), 1; J. Fletcher (Camb.), 2; 25s.

High Jump—C. T. van Geyzel (Camb.), 1; three tied for second; 6ft.

Long Jump—E. J. Dikeman (P.), 1; L. R. Scudder (P.), 2; 23ft. 6½in.

Pole Jump—S. R. Bradley (Cornell), and R. V. Bontecue (Cornell) tied at 12ft. for first.

Shot Put—J. E. Sullivan (Cornell), 1; C. F. Gates (P.), 2; 43ft. 1½in.

O. & C. won by 7 events to 5 events.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1926.

(England won by 63 points to 48.)

Individual Winners and Scores.

100 metres—C. W. Gill (E.), 10⅘s. (England 6 pts., France 3 pts.)

200 metres—G. M. Butler (E.), 22s. (England 8 pts., France 1 pt.)

400 metres—J. W. Rinkel (E.), 49⅘s. (England 9 pts., France 0 pt.)

800 metres—D. G. A. Lowe (E.), 1m. 59⅘s. (England 9 pts., France 0 pt.)

1,500 metres—R. Pele (F.), 4m. 3s. (France 8 pts., England 1 pt.)

5,000 metres—H. A. Johnston (E.), 15m. 0⅘s. (France 5 pts., England 4 pts.)

110 metres Hurdles—F. R. Gaby (E.), 15⅘s. (France 5 pts., England 4 pts.)

High Jump—P. Lewden (F.), 6ft. 2½in. (France 8 pts., England 1 pt.)

Long Jump—V. B. Powell (E.), 22ft. 4½ins. (England 5 pts., France 4 pts.)

Putting the Weight—R. Paoli (F.), 44ft. 3½ins. (France 9 pts., England 0 pt.)

Throwing the Hammer—M. C. Nokes (E.), 152ft. 1/16ins (England 8 pts., France 1 pt.)

Throwing the Discus—R. Paoli (F.), 127ft. (France 9 pts., England 0 pt.)

Relay Race, 1,600 metres—England, 3m. 29⅘s. (England 3 pts., France 0 pt.)

INTER-COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIPS—1926.

440 Yards Relay—Middlesex, 1; Surrey, 2; Kent, 3. 46 9/10s.

880 Yards Hurdles Relay—Middlesex, 1; Kent, 2, Wilts, 3. 1m. 7⅘s.

1 Mile Relay—Middlesex, 1; Cambridge, 2; Sussex, 3. 3m. 21⅘s.

2 Miles Relay—Middlesex, 1; Kent, 2; Essex, 3. 8m. 4⅘s.

4 Miles Relay—Kent, 1; Middlesex, 2; Herts, 3. 18m. 6⅘s.

3 Miles Team Race—Middlesex, 1; Surrey, 2; Kent, 3.

3 Miles Walking Team Race—Surrey, 1; Middlesex, 2; Sussex, 3.

High Jump (aggregate of three)—Middlesex, 1; Hants, 2; Surrey, 3. 17ft. o½in.

Long Jump—Middlesex, 1; Kent, 2; Hants, 3. 66ft. 9½in.

Pole Jump—Hants, 1; Middlesex, 2; Bedford, 3. 33ft. 1in.

Putting the Weight—Middlesex, 1; Hants, 2; Cambridge, 3. 110ft. 2½in.

Throwing the Discus—Middlesex, 1; Hants, 2; Kent, 3. 310ft. 10½in.

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

It is illegal to pursue the different kinds of game between the following dates (inclusive):—

GAME.	ENG. & W.	SCOTLAND.
Black Game or Heath Fowl.	11 Dec. to 19 Aug. (31 Aug. in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.
Bustard	2 Mar. to 31 Aug.	None.
Deer, Male	None.	None.
,, Fallow Male	None.	None.
*Grouse or Red Game	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	10 Dec. to 11 Aug.
*Hare	None.	None.
*Heath or Moor Game	None.	As "Muir-fowl."
Landrail, Quail	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."
*Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan	None.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.
*Partridge	2 Feb. to 31 Aug.	2 Feb. to 31 Aug.
*Pheasant	2 Feb. to 30 Sept.	2 Feb. to 30 Sept.

It is also unlawful (in *England and Wales*) to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In *England and Wales*, hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In *Scotland* the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck. The close-time for all these birds is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1908, from 2 March to 31 July, both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout Great Britain. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between 16 March and 31 July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and 5s. and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence, or, in the case of the undermentioned birds, £1 for each bird for each offence. In any case the Court may also order the forfeiture of any bird (or egg, where protected—*see* next column) in respect of which the offence was committed. In the Island of St. Kilda the fork-tailed petrel and St. Kilda wren are deemed to be included in the following list, and the birds marked ‡ to be omitted.

American quail.	Dotterel.	‡Guillemot.
Auk.	Dunbird.	Gull (except
Avocet.	Dunlin.	black-backed)
Bee-eater.	Eider-duck.	Hoopoe.
Bittern.	Fern-owl.	Kingfisher.
Bonxie.	‡Fulmar.	Kittiwake.
Colin.	‡Gannet.	Lapwing.
Cornish chough.	Goatsucker.	Lark.
Coulterneb.	Godwit.	Loon.
Cuckoo.	Goldfinch.	Mallard.
Curlew.	Grebe.	Marrot.
Diver.	Greenshank.	Merganser.
Murre.	Redshank.	Spoonbill.
Night-hawk.	Reeve or Ruff.	Stint.
Night-jar.	Roller.	Stone curlew.
Nightingale.	Sanderling.	Stonechatch.
Oriole.	Sandpiper.	Summer snipe
Owl.	Scout.	Tarrock.
Ox-bird.	Sealark.	Teal.
Oyster-catcher.	Seamew.	Tern.
Peewit.	Sea parrot.	Thicknee.
Petrel.	Sea swallow.	Tystey.
Phalarope.	Shearwater.	Whaup.
Plover.	Sheldrake.	Widgeon.
Ploverspage.	Shoveller.	Wild duck.
Pochard.	Skua.	Willock.
‡Puffin.	Smew.	Wimbrel.
Purre.	Snipe.	Woodcock.
‡Razorbill.	Solan goose.	Woodpecker.

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10s., but the Acts do not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorising anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

On the application of the local authorities, the Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary of State in Scotland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the *Gazette*. They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary of State in Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild birds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here.

Penalties are imposed on persons setting springs, gins, &c., on poles, trees, mounds, &c., so as to injure wild birds. Persons permitting such acts are equally liable. The use of a hook or like instrument for taking wild birds is forbidden.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME.

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor for deer or hares; but there is an "unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. The first Monday in November is the recognised date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about 12 Aug. to 12 Oct. for stags, and from 20 Nov. to the end of March for hinds. By an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March to July inclusive under a penalty of a pound.

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES.

Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923.—This Act came into force on 1 Jan., 1924. It is "an Act to consolidate and amend the enactments relating to Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries in England and Wales" [18 July, 1923]. By this Act the numerous Acts relating to our inland fisheries have been consolidated and brought up to date with a view to meeting modern requirements.

This Act comprises 94 sections and it should be of considerable benefit to Fishery

Boards, riparian owners, anglers, and to the inland fisheries generally.

"Salmon" are defined as all fish of the salmon species.

"Trout" include any fish of the salmon family commonly known as trout and also "migratory trout" (*i.e.*, sea trout, which under the old Acts were legally "salmon"), meaning trout which migrate to and from the sea.

The so-called "coarse fish" (freshwater fish in the Act) have received additional protection. The important question of pollution is dealt with in three sections :—

Section 8 enables police-court proceedings to be taken where an effluent causes water to be poisonous or injurious to fish or the spawning grounds, spawn or food of fish. The same section provides for notice being given to the Fishery Boards or to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries where the construction of new works or the alteration of existing works are contemplated.

Section 55 authorizes a Fishery Board to institute or aid any person or local authority in instituting proceedings under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts 1876 to 1893, and, subject to certain safeguards, to extend the scope of those Acts to tidal waters.

Section 59 (1) (p) enables Fishery Boards to regulate by bye-law the discharge of specified effluents. These sections do not interfere with the common law right of procedure by action for injunction and damages. Although the Act provides powers for dealing with pollution, procedure in the nature of peaceful persuasion on the lines adopted by the Standing Committee on Rivers Pollution is likely to have much more comprehensive results than litigation.

Power has been given Fishery Boards to acquire fisheries by purchase or lease and to let the fishing rights, and also to acquire obstructions to the passage of salmon and migratory trout.

Anglers who fish for trout and coarse fish, and pay licence duty for fishing for such fish, are now entitled to representation on the Fishery Boards, the number of such representative members not to exceed one-third of the total number of members of the Fishery Board in the preceding year. These representatives will be appointed under schemes approved by the Minister and pending the constitution of schemes, by the Minister.

The Minister may by Order, on any application he may deem sufficient, require anglers to take out licences to catch freshwater fish, *i.e.*, coarse fish, in a fishery district.

Coarse fish, as well as salmon and trout, illegally bought, sold or exposed for sale or in the possession of any person for sale may be seized by an authorized officer.

Every package containing salmon or trout and consigned by any common or other carrier (*e.g.*, post or rail) must now have the word "salmon" or "trout," as the case may be, conspicuously marked on the outside thereof at all times throughout the year, and not only, as formerly, during the annual close season.

CLOSE SEASONS.

I. SALMON.

Statutory Weekly Close Time.

In England and Wales net-fishing for salmon is prohibited from 6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday.

In Scotland, from 6 p.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday, and rod-fishing on Sundays.

Annual Close Seasons.

ENGLAND AND WALES (including the Esk in Dumfries). The statutory close season for salmon begins, for nets, on 1 Sept., and for rods on 1 Nov. ; for both nets and rods it ends on 31 Jan. For putts and putchers the annual close season is from the commencement of the annual close season to 30 April. By an Act of 1923 the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries may make orders varying the law on these and other points. The weekly close-time and annual close season may also be varied by bye-law by local Fishery Boards provided it begins for nets not later than 1 Sept., with a minimum of 153 days, and for rods not later than 1 Nov., with a minimum of 92 days. The statutory dates have been varied as follows (all dates exclusive) :—

Eden.—Rods :—In River Eamont and in River Eden above Irthing Foot : 18 Oct.-19 Jan. Nets, &c. :—In Solway below Old Sandsfield : 9 Sept.-11 Feb. Weekly :—In public or common waters below Old Sandsfield : 6 a.m. Saturday and midnight Sunday. Rest of District : 6 a.m. Saturday and noon Monday.

Derwent.—Rods :—14 Nov.-11 Mar. Nets, &c. :—14 Sept.-11 Mar. Weekly :—Noon Saturday and noon Monday.

West Cumberland.—Rods :—13 Nov.-11 Mar. Nets, &c. :—14 Sept.-1 April. Weekly :—Noon Saturday and noon Monday.

Kent, &c.—Rods :—31 Oct.-1 April. Nets, &c. :—14 Sept.-1 April.

Lune.—Rods :—31 Oct.-2 Mar. Nets, &c. :—31 Aug.-1 April.

Ribble.—Rods :—31 Oct.-2 Mar. Nets, &c. :—31 Aug.-2 Mar.

Dee.—Rods :—13 Oct.-1 April. Nets, &c. :—31 Aug.-1 April. Weekly :—Below Old Dee Bridge : Midnight Friday and midnight Sunday. Above Old Dee Bridge : Noon Saturday and noon Monday.

Elwy and Clwyd.—Rods :—31 Oct.-15 April. Nets, &c. :—31 Aug.-1 May.

Conway.—Rods :—31 Oct.-1 Mar. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.-1 Mar.

Seiont.—Rods :—31 Oct.-2 Mar. Nets, &c. :—31 Aug.-2 Mar.

Dwyfach.—Rods :—14 Nov.-2 Mar. Nets, &c.:—14 Sept.-2 Mar.

Dovey.—Rods : 31 Oct.-1 April. Nets, &c. :—31 Aug.-1 May.

Ayron.—Rods :—31 Oct.-1 Mar. Nets, &c. :—31 Aug.-1 Mar. Weekly :—Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

Teify.—Rods :—15 Oct.-1 Feb. Weekly :—In Teify above Cardigan Bridge : Noon Saturday and noon Monday. Rest of District : Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

Cleddy.—Rods :—31 Oct.-2 Feb. Nets, &c. :—14 Sept.-16 Mar.

Towy.—Rods :—14 Oct.-2 April. Nets, &c. :—31 Aug.-2 April. Weekly :—6 a.m. Saturday and noon Monday.

Ogmore.—Rods :—14 Nov.-1 May. Nets, &c. :—14 Sept.-1 May.

Taff and Ely.—Rods :—14 Nov.-1 May. Nets, &c. :—30 Aug.-1 May. Weekly :—Noon Saturday and noon Monday.

Rhymney.—Rods :—1 Nov.-2 April. Nets, &c. —31 Aug.-2 April. Weekly : —6 a.m. Saturday and noon Monday.

Usk.—Rods:—1 Nov.–2 Mar. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–2 Mar. Weekly:—6 a.m. Saturday and noon Monday.

Wye.—Rods:—25 Oct.–26 Jan. Nets, &c.:—15 Aug.–2 Feb. Putts and Putchers:—15 Aug.–17 April. Weekly:—Midnight Friday and midnight Sunday.

Severn.—Rods:—1 Oct.–2 Feb. Nets, &c.:—Above Tewkesbury Weir: 31 May–2 Feb. Rest of District: 15 Aug.–1 Feb. Putts and Putchers: 15 Aug.–16 April. Weekly:—Except in Severn and tributaries above Ferry landing at Framilode: Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

Taw and Torridge.—Rods:—15 Oct.–18 Mar. Nets, &c.:—13 Sept.–17 April. Weekly:—8 a.m. Saturday and 8 a.m. Monday.

Camel.—Rods:—30 Nov.–3 Mar. Nets, &c.:—20 Sept.–5 April.

Fowey.—Rods:—Between Lostwithiel and St. Winnow Point: 30 Nov.–1 May. Rest of District: 30 Nov.–5 April. Nets, &c.:—Below Lostwithiel Bridge: 31 Oct.–5 April.

Tamar and Plym.—Rods:—1 Nov.–2 Mar. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–2 Mar.

Avon (Devon).—Rods:—30 Nov.–1 May. Nets, &c.:—In the Erme: 29 Sept.–5 April. Rest of District: 29 Sept.–2 May.

Dart.—Rods:—30 Sept.–1 Feb. Nets, &c.:—16 Aug.–1 Mar.

Teign.—Rods:—31 Oct.–3 Mar. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–3 Mar.

Exe.—Rods:—30 Sept.–16 Feb. Nets, &c.:—Above line drawn from Woodbury Road Station through the Perch at Turf to the west bank of the Exe: 17 Aug.–16 April. Rest of District: 17 Aug.–16 Feb.

Axe.—Rods:—30 Sept.–1 Mar. Nets, &c.:—19 Aug.–1 April. Weekly:—Below Bridge at Seaton: Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday. Rest of District: The first hour after sunset on Friday and the last hour before sunrise on Monday.

Frome.—Rods:—31 July–1 Mar. Nets, &c.:—31 July–1 Mar.

Hampshire Rivers.—Rods:—Westward of a line drawn north and south through the Needles: 1 Oct.–1 Feb. In Manor Beaulieu: 30 Oct.–2 Feb. Rest of District: 15 Oct.–1 April. Nets, &c.:—Westward of a line drawn north and south through the Needles: 30 July–1 Feb. Rest of District: 31 Aug.–1 Feb. Weekly:—Except in Wood Mill Pool: Noon Saturday and noon Monday.

Adur.—Rods:—30 Sept.–3 Feb. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–3 Feb.

Ouse (Sussex).—Rods:—31 Oct.–2 April. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–2 April.

Stour (Kent).—Rods:—1 Nov.–2 May. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–2 May.

Yorkshire.—Rods:—15 Nov.–1 Mar.

Esk (Yorks).—Weekly:—Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

Tees.—Rods:—1 Nov.–2 Feb. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–2 Feb. Weekly:—9 a.m. Saturday and 9 a.m. Monday.

Wear.—Rods:—In Wear and tributaries above Biddick Ford: 31 Oct.–2 Mar. Nets, &c.:—In Wear and tributaries above Biddick Ford: 31 Aug.–2 Mar.

Tyne.—Weekly:—Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

Coquet.—Nets, &c.:—14 Sept.–26 Mar. Weekly:—Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

No fresh salmon may be sold between 31 Aug. and 1 Feb., except such as come from parts beyond the seas, or as have been taken. If in the United Kingdom, by legal netting. Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between 1 Feb. and 31 Aug., may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the Kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1 Feb. and 31 Aug., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 31 Aug. and 1 May, unless caught at a time at which its sale in the place where it was caught would be legal, if in the United Kingdom: the *onus probandi* lies on the person exporting. In any case, between the dates specified, no salmon may be exported without having first been entered for that purpose. The capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, *i.e.*, salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

SCOTLAND (exclusive of the Esk in Dumfries). The annual close-time must not be less than 168 days. It is, for nets, 27 Aug. to 10 Feb., and, for rods, 1 Nov. to 10 Feb., except as follows:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Tay*	21 Aug. to 4 Feb.	16 Oct. to 14 Jan.*
Add, Aray, Eckaig, N. & S. Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shira	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Rivers of Bute	ditto	16 Oct. to 15 Feb.
Conon	—	16 Oct. to 25 Jan.
Awe, Beauly, Spey, Dunbeath, Lossie,	—	16 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Brora, Helmsdale, Kyle of Sutherland	—	1 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Halladale, Strathy, Naver, Borgie, Hope, Polla	—	1 Oct. to 11 Jan.
Forss	—	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Forth	—	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garnock, Girvan, Howmore, Inner, Iorsa, Irvine, Luce & rivers of Islay, Orkney, Harris, & Uist	10 Sept. to 24 Feb.	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Ythan	ditto	1 Nov. to 10 Feb.
Stinchar	ditto	15 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Annan, Ugie	ditto	16 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Shetland	ditto	16 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Nith	ditto	1 Dec. to 24 Feb.
Urr	ditto	30 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Thurso	—	6 Oct. to 20 Jan.
Findhorn	—	11 Oct. to 20 Feb.
Ness	—	16 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Tweed	15 Sept. to 14 Feb.	1 Dec. to 31 Jan.

II. TROUT AND CHAR.

Statutory Weekly Close Time.

In ENGLAND AND WALES there is a statutory weekly close-time for trout and char for all instruments other than rod and line between 6 a.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

Annual Close Seasons.

In SCOTLAND there is a close-time for trout from 15 Oct. to 28 Feb. For pollen the close-time is from 14 Nov. to 31 Jan.

In ENGLAND AND WALES the capture of trout and char is prohibited between 31 Aug. and 1 Mar. as regards instruments other than rods, and as regards rods between 30 Sept. and 1 Mar., except (1) in the Thames and Lee, where the close season is from 11 Sept. to 31 Mar.; and (2) in the cases noted below, where the close-time has been varied by bye-law by local Fishery Boards. The sale of trout and char is prohibited throughout England and Wales between 31 Aug. and 1 Mar., unless for fish propagation, stocking or re-stocking of waters, or for some scientific purpose :—

A.—MIGRATORY TROUT.

Eden.—Rods :—Except in River Eden above Irthing Foot : 31 Oct.–3 April. Weekly :—In Solway below Old Sandsfield : 6 a.m. Saturday and midnight Sunday. Rest of District : 6 a.m. Saturday and noon Monday.

Derwent.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—14 Sept.–11 Mar.

West Cumberland.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—1 Sept.–11 Mar.

Kent, &c.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—In River Duddon and tributaries above Foxfield Viaduct : 1 Oct.–2 April. In River Bela and tributaries : 15 Sept.–16 Feb. Rest of District : 1 Oct.–4 Mar.

Lune.—Rods :—31 Oct.–3 April.

Ribble.—Rods :—31 Oct.–3 April. Nets, &c. :—31 Aug.–1 April.

Dee.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—Bala Lake : 13 Sept.–15 Jan. Rest of District : 13 Oct.–15 Feb.

Elwy and Clwyd.—Rods :—31 Oct.–15 April. Nets, &c. :—31 Aug.–1 May.

Conway.—Rods :—30 Oct.–2 April.

Seiont.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—In Co. Carnarvon : 21 Sept.–22 Feb. In Co. Anglesey : 21 Sept.–14 Feb.

Dovey.—Rods :—31 Oct.–1 May. Nets, &c. :—31 Aug.–1 May.

Teify.—Nets, &c. :—30 Sept.–1 Mar. Weekly :—In River Teify, above Cardigan Bridge : Noon Saturday and noon Monday. Rest of District : Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

Cleddy.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—28 Sept.–2 Mar.

Towy.—Rods :—14 Oct.–2 April. Nets, &c. :—31 Aug.–2 April. Weekly :—6 a.m. Saturday and noon Monday.

Ogmore.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—29 Sept.–1 Mar.

Taff and Ely.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—19 Sept.–2 Feb.

Rhymney.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—1 Oct.–2 Mar.

Usk.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—In the Cray, Pantyr-eos and Ynis-y-fro Reservoirs and the Glyn Ponds : 1 Oct.–15 Mar. Rest of District : 15 Sept.–15 Feb.

Wye.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—1 Oct.–15 Feb.

Severn.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—In River Severn and tributaries above confluence with Borle Brook and in River Teme and tributaries above Tenbury Wells Bridge : 15 Sept.–2 Mar. Rest of District : 30 Sept.–2 April.

Avon, Brue, &c.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—1 Oct.–1 Mar. or 29 Feb.

Taw and Torridge.—Nets, &c. :—30 Sept.–2 Mar. Weekly :—8 a.m. Saturday and 8 a.m. Monday.

Camel.—Rods :—31 Oct.–3 April. Nets, &c. :—31 Aug.–5 April.

Fowey.—Rods :—Between Lostwithiel Bridge and St. Winnow Point : 31 Oct.–1 May. Rest of District : 31 Oct.–5 April. Nets, &c. :—31 Aug.–5 April.

Tamar and Plym.—Rods :—31 Oct.–3 April. Nets, &c. :—31 Aug.–2 April.

Avon (Devon).—Nets, &c. :—30 Sept.–1 Mar.

Dart.—Nets, &c. :—16 Aug.–1 Mar.

Teign.—Rods :—30 Sept.–3 Mar. Nets, &c. :—31 Aug.–3 Mar.

Exe.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—14 Sept.–1 Mar.

Axe.—Nets, &c. :—19 Aug.–1 April. Weekly :—Below Bridge at Seaton : Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday. Rest of District : The first hour after sunset on Friday and the last hour before sunrise on Monday morning.

Frome.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—30 Sept.–1 April.

Hampshire Rivers.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—In Avon and tributaries above Bickton Mill : 14 Oct.–16 April.

Adur.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—30 Sept.–1 April.

Cuckmere.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—30 Sept.–1 April.

Rother.—Rods :—30 Sept.–1 April.

Suffolk and Essex.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—1 Oct.–11 April.

Norfolk.—Nets, &c. :—30 Sept.–1 Mar.

Ouse and Nene.—Rods :—30 Sept.–1 April. Nets, &c. :—31 Aug.–1 April.

Trent.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—1 Oct.–16 Mar.

Esk (Yorks).—Rods :—31 Oct.–3 April. Nets, &c. :—30 Sept.–16 Mar. Weekly :—Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

Tees.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—30 Sept.–16 Mar.

Wear.—Rods :—30 Sept.–2 Mar. Nets, &c. :—31 Aug.–2 Mar.

Tyne.—Rods :—31 Oct.–3 April. Weekly :—Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

Coquet.—Rods :—30 Oct.–4 April. Weekly :—Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

B.—TROUT (EXCLUSIVE OF MIGRATORY TROUT).

Eden.—Weekly :—In Solway below Old Sandsfield : 6 a.m. Saturday and midnight Sunday. Rest of District : 6 a.m. Saturday and noon Monday.

Derwent.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—14 Sept.–11 Mar.

West Cumberland.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—1 Sept.–11 Mar.

Kent, &c.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—In River Duddon and tributaries above Foxfield Viaduct : 1 Oct.–2 April. In River Bela and tributaries : 15 Sept.–16 Feb. Rest of District : 1 Oct.–4 Mar.

Dee.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—In Bala Lake : 13 Sept.–15 Jan. Rest of District : 13 Oct.–15 Feb.

Seiont.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—In Co. Carnarvon : 21 Sept.–22 Feb. In Co. Anglesey : 21 Sept.–14 Feb.

Dovey.—Rods : 30 Sept.–3 Mar.

Teify.—Nets, &c. :—30 Sept.–1 Mar. Weekly :—In River Tiefy, above Cardigan Bridge : Noon Saturday and noon Monday. Rest of District : Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

Cleddy.—Rods and Nets, &c. :—28 Sept.–2 Mar.

Towy.—Weekly :—6 a.m. Saturday and noon Monday.

Ogmore.—Rods and Nets, &c. : 29 Sept.–1 Mar.

Taff and Ely.—Rods and Nets, &c.: 19 Sept.–2 Feb.

Rhymney.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—1 Oct.–2 Mar.

Usk.—Rods and Nets, &c.: In the Cray, Pant-yr-eos and Ynis-y-fro Reservoirs and the Glyn Ponds: 1 Oct.–15 Mar. Rest of District: 15 Sept.–15 Feb.

Wye.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—1 Oct.–15 Feb.

Severn.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—In River Severn and tributaries above confluence with Borle Brook and in River Teme and tributaries above Tenbury Wells Bridge: 15 Sept.–2 Mar. Rest of District: 33 Sept.–2 April.

Avon, Brue, &c.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—1 Oct.–1 Mar. or 29 Feb.

Taw and Torridge.—Nets, &c.:—30 Sept.–1 Mar.

Camel.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—30 Sept.–16 Mar.

Fowey.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—Between Lostwithiel Bridge and St. Winnow Point: 30 Sept.–1 May. Rest of District: 30 Sept.–16 Mar.

Tamar and Plym.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—1 Oct.–2 Mar.

Avon (Devon).—Nets, &c.:—30 Sept.–1 Mar.

Teign.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—30 Sept.–3 Mar.

Exe.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—14 Sept.–1 Mar.

Axe.—Weekly:—Below Bridge at Seaton: Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday. Rest of District: The first hour after sunset on Friday and the last hour before sunrise on Monday morning.

Frome.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—30 Sept.–1 April.

Hampshire Rivers.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—In Avon and tributaries above Bickton Mill: 14 Oct.–16 April.

Adur.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—30 Sept.–1 April.

Cuckmere.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—30 Sept.–1 April.

Rother.—Rods:—30 Sept.–1 April.

Suffolk and Essex.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—1 Oct.–11 April.

Norfolk.—Nets, &c.:—30 Sept.–1 Mar.

Ouse and Nene.—Rods:—30 Sept.–1 April. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–1 April.

Trent.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—1 Oct.–16 Mar.

Yorkshire.—Rods:—30 Sept. 15 Mar.

Esk (Yorks).—Rods and Nets, &c.:—30 Sept.–16 Mar. Weekly:—Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

Tees.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—30 Sept.–16 Mar.

Wear.—Rods:—30 Sept.–2 Mar. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–2 Mar.

Tyne.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—30 Sept.–22 Mar. Weekly:—Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

Coquet.—Rods:—31 Oct.–4 Mar. Weekly:—Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday

III. FRESHWATER FISH.

The Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923, imposes a close-time for catching, selling or buying "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than salmon, trout, and char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from tidal waters and eels and the fry of eels) from 15 March to 15 June, both inclusive, for England and Wales. The close-season, however, does not apply to eels taken otherwise than by angling; or to freshwater fish taken in certain private waters by leave of the owner; or to taking fish in certain cases for bait or for scientific purposes. The Axe, Avon (Devon), Wye, Eden, and Towy districts have been exempted from this close-time; also the Kent and Bela and Severn as regards pike; the Usk as regards eels; and parts of the Severn as regards fish other than grayling. For eels a separate close-time exists (so far as regards fixed engines in salmon rivers) in England from 1 Jan. to 24 June; in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from 11 Jan. to 30 June. In the Severn, elvers, or eel fry, are protected from 31 Dec. to 1 March and from 25 April to 25 June both inclusive.

IV. CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under 4½ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat. The capture of "soft" crabs and crabs with spawn is also prohibited. By local bye-laws of Sea Fisheries Committees (*vide infra*), the minimum size of lobsters and crabs that may be lawfully taken in different parts of the territorial seas has been increased, and in some cases the taking of lobsters with spawn is prohibited, or a close season fixed.

V. OYSTERS.

There are also local regulations for the protection of oysters; and by the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a close-time for the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed for England and Scotland, from 15 June to 4 Aug.; and for all other kinds of oysters—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign State—from 14 May to 4 Aug. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from 16 June to 31 Aug. in the English Channel between lines drawn (1) from North Foreland to Dunkirk, and (2) from Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified; until that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1 May to 31 Aug., remains in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. But both Powers agreed by a Declaration signed in 1923 to suspend the close season till 16 June in each year.

FISHING LICENCES.

In all fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, a licence to fish for salmon is necessary, and in most English and Welsh rivers a similar licence is necessary for trout or char, except that a salmon licence includes the latter. In certain districts (*e.g.*, the Lune, Derwent, Severn, Wye, Trent, Yorkshire, and Norfolk) licences for "freshwater fish" are in force. No licence is required for Thames trout or general fish. In Scotland no licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued. The rates on salmon nets and other like instruments range from £30 downwards in England and Wales. The rate on draft nets in England and Wales varies from £7 10s. to £2. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts for a salmon rod and line, and as the rates vary considerably application should be made to the Clerk of the local Fishery Board (for addresses *see* next page) for particulars of the existing rates.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon, trout, and freshwater fish is placed by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Acts, 1889 to 1919, in the hands of local boards, with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as the central authority.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	COAST LIMITS OF DISTRICT.	ADDRESS OF CLERK.
†Eden	Sark Foot to Seaton	F. W. Soal, Carlisle.
*Derwent	Seaton to St. Bees Head	J. E. Musgrave, Cockermouth.
West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point	J. F. Baxter, Whitehaven.
*Kent and Bela	Haverigg Point to Warton	Messrs. Hart, Jackson & Son, Ulver-
*Lune	Warton to Blackpool	J. T. Sanderson, Lancaster. [ston.
*Ribble	Blackpool to Formby Point	T. Reveley, Preston.
*Dee	New Brighton to near Meliden Church	Henry Jolliffe, Chester.
Elwy and Clwyd	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay	F. W. Grimsley, St. Asaph.
*Conway	Rhos Bay to R. Aber	C. T. Allard, Llanrwst.
†Seiont	(Garth Point to Llanaelhaiarn Point, and to Twyn y Parc Point, in Anglesey...)	O. J. Williams, Caernarvon.
Dwyfach	Llanelhaiarn Point to Criccieth	David Jones, Portmadoc.
Dovey	Criccieth to Cynvelin	J. Jones Williams, Dolgelly.
Ayron	Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head	R. C. Evans, Aberayron.
Teify	New Quay Head to Dinas Head	J. Angus, Ponttwelly, Llandyssul.
†Cleddy	Dinas Head to St. Goven's Head	R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest.
*Towy, Loughor, & Taf	St. Goven's Head to Worm's Head	C. H. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Ogmore and Ewenny	Porthcawl to Cold Knap	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.
Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock	A. Waldron, Cardiff.
Rhymney	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
*Usk	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	
*Wye	Collister Pill to Cone Pill	Major Phillips, D.S.O., Hereford
*Severn	Cone Pill to Avon Battery	J. Stallard, Worcester
Avon, Brue & Parret	Avon Battery to County Boundary	D. S. Watson, Bridgwater.
*Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon	R. E. C. Balsdon, Barnstaple.
Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point	O. Clayton, Wadebridge.
Fowey	Peel Point to Rame Head	R. Pease, Lostwithiel.
Tamar and Plym	Rame Head to Stoke Point	W. W. Mathews, Tavistock.
Avon (Devon)	Stoke Point to Start Point	W. Beer, Kingsbridge.
Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness	G. E. Windeatt, Totnes.
Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot.
†Exe	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth	H. Ford, Exeter.
†Otter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	—
†Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	W. G. Forward, Axminster.
†Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	F. Bollam, Wareham.
*Hampshire Rivers	East Boundary of Dorset to Ryde	C. J. Haydon, Bournemouth.
Adur	West Tarring to Portobello	C. L. Whiteman, Chichester.
Ouse (Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	C. H. Morris, Lewes.
Cuckmere	Seaford Head to Fairlight	—
Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	T. L. Smith, Rye.
†Stour (Kent)	North to South Foreland	—
Suffolk and Essex	Dovercourt Light to Covehithe Coastgd. Sn.	B. C. Roe, Ipswich.
†Norfolk	Covehithe to Happisburgh	A. J. Rudd, Norwich.
†Ouse and Nene	W. Boundy. of Norfolk to Lapwater Hall	—
†Welland	Lapwater Hall to Western Point	—
Witham	Western Point to Gibraltar	C. H. Adcock, Boston.
Trent	Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls	F. H. Heald, Nottingham.
Yorkshire	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke	W. Puckering, Nat. Prov. Bk. Ch'b'rs,
Esk (Yorkshire)	Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck	C. E. Brown, Whitby. [York.
Tees	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall	Albert W. Smith, Darlington.
Wear	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point	W. E. Raine, Sunderland.
Tyne	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point	J. A. Williamson, Newc'stle-on-Tyne.
Coquet	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn	H. J. Percy, Alnwick.

Districts may be formed or altered and Fishing Boards appointed or abolished, and the following districts have been formed, including generally all rivers running into the sea between the points named. Except in the cases marked † they also include the sea for three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries.

These Fishery Boards consist mainly of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the Councils of the various counties through which the rivers flow; *ex-officio* members qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value; and representative members, elected annually by persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line for salmon fishing in public waters. There are also members representative of anglers for fish other than salmon. Districts where Provisional Orders are in force are marked thus *.

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, *e.g.*, the Thames Conservancy Board, Port of London Authority, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway.

The above-mentioned Boards have power to make bye-laws for the regulation of the fisheries for salmon, trout and freshwater fish. They are also empowered to issue licences for fishing for

salmon, trout, and in some cases freshwater fish generally.

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are 105 Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself, but only 37 Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are 24 districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators.

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has power to form sea fisheries districts within the territorial waters of England and Wales, and to constitute local Fisheries Committees, either for a single county or borough, or for several jointly. These Committees have power to make bye-laws, to be confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, regulating or prohibiting the use of instruments for the capture of sea fish (including shell fish and crustaceans, but excluding salmon), the deposit of rubbish on fishing grounds, &c. The following districts have been created, including in each case the adjoining coast and territorial seas between the points respectively mentioned:—
1. Cumberland (Sark Foot to Haveriggs Point).
2. Lancashire and Western (Haveriggs Point to Cemmaes Head). 3. South Wales (Cemmaes Head to a line drawn through Flatholm). 4. Cornwall (Northern boundary of Cornwall to Rame Head). 5. Devon (Northern Section: Eastern boundary to Western boundary of Devon. Southern Section: Rame Head to Eastern boundary of Devon). 6. Southern (Western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island). 7. Sussex (Hayling Island to Dungeness). 8. Kent and Essex (Dungeness to Dovercourt). 9. Eastern (Southern boundary of Norfolk to Donna Nook Beacon). 10. North-Eastern (Donna Nook Beacon to River Tyne). 11. Northumberland (the River Tyne to the boundary between England and Scotland).

Similar districts may be formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1895.

SEASONABLE AND UNSEASONABLE FISH.

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then in their prime or most plentiful; the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the letter *e* signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	*p*	–	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Bass	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–
Bream	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
,, (sea)	*x*	*x*	*x*	=	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Brill	*p*	*p*	*p*	=	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Carp	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Catfish	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Char	*c*	*x*	*x*	=	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Chub	*x*	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Coal fish or Saithe	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Cockle	*x*	*x*	*x*	=	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Cod	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Conger	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Crab	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Crayfish (*a*)	*x*	*x*	*x*	=	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Dab	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Dace	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Dory	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Eel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Flounder	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Grayling	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Gudgeon	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Gurnard (red)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
,, (grey)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Haddock	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Hake	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Halibut	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Herring	*x*	*x*	*x*	=	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lampern	*p*	*p*	*c*	=	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lamprey	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Ling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lobster	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Mackerel	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Mullet (red)	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–
,, (grey)	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Mussel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Oyster (*b*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Perch	*p*	–	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Periwinkle	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pike	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*x*
Pilchard	–	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Plaice	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pollack	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Prawn	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–
Salmon & Sea Trout (*d*)	*c*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Shad	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Shrimp (*e*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Skate	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Smelt or Sparling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Sole	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Sprat	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*
Sturgeon	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Tench	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Thornback	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Torsk or Tusk	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Trout	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Turbot	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whelk	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whitebait	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–
Whiting	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Wrasse	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–

(*a*) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish). River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(*b*) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(*d*) In the close season, salmon from Holland, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(*e*) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from Holland, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to December.

Staghounds:—England, 9 packs (222 couples); Ireland, 1 pack (35 couples).
Foxhounds:—England and Wales, 182 packs (about 5,000 couples); Scotland, 20 packs (343 couples); Ireland, 8 packs (102 couples).
Harriers:—England and Wales, 47 packs (700 couples); Ireland, 7 packs (133 couples).
Beagles:—England and Wales, 60 packs (600 couples); Scotland and Ireland, 5 packs (44 couples).

Pack	Couples.	Master.	Kennels.
Staghounds (20 couples or more).			
Berks and Bucks	20	Major E. W. Shackle	Cookham Dene, near Maidenhead.
Co. Down	35	Mr. R. Dunville	Ballykine, Ballynahinch, Co. Down
Devon and Somerset	51	Col. W. Wigram	Exford, Tiverton.
Lunesdale and Oxenholme	32	Mr. J. R. Heaton	Gatebeck, Kendal.
New Forest	25	Sir G. Thursby	New Park, Brockenhurst, Hants
Norwich	20	Mr. J. A. Keith; Maj. R. W. Patteson	Burfield, Wymondham.
Quantock	25	Lt.-Col. Sir D. F. Boles	Bagborough, near Taunton.
Foxhounds (35 couples or more).			
Albrighton	45	Br.-Gen. T. E. Hickman	Albrighton, Wolverhampton.
Atherstone	45	Capt. E. Ramsden	Witherley, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
Badsworth	45	Maj. L. B. Holliday	Badsworth, Pontefract.
Beaufort's (Duke of)	70	Duke of Beaufort	Badminton, Glos.
Bedale	45	Mr. W. W. Bourdon	Low St., Bedale, Yorks.
Belvoir	65	Capt. M. O. Roberts	Belvoir, Woolsthorpe, Grantham.
Berkeley	43½	Earl of Berkeley	Berkeley Castle, Glos.
Berkshire (Old)	46	Maj. J. L. Nickisson; Mr. A. P. Steavenson.	Kingston, Abingdon.
Berkshire (South)	45	Mr. G. Hargreaves	Purley, Reading.
Bicester	35	Mr. H. M. Budgett	Stratton Audley, Bicester, Oxon.
Blackmore Vale	40	Major J. W. Digby, D.S.O.	Charlton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorset.
Blankney	50	Col. Willey	Blankney, Lincoln.
Brae of Derwent	50	Mr. L. Priestman	Tinklar Hall, Shotley Bridge.
Bramham Moor	50	Visct. Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O.	Bramham Park, Boston.
Brocklesby	52	Earl of Yarborough and Lord Worsley.	Brocklesby Park, Lincs.
Cambridgeshire	50	Mr. D. Crossman and Mr. G. R. C. Foster.	Caxton, Cambridge.
Cattistock	60	Lord Digby and Rev. E. A. Milne	Cattistock, Dorchester.
Cheshire	80	Mr. W. M. Midwood	Sandiway, Northwich.
Clevel nd	43	A Committee	Tocketts House, Gisborough.
Cotswold	45	Capt. H. Coville	Ossage, Andoversford, Glos.
Cottesmore	50	Mr. W. J. Baird	Baileythorpe, Oakham, Rutland.
Cowdray	50	Maj. Hon. H. Pearson; Hon. Clive Pearson.	Cowdray Park, Midhurst.
Craven	40	Earl of Essex	Walcot, Kintbury.
Crawley and Horsham	44	Lt.-Col. R. W. McKergow	West Grinstead, Sussex.
Croome	45	Major W. Taylor and Col. Wiggin	Croome, Severn Stoke, Worcester.
Dartmoor	50	Com. C. H. Davey	Woodlands, Ivybridge, South Devon.
Dorset (South)	45	Lt.-Col. R. G. S. Gordon	Bere Regis, Wareham.
Durham (South)	40	Lord Southampton	Rockcliff Park, Darlington.
Essex	50	Col. S. F. Gosling	Harlow, Essex.
Fernie's	43	Lord Stalbridge and Maj. H. A. Werner.	Great Bowden, Market Harborough
Fitzwilliam, The	50	Mr. G. W. Fitzwilliam	Milton, near Peterborough.
Garth	55	Lord Dorchester	Bracknell.
Glamorgan	40	Mr. R. H. Williams	Llandough, Cowbridge, S. Wales.
Grafton	50	Lord Hillingdon	Wakefield Lawn, Stony Stratford.
Grove	40	Col. A. rench Blake	Barnby Moor, Retford.
Ham ledon	45	Major E. F. Talbot Ponsonby	Droxford, Bishops Waltham.
Hertfordshire	50	Miss Reit	Kinsbourne Green, Luton.
Heythrop	52	Maj. D. St. G. Daly	Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Holderness	55	Capt. H. Broadley	Etton, near Hull.
Kent (E.)	40	Mr. H. W. S Lowndes	Elham, Canterbury.
Meynell	50	Sir H. Nutting	Sudbury, Derby.
Middleton's (Lord)	50	Lord Grimthorpe and Col. Borwick	Birdsall, Malton, York.
N. F. H. (New Forest)	40	Major G. Merrick	Lyndhurst, Hants.
Norfolk (West)	45	Lt.-Col. C. D. Seymour	Weasenham, King's Lynn.
Notts, South	45	Mr. R. W. Kaye	Gedling, Notts.
Oakley	45	Capt. E. F. W. Arkwright	Milton Ernest, Beds.
Portman	45	Capt. W. P. Browne	Bryanston, Blandford.
Puckeridge	56	Messrs. M. and E. Barclay	Brent Pelham, Buntingford.
Pytchley	60	Sir C. Lowther and Lt.-Col. J Lowther.	Brixworth, Northampton.
Quorn	60	Maj. A. Burnaby & Mr. W. Paget	Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough.
Somerset (West)	40	Lt.-Col. Sir D. F. Boles, Bart., C.B.E.	Carhampton, Taunton.
Southwold	46	Mr. J. W. Ramsden	Belchford, Horncastle.
Staffordshire (North)	42	Col. W. W. Dobson	Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent.
Taunton Vale	45	Capt. P. G. R. Benson	Henlade, Taunton.
Tynedale	50	Mr. J. C. Straker	Stagshaw Bank, Corbridge.
Warwickshire	75	A Committee	Kineton, Warwick.
Worcestershire	43	Mr. A. Jones, O.B.E.	Fernhill Heath, Worcester
York and Ainsty	48	Capt. H. Whitworth	Acomb, York.
Zetland	45	Mr. H. Straker & Lord Barnard	Manfield, Darlington.
		Scotland.	
Buccleuch's (Duke of)	58	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T., and Earl of Dalkeith	St. Boswells, Roxburghshire.
Dumfriesshire	45	Sir J. W. Buchanan-Jardine	Glenholm, Lockerbie.
Eglinton's (Earl of)	45	Lt.-Col. J. C. Dunlop	Earlston, Kilmarnock.

January.

1. Dog licences renewable—Plumpton and Manchester Chases.
3. Manchester Chases.
5. Haydock Park Chases (2 days).
7. Gatwick Chases (2 days).
10. Birmingham Chases (2 days).
14. Hurst Park Chases (2 days).
17. Derby Chases (2 days).
19. Lingfield Chases (2 days).
21. Manchester Chases (2 days).
24. Leicester Chases (2 days).
26. Newbury Chases (2 days).
28. Kempton Chases (2 days).
31. Nottingham Chases (2 days)

February.

1. Partridge and Pheasant shooting ends.
2. Gatwick Chases (2 days). [ends.
4. Sandown Chases (2 days).
9. Chelmsford Chases.
10. Folkestone Chases.
11. Lingfield Chases (2 days)—Haydock Park (2 days).
12. Wales *v.* England (Ass.)—England *v.* Ireland (R. U.).
14. Birmingham Chases (2 days).
15. Hurst Park (2 days).
18. Newbury Chases (2 days).
21. Plumpton and Derby (2 days).
23. Windsor Chases (2 days).
25. Gatwick Chases (2 days).
26. Ireland *v.* Scotland (R. U.).
28. Leicester and Hawthorn Hill Chases (2 days).

March.

1. Wild Bird shooting ends.
2. Kempton and Chepstow Chases.
4. Lingfield and Manchester Chases.
8. N.H. Meeting at Cheltenham.
11. Hurst Park and Catterick (2 days).
12. Ireland *v.* Wales (R. U.).
14. Wolverhampton (2 days)—Wye and Melton Hunt.
16. Chelmsford Chases—Rugby Hunt Meeting.
17. Sandown Park Chases.
18. Sandown Grand Military Meeting.
19. Scotland *v.* England (R. U.).
22. Lincoln opens flat racing (3 days).
24. Liverpool Spring Meeting (3 days).
28. Hunt's Meeting (2 days).
30. Leicester Meeting (2 days)—Oxford *v.* Cambridge (golf).

April.

1. Newbury and Catterick (2 days).
2. Scotland *v.* England (Ass.)—France *v.* England (R. U.).
4. Folkestone Chases.
5. Newmarket Craven Meeting (3 days).
6. Cheltenham Chases (2 days).
8. Derby and Bogside Meetings (2 days)—Bournemouth (2 days)—Household Brigade at Hawthorn Hill (2 days).
11. Nottingham and Ayr (2 days).
12. Aldershot Chases (2 days).
13. Lingfield (2 days).
18. Easter Monday Meetings at Kempton, Birmingham and Newcastle—Chases at Carlisle, Manchester, Cardiff, Wetherby and Market Rasen.
19. Epsom Spring Meeting (2 days).
20. Pontefract Spr. (2 days).
21. Sandown Second Spring (2 days).
22. Stockton Spr. (2 days).
23. Sandown Chases—Final F.A. Cup.
24. Alexandra Park Spr.—Edinburgh Spr. (2 days).
25. Colwall Park Chases—Quorn Hunt Meeting.
28. Worcester Chases (2 days).
29. Thirsk Spr. (2 days).
30. Hurst Spr. (2 day).

May.

2. United Hunts at Lingfield.
3. Chester Meeting (3 days)—United Border Hunt, Kelso (2 days).
6. Kempton Park Jubilee Meeting (2 days)—Ripon Spr. (2 days).
9. Uttoxeter and Wye Chases.
10. Chepstow Spr. (2 days).
11. Fontwell Park Chases (2 days).
13. Gatwick Spr. (2 days)—Haydock May M. (2 days).
16. York Spr. (3 days)—Colwall Park.
17. Bath Spr. (2 days).
19. Doncaster and Salisbury (2 days)
20. Ayr Sec. Spr. (2 days).
21. England *v.* Scotland (golf)—Windsor May M.
23. Birmingham and Lewes Meetings (2 days) — Southwell Chases — Amateur Golf Championship.
25. Brighton Spr. (2 days)—Beverley (2 days)—Cardiff Chases (2 days).
27. Lingfield Sec. Spr. (2 days)—Hamilton Park (2 days).
30. Shirley Chases.
31. Epsom Summer M. begins (4 days).

June.

1. Derby Day (Epsom).
3. Oaks Day (Epsom).
4. Kempton Sum. M.
6. Whit-Monday racing at Hurst Park (2 days), Redcar (2 days), and Wolverhampton (2 days).
8. Manchester Meeting (4 days)—Yarmouth (2 days).
10. Gatwick Meeting (2 days).
14. Royal Ascot Meeting (4 days)—Aldershot Command Searchlight Tattoo (5 days).
15. Royal Hunt Cup day.
16. Ascot Gold Cup day—International Horse Show, Olympia (20 days).
18. Windsor Meeting.
20. Golf Open Championship at St. Andrews—Folkestone races (2 days).
21. Newcastle races (3 days). [days).
22. Newbury races (2 days).
24. Sandown Park (2 days), Haydock Park (2 days).
27. Carlisle races (3 days).
28. Newmarket First July (4 days).
29. Henley Regatta (4 days).
30. Worcester (2 days).

July.

2. Alexandra Park races.
4. Nottingham July Meeting (2 days).
5. Bibury Club races (3 days).
6. Pontefract Meeting (3 days).
8. Lingfield (2 days) — Chepstow (2 days).
12. Newmarket Sec. July (3 days).
13. Bath races (2 days).
15. Sandown Park (Eclipse) Meeting (2 days)—Hamilton Park (2 days).
18. Ayr July M. (2 days)—Leicester Sum. Meeting (3 days).
20. Liverpool Sum. Meeting (3 days)—Lanark Sum. Meeting (2 days).
22. Bogside Sum. Meeting (2 days)—Hurst Pk. Sum. Meeting (2 days).
26. Goodwood races (4 days).
29. Catterick races (2 days).
30. Alexandra Park races.

August.

1. Bank Holiday races at Sandown Park, Birmingham and Ripon—Chases at Newton Abbot.
2. Racing at Birmingham, Ripon, Brighton (3 days)—R.Y.S. Regatta, Cowes (4 days).
5. Lewes, Thirsk and Chepstow (2 days).
8. Nottingham and Folkestone (2 days) — Kempton Park (2 days). [days).
11. Isle of Wight Chases (2 days).
12. Grouse Shooting begins—Windsor and Redcar (2 days).
15. Wolverhampton (2 days).
16. Stockton Sum. Meeting (3 days).
17. Bath Sum. Meeting (2 days).
19. Hurst Pk. and Haydock Pk. (2 days).
23. York races (3 days).
26. Gatwick and Bogside (2 days).
29. Lewes races (2 days).

August (*continued*).

30. Derby Sum. Meeting (2 days).
31. Plymouth Chases (2 days).

September.

1. Partridge Shooting begins.
2. Manchester races (2 days)—Folkestone (2 days).
6. Doncaster races (4 days).
7. St. Leger Day.
9. Doncaster Cup Day.
10. Alexandra Park.
12. Warwick races (2 days).
14. Yarmouth (2 days)—Ayr (2 days)—
16. Windsor races (2 days)—Bournemouth Chases (2 days).
17. Bogside Sept. Meeting.
19. Leicester and Lanark (2 days)—Pershore Chases (2 days).
21. Edinburgh and Gatwick (2 days).
23. Newbury Autumn Mtg. (2 days).
26. Brighton races—Hamilton Park (2 days)—Wolverhampton Chases.
27. Newmarket First October (4 days).
28. Pontefract (2 days)—Monmouth Chases (2 days)—Wye (2 day)—Perth Hunt (2 days).
30. Thirsk races (2 days).

October.

1. Pheasant Shooting begins—Alexandra Park races.
3. Nottingham (2 days).
5. Chepstow Autumn Mtg. (2 days)—Fontwell Park Chases (2 days).
7. Kempton and Haydock Park.
10. Uttoxeter Chases (2 days).
11. Newmarket races (4 days).
12. United Border Hunt Meeting.
13. Ludlow Chases (2 days).
14. Catterick races (2 days).
15. Lingfield Park races.
17. Wolverhampton (2 days).
18. Newcastle (4 days).
19. Cardiff Chases (2 days)—Chelmsford (2 day).
20. Doncaster Autumn Mtg. (2 days. —Bournemouth Chases (2 days).
21. Sandown Park races.
22. Stockton Autumn Mtg. — Southwell Chases.
24. Nottingham Chases (2 days).
25. Newmarket (4 days).
26. Wetherby Chases (2 days).
27. Worcester Autumn Mtg. (2 days).
29. Alexandra Park.
31. Birmingham (2 days).

November.

1. Fox Hunting begins.
2. Windsor races (2 days)—Newport Chases (2 days).
4. Newbury Nov. Meeting (2 days).
7. Lincoln Autumn Mtg. (2 days).
8. Liverpool Autumn Mtg. (4 days.)
12. Hawthorn Hill Chases (2 days.)
14. Leicester (2 days).
16. Derby (3 days) — Cheltenham (2 days)—Chelmsford Chases.
18. Catterick and Chepstow Chases.
19. Hurst Park.
21. Warwick Nov. Meeting (3 days).
24. Manchester Nov. Meeting (3 days).
26. Lingfield Park.
28. Birmingham Chases (2 days).
30. Newbury Chases (2 days).

December.

2. Kempton Park and Haydock Park Chases (2 days)
5. Leicester Chases (2 days)—Plumpton (2 day).
7. Windsor Chases (2 days).
8. Carlisle Chases.
9. Hurst Park (2 days).
12. Nottingham (2 days).
14. Gatwick (2 days).
16. Lingfield Park (2 days).
19. Derby Chases (2 days).
21. Sandown Park (2 days).
26. Boxing Day—Kempton Pk. Chases (2 days)—Wolverhampton (2 days).
28. Cheltenham Chases.
30. Newbury Chases (2 days).

LONDON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED, DUKE STREET, STAMFORD STREET, S.E.1

"WHITAKER" ADVERTISEMENTS

CONTENTS

	Page
Representative British Commerce	lviii–lxiv
Public School Scholarships	lxviii
Schools and Climates	lxix–ciii
Holiday Guide Section	civ–cxxi
Shipping Section	cxxii–cxxvi
Banking Section	cxxviii–cxli
Investment Section	cxli–cxliii
Insurance Section	cxliii–clx
Hospitals and Institutions	clxii–clxxxii

[For detailed Index *see* pages lxv–lxvi.]

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NO other trade or craft holds so high and honourable a position as that attained by printing in modern times. No other power is comparable to that of the printed word.

And no other name stands for sounder reputation and more solid achievement in the annals of British printing than that of Clowes.

The house of William Clowes & Sons was founded in 1803 by a young man, William Clowes, who was just out of his apprenticeship. He came from Chichester, but decided to make his adventure in London, and accordingly opened up on his own account in Villiers Street, Strand, with a capital of £360.

From the first the business was progressively successful. The just enough of type for one day's work, which compelled him at the beginning to run off on the hand press at night what he had set during the day, so as to release the type for further service, was very speedily multiplied. His single press and one journeyman printer as assistant were soon inadequate to the requirements of a rapidly growing business.

Before very long, larger premises in Northumberland Court, Charing Cross, were taken. The work turned out—small jobbing orders at the outset—came to include the printing of Government papers and of books and periodicals for such publishers as John Murray, Longmans, and the Religious Tract Society, for which the firm still print to this day.

The printing of newspapers by steam presses was introduced into the *Times* office in 1814. William Clowes & Sons were the first to adopt steam-driven machines for book and general printing. This new departure created a sensation, and a succession of distinguished visitors came to Northumberland Court to see the new mechanical wonder.

It was this first steam press that caused William Clowes to move to Blackfriars—for the Duke of Northumberland objected to its proximity—where in Duke Street, Stamford Street, he established himself at an address which is still the headquarters of this firm, though the premises occupied have of course multiplied and extended themselves amazingly since then.

Twenty years after its modest foundation the printing works of William Clowes had become one of the sights of London to all interested in industrial organisation. They even furnished material for a long and laudatory article in the exclusive *Quarterly Review*.

William Clowes & Sons were entrusted with the printing of the famous Mulready envelopes under the strict supervision of the Post Office.

In going through old files of the firm's correspondence there are many letters from Charles Dickens, whose novels were printed for Messrs. Chapman & Hall by Clowes & Sons. When any of his books were in course of publication (and it may be recalled they were issued in fortnightly and monthly parts), Dickens visited and spent long days at the Duke Street printing works correcting his stories in proof.

When the Great Exhibition of 1851 was being organised, Messrs. Clowes were approached by the Commission to undertake the printing of catalogues and all other matter. The task was a tremendous one, involving as it did the printing of volumes of no fewer than 5,000 pages. It was necessary that the whole matter should be standing in type at the same time—a strain on their resources of type which few firms could withstand even to-day.

Besides the Great Exhibition, Messrs. Clowes carried out the printing in connection with all the South Kensington Exhibitions.

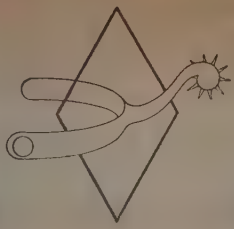
When members of the legal profession—both barristers and solicitors—were extremely dissatisfied with the manner in which proceedings in Court were reported, the lawyers formed a committee with the object of providing their own reports, and Mr. George Clowes, of William Clowes & Sons, was consulted. When the project seemed unable to be carried on through lack of capital, the firm offered to finance the publication to the extent of £10,000. The offer was accepted, and from the issue of the first volume the accuracy of the reports and excellence of printing assured the success of the scheme. Perhaps, however, the largest undertaking of all was the printing of the British Museum Catalogue, which took twenty-seven years to do, and was full of foreign type.

As long ago as 1873 the firm had so outgrown its premises in Duke Street (in spite of the fact that neighbouring warehouses were being rented for storing paper and printed sheets), that a branch works was established at Beccles, Suffolk. Equipped with the latest type of electrically-driven machinery, this now constitutes one of the largest book-printing establishments in Great Britain.

The relief of pressure on the London works was only temporary, and increasing business necessitated, in 1897, the renting of additional land at Duke Street, where another building was erected. On the expiry of the lease of the original premises in Northumberland Court, this branch of the firm was transferred to more commodious premises in Great Windmill Street, Piccadilly Circus, where the smaller orders from West End customers are executed.

In combination with its capacity to print in any language, the firm has proved itself of incalculable advantage to British merchants and manufacturers by enabling them to translate and produce catalogues, labels, price lists, etc., for any country.

Long ago as they were established, Clowes have never allowed themselves to become old-fashioned in ideas or equipment. They have always been among the first to utilise the intermittent stream of new mechanical and other devices that have from time to time revolutionised print-craft on its technical side; and to-day as modern printers their several establishments stand second to none.



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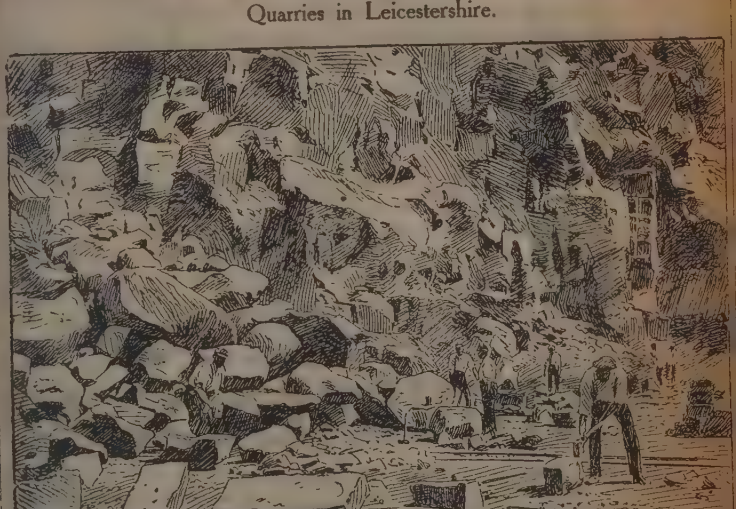

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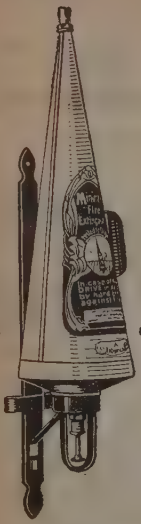

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Index to Advertisements.

AUCTIONEERS AND SURVEYORS :— PAGE

Clynick, C. ..... *Front* (Index)
Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents *Front* (Index)
Kennett, R., & Sons ..... *Front* (Index)
Walrock, S. ..... *Front* (Index)
Whiteley, W., Ltd. ..... *Front* (Index)

BANKING :—

Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited cxxix
Bank of Adelaide cxxviii
Bank of Australasia cxxviii
Bank of Bermuda cxli
Bank of London and S. America, Ltd. ... cxxix
Bank of New Zealand cxxx
Barclays Bank (Dominion, &c.) cxxix
British Linen Bank cxxx
Brown, Shipley & Co. cxxxi
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation cxxxi
Colonial Bank cxxix
Commonwealth Bank of Australia cxxxii
English, Scottish and Australian Bank ... cxxxii
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company cxxxiii
Imperial Bank of India cxxxiv
Midland Bank, Limited cxxxiv
National Bank, Limited cxxxv
National Bank of Australasia, Limited ... cxxxv
National Bank of India, Limited cxxxvi
National Bank of New Zealand, Ltd. cxxxvii
National Bank of South America cxxix
Queensland National Bank, Limited cxxxvi
Royal Bank of Scotland cxxxviii
Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited cxxxix
Union Bank of Australia, Limited cxxxviii
Williams Deacon's Bank, Limited cxl
Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited cxli

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, LONDON :—

Gabbitas, Thring & Co. lxx

HOLIDAY GUIDE SECTION ..... cvi-cxxi

HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, &c. :—

Additional Curates Society clxviii
Alexandra Orphanage clxx
"Arethusa" Training Ship clxviii
Barnardo's Homes clxix
C. of E. Temperance Society clxviii
Caldecot Hall clxviii
Cancer Hospital clxx
Chelsea Hospital for Women clxxii
Dogs' Home, The ..... *Front* x
East London Hospital for Children clxxii
Evelina Hospital clxxii
General Lying-in Hospital clxxii
Gordon Boys' Home clxxi
Guy's Hospital clxxi
Hospital for Diseases of the Skin clxxi
King's College Hospital clxxiii
Lady Margaret Hospital clxviii
London Fever Hospital clxxiii
London Homœopathic Hospital clxxiii
London Lock Hospital and Home clxxiii

HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, &c.—*cont.* PAGE

National Association for Employment of Regular Sailors, &c. clxxiv
National Benevolent Institution clxxv
National Children's Home and Orphanage clxxv
National Institute for the Blind clxxxii
National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children clxxiv
Orphan Working School clxx
Prince of Wales's General Hospital clxxiv
Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital ... clxxvi
Reformatory and Refuge Union clxxix
Royal Alfred Institution clxxvi
Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb clxxvi
Royal Blind Pension Society clxxvii
Royal Female Orphanage clxxvii
Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables clxxviii
Royal School for the Blind clxxviii
Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals clxxvii
Royal Surgical Aid Society clxxx
Shaftesbury Homes clxviii
Society for the Assistance of Ladies in Reduced Circumstances clxxx
South London Institute for the Blind clxxviii
St. George's Hospital clxxxi
University College Hospital clxxxi

INSURANCE :—

Alliance Assurance Company, Limited ... cxliv
Australian Mutual Provident Society cxliii
Britannic Assurance Company, Limited ... cxlvi
Canada Life Assurance Company cxlvi
Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society cxlvii
Equity and Law Life Assurance Society cxlviii
General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Limited cxlvii
Guardian Assurance Company, Limited ... cxlix
Legal and General Life Assurance Society cl
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co. cliii
London and Manchester Assurance Co. ... clviii
London Assurance cli
London Life Association, Limited clii
Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society cliii
Metropolitan Life Assurance Society cliv
National Provident Institution clvi
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corp., Ltd. .. clv
Pearl Life Assurance Co., Limited clviii
Prudential Assurance Company, Limited .. clv
Royal Exchange Assurance clvi
Royal Insurance Company, Limited clvi
Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses ... clix
Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society clviii
Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society . clix
Scottish Provident Institution ..... *Front* iii
Scottish Widows Fund ..... *Front* ii
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada ... clvii
Warden Insurance Company, Limited clix
Westminster Fire Office clx
Yorkshire Insurance Company, Limited clx

INVESTMENTS :— PAGE
Church of England Temperance Permanent Building Society cxliii
General Reversionary and Investment Co., Ltd. cxliii
Law Reversionary Interest Society, Ltd....cxliii
Mutual Loan Fund Association, Limited...cxli

PUBLICATIONS :—
Current Literature cxxvii
Potter, J. D. (Admiralty Charts) cxxvi
Sheldon Press ..... *Front* (Index)
S.P.C.K. ..... *Front* (Index)
Ward, Lock & Co., Limited ..... *Front* (Index)
Whitaker, J., & Sons, Limited clxxxiii
Wilson, Effingham cxlv

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' SCHOLARSHIPS ...lxviii

SHIPPING :—
Atlantic Transport Line cxxii
Bibby Line cxxii
Blue Funnel Line cxxiv
Bullard, King & Co., Limited cxxiii
China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Ltd..cxxiv
Holt, A., & Co. cxxiv
Natal Line of Steamers cxxiii
New Zealand Line cxxv
Ocean Steam Ship Co., Limited cxxiv
P. & O. and British India cxxv
Shaw Savill and Albion Co., Limited cxxvi

SCHOOLS, METROPOLITAN SECTION:—
Charing Cross—Medical School lxxiii
Dulwich—Bedford College lxxii
Holland Park, W., Linton House School (Boys) lxxiii
London, W.—Queen's College (Girls) lxxii

SCHOOLS, METROPOLITAN SECTION—*cont.* PAGE
London, W.C.—St. George's College (Boys and Girls) lxxii
Streatham—Belmont College (Boys)..... lxxiii

SCHOOLS, PROVINCIAL SECTION lxxiii—cii

MISCELLANEOUS :—
Avery, Percy, Insurance Adviser *Front* (Index)
Bill, W., Irish Cloths ..... *Front* iv
Brooks' Appliance Co., Ltd. lxiii
Chancery Lane Safe Deposit ..... *Front* (Index)
Clarkson's, Opticians ..... *Front* (Index)
Clowes, Wm., & Sons, Ltd., Printers lix
Coleman & Co., Ltd. ..... *Front* (Index)
Enderby & Stoney Stanton Granite Co., Ltd., Quarrying lxi
Financial Times ..... *Front* (Index)
Graham, A., & Co., Ltd. ..... *Front* (Index)
Humber, Ltd. ..... *Front* (Index)
Locke Blackett & Co., Ltd., Lead. lx
Minimax, Ltd., Fire Extinguisher Manufacturers lxii
Nottingham Guardian ..... *Front* (Index)
Observer, The ..... *Front* (Index)
Paull, E., Insurance Adviser..... *Front* (Index)
Royal Sovereign Pencil Co., Ltd., Pencil Manufacturers lxiv
Spicers, Ltd., Paper Makers... ..... *Back cover*
Sunbeam Motor Car Co. ..... *Front* (Index)
Symons, J., & Co., Cyder Makers *Front* (Index)
United Flexible Tube Co., Ltd.... *Front* (Index)
Walker, J., & Co., Ltd., Stationery and Diaries ..... *Front* (Index)
Whitfield King & Co., Limited Philatelists ..... *Front* (Index)
Wincarnis ..... *Front* (Index)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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FOR HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, HOUSE AGENTS, &c.

See

THE HOLIDAY GUIDE SECTION,

pages civ–cxix.

Whitaker's List of Schools

INDEX.

SCOTLAND.

		PAGE
Dollar	Dollar Academy B. & G.	lxxxii

NORTH WALES.

Prestatyn	Clive House School B	xcii
Rhos-on-Sea	Rhos-on-Sea Coll. B.	xciii
Rhyl	Colet House B.	xciii
Rhyl	Pengwern Hall School G.	xciii

LONDON.

Charing Cross	Medical School	lxxiii
Dulwich, S.E.	Bedford College of Dancing, etc. G.	lxxii
Holland Park	Linton House School B.	lxxiii
London, W.	Queen's College G.	lxxii
London, W.C.	St. George's College B. & G.	lxxii
Streatham	Belmont College B.	lxxiii

TRAINING COLLEGES FOR OFFICERS, MERCHANT SERVICE.

Greenhithe	H.M.S. Worcester	xcvii

PRIVATE TUTORS.

Folkestone	Penfillan House B.	lxxxiv

FOR BACKWARD AND EXCEPTIONAL PUPILS.

Cheltenham	Southend School	lxxi
St. Leonards	St. Paul's House	lxxi

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Bournemouth	Eaton Rise	lxxiii

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

London	Charing Cross Hospital	lxxviii

FOR GIRLS AND LITTLE BOYS

Bexhill	Fairholme School	lxxvii
Crowborough	Highfields	lxxxi
Falmouth	Trerose Manor House	lxxxii
Lowestoft	Stanford House School	lxxxix
Seaford	Flint House	xcv
Swanley	S. David's	xcvi

CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Ashburton	Grammar School	lxxiii
Broadstairs	Alexander House Sch.	lxxix
Dollar, N.B.	Dollar Academy	lxxxii

FOR THE BLIND.

Worcester	College for the Higher Education of the Blind	ci

PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGES.

		PAGE
Bedford		lxxvi
Birmingham		lxxv
Liverpool		lxxviii

SEASIDE, SOUTH.

Bexhill	Collington Rise	B.	lxxvii
Bexhill	Wellesley House	B.	lxxvii
Bexhill	Linkwell	B.	lxxvii
Bexhill	The Seaside School	G.	lxxvii
Bexhill	St. Christopher's School	G.	lxxvii
Bexhill	Fairholme School	G.	lxxvii
Bournemouth	Fontainebleau	G.	lxxviii
Bournemouth	Eaton Rise	G.	lxxviii
Brighton	Brighton Coll. Prep. School	B.	lxxviii
Brighton	Claremont	B.	lxxviii
Brighton	Westcombe	G.	lxxviii
Eastbourne	Claremont Fairfield Court	G.	lxxxiii
Eastbourne	Greencroft	G.	lxxxiii
Eastbourne	Rippingale	G.	lxxxiii
Eastbourne	South Lynn	G.	lxxxiii
Eastbourne	St. Bedes	B.	lxxxiii
Eastbourne	Lexden House Sch.	B.	lxxxiii
Falmouth	Belmont School	B.	lxxxii
Falmouth	Trerose Manor House	B. & G.	lxxxii
Folkestone	Penfillan House	B.	lxxxiv
Folkestone	Feltonfleet	B.	lxxxiv
Folkestone	The Grange	B.	lxxxiv
Hythe	Seabrook Hall	G.	lxxxvii
Lee-on-the-Solent	St. Boniface Court	G.	lxxxviii
Littlehampton	Dorset House	B.	lxxxviii
Littlehampton	Rosemead	G.	lxxxviii
Littlehampton	Brooklawn, Lyminster	G.	lxxxviii
Paignton	Park House School	B.	xcii
Ryde	Westwing College	G.	xciii
St. Leonards	St. Margaret's, St. Helens	G.	xciv
St. Leonards	Winchester House	G.	xciv
St. Leonards	St. Leonards Collegiate School	B.	xciv
St. Leonards	St. Paul's	B. & G.	lxxi
Sandown	Bruntsfield	G.	xciv
Seaford	West Cliffe	B.	xcv
Seaford	Newlands	B.	xcv
Seaford	Hilltop Court	B.	xcv
Seaford	Micklefield School	G.	xcv
Seaford	Flint House	B. & G.	xcv
Shanklin	Upper Chine	G.	xcvi
Sidmouth	The Beehive Sch.	G.	xcvi
Torquay	Beverley Lodge	G.	xcviii
Torquay	Lauriston Hall	G.	xcvi.i

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SEASIDE, SOUTH *continued.*

			PAGE
Torquay	Larchmont	G.	xcviii
Torquay	Saint Agnes School	G.	xcviii
Torquay	Winchester Lodge	B.	xcviii
Worthing	Sompting Abbotts	B.	cii
Worthing	Wykeham House	B.	cii
Worthing	Clarence House School	B.	cii
Worthing	Church House Sch.	G.	cii
Worthing	St. Bede's School	G.	cii

SEASIDE, SOUTH-WEST.

Braunton	Chaloner's School	B.	lxxvi
Minehead	St. Aldwyns	G.	lxxxix
Minehead	Llanberis	G.	lxxxix
Watchet	St. Decuman's School	B.	xcix
Weston-s.-Mare	Etonhurst	B.	c
Weston-s.-Mare	Lewisham School.	B.	c
Weston-s.-Mare	Clarence School	B.	c
Weston-s.-Mare	Athelstan	G.	c
Weston-s.-Mare	Burton House Sch.	G.	c

SEASIDE, SOUTH-EAST.

Broadstairs	Dumpton House	B.	lxxix
Broadstairs	Alexander House School	B. & G.	lxxix
Broadstairs	St. Edwards	B.	lxxix
Herne Bay	St. Hilda's	G.	lxxxvi
Ramsgate	Dudley House Sch.	B.	xciii
Sandwich	Stonar House Sch.	G.	xciv
Walmer	Upton School	B.	xcvii
Westgate	Ethaudene	G.	xcix
Westgate	St. Margaret's Sch.	G.	xcix

SEASIDE, EAST AND NORTH.

Felixstowe	Rossiyn House	B.	lxxxiv
Gorleston	The Priory	G.	lxxxv
Hunstanton	Glebe House	B.	lxxxvii
Hunstanton	Lydgate House	B.	lxxxvii

SEASIDE, EAST AND NORTH—*continued.*

			PAGE
Hunstanton	St. Edmund's Sch.	G.	lxxxvii
Lowestoft	South Lodge Sch.	B.	lxxxix
Lowestoft	Stanford House School	B. & G.	lxxxix

SEASIDE, NORTH-WEST.

Blackpool	High Sch. for Girls	G.	lxxv
Heswall	St. Fillan's School	B.	lxxxvi
Hoylake	Kingsmead School	B.	lxxxvii
Lancaster	Royal Grammar School	B.	lxxxvii
Liverpool	College, Huyton	G.	lxxxviii
Liverpool	Physical Training College	G.	lxxxviii
St. Anne's	Lawrence House	B.	xciv
West Kirby	Calday Grange-Gr. School	B.	xcix

INLAND, SOUTH.

Ashford	Oakwood	B.	lxxiv
Ashford	Fairview	G.	lxxiv
Ashford	High School	G.	lxxiv
Beckenham	The Abbey School	B.	lxxiv
Canterbury	St. Helen's School	G.	lxxx
Chichester	Prebendal School	B.	lxxxi
Chichester	Summersdale Lodge	B.	lxxxi
Chichester	Chichester School	B.	lxxxi
Crowborough	Aldwick	B.	lxxxi
Crowborough	Highfields	B. & G.	lxxxi
Crowborough	Hookstead	G.	lxxxi
Hayward's Heath	Trevelyan	G.	lxxxvi
Rochester	King's School	B.	xciii
Swanley	St. David's	B. & G.	xcvi
Tenterden	Asheton Schools	B.	xcvii
Tunbridge Wells	Rose Hill School	B.	xcvii

INLAND, WEST.

Ashburton	Grammar School	B. & G.	lxxiii
Barnstaple	West Buckland Sch.	B.	lxxiv
Bath	St. Christopher's	B.	lxxv

FOR DELICATE AND BACKWARD CHILDREN

CHELTENHAM.

SOUTHEND SCHOOL, [Established 1904.]

HATHERLEY BRAKE, CHELTENHAM,

Principal - - Miss A. KING-TURNER.

Offers special facilities for the training and education of Backward and Delicate Children.

Premises situate on outskirts of Cheltenham in 6 acres of beautifully wooded grounds. Expert Health and Educational advantages. Kindergarten and Montessori Methods for Juniors. Housecraft, Music, Needlework, Handicrafts, Remedial Exercises, Poultry-keeping, Gardening and Horticulture.

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SCHOOL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD, NERVOUS, AND EXCEPTIONAL PUPILS

WHO CANNOT BE TAUGHT WITH ADVANTAGE IN ORDINARY BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Expert health and educational treatment. Under supervision of eminent Specialist. There are two houses for good classification. Separate Department for senior pupils. Kindergarten for juniors. Temperamental difficulties studied, remedial exercises, etc. Gardening and outdoor occupations. Particulars from—

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FOR HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, HOUSE AGENTS, &c.
See
THE HOLIDAY GUIDE SECTION,
pages civ–cxix.

INLAND, WEST—*continued.*			PAGE
Bath	Kingwell Hall	B.	lxxv
Bath	Victoria College	B.	lxxv
Bath	Oldfield Lodge School	G.	lxxv
Bristol	Quantock School	B.	lxxix
Bristol	Malmains, Frenchay	G.	lxxix
Cheltenham	Southend School	G.	lxxi
Cheltenham	Overton House School	G.	lxxx
Chester	Hampton House	B.	lxxx
Malvern	The Abbey	G.	xc
Malvern	St. Cuthbert's	B.	xc
Malvern	The School	B.	xc
Malvern	Fairfield	B.	xc
Malvern	Ellerslie	G.	xc
Malvern	St. Richard's	B.	xc
Newport, Mon.	Gwent College	B.	xci
Newton Abbot	Newton College	B.	xci
Oswestry	Bellan House	G.	xci
Shrewsbury	Kingsland Grange	B.	xcvi
Taunton	Taunton School	B.	xcvi
Tewkesbury	Grammar School	B.	xcvii

INLAND, NEAR LONDON.			
Ashtead	Parsons Mead	G.	lxxiii
Bedford	St. Mary's Abbey	G.	lxxvi
Bedford	Howard College	G.	lxxvi

INLAND, NEAR LONDON—*continued.*			PAGE
Bedford	Physical Training College	G.	lxxvi
Bedford	The Modern School	B.	lxxvi
Bourne End	Abbotsbrook School	B.	lxxvi
Buckhurst Hill	Oaklea	G.	lxxviii
Byfleet	Keir Finishing School	G.	lxxix
Chorley Wood	Heronsfield	G.	lxxx
Dorking	Burchet House	G	lxxxii
Eltham	Cannock House School	B.	lxxxii
Epsom	St. Hilary's School	G.	lxxxii
Farnham	Clare Park School	G.	lxxxiv
Greenhithe	Nautical Training College	B.	xcvii
Harrow	Alpha Preparatory School	B.	lxxxv
Haslemere	Fernden	B.	lxxxv
Hemel Hempstead	Heath Brow	B.	lxxxvi
Hendon	Tenterden Hall	B.	lxxxvi
Hindhead	Twizzletwig	G.	lxxxvi
Northwood	Northwood Preparatory School	B.	xci
Northwood	St. Martin's	B.	xci
Sutton	Homefield School	B.	xcvi
Uxbridge	The Elms	G.	xcvii
Watford	Shirley House Sch.	B.	xcix

INLAND, NEAR LONDON—*continued.*

			PAGE
Watford	The Grove	G.	xcix
Weybridge	Heath House	G.	ci
Wokingham	Luckley	G.	ci

INLAND, MIDLANDS.

Birmingham	Anstey Physical Training College		lxxv
Buxton	Holm Leigh	B.	lxxx
Buxton	St. Anne's	G.	lxxx
Worcester	College for the Higher Education of the Blind	B.	ci

INLAND, EAST AND NORTH.

Beverley	High School	G.	lxxiv
Framlingham	College	B.	lxxxiv

INLAND, EAST AND NORTH—*continued.*

			PAGE
Harrogate	Birklands	G.	lxxxv
Harrogate	Clifton House Sch.	B.	lxxxv
Mistley	Mistley Place	B.	xci
Norwich	Bracondale School	B.	xcii
Norwich	Eaton Grange	G.	xcii
Norwich	Pembroke House School	G.	xcii
Peterborough	High School	G.	xcii

INLAND, NORTH-WEST.

Furness Abbey	Spennithorne College	G.	lxxxv
Sedbergh	Sedbergh School	B.	xcv
Windermere	King's School	B.	ci

WHITAKER'S LIST OF SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES

METROPOLITAN SECTION.

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Previously known as—

THE CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

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OF DANCING AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

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Principal - Miss MILDRED BULT.

Premises.—Detached, in own grounds.

Thorough training for the profession of Teachers of Dancing.

Music, Art, Literature, Gymnastics, Fencing and Dramatic Art.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Prospectus and fees on application.

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London possesses excellent health statistics and has the lowest death-rate of all the great capitals. The public parks rival those of all other cities. *Accessible* to all the national educational institutions.

GIRLS.

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Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Visitor: THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

Principal: JOSEPH EDWARDS, M.A.

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METROPOLITAN SECTION.

HOLLAND PARK, W.

London possesses excellent health statistics and has the lowest death-rate of all the great capitals. The public parks rival those of all other cities. The educational advantages obtainable are easily accessible from Holland Park.

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LINTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

(*Established 1877.*)

Head Master - DIGBY CUTCLIFFE.

Premises.—Head Master's House has accommodation for a limited number of boarders and stands apart from the school.

Small classes. Individual attention.

Preparation for Public School Scholarship and Entrance Examinations and for Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. Many successes.

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The Medical Officer of Health writes: "Easily reached from London (8 miles), with all characteristics of a large, good-class, healthy residential suburb. The Common affords a grand elevated expanse of open ground."

BOYS.

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STREATHAM HILL, S.W.2.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

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Curriculum.—Includes Scripture, usual English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, Mechanics, Chemistry and Drawing.

Preparation for London University Matriculation, Oxford and Cambridge Local and similar examinations.

Games carefully supervised.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

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(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).

OPEN TO MEN AND WOMEN STUDENTS.

The most central of all the University Schools, immediately accessible by Train, Tram, Tube, and Bus.

Courses of Study arranged to meet the requirements of all the Examining Bodies.

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The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ashburton is 300 feet above sea-level and has an excellent water-supply. The drainage is satisfactory. The climate is healthy, and its proximity to Dartmoor renders it more bracing than most parts of South Devon."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

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Premises.—300 feet above sea-level. Chemical and Physical Laboratories, Workshops, Domestic Science Room, Gymnasium. Senior and Junior Boarding Houses. Girls' Boarding House. 8 acres of playing fields.

Preparation for various professions and occupations, Civil Service and Universities. Scholarships and Exhibitions. Organised Games.

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Fees.—£16 15s. to £18 10s. per term.

ASHTEAD.

A healthy elevated Surrey village and rural residential district between Epsom and Leatherhead, 16 miles from London. Ashtead Woods, once a Saxon forest, are common lands. Surroundings are similar to Leatherhead, 2 miles.

GIRLS.

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Principal - Miss ELLISTON.

Premises.—Three houses in beautiful grounds with orchard, playing field and tennis courts.

Physical Training and well-being of pupils of primary importance. Over-pressure avoided. Music, Art and Languages special features. Individual character and abilities carefully studied. Illustrated lectures.

Literary and Debating, Choral and Dramatic Societies run by the pupils.

Physical training and games under resident mistress.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—45 guineas per term.

ASHFORD

(Kent). **The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"A market town with large cattle market, situated in East Kent, on River Stour, 14 miles S.W. of Canterbury and 54 miles from London, Southern Railway. The weekly market for stock and corn dates from Edward I. About 200 feet above sea-level. The subsoil consists of the greensand. The climate is bracing. Drainage modern, water-supply pure and constant. Open-air swimming bath. General and zymotic death-rates low." Golf, 18 holes. To the lover of natural history Ashford offers a rich and varied field. Pop. 14,355.

GIRLS. **HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**

Principals { **Mrs. EDWARDS, B.A. (Lond.).**
Miss BRAKE, A.C.P., O.H.L.

Recognised by the Board of Education as an Efficient Private Secondary School.

Buildings.—Spacious Tudor Residences. Modern sanitation. Charming old-world gardens. Lawns and playing fields 24 acres in extent. Gymnasium. *Aim.*—To provide on Public School lines thoroughly efficient education in cultured Christian atmosphere.

School Course includes preparation for University Examinations and Scholarships, Drawing, Class Singing, Drill, Needlework, Organised Games, Dancing, and Singing. Preparatory House for little girls under 11.

Fees.—25 to 31 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

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Principal - Miss BAILEY, L.L.A. (Registered).

(Assisted by certificated English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Professors.)

Receives a limited number of pupils for thorough instruction in the usual branches of a High-Class Modern Education. Individual Care. Home Comforts. Every effort made to secure religious, mental, and physical well-being of the girls.

Entire charge taken.

Swedish Drill, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Riding, Cycling.

Fees Moderate and Inclusive.

BOYS. **OAKWOOD.**

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Head Master—

J. BOYD ROBERTSON, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon.)

Premises situate on outskirts of Ashford on gravel soil 200 feet above sea-level.

Aim.—To prepare boys to hold their own in every way in the larger life of a Public School, and to render them physically fit, morally sound, and intellectually alert.

Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. Robertson.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—30 to 33 guineas per term.

BARNSTAPLE.

Barnstaple, situated on the Taw, is noted for its mild and equable climate. It is exposed to the sea breezes from the W. Has a rainfall below the average. There are no fogs, and the winters are particularly mild.

BOYS.

WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL,

BARNSTAPLE.

Head Master - Rev. E. C. HARRIES, M.A.

A Public School for Professional and Middle-Class People. Fees.—£66 per annum.

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Entrance Scholarships awarded for September Term.

BECKENHAM.

Population, 33,350. Southern Rly. One of the select residential and rural suburbs within 8 miles of London. There are excellent social and educational advantages, and the low death-rate testifies to the healthiness of the district.

BOYS. (*Founded* 1866.)

THE ABBEY SCHOOL.

(PREPARATORY.)

C. K. THOMPSON, M.C., M.A.

Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford.

Prepares boys for the leading Public Schools and the Royal Navy.

Premises specially designed for school purposes and constructed in extensive grounds (26 acres). Climate very healthy, especially suited for young boys. Excellent drainage, central heating. The School has a first-class record for conduct, health, work, and games.

Colonial Boys are welcomed and taken entire charge of.

Fees.—40 guineas per term.

BEVERLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beverley is situated at the foot of the elevated country known as the Wolds of the East Riding. The rainfall is very low, averaging 22 inches per annum. The common of over 600 acres is its greatest asset for healthy recreation." Pop. 13,469.

GIRLS.

BEVERLEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

BEVERLEY, YORKS.

Head Mistress - Miss G. M. ROSSITER, B.A.

To supply THOROUGH LIBERAL EDUCATION based upon ideals of great Public Schools.

Importance attached formation of character. Equipment for Home life as well as University careers.

Strain avoided. Health encouraged by Physical Exercises and Games.

Modern Premises in 12 acres. Gymnasium. *Boarding House* for 20 pupils in own grounds.

Fees.—Day Pupils, £4 4s., £5 5s. Boarders, £20 extra.

BATH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bath City and County Borough, health resort, Somerset. Pop. 68,648. Only Hot Springs in British Isles. Most perfectly equipped modern bathing establishments in Europe.' Extensive Roman remains. Subsoils, freestones, clay, sand and gravel. Elevation, 60 to 750 feet. Climate: where sheltered, similar to southern marine climates; where exposed, good range of temperature and bracing winds. Sunshine (1925), 1,551 hours. Water-supply, pure and abundant springs."

Bath stands alone in Great Britain, as a city of considerable size and much reputation, the beginnings of which have been determined by the existence of thermal springs. Traditions assert that the first discovery of the springs and acquaintance with their healing virtues was made in primitive times before the advent of the Romans.—Vide *Climate and Baths of Great Britain and Ireland.*

[*See* p. cvi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S,

NEAR BATH, SOMERSET.

(BOYS' PREPARATORY SCHOOL.)

Principals—W. VERNON PEEK, M.A. (Oxon.), M.R.A.C. (Ciren.).

H. C. S. PERRY, B.A. (Cantab.).

Premises.—On slope of Hampton Downs. Playing fields, 16 acres. Drainage system perfect. Separate sick wing.

Work.—High standard without over-pressure. Over 40 Scholarships and Naval Cadetships.

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Domestic Arrangements under direct supervision of Mrs. Peek (4 years' hospital experience), assisted by two trained Lady Matrons.

Fees.—£120 to £135 per annum.

BOYS.

KINGWELL HALL,

NEAR BATH.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal: SYDNEY L. ALLAN, M.A.

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Premises.—Family Mansion, 500 feet above sea-level, standing in park of 240 acres. Separate Sick Wing, Playroom, Boys' Library, and Carpenter's Shop.

Work.—High standard expected; care taken to avoid over-pressure.

Special Features.—Thoroughly good education and sound training in development of character.

Prospectus on application.

Fees.—150 guineas per annum.

GIRLS.

OLDFIELD LODGE SCHOOL,

Principals:— BATH

Miss E. M. SPEAR, B.A., London (Hons.).

Miss M. M. SPEAR, B.A., London (Hons.).

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mistress in charge of Junior School:

Miss E. S. Denny, A.T.C.L.

Preparation for University Examinations.

Gymnastics, Tennis, Swimming, Netball.

School Company of Guides.

The Senior School has lately moved to a large convenient house within 5 minutes' walk of the Junior School.

Fees.—From 30 guineas a term, Seniors.

,, ,, 25 ,, ,, Juniors.

BOYS. Recognised by the Board of Education.

Founded 1844.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Head Master—

ALEX. W. CUNINGHAME.

(Sometime Senior Master The King's School, Gloucester.)

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS ON PUBLIC SCHOOL LINES.

Preparation for all examinations.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

GYMNASIUM, SWIMMING, SHOOTING, GAMES.

Entire charge of Pupils from India.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

BIRMINGHAM

(Warwickshire), the chief town of the Midlands, is a most progressive and interesting city, noted for its imposing public buildings, which include the Corinthian Town Hall, where triennial musical festivals are held, municipal buildings, law courts, corporation museum and art gallery.

BLACKPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beach, firm clean sand. Good facilities for safe bathing. Owing to its position, exposed to the open sea and the westerly winds, the climate is bracing and invigorating and of a peculiarly tonic character." Pop. 99,640. Sunshine (1925), 1,503 hours.

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ERDINGTON.

Principals — Miss Anstey (*Berryman Österberg Diploma*). Mrs. I. Bridgman (*Berryman Österberg Diploma*).

Ling's Swedish System.

Complete Training for Teachers' Diploma in Swedish Educational Gymnastics, Medical Gymnastics and Massage, Dancing, Hockey, Lacrosse, Netball, Tennis, Cricket, Swimming, Anatomy, Hygiene, Physiology, &c.

Three Years' Course.

Extensive grounds and playing fields.

Prospectus on application.

GIRLS.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

LYTHAM ROAD, SOUTH SHORE.

Recognised by the Board of Education as an Efficient Secondary School.

Conducted by Miss SMALLPAGE,

Assisted by Resident Mistresses and a large staff of Specialists.

Premises are situated in the South of Blackpool, well built, properly ventilated, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Long list of References and Terms may be had on application to PRINCIPAL.

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The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bedford on the Ouse. L.M. & S. Railway. Drainage modern. Water-supply constant. Two Parks and several smaller recreation grounds. Riverside Promenade more than a mile in length. Two Open-air Swimming Baths. Noted for its educational advantages; numerous good Private Schools. Soil, gravel and clay. Climate, mild, very healthy. General and zymotic death-rates very low. Bedford, a combination of the ancient and the modern, is situated on the River Ouse on a direct line between Oxford and Cambridge. There is a large residential population, and, as befits a town with 3,000 scholars, it is very well supplied with all facilities for athletic sports, outdoor pastimes, and indoor amusements." Pop. 40,247.

[See p. cvi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

THE MODERN SCHOOL.

(One of the well-known HARPUR TRUST SCHOOLS.)

Head Master, H. W. LIDDLE, M.A. (Cantab.).

Buildings, erected in 1837, have since been enlarged, and Laboratories, Workshop, Smithy, Museum, and Gymnasium added.

Curriculum, on most modern lines, fits boys especially for Business and Commercial careers. Special attention to Music.

Entrance and Leaving Exhibitions and special Prizes.

Playing Fields, 10 acres. Rowing, Swimming. Officers Training Corps.

Tuition fee.—£4 per term.
Non-County Boy—£6 13s. 4d. per term.
Boarding fee..—£23 6s. 8d. per term.

THE BEDFORD PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE,

LANSDOWNE ROAD.

Principal - - Miss STANSFELD.

The COURSE OF TRAINING extends over three years, and includes the THEORY and PRACTICE of Educational Gymnastics, Massage and Medical Gymnastics (Swedish System), Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. GAMES—Hockey, Lacrosse, Cricket, Lawn Tennis. Dancing.

Students must be at least 18 years of age.

Fees.—£165 per annum.

Particulars on application to—

The SECRETARY, 37, Lansdowne Road, Bedford.

GIRLS.

ST. MARY'S ABBEY.

COLLEGE OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

The Abbey is a beautifully decorated house standing in 2 acres of old-world garden.

Curriculum.—Theoretical and Practical Housewifery, Cooking, Laundry, Dressmaking and Plain Needlework, Sick Nursing, Hygiene, Sport, Dancing, etc. Domestic Science a speciality.

Organised educational excursions to London and other places of interest in England and abroad.

For Illustrated Prospectus and Terms, apply
PRINCIPAL.

GIRLS.

HOWARD COLLEGE,

BROMHAM ROAD, BEDFORD.
(*Established* 1862.)

Principal—
Mrs. ROSA I. MITCHELL, L.R.A.M.

Premises.—Specially designed.

Aim.—To provide at reasonable cost a thorough sound all-round education, combined with free home life. High School methods of teaching adopted. Individual attention. Health first consideration.

Preparation for all local examinations.

Music a special feature.

Entire charge when Parents are abroad.

Fees.—From 60 guineas per annum.

BOURNE END,

Buckinghamshire. Situated on the Chiltern slopes, within easy reach of town, in the midst of beautiful scenery. G.W.R. 2¼ miles from Great Marlow. On gravel soil. Low rainfall. Good train service to London.

BOYS.

ABBOTSBROOK SCHOOL.

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(St. John's Coll., Oxon.).

Premises.—Healthily situated on the Chiltern slopes. Electric light.

Boys received from the age of 6 to prepare for Public Schools and Navy. Work carefully adapted to age and individual requirements.

Aim.—To provide thoroughly sound education both of character and intellect.

A happy home life of disciplined freedom.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£120 a year.

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BOYS. Close to Saunton Sands.

CHALONER'S SCHOOL.

Founded 1667.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

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Boarders live with Head Master at St. Brannocks (300 feet), which stands in own grounds of 5 acres. Garden and orchard.

Organised games. Fives Court. Physical Exercises.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£84 per annum, inclusive.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

(Sussex). The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"The town holds a first place among health resorts owing to the general salubrity of the climate, genial influences of invigorating breezes and brilliant sunshine, perfect drainage, the purity of its water, and its freedom from epidemics. The sea-bathing is excellent. Residence at Bexhill is very beneficial in anæmia, scrofula, and tuberculous complaints, and in diseases of the respiratory organs, which may be sent here with advantage during the greater part of the year. Especially suitable for convalescents and delicate children." Golf links, 18 holes. Pop. 20,363. Sunshine (1925) 1,798 hours. *Means of access:* Southern Rly. *Location:* On coast, 5 m. W. of Hastings, 12 m. E. of Eastbourne. *Neighbourhood:* Inland, hilly pasture-lands, wooded charming country. *Aspects:* South; protected N. and E. *Climate:* Dry, invigorating. *Water-Supply:* Constant, pure, soft, no chalk. *Beach:* Shingle; low water, sand broken by rocks (prawn fishing). *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandy. *Front:* Long esplanade (1½ m.). Sheltered seats. Beach huts. Panoramic marine view. *Bathing:* Mixed, safe, no strong currents. *Baths:* Salt-water, swimming. Egerton Park (12½ acres), ornamental grounds, grass tennis-courts, bowling green. Tennis (hard courts) and croquet clubs. Boating. Fishing. Growing suburb: *Cooden*, 1 m. W. Bungalows on cliff. *Cooden Golf Club*: 18 holes: Dormy house.

[See p. cvi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

COLLINGTON RISE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Head Master—
GODFREY E. J. FOSTER, M.A.
(Queens' College, Cambridge).

Premises.—Specially built for a school; in own grounds, 10 minutes from the sea. Chapel and gymnasium. Accommodation for 55 boarders. No day boys.

Aim.—To give thorough all-round preparation for entrance to Public Schools. Preparation for Entrance Scholarships for boys of very special ability. Health a first consideration. Special coaching in games.

Fees.—40 guineas per term.

BOYS.

WELLESLEY HOUSE,

HASTINGS ROAD, BEXHILL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Head Master - - D. G. PEACOCKE.

Premises.—In own grounds in high position overlooking sea.

Preparation for all examinations and every branch of Professional and Commercial Life.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

BOYS.

LINKWELL SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - - ROWLEY FREEMAN.

Premises.—Detached, facing south, overlooking playing field and sea.

Curriculum.—Includes Divinity, Classical and Modern Languages, usual English Subjects, Drawing, General Knowledge and Nature Study.

Young and delicate boys receive special care.

Small classes. Individual attention.

Careful coaching in Games. Swimming.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—30 to 35 guineas per term.

GIRLS, 6–17.

THE SEASIDE SCHOOL,

BEXHILL.

Principal - Mrs. HEATH.

Premises.—Situate in the highest part of Bexhill, facing sea, with open country behind.

Aim.—To combine first-class teaching, free time for development of individual tastes and initiative, and self-government, calling forth loyalty, unselfishness, resourcefulness, honesty.

Nursery School.—Norland lady-nurse. Montessori methods. Care of health, happiness, manners. Entire charge of children whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—£30 to £35 per term.

GIRLS.

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S SCHOOL,

SUTHERLAND AVENUE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (8–14). P.N.E.U. METHODS.

Principals - The Misses BAIRD,
Assisted by Resident Staff and fully-trained Matron.

Specialists visit for Dancing, Music, Gymnasium and Drawing.

Premises.—Detached, in own grounds (six minutes from sea).

Aim.—To give happy and healthy home life with advantages of school discipline and first-rate elementary education. Great attention paid to manners and speech.

Holidays arranged for if required.

FAIRHOLME SCHOOL, P.N.E.U.

PRIMAVERA, COODEN, SUSSEX.

Principals—

The Misses MARTYN JOHNS
(LATE OF CHELTENHAM LADIES' COLLEGE).

Home School for children from 4 years of age.

Primavera is a comfortable house on a hill overlooking the sea. Sanitation modern and regularly tested.

Large garden and ample provision for games.

Ambleside methods.

Boys prepared for Preparatory School.

Entire charge taken of Children from abroad.

Fees—From £90 a year.

BOURNEMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bournemouth is built on a sandy subsoil, the dry and porous nature of which makes it an ideal site for a health resort. Whilst the thousands of pine trees constitute a physical feature of great beauty, their effect is hygienic as well as æsthetic, for the emanations from the myriad pine needles have an undoubted purifying effect on the atmosphere."

The town is one of the most beautiful seaside and health resorts in the kingdom. Sunshine (1925), 1,810 hours. Southern Rly. and L.M. & S. Rly. Pop. 91,770.

[*See* p. cvii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

"FONTAINEBLEAU,"

MANOR ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH.

For daughters of gentlefolk who desire a school strongly recommended by parents for very happy life, individual care and character-training of future home-makers, as well as first-rate teaching in class, gymnasium, and on games ground. Juniors, 8-14; Seniors, 14-19. Successful preparation for Oxford School Certificate, Matriculation, and L.R.A.M. School motto: "For God, Home, and Empire."

Illustrated Prospectus from Principal.

Miss ROWLAND (Hon. Sch. Mod. Hist., Oxford)

SCHOOL FOR DEAF CHILDREN,

Eaton Rise, Branksome Wood Road, Bournemouth.

Principals—Miss HEWETT and Miss PIRRIE.

Children taught to speak. Thorough English education in all subjects given through Speech and Lip-reading. Deaf or partially deaf pupils received from three years of age. Every effort made to conserve and develop any degree of hearing which may exist. Free and happy home life, every care. The house stands in its own grounds of two acres, close to moors and pine-woods, and within easy reach of the sea.

Lip-reading lessons given to adults and children who have become deaf. Ladies received as resident pupils.

BUCKHURST HILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Buckhurst Hill, which prides itself upon its local individuality and accessibility to London, is a modern residential district in Essex, 10½ miles from the Metropolis, well situated amidst healthy surroundings on the borders of Epping Forest."

GIRLS.

OAKLEA, BUCKHURST HILL.

Inspected and recognised as efficient by the Board of Education, 1921. The house occupies a high position overlooking miles of open forest land. Carefully graded education for girls 8 to 19. Large and highly qualified Staff. Programmes of the Parents' Union School are followed. Individual time-tables for school work. Preparation for Higher Examinations. Local centre for Senior Oxford. Great attention is paid to health and individual physical development, outdoor life, games, gardening. Grounds nearly 7 acres. Home-like holidays for pupils from abroad.

Principal—Miss BEATRICE GARDNER.

BRIGHTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Brighton has the bracing qualities of East Coast resorts, with a larger amount of sunshine and more shelter during unfavourable weather. During 1910 the record of bright sunshine was 48 per cent. in excess of London; in the winter months the excess was even more marked, being 88 per cent. Whilst Brighton has more sunshine than London, at the same time it is cooler in summer. There is an unlimited pure water-supply and perfect sanitary arrangements."

With its two piers, its immense promenade, its pavilion grounds, and numerous parks and recreation grounds, together with a fine municipal orchestra, Brighton offers attractions to meet the requirements of all tastes, and combines with the advantages of the seaside resort the amusements of the town. Sunshine (1925), 1,761 hours. *See* p. cvii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

WESTCOMBE,

DYKE ROAD.

Principals - - { **Miss SALMON.** **Miss BLACK.**

Nine resident and numerous visiting Masters and Mistresses.

Premises.—Large detached house in own grounds.

Aim.—To unite the comforts and sympathies of home life with thorough and systematic education of the mental and physical faculties.

Pupils prepared for all public examinations. Art, Handicrafts, Domestic Science (in all branches). Special attention given to Modern Languages and Music. Gymnasium, Remedial Exercises, Riding, Lacrosse, Netball, Tennis, Swimming. *Fees.*—50 guineas per term inclusive.

BOYS.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

16 & 28, Lewes Crescent, and 1, Arundel Terrace.

Principals—

J. H. ARNOLD, M.A. (St. John's Coll., Camb.).
J. M. GAUSSEN, M.A. (St. John's Coll., Camb.).

Premises.—On sea front 100 feet above sea-level.

Aim.—To provide thorough training on the lines of the best Preparatory Schools.

Pupils prepared for Brighton College and other Public Schools and Royal Navy. Individual attention. Backward and delicate boys receive special care. Great attention paid to Physical Training.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£40 per term.

CLAREMONT,

SECOND AVENUE, HOVE.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - M. O'BYRNE.

Assisted by a Resident and Visiting Staff.

Premises.—One minute from the sea. Class-rooms lofty and spacious. Bedrooms large and airy.

Aim.—To provide a home school where individual attention will be given to the boys, who are helped and encouraged to make the best use of their abilities.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—40 guineas per term.

BRISTOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"118 miles from London. Pop. 385,700. Area 18,445 acres. The suburb of Clifton affords a favourite place of resort and recreation. Was formerly much resorted to for the waters and fine climate, and is a favourite place of residence. Is a noted educational centre. Clifton stands on the steep bank of the Avon at an elevation of 200 to 300 feet above sea-level. The good air and situation of Clifton are very suitable for young persons and the aged, especially during the spring of the year."

GIRLS. **"MALMAINS,"**

FRENCHAY, NEAR BRISTOL.

GIRLS' HIGH-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Principal - - Mrs. M. GOWAN.

Education on modern lines to Junior Cambridge, Standard Sports, Handwork. Georgian mansion standing in three acres, high elevation and sandy soil; electric light, beautiful gardens, sports field. Intimate home life under a mother's care and supervision.

Fees.—£100–£150.

Entire charge if desired, £150–£200.

Prospectus and references on application.

BOYS. **THE QUANTOCK SCHOOL FOR BOYS,**

FILTON AVENUE, BRISTOL.

Principal - - L. C. E. DURSTON.

Premises.—Occupy an elevated and healthy position on the outskirts of Bristol, one minute walk from open country.

School divided into three sections: Kindergarten, Preparatory, Professional and Commercial. Thorough grounding in all subjects. Usual examinations.

Physical Exercises, Cricket, Football, Swimming, Camping.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—16 guineas per term.

BYFLEET

(Surrey). One of the healthiest residential districts in the pine country, within easy reach of town, with dry, bracing air, gravel and sandy soil. 21¼ miles from London. Southern Rly. Excellent golf links, hunting, boating and fishing.

THE KEIR FINISHING SCHOOL.

GIRLS. **ROYSTON CHASE.**

FOR GIRLS OF GOOD SOCIAL POSITION (AGES 14-19).

Principal - Miss MARY PEACHEY.

Premises.—Detached in own grounds of 5 acres.

Specialities.—Music and Art, Literature and Domestic Science.

Modern Side.—Domestic Science in all its branches at 40 guineas per term.

Afternoons given to Tennis, Riding, Golf, Sight-seeing, etc.

Limited numbers. Entire charge.

Fees.—From 50 guineas per term.

BROADSTAIRS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Broadstairs is built on the cliffs half-way between Ramsgate and Margate. Aspect, S.E. The town, which is built upon high land on a subsoil of chalk, thus enjoying the advantages special to this geological formation, has no northerly aspect and is sheltered from cold winds. It is peculiarly fortunate in climatic fluctuations. Remarkably free from fogs and mists. Unusually high record of bright sunshine. The climate is equable and dry, bracing in summer and mild in winter, suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year. The drainage system is excellent, and the water-supply pure and abundant." Sunshine (1925), 1,732 hours. Pop. 15,465. *See* p. cvii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. **DUMPTON HOUSE.**

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE (BOARDERS ONLY).

A. S. ATHAWES, B.A.

(*Late Parker Exhibitioner, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*), and

R. F. F. TENDALL, B.A. (*Honours*)

(*Clare College, Cambridge*).

Usual Course. Special provision for young and delicate boys. Suitable premises in own grounds. Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range, Tennis Court, Daily Physical Drill. Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Mrs. and Miss ATHAWES.

BOYS. **ST. EDWARDS, BROADSTAIRS.**

PREPARATORY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.

Boys received from 7 to 14 years of age.

Pleasantly situated, with pretty grounds attached.

The Curriculum is based on the requirements of the Common Entrance Examination. Boys are also prepared for Public School Scholarships. Close personal and individual attention.

Entire charge taken. The fees are moderate.

For Prospectus, apply Head Master.

BOYS AND GIRLS. **ALEXANDER HOUSE SCHOOL.**

(*Established over 30 years.*)

Good Class Boarding School for Boys and Girls. Beautifully situated on high ground 3 minutes from Sea. Giving a thoroughly Sound Education on Modern lines. Individual attention.

Separate House for Girls. Most careful training. Young, delicate, and backward children receive special attention.

Entire charge taken of Pupils from abroad.

Fees.—From 23 guineas per term.

Prospectus, &c., on application to the Head Master or Head Mistress.

BUXTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Buxton is famous for its magnificent scenery, baths, etc.; in centre of Peak district, 1,000 feet above sea-level—the highest in England—and nowhere is the air purer or more bracing. Water-supply exceedingly good and soft. Epidemics are unknown. Prevailing winds, west and south-west. Buxton has a drier atmosphere than the great majority of other resorts; difficult to find a more healthy place or one more suitable for growing boys and girls."

BOYS.

HOLM LEIGH.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

For Boarders only.

Principal—A. DUDLEY SMITH, M.A., LL.B. (Scholar of Pembroke College, Camb.).

Premises.—Situated on the side of Corbar Hill, overlooking Buxton, protected from north and east.

Cricket and Football Field. Two asphalt playgrounds. Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range. 5 mins. Station, 5 mins. Moors.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

Prospectus and list of Scholarship Successes on application.

GIRLS.

ST. ANNE'S,

HARTINGTON ROAD, BUXTON.

Principal - - Mrs. ISHERWOOD.

Premises.—Overlooking Winter Gardens. Central heating. Electric light.

Aim.—To turn out God-fearing, sane and healthy women with "fit" bodies and well-equipped minds. Stress laid on cultivation of courteous manners, habits of method and punctuality.

Definite Church training. Health record unbroken. Preparation for usual examinations.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.
Inclusive fees.—£120 *per annum, excepting dancing and medical attendance.*

CANTERBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Canterbury is an exceptionally healthy city. Its equable temperature, sunny aspect, low rainfall, full water-supply, low death-rate, and excellent drainage make it a desirable health resort."

[*See* p. cviii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL,

Pinecroft, Barton Fields, Canterbury.

Principals - Miss W. GERMAN, L.T.C.L. (First Class Honours R.U.I.) Miss F. GERMAN. (Inter Honours, R.U.I.)

Premises.—In own grounds on a height overlooking the city. Electric light. Tennis and croquet lawns. Paddock.

Aim.—To provide sound education on modern lines in home-like and happy environment. Careful moral and physical training.

French taught conversationally. Music. Art. Individual attention.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.
Fees.—24 to 28 guineas per term.

CHELTENHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Cheltenham is similar to the rest of West Central England, being mild with a moderate rainfall, humidity, and degree of bright sunshine." Pop. 48,444. Sunshine (1925), 1,570 hours. [*See* p. cviii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

OVERTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals - The Misses TIPPLE.

School Course.—Includes Religious Instruction, usual English subjects, French, Latin, Mathematics, Class Singing, Drawing, Drilling, and Needlework.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Premises.—Pleasantly situated within easy distance of both railway stations.

Preparatory for Boys.

Special terms where entire charge is required.

Fees.—70 guineas per annum.

CHESTER,

Cheshire. City and County Borough. Pop. 40,794. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Mild, equable climate—westerly breezes. Hours of bright sunshine well above the average. Rainfall moderate. Water-supply controlled by bacteriological examination."

BOYS.

HAMPTON HOUSE.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Thorough grounding in all subjects. Curriculum arranged to meet the requirements for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations.

Boys whose parents are abroad may be left at the School during the holidays.

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

Head Master:
D. P. SAUNDERS-GRIFFITHS, M.A. (Oxon.).

CHORLEY WOOD

(Herts). Modern residential district, beautifully situated in open country 19½ miles from London. Excellent service of trains, L. N. E. and Metropolitan Railways. Population, 2,439. Climate healthy, plentiful supply of pure water, modern drainage.

HERONSFIELD,

CHORLEY WOOD, HERTFORDSHIRE.

Principals - The Misses RICHARDSON.

Premises.—Recently built for a school, 400 feet above sea-level, 40 minutes' run from London on L. & N.E. and Metropolitan Railways.

Education.—Thorough and modern. Individual attention. Careful supervision exercised over character and manners. Every effort made to ensure happiness.

Well-qualified resident and visiting staff.

Physical exercises and games under competent mistress.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.
Fees.—30–40 guineas per term.

CHICHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population 12,410. Possesses high reputation for convenience (London, 1¼ hours), interest (Cathedral City), and healthfulness (death-rate, 12 per 1,000). Gravel soil; excellent water-supply and drainage; climate very mild." This ancient Cathedral City, the See of which was established 1082, is situated 7 m. from Sussex coast 17 m. E.N.E. of Portsmouth. The Campanile at the side of the Cathedral is a 15th-century tower 120ft. in height, the only English Cathedral visible from the sea.

CROWBOROUGH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Crowborough has an area of 2,597 acres. It is considered to be an ideal health resort, situated among the highlands of Sussex. The district of Crowborough comprises that part of the county of Sussex which is upon and around Crowborough Hill, nearly 800 feet above the mean level of the sea, and commands the most extensive panoramic view in the South of England. Crowborough is situated nearly in the centre of the Weald. The geological formation on which Crowborough rests consists of nearly every variety of soil. The beds consist of the lowest of the series, the Hastings beds. The Weald clay passes beneath the lower greensand. At Crowborough the Ashdown sands are prominent."

BOYS.

THE PREBENDAL SCHOOL.

Founded A.D. 1497.

Master—Rev. Prebendary W. F. PEARCE, M.A.

System of Education.—Prepare Boys for Public Schools, Universities, and every branch of Professional and Commercial Life. Thorough Education in Latin, Greek or German, French, English Subjects, Mathematics; Special attention to Commercial Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Shorthand and Business Correspondence. Modern Languages taught conversationally.

BOYS received 8 to 18.

Arrangements for Boarders under Lady Matron; excellent dormitories. Gymnasium, Drill, Games.

Fees.—Day Pupils, £12. Boarders, £55 per ann.

BOYS.

SUMMERSDALE LODGE.

Principal—

Capt. R. P. FENN, M.C., B.A. (Oxon.)

(*Formerly Scholar of Jesus College.*)

PREPARATORY (7 to 14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Premises situate about 2 miles from Chichester, on gravel soil, in an exceptionally healthy neighbourhood near the South Downs. Thorough ground work. Individual attention.

Special care of backward and delicate boys.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees.—£30 per term.

BOYS.

CHICHESTER SCHOOL.

Head Master - Lt.-Col. N. COATES, M.C. (Dunelm).

Assisted by strong staff of University Graduates.

Premises.—Three houses with accommodation for over 100 boys. Modern and up-to-date school buildings. School chapel (A.D. 1142) and crypt (A.D. 1058), and extensive playing fields.

Preparation for Universities, Army, Navy, Royal Air Force and Professional Careers.

Fees.—£35 per term, inclusive.

BOYS.

ALDWICK.

BOARSHEAD (2 miles from Crowborough and 5 from Tunbridge Wells).

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Head Master - REGINALD D. JEBB, (King's Coll., Camb.) **M.A., M.C.**

Premises.—In own grounds, 100 acres, including home farm. Electric light. Open-Air Swimming Bath, Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop.

Curriculum.—To meet the requirements for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations to Public Schools and R.N.C., Dartmouth.

Games thoroughly coached.

Fees.—45 guineas per term.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

HIGHFIELDS.

(Tel.: Crowborough 98.)

PRE-PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

Principals: Mr and Mrs. A. F. HOLLINS.

Premises.—In own grounds, 700 feet above sea-level, with glorious views. Large flower and vegetable gardens.

Aim.—To give special care and attention to a limited number of little boys and girls. Work arranged on principles of Froebel and other authorities.

Entire charge of pupils from abroad if required.

Fees.—35-38 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

HOOKSTEAD.

(Tel.: Crowborough 187.)

Principals - The Misses HOOKER.

Assisted by well-qualified staff of resident and visiting mistresses.

Premises.—In own grounds of 2 acres, about 800 feet above sea-level. Central heating.

Aim.—Sound education (P.N.E.U.), careful training in Music, Art, and Languages. Preparation for usual examinations.

Liberal diet, plenty of outdoor life. Netball, Tennis, School Corps of Girl Guides.

Entire charge of pupils from Colonies and abroad

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

DOLLAR, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Lying in the valley of the Devon, snuggling under the Ochils, Dollar has a mild though somewhat humid climate. Deep gravel subsoil, good water-supply and drainage."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

DOLLAR ACADEMY.
(John McNabb's School.)

(*Founded* 1818.)

Head Master - HUGH F. MARTIN, M.A. (Glasgow & Oxon).

SENIOR AND JUNIOR SCHOOLS
for pupils from 10 to 18.

Premises.—Beautifully situated in 20 acres of grounds at the foot of the Ochil Hills.

Preparation for Universities, Army, Civil Service, Engineering, Professional and Industrial Careers. Several Bursaries and Scholarships. Separate Boarding Houses. Officers Training Corps.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Boarding & Tuition Fees, 96 to 90 gns. per annum.

DORKING.

Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Population 8,058. Access, Southern Railway. On south slope of North Downs. The beauties of this part of Surrey have been officially described as probably unparalleled, combined in most places with climatic conditions equal to attractions."

GIRLS. **BURCHET HOUSE,**

TOWER HILL, DORKING. (Tel. : Dorking 227.)

Principal - - Miss A. F. SHEARD.

Premises.—In own grounds, 400 feet above sea-level. Central heating. Electric light.

Teaching on modern lines. Individual gifts developed, habits of self-reliance and duty inculcated, and emphasis laid on importance of good manners.

Particular attention paid to deportment and physical development. Thorough coaching in Tennis, Golf, Lacrosse and Netball.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—45-55 guineas per term.

Domestic Science Course, Gardening, Poultry, etc., taken at separate houses.

ELTHAM,

Kent. A good-class suburban district, 8 miles from London Bridge, containing all the essentials of a healthy residential locality. Very low death-rate. Gravel subsoil.

BOYS.

CANNOCK HOUSE SCHOOL.

(Recognised.)

Principal-ERNEST C. EDWARDS, F.R.G.S.

Assisted by staff of University men.

Premises.—Stand in 4 acres of grounds.

Curriculum.—Includes Scripture, usual English subjects, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Science, Drill, Music.

Preparation for Common Entrance Examinations, Public School Scholarships, Oxford and Cambridge Locals, College of Preceptors and London Matriculation, also R.A.M. and R.C.M.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—From 18 guineas per term.

EPSOM.

An important market town of Surrey, noted for the bracing air off the Downs and situated in a very healthy open district possessing attractive sylvan surroundings. Population, 13,000.

GIRLS.

ST. HILARY'S SCHOOL,

ASHLEY ROAD, EPSOM.

Principal - Miss EVELYN M. PETERS.

Assisted by staff of fully-qualified and efficient Professors and Mistresses.

Premises.—Detached, in own grounds, good position.

Aim.—To give thorough education by carefully cultivating the moral, mental, and physical development of each pupil, and build up character by watchful sympathy and practical example.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

For Prospectus, apply The Secretary.

FALMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"The equability and mildness of the climate are remarkably illustrated by the numbers of exotic, and even sub-tropical plants which thrive, many of them flowering even in the winter. A seaport and watering-place on the south side of Falmouth Harbour, which is one of the finest on the west coast." Sunshine (1925), 1,819 hours.

(THE RIVIERA OF ENGLAND.)

BOYS. **BELMONT SCHOOL.**

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal—

D. B. M. HUME, M.A. Cantab., F.R.G.S.

Premises.—Modern. Standing in own grounds. Elevated position.

Curriculum.—To meet the requirements for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations and Royal Naval College.

Formation of character first aim. Individual attention given both to work and games.

Cricket, Football, Hockey, Swimming, Tennis.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—30-35 guineas per term.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

TREROSE MANOR HOUSE,

MAWNAN, Near FALMOUTH.

A HOME AND GARDEN SCHOOL FOR LITTLE CHILDREN (4-10).

Principals - Mr. and Mrs. A. J. DRUCE.

Assisted by fully-qualified Froebel Teacher and staff.

Aims.—Real home atmosphere and happy open-air life. Creative expression encouraged in Handwork, Music, and Art.

Only 12 boarders taken. Individual care. Comfortable house. Large garden. Near sea. Modern Kindergarten methods and usual subjects.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£42 per term.

EASTBOURNE

(Sussex). Municipal Borough. Population 62,030. Southern Railway. 62 miles from London. Elevation, from sea-level to 140 feet above; the districts of Meads and Upperton stand upon very high ground. Climate mild, invigorating; moderate rainfall. Bathing excellent.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Its advantages as a health resort are much sunshine, pure air, absence of fog, clean, quickly-drying roadways, large parks and gardens with many trees, a plentiful and good water-supply from wells sunk in the deep chalk, and the proximity to the breezy, health-giving South Downs. The climate is generally beneficial in anæmia, scrofula, and *early* tubercular disease, and its effects are especially beneficial in the case of convalescent children. Death-rate 1921, inclusive, 10·28 per 1,000. Full benefit of winter sun is secured. Warm, sunny shelter always obtainable in centre of town. Beachy Head breaks S.W. winds and diverts much rain, dryness of soil being promoted by great porosity of chalk. Always at or near the top for sunshine in official records." Sunshine (1925), 1,873 hours.

[*See* p. clx for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

ST. BEDES.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Head Master - G. H. GOWRING, M.A.

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yards on the Playing Field at the School.

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS.

Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils. Young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowring.

BOYS.

LEXDEN HOUSE.

Established at Seaford 1901.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - F. C. B. WELCH, B.A.
(Jesus College, Cambridge).

Premises.—Stand in own grounds, facing Royal Eastbourne Golf Links. Replete with every requirement necessary for modern Preparatory School.

Aim.—Sound and comprehensive grounding in all usual and necessary school subjects. Work varied hourly, mostly done in morning, not exceeding two hours consecutively. Several scholarship successes. Games thoroughly coached.

Fees.—45 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

RIPPINGALE,

BOLSOVER ROAD, EASTBOURNE.

Principals—
Miss ETHEL WORTERS
(Class. Tripos Girton Coll. Camb. Training Coll.),
Miss BURNEY
(Oxford Degree Cert. Hons. Scholar Royal Holloway Coll.).

Premises.—Detached, on high ground close to Sea and Downs.

Aim.—To give high-class modern education with thorough moral, intellectual, and physical training.

Preparation for usual examinations. Special course Domestic Economy and Hygiene.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees—38 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

CLAREMONT-FAIRFIELD COURT.

AN EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR GIRLS.

Principals - - The Misses DAWSON.
(Staff of English and Foreign Mistresses and well-known Masters.)

Fairfield Court is one of the most commanding residences in Eastbourne, standing in 3 acres of ground; it has tennis lawns and many beautiful class-rooms. Hot-water radiators throughout.

The aim of the School is to combine the highest educational advantage with the comforts of a happy home.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial pupils.

GIRLS.

GREENCROFT,

GRAND PARADE, EASTBOURNE.

Principals - Miss C. A. DAVIES, B.A. Hons
Miss S. DAVIES (French acquired in Paris).

Premises.—Situated in own grounds on sea front.

Aim.—To give a thorough and practical education, combined with careful personal supervision and training of character.

Pupils prepared London Matriculation, Cambridge Locals, Art and Music Examinations.

Health and physical development receive greatest care and attention.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—45 to 50 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

SOUTH LYNN.

FOR BOARDERS ONLY.

(Recognised as efficient by Board of Education.)

Principal - Miss THOMAS.

Premises.—Stand high in own grounds in the healthiest part of the town.

Sound modern education. Every opportunity given to girls who wish to specialise.

Separate house for Domestic Science.

Gymnastics a strong feature.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

FARNHAM

(Surrey). Pop. 12,133. Southern Railway. 38½ miles from London, 3 miles from Aldershot. On River Wey, adjacent to many square miles of open heath. Dry, bracing air. Farnham Castle, palace of the Bishop of Winchester.

GIRLS AND LITTLE BOYS.

CLARE PARK LADIES' SCHOOL.

Principals - The Misses SCUTT.

Premises.—Fine Georgian residence. Well-timbered park of 200 acres.

Aim.—To provide thorough sound training, moral, intellectual and physical. Pupils prepared usual examinations.

Special attention to Music and French. Domestic economy and dressmaking. Hockey, netball, cricket, and tennis. Large playing fields. Own cows and poultry. Boarders, 5–19 years; Boys, 5–9 years.

Fees.—75 to 105 guineas per year.

Entire charge from 120 guineas per year.

FELIXSTOWE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Aspect, south. Occupies a sheltered but very sunny position, the soil (red crag) ensuring a dry surface. The climate is dry and bracing." Sunshine (1925), 1,710 hours.

(See p. cxi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

ROSSLYN HOUSE.

Principal - T. H. WILLES CHITTY, M.A.

(Winchester and University College, Oxford).

Premises.—Stand in own grounds, 5 acres, ½ mile from sea. Central heating. Electric light.

Aim.—To provide necessary training in work and games to fit a boy to enter the great Public Schools or Dartmouth.

Curriculum.—Based on the requirements of the Common Entrance Examination. Boys also prepared for Scholarships.

Boy Scout Troop. Games, Swimming.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£105 per annum.

FRAMLINGHAM

(Suffolk). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The College is well situated, overlooking the town and castle. Good water-supply and system of drainage. Climate is very healthy and bracing." Pop. 2,400. L. & N.E. Rly.

BOYS. (*Founded* 1864.)

FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE, SUFFOLK.

Head Master - - F. W. STOCKS, M.A.

(*Late House Master Felsted School.*)

A SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL. (Incorporated Royal Charter.) For 250 Boys (9 to 19 years).

Object.—Provide at moderate cost on Public Schools principles an education preparatory for Universities, Professions, Civil Service, and other Competitive Exams., also for Agricultural and Commercial Careers. *Premises.*—Elevated situation, 30 acres, 4 Playing Fields, Rifle Ranges, Gymnasium, Fives Courts, Carpenter's Shop, 2 Laboratories, Swimming Bath, Library, Reading Room, Chapel. Officers Training Corps. Sanitation certified. *Fees.*—£90 to £99.

FOLKESTONE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Aspect, S. & S.E. The town is one of the best-planned seaside resorts. The comparatively very healthy and dry climate is due to the porous nature of the geological formation, and, in addition, the facilities for drainage make mists, damp and fogs almost unknown. The sanitation of the town is carefully guarded, and precautions taken from time to time to maintain its efficiency. For an educational centre it is particularly adapted. A fashionable holiday resort, residential town, and cross-Channel packet station, close to Shorncliffe Camp, one and a half hours from London, modern Folkestone stands on a lofty cliff on the Kentish coast facing the Straits of Dover." Sunshine (1925), 1,761 hrs. Pop. 37,535. [See p. cxi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

PENFILLAN HOUSE.

Mr. N. E. TOKE, B.A. (Lond.),

and

Mr. H. WHYTE, B.A. (Oxon.)

(*First Class Honours in Class. Mods. and Lit. Hum., late Open Classical Scholar Univ. Coll.*)

Prepare a limited number of Pupils for

UNIVERSITY AND ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Terms moderate.

List of successes on application.

BOYS.

FELTONFLEET,

SHORNCLIFFE ROAD, FOLKESTONE.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principals - Mr. and Mrs. C. C. COUNSELL.

Premises.—Specially built for a school, within a few minutes' walk of the Leas.

Aim.—To develop the individual characteristics of each boy in a homelike atmosphere.

Football, Cricket, Tennis, Swimming.

Entire charge where Parents reside abroad.

Prospectus on application.

BOYS.

THE GRANGE, FOLKESTONE.

C. H. WODEMAN, M.A.

(Late Exhibitioner, Queens' College, Cambridge), and **H. W. ROACH.**

PREPARATORY (7½ TO 14½) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises.—Modern: comprise main School House, Chapel, Gymnasium, Masters' House, Carpenter's Shop. Fives and Racquets Courts and Sanatorium.

Curriculum in accordance with recommendations of Public School Headmasters' Conference and Association of Preparatory Schools. Modern Languages a speciality.

Shooting, Riding, Swimming.

Terms.—£135 per annum.

FURNESS ABBEY,

Lancashire, 50 miles from Liverpool, 265 miles from London, is a favourite centre for the Lake District. The air is bracing and the winter season moderate. Free from smoke and fog.

GIRLS.

SPENNITHORNE COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Miss SEAGO, F.R.S.A., M.I.H., A.R.SAN.I., A.T.C.L.

(DIPLOMÉE, LONDON).

Assisted by fully-qualified Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

Premises.—In own grounds, thoroughly adapted for educational purposes. Excellent climate and health record.

Aim.—To develop by individual attention the intellectual, moral and physical capabilities of pupils and create a love of study.

Thorough grounding. Preparation for usual exams. *Entire charge where Parents abroad.*

Fees.—£27 to £30 per term.

GORLESTON

(Great Yarmouth). The Medical Officer of Health writes: —"Magnificent climate summer and winter; all tired workers and delicate children benefit during residence here. Low rainfall. Sunshine (1925), 1,586 hours.

BOYS.

THE PRIORY,

(Late THE CHALET, PEASENHALL).

PREPARATORY SCHOOL (7-14).

The aim is to give a good grounding in all subjects to make the boys capable of doing well at their Public Schools. Many Scholarships have been gained, and the boys have passed to the upper forms in record time. Winchester, Monkton, Aldenham, Pangbourne, Chichester, Sevenoaks, etc.

There is an exceptional health record.

Fees.—90 to 150 guineas according to age on entry.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes: "Occupies an elevated situation overlooking a broad rich vale in Middlesex. It is chiefly noted for its famous public school. Its healthy position, climate, and surroundings make it a desirable place of residence. Free from London fogs."

BOYS.

ALPHA PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Principals { SYDNEY H. ANDERSON. VERNON G. MOSS-BIRDS.

Premises.—Modern, thoroughly well drained, ventilated, lighted and heated.

Aim.—To give boys a thorough grounding, prepare them for Public Schools, Royal Navy, etc., instil habits of industry and manliness, and give them a robust and religious training. Football, Cricket, Swimming, Gymnasium.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Boarders' Fees.—£30 per term.

Day Boys.—£5 5s. per term.

HARROGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes: —"Harrogate is known as the 'Queen of English Inland Watering Places,' and is world-renowned for the medicinal properties of its waters and its magnificent baths, which are acknowledged to be the finest in Europe. The distinguishing feature of the climate of Harrogate are its bracing atmosphere, low humidity, and abundant sunshine. The mortality is, and always has been, remarkably low." Neighbourhood, open moorlands. Dry, clear air. Water-supply, constant, soft. Soil, alluvial grit and shale.

[*See* p. cxi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

CLIFTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE ROYAL NAVY.

Beautiful open situation. Unrivalled climate.

Playing Fields 7 acres.

Illustrated Prospectus from the Principal—

J. WALTER NUTTALL, Inter. B.Sc.

GIRLS.

BIRKLANDS,

KENT ROAD, HARROGATE.

Principal - - Mrs. THOMAS.

Assisted by a fully-qualified staff.

Premises.—Modern, consisting of four houses, twenty acres of ground and five tennis lawns.

Aim.—Sound modern education; moral, intellectual, physical and careful training in character and manners.

Special Features.—Music (preparation for L.R.A.M. and A.R.C.M. Diplomas), Art, Languages. Successful preparation for usual examinations.

Health.—Moderate exercise and good food receive great attention.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

HASLEMERE

is situated in S.W. corner of Surrey, 500 feet above sea-level. Dry, bracing air and fine scenery are residential attractions; no fogs; abundance of sunshine; soil, sand or gravel-clay towards the crust.

BOYS.

FERNDEN.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Head Master—

N. G. BROWNRIGG, Esq.

Premises.—650 feet above sea-level. South aspect, sheltered from north and east by thick belt of pine trees. 85 acres of grounds. Buildings provide accommodation for 90 boys. Gymnasium, Swimming, Riding, Boxing, Shooting, Carpenter's Shop.

Aim.—Thoroughly sound preparation for entrance into Public Schools and Naval College, Dartmouth.

Modern Languages special feature.

Fees.—180 guineas per annum.

HAYWARD'S HEATH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"One of the healthiest districts in mid-Sussex. Owing to the height, 320 feet above sea-level, the abundance of trees, and the wide extent of the Weald of Sussex, the climate is equable, with no extremes. Good sunshine record."

GIRLS.

TREVELYAN.

Principals—

Miss ROLFE (Camb. Teach. Cert. Camb. Higher Local).

Miss KELSEY (Nat. Froebel Union, Higher).

Premises.—Stand in own grounds of 3 acres on high ground facing south.

Preparation for Public Examinations.

Gymnasium, Girl Guides, Games.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£29 to £32 per term.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.

24½ miles from London. L. M. & S. Railway. Pop. 11,264. A bracing, healthy, country residential district, on a dry subsoil of gravel and chalk, at an elevation of 300 to 500 feet. Good water-supply and drainage.

BOYS.

HEATH BROW SCHOOL, BOXMOOR.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - A. W. EASTWOOD, M.A. (Camb.).

Premises.—Situated on the outskirts of Boxmoor, 400 feet above sea-level, in Chiltern Hills, on gravel soil.

Aim.—Moral, intellectual and physical training and formation of habits of self-reliance and independence.

Thorough grounding. Small classes.

Household arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. Eastwood.

Prospectus on application. 'Phone, 19 Boxmoor.

HENDON, N.W.

(Middlesex). With subsoil mainly gravel. Average elevation, 280 feet above sea-level. Excellent drainage, water, and lighting facilities. Hendon is 9 miles from the City, with tube, rail, and omnibus facilities. Combines country with town advantages. Pop. 38,806.

BOYS.

TENTERDEN HALL.

PREPARATORY (7–15) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - A. J. M. BACON, B.A.

(Classical Honours, Selwyn College, Cambridge)
Assisted by a competent staff.

The school has been established over 50 years; stands 300 feet above sea-level, in spacious grounds. Large playing fields.

Every encouragement given all branches of athletics. Physical drill and gymnastics.

Boxing special feature. Singing taught. Carpentry and gardening encouraged.

Limited number (of boarders) ensures special attention by Lady Matron.

HERNE BAY

Has been described by the Registrar-General as "the healthiest seaside resort in England." Herne Bay is in every way suited as a resort for either educational, health, or residential purposes. Sunshine (1925), 1,662 hours.

GIRLS.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL, BELTINGE.

Principal - Miss I. C. M. TILLOTT (Westfield College, London University).

Premises.—Situated on high ground, half-mile from Herne Bay, in fine open position.

Aim.—To combine advantages of comfortable and refined home with thorough modern education on Public School principles.

Curriculum.—Includes Religious Instruction, usual English Subjects, French, German, Latin, Mathematics, Theory, Natural Science, Drawing, Class Singing, Needlework.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—22 to 25 guineas per term.

HESWALL

(Cheshire). Healthy residential district on the estuary of the Dee, 10 miles north-west of Chester, within easy reach of Liverpool. Dry subsoil—sand and sandstone. Climate mild and equable.

BOYS.

ST. FILLAN'S SCHOOL.

PRE-PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS (6–10).

Principal - Miss M. C. GORE.

Premises.—Expressly built for school, and open to the sea, with playing field 4 acres.

The school provides an intermediate step between home and the larger school, and aims to give thoroughly sound education in elementary subjects, develop individual characters, and form habits which make after-school life useful and happy.

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

HINDHEAD

(Surrey). 3 miles from Haslemere Station, Southern Railway. On sandstone soil, at an elevation of 850 to 895 feet, with a dry, bracing and sunny climate. Golf, 18 holes. Fine airy position; considered one of the most sporting in England.

GIRLS.

TWIZZLETWIG.

(Anglo-Saxon word meaning Double Valley. The house overlooks two valleys).

Principals { **Miss A. HUMPHREYS.**
Miss K. HUMPHREYS.

Charming modern house 850 feet above sea-level. Extensive Grounds, largely covered with heather, bracken and pines, open out on the moor. Dry sandy soil. S.S.W. aspect.

Individual Training and Development of Character special features. Thorough education. Games, Riding, Golf, Cooking.

Great attention paid to health.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

HOYLAKE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated facing sea. Subsoil sandy. Very equable temperature—climate excellent for convalescents, for growing boys and girls; air is bracing and very pure." Sunshine (1925), 1,600 hours.

BOYS. **KINGSMEAD SCHOOL.**

Principal - A. T. WATTS, M.A., B.Sc.
Assisted by
J. H. WATTS, B.A., H. WATTS, M.A., and others.

Boarding and Day School (accommodation for 40 Boarders). Preparation for Public Schools.

Religious Teaching and Influence thoroughly Evangelical.

The School is situated near the Sea and faces south. It stands in own grounds of 5½ acres and in an open position.

There are a Carpenter's Shop and separate Sanatorium.

HYTHE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The Borough of Hythe, a well-known health resort on the South-East coast. Climate dry and healthy, with mild winter season. Sheltered from north and east winds. Is well drained, with excellent water-supply.

SEABROOK HALL,

HYTHE, KENT.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH KINDERGARTEN.

Charming premises facing the sea; beautiful playing fields. Modern education with home comforts and healthy out-of-door life.

Special attention to delicate and backward children.

Moderate fees. Entire charge if desired.
Prospectus from Principal.

LANCASTER.

Lancaster has a picturesque and pleasant situation on the acclivities of a hill which is crowned by the Castle, said to have been erected on the site of the Roman *castrum*. Good centre for the Lake District.

BOYS. **LANCASTER**
ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
(Founded 1472.)

This ancient school offers the advantages of a Public School education at the modest fee of 20 guineas per term.

Laboratories, Workshop, Swimming Bath, Fives Court, Rifle Range, O.T.C., and Playing Fields of 11 acres.

Pupils prepared for Professional and Business Careers, Universities, Army, Engineering, etc.

£500 p.a. available for leaving exhibitions to the Universities.

Staff of 23 graduates.

Head Master:
Rev. J. H. SHACKLETON BAILEY, D.D.
Illustrated Prospectus on application.

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Hunstanton shares with all the East Coast watering-places a great reputation for convalescents. Apart from this, Hunstanton seems specially adapted for children. The rapidly-drying soil, the absolutely safe bathing, the magnificent sands for exercise in wet or dry weather, perfect drainage, and splendid water, combine to make it an ideal place for them. The number of schools and the wonderful physical progress of weakly children bear testimony to these advantages."

This quiet East Coast health resort stands on the north-west coast of Norfolk, facing the Wash, between Cromer and King's Lynn. Pier, 800 feet in length. Golf Links, 18 holes. Pop. 4,282. L. & N.E. Rly. Sunshine (1925), 1,592 hours.

BOYS. **THE GLEBE HOUSE.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH.

Head Master, Mr. H. CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A.
(*Late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford.*)

The School Buildings stand in their own grounds of 12 acres, 100 feet above sea-level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy, open-air life. Physical Training carefully organised. Large Staff of fully qualified Masters and Instructors. Numbers limited to 50: ages, 7 to 14. No Day boys are received. Illustrated Prospectus, etc., on application.

BOYS. **LYDGATE HOUSE**
PREPARATORY SCHOOL, HUNSTANTON.

Head Master - R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A.
(*Formerly Scholar of Selwyn College, Cambridge.*)

Boys are prepared from 7-14 for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams. at Public Schools and for the Navy.

Though the SCHOOL COURSE follows mainly the usual lines, ELEMENTARY SCIENCE is included, and English Subjects receive special attention.

Excellent situation on Cliffs, immediately overlooking the Sea. The buildings are thoroughly modern, the rooms light, lofty, and well ventilated.

GIRLS. **ST. EDMUND'S SCHOOL.**

Principal - - Miss WATSON.
(Registered Teacher.)

The Curriculum combines thorough course of consecutive study, with well-ordered house life.

Speciality.—Care and development of constitutionally weak girls, each receiving individual attention.

Highly qualified Resident Staff.

Premises.—Facing the sea. All inside arrangements for health and comfort on most approved modern sanitary plans.

Great attention paid to Physical Training.

Preparation for all usual Examinations.

LITTLEHAMPTON

(Sussex). **The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"On the South Coast. The town is quite open to the south and south-west, and the air is well known to possess invigorating and restorative qualities of a very high order. Sanitation on the most approved modern principles. Excellent bathing facilities from a wide expanse of fine sand. The health-giving Downs, which give protection from the north and north-east winds, afford ample opportunities for outdoor exercise." Pop. 11,286. Sunshine (1925), 1,915 hours.

BOYS.

DORSET HOUSE.

Principal - MALCOLM MUNRO, M.A., Oxon.

Assisted by competent Resident and Visiting Masters.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises.—Detached, standing in own grounds of 4 acres. Excellent ventilation and sanitary arrangements.

Curriculum embraces the usual subjects for boys intending to enter Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. Munro, assisted by experienced Matron. *Terms on application.*

GIRLS.

ROSEMEAD.

Principals - Miss YOUNG, B.A., Hons. Lond. Miss SHARPE (Registered).

Premises specially adapted for school purposes. Five acres of grounds. South aspect.

Aim of School to study the characteristics of each pupil and to give good sound education on the lines most beneficial to each.

Preparation for usual Examinations and University Entrance where desired. Great attention paid to Health. Modern languages taught conversationally as well as grammatically.

Games under Resident Mistress (Bedford Diploma).

Fees.—38 to 40 guineas per term.

GIRLS AND LITTLE BOYS.

BROOKLAWN,

LYMINSTER, SUSSEX.

HOME SCHOOL FOR THE CHILDREN OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - Miss M. E. EVELING.

Premises.—Situate about 2 miles from Littlehampton, stand in own grounds of 14 acres.

Aim.—To combine real home life and influence with discipline. Individual attention.

School Course includes usual English subjects, French, Latin, Drawing, Painting, Class Singing, Drill, Needlework and Handcraft. Special attention paid to French.

Entire charge if desired.

Prospectus on application.

LEE-ON-THE-SOLENT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Lee-on-the-Solent possesses a south-west aspect, a climate exhilarating and equable, dry and sunny, gravel soil, excellent water-supply. The air contains properties strength-giving to growing children, and is beneficial for chest complaints."

GIRLS.

ST. BONIFACE COURT

(LEE COLLEGE).

Principals - The Misses CLARKE & McLELLAN.

Pupils prepared for Public Examinations.

School beautifully situated on Sea front, facing Isle of Wight. House spacious, with lofty rooms, well furnished. Large Hall, well lighted and ventilated for indoor recreation.

Special attention given to Health and Physical Culture. Outdoor sports include Bathing, Boating, Tennis, Croquet, Netball, Cycling, and Swimming. Swedish Drill.

Climate specially suitable for Indian and Colonial children.

LIVERPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Liverpool is the second largest city in the United Kingdom, possesses amongst the numerous fine buildings a University, Fine Art Gallery, School of Art, Museum, many Public Libraries, Colleges, and Schools. Very fine and beautiful parks and public gardens, now owned by the City Council. The growing suburbs are very attractive, and as the city has extended, great care has been taken, with the help of recent legislation, to preserve trees for the general amenities of the outskirts." Pop. 802,940.

GIRLS.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE,

HUYTON, nr. LIVERPOOL.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(Church of England).

President, The EARL OF DERBY.

Visitor, The LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.

Head Mistress, Miss G. ANTHONY, B.A.(Lond.)

Extensive School buildings in healthy country. House system. Large resident staff. Good facilities for Languages, Science, Music (Orchestra), Art, Physical Culture, Domestic Science, &c. Senior Girls prepared for Public Examinations, University Scholarships, and for taking up Professional and other careers (Medicine, Dentistry, Teaching, Secretarial Work, &c.). Annual Entrance Scholarship Examination. Leaving Scholarships to Universities.

WOMEN.

LIVERPOOL PHYSICAL

TRAINING COLLEGE,

BEDFORD STREET.

Principal - - Miss IRENÉ M. MARSH.

Large Certified Staff.

Ling's Swedish System.

The Gymnasium is largest and finest in world.

The Training College for Women Teachers close by contains extensive well-appointed rooms, every essential for Practical Education and Comfortable Residence. *Object.*—Train Ladies to become Teachers of Gymnastics, Dancing, Games, Fencing, Swimming, Sports, Medical Gymnastic Instructors; Massage Treatment, etc. 17 acres of ground for games.

Fees.—£110 per annum.

LONDON.

		PAGE
BECKENHAM	The Abbey School	lxxiv
BUCKHURST HILL	Girls' School	lxxviii
CHARING CROSS, W.C.	Charing Cross Hospital Medical School	lxxiii
DULWICH, S.E.	Bedford College of Dancing, etc	lxxii
ELTHAM	Cannock House School	lxxxii
HENDON	Tenterden Hall	lxxxvi
HOLLAND PARK, W.	Linton House School	lxxiii
LONDON, W.	Queen's College	lxxii
LONDON, W.C.	St. George's College	lxxii
STREATHAM, S.E.	Belmont College	lxxiii
SUTTON	Homefield	xcvi
UXBRIDGE	Evelyns, Hillingdon	xcvii

LOWESTOFT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Has the distinction of being the most easterly town of Great Britain. It has long enjoyed a great reputation as one of the leading health resorts, the climate being magnificently bracing. Amongst its many and varied attractions are two promenade piers, one of which overlooks the exceptionally fine harbour and yacht basin. The water-supply is pure and constant, and the drainage system is modern." Sunshine (1925), 1,746 hours. [*See* p. cxii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

SOUTH LODGE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY (7-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Head Master—

T. J. ELLIOTT SEWELL, M.C., M.A. (Camb.)
University Scholar and Scholar of Rugby School.

Premises consist of 2 detached houses in own grounds on sea front. Playing Field 5 acres, Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop.

Scheme of work includes Divinity, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Elementary Science and usual English subjects.

Many Scholarship Successes.

Cricket, Football, Hockey, Swimming, Shooting.

Fees.—£33 to £36 per term.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

STANFORD HOUSE SCHOOL.

PRE-PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS (to 8 years) AND GIRLS (6-12 years of age).

Principals - The Misses FOSTER.

Premises.—On sea front in good position.

Aim.—To give special care and attention to a limited number of children. Combine real home life with discipline. Good grounding in all subjects.

Small classes. Individual attention.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees on application.

MINEHEAD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated on the edge of Exmoor. Equable climate. Low rainfall. Excellent water and milk supply. Cool in summer, from moorland air. Well sheltered in winter from westerly gales." 24 miles from Taunton, 167½ miles from London. G.W. Railway. *Elevation*—12 feet to 600 feet. *Soil:* Red sandstone or water gravel. Great hunting centre and favourite summer resort.

[*See* p. cxiii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

ST. ALDWYNS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - - Miss E. M. G. THOMAS,
Higher Local First-Class Honours Certificate, Brevet Superieur.

Premises situated on the Hill near Moor and Sea, particularly suited to delicate children and those born in India and other warm climates.

Great attention paid to health and physical development.

Entire charge where Parents abroad
Fees.—100 to 120 guineas per annum.

GIRLS.

LLANBERIS.

Principals:
Miss FROST,
Miss BENISON, B.A. Hons. (Lond.).

Healthily situated close to the sea and moors. Facilities for Gymnastics, Games, Swimming, Riding.

Aim.—To attain a high educational standard and to develop the individual powers, physical, mental, and moral, of each girl.

Preparation for usual examinations. Highly qualified staff.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—30-40 guineas per term.

MALVERN

Worcester). **The Medical Officer of Health writes** :—"Malvern is picturesquely situated on the eastern and western slopes of the range of Malvern Hills, with extensive and magnificent views on both sides. The hills, which rise to an altitude of 1,400 feet, are easily accessible for delicate persons, either on foot or by carriage. The climate has a most beneficial effect on invalids. The houses are so placed as to receive more than the ordinary amount of sunshine. Weakly children, especially those suffering from tubercular glands or continually recurring catarrhs, in nearly all cases do remarkably well here. The rainfall is low, and the soil dries with remarkable rapidity. The water-supply is bountiful and of great purity, and the sanitary state of the district generally of a high standard. The average annual death-rate is 10·5 per 1,000 of the population. Outbreaks of infectious diseases are few and quickly suppressed, as the Urban Council are provided with every means for promptly dealing with any case that may arise."

Pop. 17,809. Sunshine (1925), 1,668 hours.

[*See* p. cxiii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

THE SCHOOL, MALVERN LINK.

H. PAULLEY, M.A.

(Nat. Sci, Exhibitioner, St. John's Coll., Camb.).

R. C. LOTT, M.A. (Trinity College, Oxford).

Boys prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and NAVY.

House faces south, with large Playground, Carpenter's Shop, Fives Court, Boys' Gardens, Swimming Bath, adjoining house. Special features of the building are large handsome dining hall, bright lofty bedrooms, and large classrooms. Small classes.

Excellent Cricket Field of 4 acres.

BOYS.

ST. CUTHBERT'S.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Head Masters—

J. E. HEALEY, M.A. (Oxon.).

S. R. S. BROWN, M.A. (Oxon.).

Boys of from 7 to 14 years prepared for Public Schools or Dartmouth. Fine open situation, facing Common; south aspect.

Playing Field adjoins School House; Gymnasium; Carpenter's Shop; Swimming Bath.

Boys encouraged to be practical, resourceful, self-reliant.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown are prepared to take entire charge.

Fees inclusive.

BOYS.

FAIRFIELD.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - H. F. METCALFE, B.A.

(*Sherborne and Pembroke Coll., Camb.*).

Premises.—Specially planned and built for a school, in own grounds 450 feet above sea-level. Central heating.

Aim.—To prepare boys mentally and morally for life at Public Schools and Dartmouth.

Individuality carefully studied. Small classes. Individual attention.

Good Playing Field, Swimming Bath.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£105 to £130 per annum.

GIRLS.

THE ABBEY,

MALVERN WELLS.

Principals - - The Misses JUDSON.

The School consists of Senior House, Preparatory House, French House, and House for Domestic Training, standing very high in large grounds; every modern convenience and comfort.

Strong teaching staff; every facility offered to elder girls who wish to specialise.

The aim throughout the Preparatory House is to make the best of the first years of school life.

BEAUPRÉ GENTHOD-GENEVA.

Beaupré is run in connection with the Abbey School, and is under the direct supervision of the Principals.

GIRLS.

ELLERSLIE.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OVER 12 YEARS OF AGE.

Separate house for Preparatory School.

Principal - - Miss SAYLE,

Assisted by fully qualified and experienced staff.

Premises situated 535 feet above sea-level on slopes of the Malvern Hills. 6 acres of grounds. Gymnasium. Sanatorium. Laboratory. Domestic Science Department.

Aim. To give broad and thorough education on modern lines. Moral training of great importance. Home comforts. Health first consideration. Pupils successfully entered each year for examinations held by the Cambridge Syndicate, the Associated Board, and the Royal Drawing Society.

BOYS.

"ST. RICHARD'S."

CATHOLIC PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Principal - JOHN R. KEBLE, M.A.

(Wadham College, Oxford).

Premises.—Stand in own grounds 500 feet above sea-level.

Aim.—To prepare boys for the Catholic Public Schools and the Royal Navy.

Curriculum.—Suited to the requirements for entrance to Catholic Public Schools. Thorough grounding in all subjects.

Organised Games, Swimming, Boxing, Carpentering and Physical Drill.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Inclusive Fees.—35-40 guineas per term.

MISTLEY

(Essex). 8 miles from Colchester, on River Stour. **The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Village situated on gravel subsoil, with excellent public water-supply. Healthy, dry and bracing climate, exceptionally low rainfall, and sunshine rate high."

BOYS.

MISTLEY PLACE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Head Master - - E. M. JACKSON, M.A.
(Cantab Classical Tripos.)

Premises.—Stand in park-like grounds of about 30 acres. Gravel soil. Gymnasium.

Curriculum.—Arranged to meet the requirements of Common Entrance Examination, Preparation for Scholarships and Entrance to the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. Numerous successes.

Miniature Rifle Range, Boxing, Swimming, Salt Water Bathing, Swedish Drill.

Fees.—£105–£120 per annum.

NEWPORT (MON.).

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A healthy residential and industrial town. Hilly and delightfully situated, and an excellent centre for exploring the beautiful and romantic mountains and valleys of Monmouthshire. Sunshine (1925), 1,670 hours.

BOYS.

GWENT COLLEGE,

THE GAER, NEWPORT, MON.

President:
RT. HON. VISCOUNT TREDEGAR, C.B.E.

Principal - - W. J. HAMILTON JONES.
B.Sc. (Hons. Lond.); L.C.P. (Double Hons.).

Premises.—Stand in own grounds of 14 acres, elevated yet sheltered position, southern aspect. Lake over an acre in extent offers facilities for Swimming, Model Yachting and Fishing.

Aim.—To provide first-class Public School training under broad Christian principles: undenominational.

Preparation for Universities and Professions.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.
Fees moderate.

NEWTON ABBOT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 13,837. 15 miles S. of Exeter. It enjoys soft, equable climate, combining pure air from uplands with sea breezes, while it is protected from the north and east by the Haldon Hills, 800 feet in height."

BOYS.

NEWTON COLLEGE.

Head Master—

Rev. A. W. CHENNELLS, B.A., LL.D.

First-class Education for Navy, Army and Universities, maintaining standard of best Public Schools. Special Coaching if required. Many successes in Woolwich, Sandhurst and Navy Entrance Examinations.

School Buildings include School House, Chapel, Library, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Sanatorium and Swimming Bath.

There is a Preparatory Department for which both Day boys and Boarders are received. The College has also an efficient O.T.C.

Excellent Playing Fields. Rugby Football is played in the Autumn Term and Hockey in the Spring Term.

NORTHWOOD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Well-wooded, attractive residential place north of Harrow. 200-350 feet above sea-level. Higher ground, gravel and sand subsoil. Bracing climate. Chosen as most healthy place around London for Mount Vernon Open-air Hospital."

Northwood, served by the L. & N. E. and Metropolitan Rlys., 14 miles from London, offers excellent facilities for pedestrian and cycle excursions. Golf (18 holes) and hunting. Pop. 5,235.

BOYS.

NORTHWOOD PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

(Recognised.)

Principal - F. J. TERRY, B.A. (Oxon.)

Premises.—In own grounds, about 300 feet above sea-level. Playing field.

Curriculum.—Designed to prepare boys for the Public Schools and Royal Navy, and includes usual English subjects, Languages Mathematics and Nature Study.

Organised Games, Boxing, Swimming, Boy Scout Troop.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£45 per term.

ST. MARTIN'S SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - - L. W. WOODROFFE.
(Dover College, and Jesus College, Cambridge). late Capt. Royal Marines.

Premises.—Stand in own ground with playing field, within easy reach of country lanes and fields.

Number limited in order that boys may receive individual attention both in work and games, and that each individual character may be studied and fully developed.

Fees.—£37 10s. to £40 per term.

OSWESTRY.

A municipal borough and market town on the Great Western Railway and Cambrian Railway, situated amongst pleasant scenery 18 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury. An important junction, and one of the keys to Wales. Pop. 9,790.

GIRLS.

BELLAN HOUSE.

BOARDING SCHOOL IN CONNECTION WITH THE OSWESTRY GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

ALSO PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

Principals - The Misses MORRELL.

Premises.—Comfortable old house with large and lofty rooms and pleasant garden, within 3 minutes' walk of the High School.

Aim. — Careful preparation and sound grounding in all subjects. Elder girls get the advantage of High School education.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£20 10s. to £21 6s. 8d. per term.

NORWICH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate dry and bracing, good for most types of debility. Conducive to longevity." The ancient City of Norwich, known as the pleasant "City Gardens," so equally are houses and trees blended in it, is close to the Norfolk Broads and twenty-two miles from the coast. The city contains many buildings of architectural and ecclesiastical interest, the chief of which is the fine cathedral. Norwich has a history full of interest, and is rich in subjects of interest to antiquaries of all classes and to seekers after genealogical clues.

L. & N.E.R. & L.M. & S.R. Pop. 120,653.

BOYS.

BRACONDALE SCHOOL.

Principal - F. B. WILLIAMS (Lond. Univ.).

Staff { F. E. SCOTT, B.A. (Lond.).
A. J. ANDREWS, B.Sc. (Lond.).
P. M. HOUGHTON, B.A. (Cantab.).
A. L. ALDRIDGE, Inter. B.A.

Premises.—On high ground, specially erected for School. Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Chemical Laboratory. Tennis Courts.

Course of study includes usual English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, Natural Science, Chemistry, Swedish Physical Drill.

Pupils prepared for Cambridge Locals, London Matriculation, Universities and Public Schools. Formation of character regarded of prime importance. References.

Fees.—Termly, £25 to £30. Yearly, £100 to £120.

GIRLS.

EATON GRANGE.

Principal - - Miss CHITTOCK.

Assisted by fully-qualified staff of Resident Mistresses and Masters.

Premises.—Have recently been enlarged. Stand high on gravel soil, fine open situation. Large lofty rooms. 2 acres of grounds. Gymnasium.

Aim.—To give thorough and systematic course of study specially adapted to daughters of gentlemen, with careful attention to individual needs.

Specialities.—French, Music, Dancing. Tennis, Netball, Lacrosse.

Special arrangements for Pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—30 to 35 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

PEMBROKE HOUSE SCHOOL,

34 and 36, UNTHANK ROAD.

Principal—

Miss MARY KIDNER, A.T.C.L. (Piano.)

(Registered Teacher).

Two houses situated on high ground with good gardens.

Usual English subjects, French, Latin or German, Mathematics, Science, Art, Needlework.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Music a special feature. Junior pupils' practice supervised. Games, Physical Exercises, Swimming. Excellent health record.

Fees.—From £21 per term.

Entire charge of Pupils from abroad.

PAIGNTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Paignton, at the head of Torbay, has the bracing aspect of the east combined with the softening influence of the southern climates. Snow and frost rare." Pop. 14,443.

BOYS.

PARK HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals - { G. G. T. GILBERT, B.A. (Selwyn Coll., Camb.)
W. I. R. CROWDER, M.A. (Trinity Coll., Camb.)

Premises.—Specially built for a school. Standing in own grounds. Central heating and electric light. Hot and cold water laid on in each dormitory.

Playing Field, Grass Tennis Courts, Boys' gardens. Two minutes' walk from sea-shore. Safe bathing. Daily Drill, Cricket, Rugby Football, Scouting, Shooting.

Preparation for Public Schools and Dartmouth.

For particulars apply Principals.

PETERBOROUGH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Peterborough, Cathedral City, 'Capital of the Fens,' 76 miles from London. Pop. (with environs), 47,000. Market and Scholastic Town, considerable historic interest, referred to in Kingsley's 'Hereward the Wake,' stands on the River Nene."

GIRLS.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal: Miss AMY MANSFIELD, B. Litt.

Premises.—Stand in healthiest and best residential part of town. Senior and junior houses. Gymnasium.

Curriculum.—Includes Scripture, usual English subjects, Latin, French, German, Science, Mathematics, Botany, Drawing, Painting, Music, Needlework, Drill, Dancing and Gardening.

Preparation for Oxford and Cambridge Locals, London Matriculation, Responsions and Entrance Examinations to Public Schools.

Fees.—From 25 guineas per term.

PRESTATYN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Is modern, well sewered, water supplied, and gas lighted; has a good bathing coast. Rainfall about 25 inches, on 150 days in the year. Temperature, from 42 deg. in the winter to 89 deg. in the summer months." Pop. 4,085.

BOYS.

CLIVE HOUSE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Head Master:

Rev. H. E. MOCATTA, M.A. (Oxon.).

Premises.—Specially built, stand high, facing south-west, with splendid views of sea and mountains. Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, etc.

Limited number of pupils. Individual care and attention.

Many Public School Scholarships.

Mrs. Mocatta, assisted by experienced Matron, looks after the health and comfort of the boys in every way.

Fees.—40 guineas per term.

RAMSGATE,

Kent. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ramsgate stands on the chalk and faces south. Its climate is equable, invigorating and bracing, unmarred by sudden change." Sunshine (1925), 1,740 hours.

[See p. cxiv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

DUDLEY HOUSE SCHOOL,
GRANGE ROAD, WEST CLIFF.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Principal—
J. E. RIORDAN, L.C.P. (Registered Teacher).

Premises.—Situated 100 feet above sea-level, with fine sea views.

Curriculum.—Scripture, English, History, Physical and Commercial Geography, Mathematics, French, Science, Drawing and Writing, Shorthand and Book-Keeping, Class Singing.

Preparation for Oxford Locals and Common Entrance Examinations and for Business.

Physical Training daily and Games.

Fees.—15 to 20 guineas per term.

RHOS-ON-SEA, COLWYN BAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Rhos-on-Sea is a suburb of Colwyn Bay. The winters are very mild, snow seldom falls, and fogs are non-existent." Sunshine (1925), 1,549 hours.

BOYS.

RHOS-ON-SEA COLLEGE.

Principal - The Rev. BILTON LANGSTAFF, B.A., B.Sc., late Head Master Thorne Grammar School, nr. Doncaster.

Premises.—Specially built for school, in own grounds with playing field. Tennis courts overlooking sea. Gymnasium, Sanatorium and Science Laboratory.

Senior School prepares for Universities, professions and commercial life.

Junior School prepares for Public Schools.

Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. Langstaff.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Swimming.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

ROCHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Cathedral City on River Medway. Naval, Military and Clerical interests. Easily accessible from London and the Coast. On chalk; lovely surrounding country. Mild climate. Rainfall, 24 ins. Undoubtedly very healthy."

BOYS.

KING'S SCHOOL.

(*Founded in 7th Century, reconstituted* 1542.)

Head Master - - Rev. W. PARKER, M.A., B.D. (*late Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin*).
Assisted by large staff of Masters.

Senior School, an old Public School, preparing for Universities, Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Civil Service Examinations, and for a Business Career.

Junior School prepares for Dartmouth and for Scholarships in King's School.

Separate houses. Numerous Exhibitions and Scholarships. Officers Training Corps.

Fees.—£85 to £100 per annum.

See "Public Schools Year Book."

RHYL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A first-class watering-place. Good sanitation. Rainfall below the average, sunshine record one of the best. Climate dry, bracing and sunny. Rhyl is well supplied with facilities for amusements and recreations. Extensive sands. Safe bathing. Rhuddlan, a village 3 miles from Rhyl, was once a considerable port. Ruddlan Castle, built by Edward I., 1277." Sunshine (1925), 1,610 hours.

[See p. cxiv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

COLET HOUSE.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal—Lt.-Cmdr. G. E. C. BROWNE, R.N. (retired) (Registered Teacher).

Premises.—Stand in spacious grounds on the sea front. Sanatorium, Tennis Lawn.

Course of Instruction includes Scripture, Classics, Mathematics, French, English subjects, History, Geography. Special care given to Writing and Spelling.

Cricket Field, Gymnasium.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£40 per term.

GIRLS.

PENGWERN HALL SCHOOL,
PENGWERN, RHUDDLAN
(3½ miles from Rhyl).

Principals { Miss LONG. / Miss ELSIE LONG, Professor of Music.

Premises.—Beautiful old-world country house in 20 acres of ground. Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Domestic Science House. Central heating.

Aim.—To combine thoroughly up-to-date education, individual care and training with comforts and culture characteristic of home life.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£135 per annum.

RYDE, I. OF WIGHT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ryde is a pleasant quiet town built on the northern slopes of hills running down to the coast of the Solent. The climate is mild, if somewhat rainy, in winter, and cool in summer." Sunshine (1925), 1,905 hours. [See p. cxv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

WESTWING COLLEGE,
RYDE (Isle of Wight).

SENIOR, JUNIOR and KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENTS.

Entire charge of children if desired.

Two houses in delightful grounds, standing high, a few minutes from and overlooking sea. Good food; own vegetable gardens and orchard. Three Tennis Courts, Netball ground, Science Laboratory. Experienced and highly-qualified staff, including Games Mistress (Bedford) and Trained Nurse as Matron. Every care ensures excellent results, morally, physically and educationally. Escorts from London, South, and Midlands. Inclusive fees.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate is of a medium character. The town is built entirely on sand, and this fact, together with the exceptionally small rainfall it enjoys, gives the atmosphere a feeling of dryness, lightness, and vigour."

BOYS. **LAWRENCE HOUSE.**

Principal - C. G. D. HOARE, M.A.
(Hailebury and Pembroke College, Cambridge.)

Assisted by Resident Staff of University Men, receives limited number of Boys (7-14) to prepare for Entrance and Scholarships at Public Schools.

Premises.—Specially designed for preparatory school, in 9 acres of ground, overlooking Lytham and St. Annes Golf Links. Gymnasium. Carpenter's Shop.

Course of Study.—Includes Divinity, Latin, Greek, French, Elementary Mathematics, Drawing, and usual English subjects.

Cricket, Football, Rifle Shooting.

SANDOWN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Sandown is noted for large amount of sunshine, mild climate in winter, low rainfall, general healthiness, especially for children. Excellent centre for reaching lovely scenery."

BRUNTSFIELD SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS
(Boys up to the age of 10 years).

Entire charge taken of Pupils from the Colonies, etc.

Healthiest situation on Island, on cliffs overlooking Sandown Bay.

Founded 1899.

Principal: Miss M. MITCHELL.

SANDWICH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population 3,161. 65 miles from London, 1½ miles from shore. Sea breezes usually strong and bracing from three points of the compass. Is a healthy old town with low death-rate. Seashore sandy. Excellent and safe bathing."

STONAR HOUSE SCHOOL.

GIRLS AND JUNIOR BOYS.

Principals—
Miss G. E. CROOK, J.P., N.F.U., M.I.H.
(Registered Teacher).
Miss I. C. BLACKWELL, L.L.A.
(Registered Teacher).
"THE HEALTH SCHOOL."

An open-air country life combined with sound liberal education. Modern hygienic buildings standing in 5½ acres, ample and excellent school accommodation.

Curriculum includes Shorthand, Book-Keeping, Typewriting, preparation for Public Exams., etc.

Speciality made of home life of children. Entire charge taken.

Fees.—22 to 25 guineas per term.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"In sunniest corner of England. Bright sunshine averages about 1,800 hours. Great immunity from fog. Climate equable and moderately bracing; mild in winter, cool in summer."

St. Leonards is a modern extension to the westward of Hastings. Its accessibility to London, proximity to some of the finest scenery in Sussex, and climatic advantages, account for its popularity as a residential resort. Sunshine (1925), 1,805 hours.

[*See* p. cxi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS. **WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL, and THE LODGE (Junior House).**

THE HIGHLANDS, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.
Principals:—Miss LILIAN STRATTON, Miss L. BEEFORTH, M.A., Miss F. M. MACKRELL, B.A.

Comprehensive and practical education; every opportunity for specialising given to elder pupils. Examinations prepared for.

Elevated situation (gravel), electric light, sanitation certified. Gymnasium. 5 acres for GAMES and OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS. Sea-Bathing, Riding, Gardening. *Fees* from £120 a year.

Entire charge taken.

GIRLS.

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL.

ST. HELENS, NEAR HASTINGS.
Principal - - Miss HEATHER.

Premises, 460 feet above sea, stand in own well-wooded grounds of 15 acres.

Course of Instruction includes English subjects, French, Latin, Science, Drawing, Class Singing, Calisthenics, and Needlework.

Preparation for examination if required. Health first consideration. Domestic arrangements in charge of experienced Matron and Trained Nurse.

Inclusive Fees charged, and entire care taken of Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

BOYS. *Established* 1877.

ST. LEONARDS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

("ALERE IGNEM.")

Principal—
W. H. KING, B.Sc.(Lond.), L.C.P., M.I.H.

Buildings large, commodious and up-to-date.

Course of Instruction.—To fit pupils for entrance to Universities or for Commercial careers. Modern methods. Thorough work.

Aim.—To develop character and acquire habits of self-control.

Gymnasium, Laboratory, Cadet Corps, Organised Games, Swimming.

Recreation ground 5 acres. Home-grown Fruit and Vegetables.

Fees.—18 to 21 guineas per term.

SEAFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 5,358. On the Sussex coast, 58 miles from London between Brighton and Eastbourne. Southern Railway. Climate of Seaford is equable, but bracing for South Coast health resort. Never very cold in winter, and summer heat always tempered by cool sea breeze, so that hottest days in summer are not relaxing. It is a climate eminently suited to convalescents. The air has a true tonic effect on sick patients and produces a really marvellous improvement in a short time. The climate is dry, rainfall being small and owing to chalky subsoil, quickly absorbed. There is a large amount of sunshine enjoyed, and nothing to intercept it. The prevailing winds are south and west, the Downs affording considerable protection from north and east. A quiet old-fashioned town and select resort. Elevation, 20 feet to 200 feet. Aspect, S.W. Water-supply constant. Drainage modern. Beach pebbly. Bathing. Golf, two clubs, each with gentlemen's links (18 holes) and ladies' course. Tennis, Croquet, Fishing."

BOYS.

NEWLANDS,

SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, B.A.
(Keble College, Oxford),

Mr. J. M. HAY GRANT, B.A.
(Emmanuel College, Cambridge),

With Assistant Masters, prepare BOYS (8–14) for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

USUAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Scripture, English, French, Latin, Greek or German, and Mathematics.

Playing Field (4 acres). Boys' games carefully organised. Drilling, Boxing, Dancing.

Mrs. Hay Grant takes special and personal care of the health and comfort of the boys.

BOYS.

HILLTOP COURT.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY,

Principal - - Rev. A. S. POSTANCE, M.A.
(formerly Classical Master at Eton).

Premises.—Specially designed for a school, standing in own grounds of 6 acres.

Aim.—To train boys to be manly, self-reliant and obedient. Development of character first consideration.

Individual coaching when required.

Staff of Oxford and Cambridge graduates in honours.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£40 to £50 per term.

BOYS.

WEST CLIFFE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Principals { **P. DAVIES (London University).**
Mrs. P. DAVIES (South Kensington Art and Oxford Higher Local Certificates).

Premises.—Specially built, stand high within easy reach of the sea.

Pupils prepared for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Numerous successes, including Scholarships. Thoroughness in work and physical fitness special features.

Small classes. Individual attention.

Physical training. Swedish Drill.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

MICKLEFIELD SCHOOL.

Principals
Miss JONES,
Miss ELSIE MURRAY,

(late Streatham Hill High School, G.P.D.S.T.), assisted by highly-qualified Resident and Visiting Staff.

Premises.—Built for a school, stand in own grounds, with fine views over Downs and sea.

School Course includes all the essentials of a good English education, with Languages, Needlework, Drawing and other handwork. Music a special feature. Resident Physical Training Mistress. Domestic Science Course.

Full particulars on application.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

FLINT HOUSE.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS (3–12).

Principal - - Mrs. NEWITT.
(Cambridge Teachers' Certificate and Montessori Diploma).

Premises.—In own grounds on the Downs, facing south, within easy reach of the sea.

Montessori methods. Children encouraged to develop on individual lines and given ample opportunity for self-expression.

Nature Study, Art Work, Drawing, Games, Gardening, Rhythmic Exercises and Drill.

Entire charge where Parents abroad,

Fees.—30–35 guineas per term.

SEDBERGH

(Yorks). L. M. & S. Rly. A market town on River Rawthey, 14½ miles N.W. of Ingleton. It occupies a secluded position, being entirely surrounded by hills. The Grammar School was founded in the reign of King Henry VI.

SEDBERGH SCHOOL.

Founded 1525.

Head Master - G. B. SMITH, M.A.

Entrance Scholarship Examination in May or June in London, after preliminary test at Preparatory Schools. Ten Scholarships (£100 to £40) are offered. House Exhibitions may be awarded to deserving candidates.

Full particulars can be obtained from the Head Master's Secretary, Sedbergh School, Sedbergh, Yorkshire.

SHANKLIN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Shanklin stands on a porous soil (greensand) at an elevation of 150 to 250 ft. The annual mean temp. is 51° F. The water-supply is abundant and of the purest." Sunshine (1925), 1,886 hours.

GIRLS.

UPPER CHINE,

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Miss DAMON.

On the Board of Education's List of Efficient Schools.

Premises.—Attractive old mansion, fully equipped for modern requirements. Central heating. Electric light. Beautiful Gardens, Large Playing Field, 12 acres. Science Laboratory

Aim.—To provide thorough and wide training, develop character, and prepare girls for the numerous professions and activities now open to them.

Resident Physical Training Mistress and Games Expert. Girl Guide Company. Riding. Swimming.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—40 to 48 guineas per term.

SHREWSBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate mild and healthy. Rainfall moderate. Soil drainage good. Air very fresh and clear, due to prevailing south-west wind having free course through the town. Fogs not common nor dense."

BOYS.

KINGSLAND GRANGE.

Head Master - W. E. C. DREW, Esq., B.A.

Receives 60 Boys (7–14) to be prepared for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and Royal Naval College.

Premises stand on high ground opposite Shrewsbury School. South aspect. Gravel soil, 13 acres of grounds. Gymnasium. Sanatorium.

Course of instruction includes Scripture, English, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Cricket, Football, Swimming, Athletic Sports.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

SIDMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Sidmouth, a marine health resort facing south. Hills protect it from north, east and west. Open to the sea breezes from the south. Large proportion of winter sunshine. Climate mild but bracing. Medical baths." Sunshine (1925), 1,749 hours.

GIRLS.

THE BEE-HIVE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

ARCOT HOUSE, SIDMOUTH.

Principals - Miss L. M. WHEELER. Miss E. GREEN.

Premises.—Beautifully situated in 2 acres of ground above town.

Aim.—To develop character on highest lines, teach self-control and consideration for others.

School Course.—Usual subjects. Preparation for examinations if desired.

Music a specialty.

Kindergarten for Girls and Boys.

Experienced fully-qualified Nurse-Matron.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

SUTTON, SURREY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"One of the healthiest districts in Surrey, well situated, adjacent to the breezy Banstead Downs. Climate, dry, bracing. Subsoil, mainly on chalk formation. Excellent softened water-supply. Average death-rate, about 10 per thousand."

BOYS.

HOMEFIELD SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - - Mr. WALFORD.

Premises stand in own grounds, 200 feet above sea-level, in best residential part of Sutton.

Curriculum.—Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, History, Geography, English Grammar, Scripture, Reading, Spelling, Music and Dancing.

Gymnasium.—Drill (Swedish and Military), Rifle Range, Carpentry, Swimming.

SWANLEY

(Kent). Southern Railway. 17¾ miles from London. A village situated amongst the orchard gardens of Kent, rapidly becoming a favourite place of residence among City men owing to the excellent service of fast trains.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

S. DAVID'S SCHOOL,

HEXTABLE, SWANLEY, KENT.

Principal - - - - - Miss SAINT.

Assisted by an efficient Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses, and a trained Nurse.

The School stands in its own grounds in the heart of the country, 18 miles from London.

Excellent health record. Daily Drill.

Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Netball, Swimming, Dancing.

Individual attention.

Fees.—60 to 75 guineas per annum.

Entire charge of Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Prospectus on application.

TAUNTON

(Somerset). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The town of Taunton is situated in the centre of a wide and beautiful valley. The climate is mild, the rainfall low, average 27 inches per annum. There is an excellent water-supply. The town is well sewered." G.W. Rly.

BOYS.

TAUNTON SCHOOL.

Head Master—H. NICHOLSON, M.A. (Cantab.). 1st Class Honours, Modern Language Tripos.

Staff of over 40 masters.

This Public School stands in grounds of over 30 acres, with additional playing fields in immediate vicinity. Buildings include Laboratories, Chapel, Sanatorium, Swimming Baths, Gymnasium, Fives Courts, Armoury, etc.

Preparation for Universities, Professions, Civil Service and Commerce.

6 Leaving Scholarships—numerous Entrance Scholarships, &c.

Separate Preparatory School.

Entire charge of boys from India and the Colonies.

Inclusive fees { Seniors—91½ guineas per annum. Juniors—66 guineas per annum.

TENTERDEN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Tenterden is a clean, well-ordered town, remarkably salubrious, 200 feet above sea-level. There is an effective system of drainage, good natural and artificial water-supply. The town occupies an oblong plateau; numbers of the inhabitants are long-lived."

BOYS. 'Phone : Tenterden 66

ASHETON SCHOOLS.

Boarders only. Senior and Junior Houses for 90 boys. Complete schooling from 6 to 18 years.

The Principal, Mr. H. F. F. Varley, F.C.S., F.R.G.S., is assisted by resident specialists in Languages, Science, subjects preparatory to Engineering, Commercial subjects, and Sports. Many recent examination successes, including entrance to Eton, Rossall, Uppingham, &c. Highly recommended by authorities for efficiency and by parents for its excellent health record.

Entire charge. Fees from 25 guineas.

TEWKESBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Tewkesbury, with its famous 12th-century Abbey, lies in the vale between Malverns and Cotswolds. Climate mild with moderate rainfall, and plenty of bright sunshine. Good boating and fishing on Avon and Severn. Splendid sports ground."

BOYS.

TEWKESBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(Founded 1576—Reorganised 1910.)

Head Master - - W. H. STRUTHERS
(B.Sc. Hons., Manchester).

The Time Table and Curriculum are in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Education. Pupils prepared for University and Professional Examinations.

Adequate provision made for games and other out-of-door pursuits.

Inclusive Fees.—£21 per term.

THAMES, GREENHITHE

(Kent). 20½ miles from London. Southern Railway. On River Thames, 2½ miles north-east of Dartford. Ships are tested for their compasses in the river here. Franklin and Crozier, in the *Erebus* and *Terror*, sailed from Greenhithe June 19th, 1845.

BOYS.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

H.M.S. "WORCESTER" (off Greenhithe, Kent).
Est. 1862. *Incorp.* 1893.

The ship is anchored in the Thames off Greenhithe, in one of the most healthy reaches of the river, and has for its object the training of youths for OFFICERS in the MERCANTILE MARINE. The cadets are taught practical seamanship, together with Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, &c. Special attention is paid to Physical Drill. Two years on the "Worcester" counts as one year's sea service. Appointments granted in the R.N., R.N.R., Bengal Pilot Service, &c. **Present Terms.—£140 per annum, including uniform.**

For Illustrated Prospectus apply to—

The Secretary, 72, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"35 miles from London. The climate is particularly healthy, dry, bracing, and invigorating, almost entirely free from fogs. The soil is chiefly sandstone." Sunshine (1925), 1,662 hours.

BOYS.

ROSE HILL SCHOOL,

Principal : Mr. R. SAUNDERS JOHNSON, B.A.
ASSISTED BY
Miss Mabel E. Slann and Miss Mary A. Cronk.
PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Premises healthily situated on high ground facing the Common, 350 feet above sea-level.

Curriculum designed to thoroughly prepare boys for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Playing Field comprises several acres. Gymnastics. Swimming, Shooting, Cricket, Football.

Entire charge taken.

Fees.—£35 per term.

UXBRIDGE,

Middlesex. Market town, 15 miles from London, accessible by rail, tram and 'bus. In the midst of a healthy, romantic and charming locality. Excellent water-supply, good drainage. Uxbridge Common 200 feet above sea-level. Three golf links within easy reach.

BOYS.

EVELYNS,

HILLINGDON, UXBRIDGE.

Head Master:
H. M. HERMON-WORSLEY, B.A.
(Magdalen College, Oxford).

Premises.—Situated in own grounds of 25 acres, 200 feet above sea-level. Chapel, sanatorium, swimming bath.

Aim.—To prepare boys, 8 to 14, for Public Schools and Royal Navy and scholarships.

Milk and eggs supplied from school farm. Two squash racquet courts. Games specially coached.

Fees.—£60 per term.

WALMER.

Population 5,354. Southern Rly. 84 miles from London. It is a southward continuation of Deal. Select place of residence. Quiet seaside resort, and one of the healthiest spots on the coast of Kent. Climate dry and very bracing.

BOYS.

UPTON SCHOOL,

RIPPLE VALE.

Principal - - - - C. E. CHERRILL.

Situation.—1 mile from Sea.

Grounds.—17 acres, including tennis lawns, playing fields, paddocks, stable, kitchen garden.

Aim.—Train boys morally, intellectually, and physically for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Swimming, Drill, Shooting.

Household arrangements under the Misses Cherrill. Diet varied and unlimited; milk, eggs, poultry, fruit, and vegetables from own farm. Accommodation for 30 Boarders; no day boys received.

Fees.—120 guineas.

TORQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Sunshine, equability of temperature, dryness of the air, and a singular absence of fogs may be regarded as the main characteristics of the winter climate of Torquay. The meteorological returns of past summers show that the temperature is some 5 to 10 degrees lower than that of London, which is due to its being situated on a peninsula and to its proximity to Dartmoor."

Means of Access.—G.W. Railway. 199¾ miles from London. *Location:* S.E. coast of Devon in the N. recess of Torbay. 25 miles S. of Exeter. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs and hills. *Elevation:* From sea-level to 400 feet. *Aspect:* South. *Soil:* Devonian grit, also red sandstone. *Water Supply:* From Dartmoor; constant. *Beach:* Sand and shingle. *Bathing:* Excellent arrangements for sea-bathing; swimming baths, medical and Turkish baths. Sunshine (1925), 1,822 hours. Pop. 39,432.

[*See* p. cxvii & cxviii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

LAURISTON HALL.

Principals - - {Miss K. VICCARS. {Miss E. VICCARS.

Situation.—High, healthy position. Beautiful and extensive grounds.

Thoroughly good education. Careful Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.

Music, Art, Literature and Languages.

Well-equipped Swedish Gymnasium. Physical education carefully supervised. Dancing special feature.

Ideal for children who have been born in tropical countries.

Fees.—30 to 40 guineas per term.

BOYS.

WINCHESTER LODGE.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principals: G. S. BUTLER, H. F. BAILEY.

Premises.—Stand in own grounds of 3 acres at a high altitude. Central heating. Playing field.

Aim.—To develop each boy's character, ensure that they are healthy in all respects, and teach them to think for themselves.

Curriculum.—Arranged to suit the requirements of Common Entrance and Scholarship Examinations.

Games carefully coached.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

BEVERLEY LODGE.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL.

Principal - - - Miss SHANNON.
(Re-registered 1925.)

Assisted by a highly-qualified Staff.

Careful religious training. Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, Music (Pianoforte, Organ, Violin, Singing, and Harmony), Dancing, Gymnastics, and field for Hockey and Tennis.

French Conversation Class by native. Science, especially Botany. Pupils prepared for all the University and Music Examinations.

Entire charge of Foreign Pupils.

GIRLS.

SAINT AGNES' SCHOOL,

BABBACOMBE, TORQUAY.

Principal - Miss C. D. LAWE.

Assisted by highly-qualified staff of 12 Mistresses.

Premises.—In own grounds of over 5 acres in highest part of Babbacombe, 350 feet above sea-level.

School conducted in connection with Parents' Union School. Health and diet carefully supervised.

Preparation for usual examinations. Girl Guide Company and Brownie Pack.

Organised Games. Swedish Drill. Swimming

Fees.—32-34 guineas per term.

GIRLS AND BOYS.

LARCHMONT,

TEIGNMOUTH ROAD, TORQUAY.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Mrs. HONEYSETT.

Assisted by competent staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

Premises.—Detached, standing high in 3½ acres of ground. Playing field. Separate building for boys.

Pupils prepared for University Local Examinations if desired.

Limited number of boarders ensure individual care and attention.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees moderate and inclusive.

FULL PARTICULARS AND PROSPECTUSES OF SCHOOLS

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J. WHITAKER & SONS, LTD.,

12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C.4.

No Charge to Parents or Principals.

WATCHET.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"The climate is equable, frost and snow being very rare. The summers are warm, but bracing owing to its position. It is fairly sheltered from the east wind, but rather exposed to the north-west wind."

ST. DECUMAN'S SCHOOL.

Principal

Rev. W. BURGESS, M.A., D.Sc.,

Formerly Head Master of Portsmouth Commercial College and Rosslyn School, Ravendale.

Premises.—Stand in own grounds of over 2 acres, with accommodation for 30 boarders. Home farm supplies meat, butter, milk and eggs.

Aim.—To give at moderate cost liberal education with sound mental and physical training.

Preparation for Public Schools, Professional and Commercial life.

Entire charge Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

Fees.—22 to 25 guineas per term.

WATFORD

(Hertfordshire). The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Principally residential, situated in valley of the Colne, 17½ miles from London. Stands high upon gravel soil; possessing a healthy climate and bracing air; abundant pure water-supply and modern drainage." A market town which has during recent years developed into a prosperous and populous town, the largest in the county, with excellent facilities of all kinds. Pop. 45,922.

BOYS.

SHIRLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.

Preparatory School for the Public Schools and Royal Naval Cadetships.

Principal - - R. T. CAMPBELL, B.A. (Cantab.).

Boys received from 7 to 14.

Main Subjects, Classics, Mathematics, English and French (on Modern Conversational methods).

School House in own grounds (18 acres). Cricket and Football Field (5 acres). Specially designed Class-rooms. Laboratory. Gymnasium. Sanitation perfect. Drill: Swedish and Military. Open-air Swimming Bath. Rifle Range, Squash Racquet Court, Carpenter's Shop.

Capable Matron under Mrs. Campbell's supervision. *Entire charge of Pupils from abroad.*

Telephone, 439 Watford.

GIRLS.

THE GROVE.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Miss HARMAN.

This well-known stately mansion, surrounded by hundreds of acres of parkland and woods, commands a wonderful panoramic view.

Central heating, electric light.

Graduate staff. Excellent examination results.

Every facility for games—Golf, Riding.

Entire charge taken and happy holidays arranged. Army and I.C.S. references.

Fees, including Dancing Drill, Domestic Science and all sundries.—40 guineas per term.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

A small town of modern foundation situated 1½ miles from and to the west of Margate; originally intended, and hitherto exclusively developed, as a seaside resort for the upper classes desirous of obtaining all the climatic advantages for which Margate is noted. The sea-walls form two promenades over a mile long, steps giving access to the beach (sandy). There are gardens with walks at different elevations, giving protection from winds. Marine drive for two miles along the top of the cliff. Safe bathing. Modern drainage; excellent water-supply. Pop. 5,096.

[*See* p. cxviii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

ETHANDENE.

FOR GIRLS.

Principals—

The Misses K. S. and A. E. HARE.

Assisted by a large Staff of Fully-Qualified Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Great attention given to the study of Modern Languages, Music, and Art.

Premises.—Include well-ventilated Class-rooms and Gymnasium Hall, a separate Dining Room, outdoor Class-room, Studio, and Library.

Physical Training on Swedish system. Games taught by trained Mistress. Sea Bathing, Swimming, Riding.

GIRLS.

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL,

SEA ROAD, WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

Principals { **Miss E. M. MARTIN, B.Sc.**
Miss B. M. SIMMS, L.R.A.M.

Assisted by fully-qualified Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Premises consist of three detached houses in own grounds, facing sea. Gymnasium, Playing field.

Curriculum includes usual English subjects, French, German, Latin, Class Singing, Needlework, Drill.

Music and French special features. Preparation for usual examinations. Many successes.

Fees—40 guineas per term.

WEST KIRBY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Cheshire, 12 miles from Liverpool. Elevation, 280 feet. Aspect, S.W. Climate mild. Entirely residential in character. No fog. Dry subsoil, sand and sandstone."

BOYS.

CALDAY GRANGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(*Founded* 1636.)

Head Master—

R. T. B. GLASSPOOL, M.C., M.A.

(Magdalene Coll., Camb.).

Premises.—Stand in 16 acres of grounds, with Science Laboratories, Workshop and Gymnasium.

Aim.—To provide sound general education for boys 8-18.

Particular attention paid to health and formation of character.

Advanced work in Classics, Modern Studies, and Mathematics and Science.

Cadet Corps. Scout Troop. Good playing fields. Open-air Swimming Bath.

Fees.—£28 15*s.* per term.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:- "Lies on the shores of Weston Bay in the Bristol Channel, on the seaward of the Mendips, covering the southern slopes of Worlebury, and the alluvial and sandy plain at its foot. Well protected from the cold northerly winds by the Weston-Worle ridge, and open to pure invigorating breezes direct from the Atlantic Ocean, the town has an equability of climate through all the seasons of the year, difficult to find anywhere else in England. Its climate is equable and dry—bracing in summer, warm in winter, being sheltered against the east wind by the Mendip range. Favoured with a dry subsoil, a high sunshine record, and remarkably free from infectious diseases, the town is admirably suited for invalids and delicate children, and is pre-eminently delightful as a holiday centre, with numerous beauty spots."

A spacious asphalted marine parade and carriage drive extends for over two miles, protected by a sea-wall. The piers of Weston-super-Mare are amongst its chief attractions. Ample opportunities for marine excursions. On Knightstone are swimming baths and a handsome pavilion, capable of seating 2,500 people, used principally for theatricals. Public Library and Museum. Electric tramcars.

Sunshine (1925), 1,570 hours. Water-supply, constant. Drainage, modern. Soil, sandy. Baths, sea-water, swimming, Turkish, etc. Bathing, mixed. Pop. 31,653.

BOYS. (Founded 1877.)

ETONHURST

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

(Between ages of 6 and 15).

Mr. GEORGE E. WOLLEN, M.A.

(Formerly of Strathdene, Blackheath).

Assisted by efficient staff, Masters and Governesses.

Prepares boys for Public Schools (Scholarships and Entrance Examinations) and Royal Navy. Thorough ground-work. Careful Physical Training.

Entire charge taken of Boys whose Parents are in India or Colonies. Inclusive terms. Illustrated Prospectus.

BOYS.

LEWISHAM SCHOOL.

Head Master—

LEONARD C. COMFORT, B.Sc. (Lond.).

Objects.—To give sound Education suitable for Commercial or Professional life, with good Moral and Physical training.

Prepares for Cambridge Locals, Matriculation, also Preliminary Law and Chartered Accountants.

Premises specially built, with lofty, airy rooms.

Healthiest position in the West of England. Ideal School for Delicate Boys. Gymnasium and Chemical Laboratory. Modern Languages a speciality.

Large Cadet Hall. Covered Cricket Pitch. Professional Coaching during winter.

BOYS.

CLARENCE SCHOOL.

Established 1886.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - H. H. WOODHOUSE, M.A.

(*Late Exhibitioner of Hertford College, Oxon.*)

Premises.—Close to sea. Well-equipped Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Science Laboratory. Electric Light. Sports Field of 10 acres adjoining Golf Links.

Preparation for Common Entrance and Scholarship Examinations for the Public Schools. Two Close Scholarships for Canford School.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—90 to 100 guineas per annum.

GIRLS.

ATHELSTAN (SCHOOL FOR GIRLS), WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Premises.—Stand high in the healthiest and most sheltered part of Weston.

Aim.—To provide thoroughly good and practical Education combined with comforts of Home.

Course of Instruction includes usual English subjects, Mathematics, French, Latin, German, Drawing, Book-Keeping, Needlework, Class Singing, Drilling, Domestic Science.

Preparation for all Examinations. Excellent advantage for Music.

Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Guides.

Moderate and inclusive Fees.

For Prospectus, apply to—

Miss JOHNSTONE, Principal.

GIRLS.

BURTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals - The Misses WEIR.

Premises.—Pleasantly situated near sea.

Sound modern education. Preparation for usual examinations.

Special attention paid to health and physical culture.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Moderate fees.

FULL PARTICULARS AND PROSPECTUSES OF SCHOOLS IN THE

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No Charge to Parents or Principals.

WEYBRIDGE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Situated in pine country overlooking the Valley of the Thames, the district of Weybridge is extremely healthy. The soil is gravel and sand. There is a constant and excellent water-supply, and there is an efficient system of drainage." Pop. 6,688

GIRLS. **HEATH HOUSE,**
WEYBRIDGE.
HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - - Miss M. H. HIGGINS.
Assisted by Resident Staff of qualified Mistresses proficient in *English, Music, Art,* and *Foreign Languages.*

Premises.—Excellent; elevated situation on gravel soil in own extensive grounds of nearly four acres.

School Course.—Provides for broad Education upon Modern lines; GIRLS TAUGHT USE AND NECESSITY of corporate public-spirited life
Usual Public Examinations prepared for.
Social observances receive due care.
Fees moderate.

WINDERMERE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Windermere is one of the most beautiful spots in England. Situated on the upper Silurian formation (Coniston slate and flags), overlooking the lake of that name 200 feet below."

[*See* p. cx for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. **KING'S SCHOOL.**
"MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO."
Principals—
J. M. MUNRO,
Rev. W. L. B. GOODWIN, B.A. Lth.

Premises.—Modern, detached. Central heating, electric light.

Aim.—Formation of character, inculcate an upright and manly spirit, develop a well-balanced individuality and induce habits of independent work and cheerful co-operation with others.
Prepara'ion for Public Schools, Universities. Professional and Commercial life
Physical exercises and games.
Entire charge where Parents abroad.

WOKINGHAM.

Pop. 4,473. 36¼ miles from Waterloo. A quiet little county town of Berkshire, 7 miles S.E. of Reading, on the borders of Windsor Forest, in a district noted for its beautiful and healthy surroundings and numerous residential seats.

GIRLS. **LUCKLEY.**
(Telephone, 175 Wokingham.)
Principals - - {Miss BERTHA DRAKE. / Miss IRENE BARRATT.

Premises.—In own grounds of 28 acres, including Tennis Courts, Playing Fie'ds and a fine stretch of woodland.

Aim.—To develop a well-balanced personality, induce habits of thoughtful independent work, and foster individual gifts and powers.
Careful grounding. Preparation for usual examinations. Music, Art, and Literature.
Organised Games. Girl Guides.
Entire charge where Parents abroad.
Fees.—50–60 guineas per term.

WORCESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"The climate is mild and equable and the rainfall moderate. Most of the city is on a gravel and sand formation. The drainage is excellent and the water-supply plentiful." Pop. 48,848.

BOYS.
COLLEGE FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.
Head Master - G. C. BROWN, M.A. (Lond.).

Endowed Public School providing for blind boys and those of defective sight a first-grade Public School education.

Premises modern, equipped with all the apparatus necessary for the College's peculiar needs.

PREPARATORY MAIN AND SENIOR SECTIONS.
Preparation for University, Professional and Business Careers.
Boat House on the Severn. Many valuable Scholarships.
Fees.—£80 to £100 per annum.

FREE INFORMATION TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS IN WANT OF A SCHOOL.

Please State

For Boy or Girl..... Age .....
Locality Preferred .....
Climate Desired .....
Special Requirements .....
Range of Fees .....

For copy of List specially marked for applicant, Prospectus of any Schools, and any information, write—

J. WHITAKER & SONS, Ltd., 12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C. 4.

WORTHING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On South Coast, 10 miles from Brighton. Background of South Downs affords protection from northern winds. Worthing stands high in the opinion of the medical profession for its genial and equable climate. The town is well built and kept very clean. Good drainage system and pure water. The sands are hard, smooth and extensive, and the place generally is well adapted to the requirements of children. The winter temperature compares favourably with Ventnor." Sunshine (1925), 1,955 hours. Pop. 35,224. A select seaside resort, residential town, and winter haven for invalids, Worthing is advantageously placed in the wide bay which sweeps away east of Selsey Bill and terminates, beyond Brighton, in the bold promontory of Beachy Head. The proximity of the sea and the shelter afforded by the South Downs combine to modify the climate and avoid extremes. Divided into two parts, each is served by a railway station, West Worthing being the most modern residential quarter.

See p. cxix for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

SOMPTING ABBOTS.

(Two miles from Worthing.)

Principal - A. C. RUTHERFORD, B.A. (Oxon.).

PREPARATORY (6 to 15) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises stand in own grounds and parklands of 24 acres, on the South slope of the Downs, well protected from North winds.

Central heating. Electric light.

Curriculum based on requirements of Public Schools.

Individual attention. Physical Drill.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Bathing.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

BOYS.

WYKEHAM HOUSE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH.

Inspection under the University of Cambridge.

Good successes in Scholarship work and entrance into Dartmouth Naval College.

The school buildings stand on their own ground in the highest part of Worthing. Gravel soil and south aspect. Playing field, 5 acres.

Full particulars on application to the Principals.

CLARENCE HOUSE SCHOOL,

6, PARK CRESCENT.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ROYAL NAVY, ETC.

Principal - G. H. MORSE-BOYCOTT,
(Reg. Teacher). F.R.G.S.

Premises.—Situate in well-timbered park-like grounds, five minutes from sea, playing fields and park.

Aim.—To provide a sound education under good influences, combined with a firm but kind discipline. Small classes. Individual attention. Ample diet. Special care backward, delicate boys.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Reasonable and absolutely inclusive fees. Parents' references.

GIRLS.

CHURCH HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals - - { Miss FISHER. Miss MORTER.

RESIDENT SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Extensive School Premises in best part of West Worthing. House system.

Aim of School.—To provide sound education on Modern Lines combined with thorough Physical Culture and careful Training of Character.

Preparation for usual Examinations. Thorough Musical Education. Swedish Drill, Tennis, Hockey, Netball.

Entire charge of Pupils where parents are abroad.

GIRLS.

ST. BEDE'S SCHOOL,

SOUTHEY ROAD, WORTHING.

Principal—

Miss L. E. HANCOCK, B.A.

(Girton College, Camb.).

Premises.—Detached, with garden, near sea.

Work of the School.—On High School system combined with special individual attention.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—75 to 100 guineas per annum.

FULL PARTICULARS AND PROSPECTUSES OF SCHOOLS

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WHITAKER'S

BOARDING SCHOOLS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

can be seen at the undermentioned offices, and is on sale (price 2s.) at all

NEWSAGENTS AND BOOKSELLERS.

Country or Town.	*Firm.*	*Address.*	*Business*
London	J. Whitaker & Sons, Ltd.	12, Warwick Lane, E.C.4	Publishers
"	E. H. Jackson & Co.	19, Cullum Street, E.C.3	Advertising Contractors
"	Peter Edward & Sons	80, Cornhill, E.C.3	Tailors
Bath	Powell & Powell	18, Old Bond Street	House Agents
Bedford	W. & H. Peacock	84, High Street	House Agents
Benhill	Staines & Co.	29, Devonshire Road	House Agents
Birmingham	Midland Educational Co., Ltd.	Corporation Street	Booksellers
Bournemouth	Joliffe, Flint & Cross	Arcade Chambers	House Agents
Bradford	W. Claridge, M.A.	47, Market Street	Accountant
Brighton	Lancaster & Harrison	111a, Western Road	Auctioneers
Bristol	W. Hughes & Son	38, College Green	Estate Agents
Cambridge	Hockey & Son	8, Benet Street	Auctioneers
Cheltenham	Cornelius & Boulter	Promenade	House Agents
Chester	Phillipson & Golder	Eastgate Row	Booksellers
Derby	Page & Sons	The Wardwick	Auctioneers
Dublin	T. Dockrell, Sons & Co.	Lord Edward Street	House Agents
Eastbourne	J. & J. Gray & Co.	6, Gildridge Road	Auctioneers
Edinburgh	John Wilson, Son & Coombe	69, Bandgalegate	House Agents
Exeter	Temple Barton & Co.	61, St. Vincent Street	Booksellers
Folkestone	J. MacLehose & Sons	23a, Commercial Street	Architects, etc.
Glasgow	Richard Horsfall & Son	1, Princes Square	House Agents
Halifax	John Day & Son	4, Bond Street	Estate Agent
Harrogate	Chas. Carter	1/5, Cloth Hall Street	Mfg. Stationer
Hull	C. H. Johnson	54, Belvoir Street	House Agents
Leeds	F. F. Brown & Son	67, Lord Street	House Agents
Leicester	Reynolds & Hazleton	18, St. Ann's Square	Booksellers
Liverpool	J. E. Cornish, Ltd.	The Auction Mart	House Agent
Manchester	John Bayley, F.A.I. & Reeve	68, Pilgrim Street	Estate Agents
Margate	Geo. T. & J. William Easten	Journal Chambers, Pelham Street	Estate Agent
Newcastle-on-Tyne	J. Martin Langley, F.A.I.	George Street	House Agents
Nottingham	Elliott, Ellis & Bowden, F.S.I.	30, High Street	House Agents
Plymouth	Scarlett & Goldsack	16, Grand Parade	House Agent
Ramsgate	F. Tanton, F.A.I.	Westborough	House Agents
St. Leonards	Ward Price & Co.	2, High Street	Auctioneers
Scarborough	Nicholson & Co., F.A.I.	2, High Street	Estate Agents
Sheffield	J. J. Burnett & Sons	20, Palmerston Road	Surveyors
Southampton	King & King	47, Frederick Street	Auctioneers
Southsea	Barnes, Welch & Barnes	Station Road	Estate Agents
Sunderland	Plummers	61, Wind Street	Auctioneers, etc.
Swanage	David Roberts & Son, F.A.I.	8, Strand	House Agents
Swansea	Cox & Son, F.A.I.	38/40, High Street	Auctioneers
Torquay	Denyer & Rumball, Ltd.	33/7, South Street	House Agents
Tunbridge Wells	Jordan & Co.	4, Lendal	House Agents
Worthing	Richardson & Trotter		
York			

J. WHITAKER & SONS, Ltd.,

12, WARWICK LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

"WHERE TO STAY."

WHITAKER'S CLASSIFIED INDEX-DIRECTORY

TO

WHITAKER'S HOLIDAY GUIDE.

				PAGE
LOCAL GUIDES.	Cheltenham	Spa Manager	Cheltenham Spa	cviii
	Droitwich	J. H. Hollyer	27, Corbett Estate Offices	cix
	Harrogate	F. J. C. Broome	99, Royal Baths, Harrogate	cxi
	Leamington	W. J. Leist	(Dept. W.A.) Royal Pump Room and Bath	cxii
	Worthing		16, Municipal Offices	cxix
HYDRO	Matlock	Rockside Hydro	Managers	cxiii
HOTELS (Licensed).	Cambridge	University Arms Hotel	M. D. Bradford	cvii
	Canterbury	Royal Fountain Hotel	F. C. Large	cviii
	Clacton-on-Sea	Grand Hotel	F. F. Corrigan	cviii
	Crieff	Drummond Arms Hotel	Bruce W. Kelly	cviii
	Dulverton	Lamb Hotel	E. C. Stanbury	cix
	Edinburgh	The Queen Hotel	J. W. and J. M. Gunn	cix
	English Lakes	Rothay Hotel (Grasmere)	Tom Scott	cx
	English Lakes	Prince of Wales Lake Hotel (Grasmere)	Tom Scott	cx
	Felixstowe	Grand Hotel	Resident Proprietor	cx
	Malvern	Foley Arms Hotel	Proprietress	cxiii
	Oban	Great Western Hotel	Alex. M'Gregor	cxiv
	Ripon	Unicorn Hotel	G. Smith	cxiv
	Ryde	Royal Esplanade Hotel	Frank Band	cxv
	Seaton	Royal Clarence	A. D. Goddard	cxv
HOTELS (Unlicensed).	Bognor	Rock Gardens Hotel	F. Pullin	cvi
	English Lakes	Dale Lodge Hotel (Grasmere)	Tom Scott	cx
	Lowestoft	Esplanade Hotel	Mr. and Mrs. Jenner	cxi
	Newquay	Tolcarne Hotel	Graham Farmer	cxii
	St. Ives	Trevessa	Ivor Short	cxiv
	St. Ives	Chy-an-drea Hotel	Mrs. F. C. Wheeler	cxv
	Shortlands	Shortlands House Hotel	Kennedy Bateman	cxv
	Teignmouth	"Marina" Residential Hotel	E. W. Parsons	cxv
	Torquay	"Rosetor" and "Erin Hall"	Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brockman	cxvi
	Torquay	Touraine Hotel	Doone Marshall	cxvii
	Torquay	Bungalow Hotel	Manager	cxvii
	Torquay	Hotel Windermere	Miss C. J. Hayes	cxvii
	Torquay	Abbey Court Private Hotel	Mr. and Mrs. Adams	cxvii
	Worthing	Percival's Hotel		cxix
PRIVATE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.	Bath	Minerva House	Mrs. Lawrence	cvi
	Bath	Cleveland Private Hotel	Mrs. A. Bell	cvi
	Clevedon	Stancliff Boarding House	The Misses Cottle	cviii
	Droitwich	Ayrshire House	Miss Reilly	cix
	Edinburgh	West End Boarding Establishment	59, Manor Place, Mrs. Wilson	cix
	Folkestone	The Albany Private Hotel	Mrs. McPherson	cxi
	Ilfracombe	St. Petroc Private Hotel	J. Chadder	cxi
	Leamington	Beauchamp Lodge	Proprietress	cxii
	Looe	Headland Private Hotel	Proprietors	cxii
	Lowestoft	The Clyffe Private Hotel	Mrs. Neeves	cxii
	Rhyl	Plasterion Private Hotel	Miss W. Mitchell	cxiv
	Swanage	"Highcliffe"	Mrs. Hooke	cxvi
	Teignmouth	"Bella Vista" Private Hotel	Mrs. A. Hick	cxvi
	Teignmouth	East Cliff Private Hotel	J. Morrish	cxvi
	Torquay	Beacon House and Marsden Lodge	Mrs. Coombes Crossley	cxvii
	Torquay	Sheridan House	Mrs. Murrells	cxvii
	Torquay	Senlac Private Hotel	M. H. Kingston	cxviii
	Winchester	Chernocke Private Hotel	Gilbert Ludford	cxviii
	Worthing	Eardley House Private Hotel	Proprietress	cxix

"WHERE TO STAY" (*continued*).

				PAGE
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.	Bath	Fortt, Hatt & Billings, F.A.I.	3, Burton Street	cvi
	Bedford	W. & H. Peacock	10, Lime Street	cvi
	Bexhill	Staines & Co.	28, Devonshire Road	cvi
	Bexhill	Ernest Sheather, F.A.I.	14, St. Leonards Road	cvi
	Boscombe	Godwin, Pratt & Rea	126, Christchurch Road	cvii
	Broadstairs	Cockett, Henderson & Co.	Station Gates	cvii
	Clacton-on-Sea	Edwin J. Gilders & Co.	Clacton-on-Sea	cviii
	Clevedon	W. Jefferiss Jones	73, Hill Road	cviii
	English Lakes	J. C. Trubshaw	Holly Hill, Windermere	cx
	Exeter	John Wilson, Son & Coombe	Cathedral Yard	cx
	Exmouth	Crews & Son	4 and 6, Rolle Street	cx
	Gloucester	Bruton, Knowles & Co.	Albion Chambers	cxi
	Hastings and St. Leonards	F. Tanton, F.A.I.	16, Grand Parade	cxi
	Leamington Spa	Fayerman & Co.	57, The Parade	cxii
	Lymington	Lewis & Badcock	91 and 92, High Street	cxii
	Malvern	Lear & Son, F.A.I.	Malvern	cxiii
	Malvern	J. B. Harper & Sons	Malvern	cxiii
	Margate	Scarlett & Goldsack	5, Cecil Square	cxiii
	Minehead	C. F. J. Richardson	17, The Avenue	cxiii
	Plymouth	Elliott, Ellis & Bowden, F.S.I.	Wilts & Dorset Bank Chambers	cxiv
	Ramsgate	Scarlett & Goldsack	36, High Street	cxiv
	Southampton	Waller & King, F.A.I.	17, Above Bar	cxvi
	Swanage	Woodford, White & Howell	Swanage House Agency	cxvi
	Teignmouth	R. Frost & Son, F.A.I.	5, Regent Street	cxvi
	Tonbridge	Ernest Sanderson	174, High Street	cxvi
	Torquay	Cox & Son, F.A.I.	8, Strand	cxvii
	Torquay	Smith & Son, F.A.I.	8, Strand	cxvii
	Westgate	Rogers, Chapman & Thomas	The Estate Offices	cxviii
	Worthing	Patching & Co.	Chapel Road	cxix
MOTOR GARAGES.	Exeter	W. Shepherd & Son	Longbrook Street	cx
NURSING HOMES.	Harrogate	Clovelly Nursing Home	Miss Bewsher	cxi
GENERAL.	Aldershot	Thomas White & Co., Ltd.	House Furnishers	cvi
	Sevenoaks	S. Young & Son	House Furnishers	cxv
	Sherborne	Carter & Co.	Grocers, &c.	cxv
	Swanage	T. J. Wilkes	Chemist	cxvi

"WHITAKER'S" ADVERTISEMENT SECTIONS.

REPRESENTATIVE BRITISH COMMERCE . . pages lvii–lxiv

SHIPPING SECTION . . . . . pages cxxii–cxxvi

WHITAKER'S SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES . . pages lxviii–cii

WHITAKER'S HOLIDAY GUIDE . . . . pages civ–cxix

BANKING SECTION . . . . . pages cxxviii–cxli

INSURANCE SECTION . . . . . pages cxliii–clx

INVESTMENT SECTION . . . . . pages cxli–cxliii

HOSPITAL AND CHARITIES SECTION . . pages clxii–clxxxii

ALDERSHOT,

HANTS. U.D.C. Southern Railway. 35 miles from London. Pop. 35,175. Climate—Bracing. Soil—Sandy. Golf (18 holes). Hunting. Fishing. Boating.

HOUSE FURNISHERS. THOMAS WHITE & CO., LTD., Removal Contractors, House Furnishers, Decorators, Upholsterers, Carpet Warehousemen, Drapers, Military Tailors, Outfitters, and Bootmakers. Field service equipments of all descriptions complete. Telegrams, "Whites, Aldershot." Telephone, Aldershot 550.

BATH,

SOMERSET. Episcopal city. Pop. 68,648. 107 miles from London. 11 miles from Bristol. **Means of Access**—G.W. Railway, London Midland and Scottish Railway, and Somerset and Dorset Railway. **Elevation**—60 to 750 ft. above sea-level. **Neighbourhood**—Woodland, hills and diversified country. **Climate**—Mild, equable, varies according to elevation and aspect. **Sunshine** (1925), 1,551 hours. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Oolitic limestones, clays and sands. **Baths**—Luxuriously appointed with every scientific application known to modern balneology. **Mineral Waters**—Thermal springs. Temp. 120° F.

Bath, situated in a valley, and at various levels on slopes of surrounding hills, possesses an unrivalled combination of archæological, historical, social and scenic attractions, besides the famous waters to which it owes its origin.

[*See* p. lxxv for SCHOOLS.

"MINERVA HOUSE," 52, Pulteney Street,

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

On level and close to Baths, Pump Room, and all Places of Amusement.
HOME COMFORTS. SMOKE ROOM.
Convenient for Sham Castle Golf Links.
Telephone, 429. Mrs. LAWRENCE, Proprietress.

"HOUSES AND ESTATES." FORTT, HATT, & BILLINGS, F.A.I., Auctioneers and Estate Agents. Special list on application. Offices, 3, Burton Street. Telephone, 1488 (2 lines).

THE CLEVELAND PRIVATE HOTEL, 59, Pulteney Street, Bath. Central position on the level, close to Baths, Pump Room, Gardens and Abbey. Refurnished and re-decorated throughout. Separate tables. All modern conveniences. Terms from 3 guineas. Telephone 1116. Resident Proprietress—Mrs. A. BELL.

BEDFORD,

C.B. Pop. 39,183. 50 miles from London. L.M. & S. Railway. A noted educational centre on the banks of the Great Ouse, with charming riverside promenade. Golf Links (18 holes).

[*See* p. lxxvi for SCHOOLS.

THE PRINCIPAL HOUSE AGENTS FOR BEDFORD AND COUNTY. W. and H. PEACOCK, 10, Lime Street, Bedford. (Telephone, No. 3115.) The Bedford Illustrated Property Register contains Map, school fees, views and photos of Town and Schools. Post free. Weekly Sales. Auction Rooms, Lime Street. Auction Mart, Horne Lane.

BEXHILL,

SUSSEX. M.B. Pop. 20,363. Southern Railway. 71 miles from London, 5 miles from Hastings, 12 miles from Eastbourne. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Dry, invigorating. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Soil**—Sandy. A modern select seaside resort, with good educational facilities. 2 Golf Links. Public Park, 12½ acres. **Excursions**—Battle Abbey, 8 miles; Pevensey Castle, 7 miles; Hurstmonceux Castle, 10 miles. Sunshine (1925), 1,798 hours.

The rapid growth of Bexhill is to be attributed to its bracing air and sunny climate, and it has been found that the air possesses recuperative and stimulating qualities in a remarkable degree. It is one of the sunniest spots on the South Coast; fogs are practically unknown, while the soil is for the most part sandy, and dries quickly after rain.

[*See* p. lxxvii for SCHOOLS.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. STAINES & CO., 28, Devonshire Road, and Sea Road, Cooden Beach. Agents for all available Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to be Let or Sold. Special Lists, Map, and Guide gratis. Telegrams, "Property, Bexhill." Telephone, 349, and Cooden 15.

HOUSE AGENT,
ERNEST SHEATHER, F.A.I.,
14, St. Leonards Road.
The only local Estate Agent a native of the Town.
Telephone, 351. Over 30 years' experience.

BOGNOR,

SUSSEX. U.D.C. Pop. 13,300. Southern Railway. 66 miles from London. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Mild, dry, equable; freedom from frost and fog. Quiet family summer resort and residential town. Sunshine (1925), 1,885 hours.

ROCK GARDENS HOTEL. First class. Unrivalled position on Esplanade with Private Lawns. Close West End Bandstand. Dining, Smoking Rooms and Lounge all face sea. 40 Bedrooms. Appointed A.A. Garage. 'Phone, Bognor 500 (2 lines). Telegrams, "Gardens, Bognor."
F. PULLIN, Resident Proprietor.

BOSCOMBE,

HANTS. (In Borough of Bournemouth.) Occupies a naturally beautiful sheltered position, at good elevation. Overlooking sea. Good bathing. Pier.

GODWIN PRATT AND REA, Estate Agents, Auctioneers and Valuers, 506, Christchurch Road, Boscombe. A selected list of Properties to be Sold or Let, furnished or unfurnished, forwarded free upon application.

BOURNEMOUTH,

HANTS. C.B. Pop. 91,770. 107¼ miles from London. L.M. & S. Railway and Southern Railway. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Mild, equable temperature. **Sunshine (1925)**, 1,810 hours. **Soil**—Sand and gravel. **Beach**—Sandy, no currents. A fashionable South Coast health resort extending along a stretch of chine-broken cliffs in the wide-open bay which forms the western extremity of Hampshire. It owes its prosperity to the natural beauty of its situation, its climatic advantages and the purity of its air, laden with the aromatic health-giving exhalations of its innumerable pine trees. 2 Golf links (18 holes). 3 large parks. Good educational facilities. [*See* p. lxxviii for SCHOOLS.

BRIGHTON,

SUSSEX. Pop. 142,427. **Means of access**—Southern Railway. 51 miles from London. **Elevation**, 26 to 462 feet. **Aspect**—South. **Sunshine (1925)**, 1,761 hours. **Soil**—Chalk. **Front**—4½ miles. **Marine drive** with promenade; lawns, ornamental terrace walks.

Society's liveliest seaside rendezvous; favourite resort of Londoners. Development of the town due to salubrious location, accessibility to London and resemblance thereto, excellent train service, and its enormous capacity for accommodating and amusing all tastes and all classes all the year round. Racecourse meetings; 6 golf links (18 holes); harriers, foxhounds, county cricket ground, numerous parks and recreation grounds, boating, fishing. Royal Pavilion, once a Royal residence, now used for public amusements and concerts; public library, museum, art galleries.

[*See* p. lxxviii for SCHOOLS.

BROADSTAIRS,

KENT. U.D.C. Pop. 15,465. Southern Railway. 75 miles from London. **Location**—Between Ramsgate and Margate; connected with both by electric tram service. **Elevation**—About 150 feet. **Neighbourhood**—High cliffs. **Aspect**—South-east. **Climate**—Dry, bracing. **Sunshine (1925)**, 1,732 hours. **Soil**—Chalk. **Front**—Promenade on top of cliff; ornamental gardens. **Beach**—Sands. A quiet, select family resort and exhilarating retreat. Remarkably free from fogs and mists; bracing in summer and mild in winter; suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year.

[*See* p. lxxix for SCHOOLS.

Auctioneers, Land and House Agents.
REGISTER OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES AND LAND.
Map of District.
COCKETT, HENDERSON & CO.,
Station Gates, Broadstairs. 'Phone, 164.
London Address: 110, Jermyn Street, S.W. 1.

CAMBRIDGE,

County Borough. Pop. 59,262. **Means of Access**—L. & N.E. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway. **Elevation**—33 feet above sea-level. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Chalk, gault, gravel and alluvial deposits. The famous University, on the River Cam, originated in 1110; it comprises about seventeen colleges and two halls, the venerable buildings being of great architectural and historic interest. Boating, fishing, golf (18 holes), hunting, shooting, etc.

UNIVERSITY ARMS HOTEL.
The Premier Hotel of Cambridge.
UNRIVALLED POSITION. CLOSE TO THE COLLEGES.
FINEST CUISINE. NIGHT PORTER. GARAGE. CARS ON HIRE.
New Wing added 1926. Many Bedrooms contain Private Baths and Toilet. Lift. Running Water in Bedrooms.
Office Telephone, 57. Visitors' Telephone, 338. **M. D. BRADFORD.** *Proprietor.*

CANTERBURY,

KENT. Seat of the Primacy of All England. Pop. 23,738. Southern Railway. 55 miles from London. Aspect—S.W. Climate—Mild and dry. Water Supply—Constant and pure. Soil—Clay with gravel. Canterbury Cathedral is a monumental antiquity of world-wide interest.

[See p. lxxxii for SCHOOLS.

ROYAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL.

A.A. THE OLDEST FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Close to Cathedral and both Stations.

Reorganised and under New Proprietorship. FREE GARAGE.

Telephone. 185. F. C. LARGE, *Proprietor.*

CHELTENHAM,

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 48,444. L.M. & S. Railway and G.W. Railway. 120 miles from London. 47 miles from Birmingham. A fashionable health and pleasure resort, a residential town and collegiate centre of great natural and cultivated beauty, with 123 acres of parks and pleasure grounds. Much frequented by Anglo-Indians. Sunshine (1925), 1,570 hours. 2 golf links (18 holes). Hunting, fishing, boating.

[See p. lxxx for SCHOOLS.

CHELTENHAM. The Garden Spa.

THE MOST CHARMING INLAND HOLIDAY RESORT.

Officially recorded "Sunniest Spa in Britain."

Possesses the only natural Alkaline Water in Great Britain. Medical Baths completely equipped and under expert medical supervision. Delightful surroundings. Recognised centre for Wye Valley, Shakespeare Country, and Cotswolds. Municipal Orchestra, Thés Dansants, Theatres, Motor Coach Tours. Golf, Tennis, Polo, Croquet. Many excellent Hotels, Licensed and Unlicensed. Free Guide: T. ALLAN-BURNS, SPA MANAGER, Cheltenham Spa. Hotel information: E. H. BISSET, Central Spa Bureau.

CLACTON-ON-SEA,

ESSEX. U.D.C. Pop. 7,049. L. & N.E. Railway. 70 miles from London. Aspect—South. Climate—Dry, bracing. Water Supply—Constant. Front—Sea-wall promenade and cliff walk at different levels, the spaces between the terraces clothed in flowers and tamarisk. Beach—Sands. Golf links (18 holes). Popular family summer holiday resort and health resort of convalescents. Sunshine (1925), 1,659 hours.

GRAND HOTEL, SOUTHCLIFF. Facing South and Sea. The Leading Hotel. Ballroom and Tennis Court. Within easy distance of Golf Links. Station and Pier. Good sea fishing. 140 rooms. Lift. Garage. Telegrams, "Grand." Telephone, No. 86. Manager, F. F. CORRIGAN.

CLACTON-ON-SEA, FRINTON-ON-SEA, WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE (ESSEX).

GILDERS, EDWIN J., & CO., Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents, Valuers and Surveyors, Station Road, Clacton-on-Sea. Telephone: 92 Clacton. Established 1887.

CLEVEDON,

SOMERSETSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 6,726. G.W. Railway. 133 miles from London. Elevation—To 300 feet. Aspect—S. & W. Climate—Mild and bracing according to situation. Soil—Light and porous. Pier—840 feet. A quiet, fashionable watering-place. Golf links (18 holes). Tennis, boating, fishing.

ESTATE & HOUSE AGENT. W. JEFFERISS JONES, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Estate Agent, 73, Hill Road, Clevedon. Property Lists Free. Telephone, No. 19.

STANCLIFF BOARDING HOUSE. Charming situation, standing high, in own grounds, overlooking Bristol Channel and Welsh Hills. 5 minutes Pier and Dial Hill; 15 minutes Railway and Golf Links. Special arrangements Winter Months. Under personal management. The MISSES M. G. and D. C. COTTLE. Phone, 4. Telegrams: "Stancliff, Clevedon."

CRIEFF,

PERTHSHIRE. Pop. 6,445. Means of Access—By Caledonian Railway from Edinburgh and Glasgow. Location—In the Valley of Strathearn, on the south slopes of the Grampians, amidst grand scenery and places of historic interest. Climate—Bracing; clear air; freedom from fog. A quiet health resort. 2 golf links.

DRUMMOND ARMS HOTEL. Situated on the Great North Road *via* Sma Glen to Pass of Killiecrankie and Inverness and 9 miles from famous Gleneagles Golf Courses. Renowned for Cuisine, Service and Comfort. Private Garage adjoining Hotel. First-class Cars for Hire. Appointed to R.A.C. and R.S.A.C., A.A. and M.C. Telegrams: "Premier, Crieff." BRUCE W. KELLY, Proprietor.

DROITWICH,

WORCESTERSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 4,588. L.M. & S. Railway and G.W. Railway. 126 miles from London. 19 miles from Birmingham. Climate—Mild. Neighbourhood—Undulating woodland. A health resort noted for the curative properties of its brine-laden springs.

DROITWICH (Worcestershire). **THE UNIQUE BRINE BATHS SPA.** Highly recommended by medical profession, summer and winter, for rheumatism, sciatica, arthritis, neuritis, &c. Good hotels. High-class amusements. 18-hole golf course. Hunting, etc. Booklet free. BERKELEY HOLLYER, 27, Baths Offices, Corbett Estate.

AYRSHIRE HOUSE. Superior Boarding Establishment. Beautifully situated in Corbett Avenue. About 300 yards from St. Andrew's Baths. Corridors heated during winter. Electric Light and Gas Fires in bedrooms. Conducted by Miss REILLY, Proprietress. Nat. Tel., 37.

DULVERTON,

SOMERSETSHIRE. A picturesque town on the borders of Somerset and Devon at the head of the romantic ways through the beautiful valleys of the Exe and Barle, the southern gate of Exmoor, one of the best travel centres in the Exmoor borderlands.

LAMB HOTEL. One of the prettiest spots in Somerset. Centre for Hunting and Fishing. Hunters and Hacks can be hired day, week or season. Carriages, open and closed. Austin 20 h.p. cars. Garage. Billiards. Electric Light. For terms apply—
Telephone, 9. Telegrams, "Stanbury." PROPRIETOR.

EASTBOURNE,

SUSSEX. M.B. Pop. 62,030. Southern Railway, 62 miles from London. Climate—Mild, invigorating. Moderate rainfall; open to breezes from Sea and Downs. Sunshine (1925), 1,898 hours. Water Supply—Constant. Soil—Mostly chalk or sandstone. Front—3 miles, ornamentally arranged in terraces at three levels on sea-wall. Pier—1,000 feet; pavilion. Beach—Shingle, flat sands as tide recedes. A fashionable watering-place and residential town (within 1¼ hours from London) and an important educational centre. Trees have been planted profusely in many streets. Open spaces and a multitude of leafy gardens conduce to the healthiness of the town. Devonshire Park (11 acres), favourite centre for music and sports, contains theatre, concert garden, cricket ground, tennis courts, skating rink, and large swimming bath: the illuminated fetes and athletic sports are great attractions. Beachy Head (3 miles to summit), magnificent sea views and inland panorama. 3 golf links (18 holes), hunting, boating, fishing, angling.

{*See* p. lxxxiii for SCHOOLS.

EDINBURGH.

L. & N.E. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway. Edinburgh possesses a picturesque beauty quite unrivalled. Tourists from all parts of the world are attracted to the metropolis of Scotland by its historical associations with Queen Mary, John Knox, and Sir Walter Scott. Besides the Castle, Holyrood Palace, Scott's Monument and John Knox's House, are many historic buildings, museums, libraries, and a celebrated University.

THE QUEEN HOTEL, St. Colme Street. First-class Family and Tourist Hotel. Occupies most central position. Electric Elevator. Electric Light. Terms moderate. Personal management. Telephone, C. 3087. J. W. and J. M. GUNN, Proprietors.

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PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE FOR 1927
(25s. net)
From all Booksellers.
J. WHITAKER & SONS, Ltd., 12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C.4

ENGLISH LAKES.

THE English Lakes District is one of the most attractive to tourists and holiday-seekers; it is rich in literary and historical associations, affords a unique combination of mountains, lakes, rivers and seas; is rendered easily accessible by modern railway enterprise, the entire area being covered by a well-arranged system of tours; specially designed for the ever-increasing number of pleasure-seekers in search of some of the gems of English beauty spots.

[*See* p. ci for SCHOOLS.

GRASMERE. The village of Grasmere lies in a sylvan valley a little north of its lovely lake and near the heart of the mountain fastnesses. The lake is 1¾ miles long by ¾ mile wide. The green island in the centre covers over 4 acres. **Means of Access**—By coach from Ambleside, etc., in connection with lake steamer. **Places of Interest**—Wordsworth's cottage and tomb. Grasmere sports (wrestling, hound trail and fell races).

ROTHAY HOTEL. UNIQUE LAKELAND HOTEL. Tel., 6 Grasmere. Tel.: "Rothay, Grasmere."

PRINCE OF WALES LAKE HOTEL. The only Hotel situated near the Lake. Tel., 4 Grasmere. Tel.: "Prince, Grasmere."

DALE LODGE HOTEL. Tel., 20. Telegrams: "Dale Lodge, Grasmere." R.A.C. & A.A. Supplies from Home Farm. TOM SCOTT, Proprietor.

WINDERMERE, WESTMORLAND. Centrally situated at a considerable elevation above the famous lake from which it takes its name. **Means of Access**—L.M.& S. Railway; by steamer from Lakeside; Furness Railway. From Orrest Head half the mountains in the two counties can be seen. Golf links (18 holes). Splendid fishing and boating.

J. C. TRUBSHAW, HOUSE AGENT AND AUCTIONEER, Holly Hill. Best furnished houses in Lake District to let. Extensive Selection Residential property for sale. Building land for sale. State requirements. Lists free. Telegrams, "Trubshaw." Telephone, 127.

EXETER, DEVON. Pop. 62,000. Southern Railway and G. W. Railway. 171 miles from London. **Location**—On east bank of the Exe. **Elevation**—From 26 to 435 feet above sea-level. **Soil**—Red sandstone. **Sunshine** (1925), 1,796 hours. This ancient city is a favourite residential town and a centre of social life and commercial enterprise. Golf links (18 holes).

JOHN WILSON, SON & COOMBE, Cathedral Yard. Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents (selected list of Properties sent free), Valuers for Probate or Transfer. Fire Insurance Valuations a speciality. Antique Dealers. Undertakers. Established 1804. Telephone 111

MOTOR GARAGE. Petrol supply. Facilities for all kinds of repairs. Cars on Hire. Official repairers to the Royal Automobile Club since 1902. W. SHEPHERD & SON, Longbrook Street. Telegrams, "Shepherd, Founder." Telephone, 57. Established 1843.

EXMOUTH, DEVON. U.D.C. Pop. 13,900. Southern Railway. 10 miles from Exeter, 180 miles from London. **Elevation**—Sea-level to 500 feet. **Neighbourhood**—Moorland. **Climate**—Mild. **Water Supply**—Constant, soft. **Soil**—Gravel subsoil. A pleasantly-situated watering-place and hunting centre at the mouth of the Exe. Owing to its fine climate it is rapidly growing in popularity as a residential town and health resort. Cricket, golf, bowls.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES at low rentals. CREWS & SON, 4 and 6, Rolle Street, House Agents, Auctioneers, Furnishers, Undertakers, Valuers, &c. Free list of all properties, from Cottages to Mansions. Household Removals. Estimates Free.

FELIXSTOWE, SUFFOLK. U.D.C. Pop. 11,655. **Means of Access**—L. & N. E. Railway; steamers from London Bridge, Ipswich, Yarmouth, and Continent *via* Harwich. **Location**—On coast, 12 miles from Ipswich. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Bracing; mild autumn and winter. A quiet, fashionable, modern-built watering-place. 2 golf links (18 holes). Boating, fishing. **Sunshine** (1925), 1,710 hours.

[*See* p. lxxxiv for SCHOOLS.

GRAND HOTEL. Ideal situation. Lounge and Balconies overlooking sea. High-class English cuisine. "A most comfortable Hotel." Illustrated tariff. 'Phone, 84. Telegrams "Grand, Felixstowe." RESIDENT PROPRIETOR.

FOLKESTONE,

KENT. M.B. Seaport. Pop. 37,571. Southern Railway. 70 miles from London. Climate—Dry equable. Sunshine (1925), 1,761 hours. Soil—Green-sand. Fashionable, select resort. Excellent railway facilities. Golf, cricket, hockey, tennis, roller skating, racecourse, East Kent Hunt, polo.

[See p. lxxxiv for SCHOOLS.

THE ALBANY, 5 and 7, Clifton Crescent. Facing Sea and Lawns. Redecorated throughout. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine. Separate Tables. Telephone, 541 (2 lines). Proprietress, Mrs. MCPHERSON.

GLOUCESTER,

Cathedral city. Pop. 51,330. Means of Access—L. M. & S. Railway and G.W. Railway. 114 miles from London. Convenient centre for visiting the Cotswolds and Malvern Hills, the Forest of Dean and the Wye Valley. Hunting, boating, fishing, golf.

BRUTON KNOWLES & CO., Estate and House Agents, Surveyors, Auctioneers and Timber Valuers, and Valuers for Estate Duty, Albion Chambers, Gloucester. Telegrams, "Brutons, Gloucester." Telephone, 967 (two lines). Illustrated Register, price 1s.

HARROGATE,

YORKSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 38,938. L. & N.E. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway and. Location—200 miles from London; 16 miles N. of Leeds; 20 miles W. of York. Elevation—320 to 620 feet. Climate—bracing, dry, clear air. Soil—Alluvial, grit and shale. Baths—Four large establishments open all the year round, providing complete modern installations, embracing every treatment of proved value.

Fashionable, select spa and inland resort, celebrated for its mineral springs and bathing palaces; presents many attractions to health-seekers and visitors.

[See p. lxxxv for SCHOOLS.

HARROGATE.

The BRITISH Spa that outrivals the Foreign Resort.
An IDEAL HOLIDAY Resort also.
Free Guide Book, etc., from—
F. J. C. BROOME, Dept. 99, Harrogate.

CLOVELLY NURSING HOME, Clarence Drive, Harrogate. Telephone, 471. Telegrams, "Treatment, Harrogate." Rest Cure, Convalescent, Medical, and Surgical Patients received in the Home. Modern Operating Room. Resident Masseuse. Home for Private Patients.
Lady Superintendent—MISS BEWSHER.

HASTINGS & ST. LEONARDS,

SUSSEX. C.B. Pop. 66,496. Means of Access—Southern Railway. Elevation—20 to 600 feet. Aspect—South. Climate—Sea-front under overhanging cliffs, mild; hillsides and cliff tops more bracing; valleys running inland sheltered and warm.

Hastings, the premier Cinque Port, is situated amongst historical surroundings on the Sussex coast. St. Leonards, its modern extension to the west, is the principal residential and most select quarter. Two golf links (18 holes). Sunshine (1925), 1,805 hours.

[See p. xciv for SCHOOLS.

HOUSE AGENT. F. TANTON, F.A.I. Probate Valuer, Auctioneer and House Agent, 16, Grand Parade. Sale Rooms. Tele., 709.

ILFRACOMBE,

DEVON. Pop. 11,779. Southern and G.W. Railways. 226 miles from London. Quiet favourite resort and excellent excursion centre, built in sheltered valleys and hillsides at various heights. Golf (9 holes), tennis, croquet, bowls, fishing and angling; hunting. Sunshine (1925), 1,598 hours.

"ST. PETROC" PRIVATE HOTEL. Close to Tunnels, Bathing Beaches, and famous Torrs Walks. Three minutes Parade and Pavilion. 40 Bedrooms. Separate Tables. Excellent Cuisine. Garage. Telephone 119. J. CHADDER, Proprietor.

FOR SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES
see pages lxviii-cii.

LEAMINGTON SPA,

WARWICKSHIRE. Pop. 28,946. L.M. & S. and G.W. Railways. 97 miles from London. A high-class residential town and a fashionable resort for the medicinal properties of its waters. Grand pump room and bathing establishment. Saline and chalybeate waters. Sunshine (1925), 1,418 hours.

WHY NOT LEAMINGTON SPA THIS YEAR?

Glorious Shakespeare Country. Bands, Boating, Golf, Tennis. Fine Pump Room and Baths. Send for Handbook free—W. J. LEIST, Spa Manager, Dept. W.A., Royal Pump Room and Baths.

BEAUCHAMP LODGE PRIVATE HOTEL. Highest select part, easy reach of Royal Pump Room and places of interest. Large comfortable rooms. Separate tables. Garage. PROPRIETRESS.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS—FAYER-MAN & CO., LEAMINGTON SPA; Midland Counties Estate Agency (Estab. 1874) for all Residences Leamington Spa and District, Country Residences, Estates, &c., to be Let or Sold, with Pictorial Guide, Gratis. Head Offices, 57, THE PARADE. Telegrams, "FAYERMANS, LEAMINGTON SPA." 'Phone, 797.

LOOE,

CORNWALL. G.W. Railway. 231 miles from London. One of the prettiest spots on the Cornish Riviera. Delightfully quaint Cornish town. Sheltered position. Mild climate. Beautiful scenery. Good yachting centre.

HEADLAND PRIVATE HOTEL.

EN PENSION.

SPLENDID POSITION, IMMEDIATELY FACING BAY. MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.
SEPARATE TABLES. SMOKE ROOM. LOUNGE.
CENTRAL HEATING. TENNIS COURTS ADJOINING.
EXCELLENT BOATING AND FISHING. GARAGE.
Telephone, 10. Telegrams: "Headlands, Looe." For Tariff, apply—PROPRIETORS.

LOWESTOFT,

SUFFOLK. Pop. 44,326. Means of Access—L. & N.E. Railway. Neighbourhood—Open, sand dunes and broads. Climate—Bracing; absence of fog and mist. Sunshine (1925), 1,746 hours. Water Supply—Constant. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Gravel and sand. A large and important fishing town and high-class summer resort. Good centre for exploring the thousands of acres of lagoons and miles of navigable rivers called the Broads. Excellent fishing, boating. New 18-hole golf links laid out by Braid. *See* p. lxxxix for SCHOOLS.

ESPLANADE HOTEL. High-class hotel (unlicensed), centre of Sea Front. Large Dining Hall and Lounge opening on to Lawn and Sea Promenade. Recreation room. Open all the year. Ten minutes from new 18-hole golf links.
MR. and MRS. JENNER,
Resident Proprietors.
Telephone, 298.

THE CLYFFE PRIVATE HOTEL, Kirkley Cliff. Facing Sea. Best Position. Recently enlarged and redecorated. Ballroom. Private Tennis Lawn. Near Piers and Golf Links. Good Fishing and Boating. Moderate Tariff.
MRS. NEEVES.

LYMINGTON,

HAMPSHIRE. Pop. 4,598. Southern Railway. 97 miles from London. Situation—On the south-west coast of Hampshire, on the edge of the New Forest. Summer and winter resort. Yachting, fishing, boating, tennis.

THE ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS for Lymington, New Forest, and Milford-on-Sea are LEWIS & BADCOCK, 91, 92, High Street, Lymington. Also Removals and Warehousing. Telephone, 93.

MALVERN,

WORCESTERSHIRE. U.D.C. 129 miles from London. Pop. 17,809. Means of Access—G.W. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway. Location—On the slopes of the Malvern Hills, 8 miles from Worcester. Elevation—300 to 900 feet above sea-level. Climate—Dry and bracing. Water Supply—Pure, constant. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Gravel. Season—Summer and winter. Annual Fixtures—Shakespeare Week in May; Croquet and Lawn Tennis tournaments in May and June. Malvern is an inland watering-place, important educational centre, and a pretty residential town, consisting mostly of villas standing in own grounds. The highest point of the Malvern Hills is the Worcestershire Beacon, 1,400 feet high, from the summit of which is obtained one of the most extensive panoramic views in Great Britain, embracing the Severn and Wye Valleys, the Cotswold, Mendip and Welsh hills; and in the plain below can be seen Droitwich, Worcester, Evesham, Cheltenham, Gloucester and the Bristol Channel.

The Malvern Hills being a single chain, there are no lateral intervening valleys in the range. This has much to do with the dryness of the climate. The Malvern district is rich in botanical, geological, entomological and ornithological specimens. Assembly rooms (high-class bands and theatrical companies), public library, three clubs, tennis, bowls, croquet, golf—gentlemen's course (18 holes), ladies' course (9 holes)—hunting, boating, fishing. Places of Interest—Rivers Severn (4 m.), Teme (6 m.), Avon (12 m.); boating, fishing, river scenery. Deerhurst (17 m.)—Saxon church. Tewkesbury Abbey (15 m.). Pershore Abbey (16 m.). Bosbury (8 m.)—Edna Lyall's tomb. Valley of the Wye—by rail to Liss, and boat down river to Chepstow.

[*See* p. xc for SCHOOLS.

FOLEY ARMS HOTEL. Centrally situated, commands beautiful views of surrounding country. Table d'hote, separate tables. Tariff on application to Proprietress.
Telephone, 197 Malvern.

HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS.—"The Malvern Descriptive Property Register," containing particulars of the principal Residences and Building Land to be Let or Sold in this delightful District, may be had on application to
MESSRS. LEAR & SON, F.A.I., Estate Agents, Malvern.
Telephone, 160. Established over 60 years.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, VALUERS, AND AUCTIONEERS. The Malvern and District Register. Particulars of all Furnished and Unfurnished Residences free on application. Established 1851. J. B. HARPER & SONS, Telephone, 235. (P. J. ARMSTRONG, F.A.I.).

MARGATE,

KENT. In the Isle of Thanet. Pop. 46,475. Southern Railway. 73 miles from London. Climate—Dry, bracing, unequalled for certain qualities due to geographical situation. Soil—Chalk. Front Promenade gardens, with bandstands, winter gardens: separated from houses by marine drive. A popular summer watering-place, a special favourite with Londoners, with accommodation for all classes amidst stimulating surroundings. Cliftonville, quiet and select quarter, commands fine sea views. The unlimited supply of ozone and invigorating sea air makes Margate an ideal spot for convalescents and children. Sunshine (1925), 1,724 hours.

SCARLETT & GOLDSACK, House and Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers, Public House Brokers, 5, Cecil Square, 7, Broadway, Cliftonville, 36, High Street, Ramsgate, and at 25, Watling Street, Canterbury. Register containing all the best properties in the district free. Telephone: 52 Margate; 291 Margate. Telegrams: Scarlett, Margate.

MATLOCK,

DERBYSHIRE. Pop. 7,055. L.M. & S. Railway. 143 miles from London, 16 miles from Derby. Climate—Dry, bracing, sheltered by hills from north and east. Famous for its mineral springs and hydropathic establishments. Favourably situated as a winter resort, being sheltered from north and north east winds. Convenient centre for the Peak district.

ROCKSIDE HYDRO. For Health and Pleasure; nearly 800 ft. alt. Modern Baths. Turkish, Electric, Plombiere, Aix Vichy Douches, Pistany Mud Baths. Near Golf (18 holes), Sunday play. Garage. Tennis, Croquet, Bowls. Entertainer. Dancing. New Dining Rooms and Bedrooms (H. & C.). Tariff, apply—MANAGERS. 'Phone, 12 (2 lines). Tel., "Rockside, Matlock."

MINEHEAD,

SOMERSETSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 6,016. G.W. Railway. On south shore of Bristol Channel. 24 miles from Taunton. 167½ miles from London. Climate—Mild, equable. Elevation 12 feet to 600 feet. Soil—Red sandstone on water gravel. A favourite holiday resort in summer and great hunting centre. Good winter residence for invalids. Golf links (18 holes).

[*See* p. lxxxix for SCHOOLS.

MINEHEAD, EXMOOR AND WEST SOMERSET. Stag Hunting, Polo, Golf, Shooting, Fishing. For register of all the best Furnished and Unfurnished Houses apply—
C. F. J. RICHARDSON, Estate Agent, 17, The Avenue.
Telegrams, "Richardson, Auctioneer, Minehead." Telephone, 63 Minehead.

NEWQUAY, CORNWALL. Pop. 6,000. G.W. Railway. On coast between St. Ives and Padstow. 32 miles N.E. of Penzance. A rising modern health resort. Extensive view of the rugged coastline of North Cornwall. **Neighbourhood**—Cliff scenery. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Beach**—Sands. **Climate**—Bracing. **Places of Interest** Porth, Watergate Bay, Beacon Cove, Mawgan Porth. Good excursion centre. Golf (18 holes). Sunshine (1925), 1,725 hours.

NEWQUAY. **TOLCARNE HOTEL.** R.A.C. & A.A. Sea Front. Orchestra. Dances. Golf. Tennis. Bathing from Hotel. 100 Guests. Write for Tariff. Telephone, 176.

OBAN, ARGYLLSHIRE. Pop. 6,344. **Means of Access**—L.M. & S. Railway and steamboat. Oban's natural position, salubrity of climate, and beauty of situation command a high reputation among tourists visiting the Highlands, for whom it is a convenient point of arrival for and departure from the shooting moors. Golf (9 holes). Magnificent drives to numerous places of historic interest.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. Leading Hotel in West Highlands. 'Phone, 4 Oban. Telegrams: "Western, Oban." ALEX. M'GREGOR, Resident Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH, DEVON. Pop. 209,857. G.W. and Southern Railways, 226 miles from London. On Plymouth Sound. Possesses the stirring attractions of great naval arsenal and garrison town, besides ordinary interests of a seaside resort.

ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS. ELLIOTT, ELLIS & BOWDEN, F.S.I., Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers. Property Register free. Telephone, 153. Telegrams, "Negotiate, Plymouth."

RAMSGATE, KENT. Pop. 36,560. Southern Railway. 79 miles from London. On south shore of Isle of Thanet, between Deal and Broadstairs. A lively seaport, yachting station and watering-place, popular both in winter and summer. **Sunshine (1925),** 1,740 hours.

[*See* p. xciii for SCHOOLS.

HOUSE AGENTS. SCARLETT & GOLDSACK, Auctioneers, Estate Agents, Surveyors, Accountants, Valuers, Hotel Brokers, 36, High Street, Ramsgate. 5, Cecil Square, Margate, 7, Broadway, Cliftonville, and at 25, Watling Street, Canterbury. Registers containing all the best properties in the district free. Telephone: 19. Telegrams: "Scarlett, Ramsgate."

RHYL, FLINTSHIRE. Pop. 13,398. L.M. & S. Rly. and G.W. Rly. 30 miles from Chester, 209 miles from London. A popular modern seaside resort, well supplied with facilities for amusements and recreations. Sheltered from the east by the mountains of Flintshire, and stretching west and south are the fair valleys of the Clwyd and Elwy. **Climate**—Mild. **Soil**—Sandy. Golf links (18 holes). Sunshine (1925), 1,610 hours.

[*See* p. xciii for SCHOOLS.

PLASTERION PRIVATE HOTEL, East Parade. Facing sea and near Golf Links. Dining, drawing, smoke rooms, lounge. Electric light. Home comforts. Liberal table. Telephone, 170.

MISS W. MITCHELL.

RIPON, YORKSHIRE. L. & N.E. Railway. 11 miles from Harrogate, 30 miles from Leeds. **Soil**—Gravel and red sand. **Mineral Waters**—Sulphur. The ancient city of Ripon enjoys the advantages of a good residential centre, health resort, and headquarters for tourists. Golf, boating, fishing, hunting.

UNICORN HOTEL.

OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

In Market Square. One minute from Cathedral and near Golf Links.
Three miles from Fountain's Abbey.
GARAGE for Sixty Cars. Lock-ups and Inspection Pit. R.A.C. A.C.U. A.A.
Moderate Terms. Apply—G. SMITH, Proprietor.
Telegrams, "Unicorn, Ripon." **Telephone 4.**

RYDE,

ISLE OF WIGHT. M.B. Pop. 11,295. The largest and most lively watering-place in the Isle of Wight; second in yachting importance only to Cowes. Climate—Equable, invigorating. Sunshine (1925), 1,905 hours.

[See p. xcii for SCHOOLS.

ROYAL ESPLANADE HOTEL. First-class Family Hotel, opposite Pier. Excellent Cuisine. Wine List at Popular Prices. Moderate Tariff. Electric Light. Bath and attendance free. Telegrams, "Band, Ryde." Telephone, 293. Proprietor, FRANK BAND.
Also **Waverley Hotel**, under same Proprietorship.

ST. IVES,

CORNWALL. G.W. Railway. 303 miles from London. Quaint, irregularly built little fishing town, the haunt of artists. Favourite bathing and winter resort. Yachting, boating, fishing, golf.

CHY-AN-DREA HOTEL. Residential Hotel. Charming situation. Uninterrupted view of St. Ives Bay. Excellent cuisine. Electric light throughout. Close to Sea and Station. Near Golf Links. Telephone, St. Ives 76.
MRS. WHEELER.

TREVESSA PRIVATE AND RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. Adjoining Porthminster Bathing Beach. Near Golf Links and Tennis Courts. Garage near. Moderate terms. Under personal supervision of PROPRIETORS. Tariff on application. Telephone, St. Ives 43. Telegrams, "Trevessa Hotel, St. Ives."

SEATON,

DEVONSHIRE. Pop. 2,294. Southern Railway. 152 miles from London. Equable climate. Fine cliff scenery. Pebbly beach. Sea fishing, angling, boating, hunting, shooting, golf (9 holes).

ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL, SEATON. First-class Family. Central position for Cricket, Tennis Ground and Golf Links. Motor Garage. Hunting, Fishing. Grand Sea Views. Billiards. Perfect Sanitation. Personal Management. Telephone, 15. Telegrams, "Clarence, Seaton, Devon." A. F. GODDARD, Proprietor.

SEVENOAKS,

KENT. Pop. 9,058. Southern Railway. 22¼ miles from London. Noted for the rural beauties of its surroundings and the number of historical residences, etc., in its vicinity.

HOUSE FURNISHERS. S. YOUNG & SON, Complete House Furnishers. Warehousing. Removals. General Drapers and Outfitters. Funeral Directors. London Road and 110, High Street. Telephone, 50.

SHERBORNE,

DORSETSHIRE. Southern Railway. 118 miles from London. 5¼ miles east of Yeovil. The fine building of the Abbey, the Park and Gardens and Sherborne School, founded A.D. 705, interest visitors. Cricket, tennis, fishing, golf.

GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, &c. CARTER & CO., the Modern Storekeepers, Tea Blenders, Coffee Roasters, Wine and Spirit Merchants. The public say we are noted for goods of high quality at moderate prices. One address only.

SHORTLANDS,

KENT. Southern Railway. 10 miles from London. Situated midway between Beckenham and Bromley. It is a good residential district, with many places of interest in the neighbourhood.

SHORTLANDS HOUSE HOTEL.

Beautiful old Historical Queen Anne Mansion. 5 acres of grounds. Electric Trains to London every 10 minutes.

BILLIARDS. TENNIS. DANCING. OWN VEGETABLES AND EGGS.

Telephone, RAVENSBOURNE 0916. Illustrated Tariff from
Telegrams, "QUEBA, SHORTLANDS." KENNEDY BATEMAN, Proprietor.

SOUTHAMPTON,

HAMPSHIRE. County Borough. Pop. 162,000. Southern Railway. 75 miles from London. The leading passenger port. Popular holiday and tourist centre. Golf links (18 holes). Large natural common of 365 acres. Parks and pleasure grounds. Equable climate. Excellent residential district. New Forest and Isle of Wight within a few miles.

WALLER & KING, F.A.I., 17, Above Bar. The leading House and Estate Agents for Southampton, New Forest, and Southern Districts. Auctioneers, Valuers and Surveyors. BUSINESS ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS. "Hampshire and Adjoining Counties" Register.

SWANAGE,

DORSETSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 7,112. Southern Railway. 131 miles from London. **Climate**—Mild; pure, dry atmosphere; small daily range of temperature; much sunshine; freedom from fogs and strong winds. **Drainage**—Modern. **Pier**—600 feet. **Beach**—Sands. A quiet family watering-place in the centre of Swanage Bay, a little south of Bournemouth. Golf (18 holes).

"HIGHCLIFFE." High-class Board Residence. On Sea Front, with uninterrupted views. Lawn and steps leading down to Sands. New wing added 1911. Golf Links easy distance. Excellent cuisine. Personal supervision. Separate Tables. Private suites. Telephone, 47.
MRS. HOOKE.

CHEMIST, Dispensing, and Ophthalmic Optician. Pure Drugs and Chemicals. Medicated Wines, Kodak Supplies. Surgical Appliances. Oxygen in Cylinders.
T. J. WILKES, 3, Institute Road. Telephone, 84.

HOUSE AGENTS. WOODFORD WHITE & HOWELL, The Swanage House Agency. Oldest established in Swanage District. Offices immediately outside Railway Station. Telephone, 15. Free List of all available Furnished and Unfurnished Properties on application.

TEIGNMOUTH,

DEVONSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 10,976. G.W. Railway. 189 miles from London. At the mouth of the Teign, between Exeter and Torquay. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Mild. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Red sandstone. **Pier**—600 feet; pavilion. **Beach**—Sand and shingle. Golf, 18 holes. A summer holiday resort, winter residence and seaport, sheltered by surrounding hills from E. and N.

Sailing and swimming matches, water polo, boating on river and sea, fishing, shooting, good anchorage for yachts in harbour. Teignmouth has a fine promenade, grassy lawns extending from the estuary to the foot of the North Hill. **Sunshine (1925), 1,906 hours.**

"MARINA" RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.—Finest position. Sea front, S.W. aspect. Uninterrupted views. Overlooking sea and river. Ideal autumn and winter home. Easily accessible for Dartmoor excursions. Appointed A.A. and M.U. Illustrated tariff. Telephone, 55.
ERNEST W. PARSONS, Proprietor.

EAST CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL. In best position facing sea. Open all the year round. Excellent cuisine. Separate tables. South aspect.
J. MORRISH, Proprietor.

"BELLA VISTA" PRIVATE HOTEL. Sea front. Comfortable sunny rooms. Good food and attendance. Own garden produce and poultry. Within easy reach of Golf Course, 18 holes.
Proprietress, MRS. C. A. HICK. Telephone, 134.

HOUSE, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS. ROBT. FROST & SON, F.A.I., 5, Regent Street, Teignmouth. Telephone, 89. Particulars of all local properties on application.

TONBRIDGE,

KENT. Pop. 15,929. Southern Railway. 29¾ miles from London. Situated on the banks of the Medway surrounded by some of the loveliest and most varied scenery. **Golf (9 holes), hunting, tennis, cricket.**

HOUSE AGENT, AUCTIONEER, VALUER, AND STOCK AND SHARE BROKER. For Furnished or Unfurnished Houses to Let or for Sale, or to Buy or Sell Stocks or Shares whether quoted or not, apply ERNEST SANDERSON, F.A.I., 174, High Street. Telephone, 139

TORQUAY,

DEVON. M.B. Pop. 39,432. **Means of Access**—G.W. Railway. 199¾ miles from London. **Location**—S.E. coast of Devon, in the N. recess of Torbay. 25 miles S. of Exeter. **Neighbourhood**—Cliffs and hills. **Sunshine** (1925), 1,822 hours. **Climate**—Mild, soft, equable; luxuriant vegetation. **Water Supply**—From Dartmoor; constant, soft. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Limestone. **Front**—Ornamental promenades and marine drive. **Pier**—1,500 feet; pavilion, skating rink. **Beach**—Sand and shingle. **Baths**—Corporation (fresh and salt water), Nauheim and Vapour Baths, Radiant Light and Heat, High Frequency and Diathermy Treatments, All Electric Baths, Plombières-Intestinal Douche, Torquay Seaweed Baths, Aix and Vichy Douche Massage, Peat Baths, Turkish Baths. **Excursions**—Rail and river, coaching and marine.

In a curve of Torbay, on a peninsula between the Rivers Dart and Teign, Torquay is built on seven hills, the highest reaching 400 feet, sheltered N. and E.; lower part is built round harbour (enclosed by quay and piers), the houses rising behind in tiers, affording choice of elevation. A fashionable, high-class watering-place, favourite resort for the delicate, and popular winter residence; claims to be warm in winter and cool in summer. Its peculiar charm is the matchless combination of sea coast, wild moorland and beautiful valleys. Good yachting facilities in harbour, and safe anchorage in bay. Convenient centre for excursionists over Dartmoor.

(*Continued on next page.*) [*See* p. xcviii for SCHOOLS.

TOURAINE HOTEL.

Magnificent Sea Views.

Close to sea, shops and rail.

Central Heating—Electric Light.

First-Class Cuisine—Separate Tables.

Tennis Lawn. 5-valve Wireless.

Radiators and Hot and Cold Water Supply in Bedrooms (40).

For Illustrated Tariff apply—

DOONE MARSHALL, Manager.

Tele., 2188 Torquay. Wires, "Bestotel, Torquay."

HOTEL WINDERMERE.

SOUTH ASPECT MAGNIFICENT SEA VIEWS.

Elevated, yet easy of approach from the sea and sheltered from East Wind.

COOL IN SUMMER. WARM IN WINTER.

40 BEDROOMS.

EXCELLENT CUISINE. SEPARATE TABLES.

MISS C. J. HAYES,
Telephone, 963. Resident Director

"ROSETOR" PRIVATE HOTEL (combining Rosetor and Erin Hall). Delightfully situated on sea front. Uninterrupted view of Torbay, facing due south. Entirely redecorated. 'Phone 355. Write for illustrated Tariff.

THE BUNGALOW HOTEL. Picturesquely situated in extensive grounds overlooking Torbay. Luxuriously appointed. Central heating. Close to Medical Baths and Pavilion. Excellent cuisine. Apply MANAGER.
Telephone, Torquay 2922.
Telegrams, "Bungalow, Torquay."

BEACON HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL. Central, overlooking Torbay. Level with Medical Baths. Separate Tables. Excellent Cuisine. Tel., 3731.

MARSDEN LODGE, Morgan Avenue. Board Residence. South Aspect. Electric Light. Telephone, 2411. Both Houses under personal supervision. Mrs. COOMBES CROSSLEY, and Mrs. C. M. CROSSLEY. Inclusive Terms at both Houses.

HOUSE AGENTS
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS
8, STRAND

COX & SON, F.A.I.

Established over a Century.

Illustrated List of Properties to be SOLD or LET in and near Torquay Free on Application.

'Phone, No. 3208. Telegrams, "Reliable, Torquay.

HOUSE AGENTS

Auctioneers, Valuers, &c.,

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TORQUAY (*continued*).

Recreations—Princes Gardens—fêtes, tennis, croquet, bowls, band (plays daily), 3 golf links (18 holes and 9 holes), yachting, boating, fishing (sea, river and lake), hunting, polo; in the Pavilion, concerts, lectures, etc. **Places of Interest**—Royal Terrace Gardens and Rock Walk. Palms, draceenas, and other sub-tropical plants, including the Australian tree-fern and the eucalyptus, grow in great luxuriance. Corbyn's Head, King's Gardens, Cary Park, Babbacombe Downs, Chapel Hill, Daddy Hole Plain, Meadfoot Bay, Watcombe Downs, Ansteys Cove, Oddicombe Beach, Cockington Forge.

See also p. cxvii.

[*See* p. xcviii for SCHOOLS.

SHERIDAN BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Babbacombe Road. Close to Strand, Sea and Shops. Sheltered position overlooking Torwood Gardens. Excellent cuisine. Separate tables. Moderate terms. Under personal supervision of Proprietress—
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ABBEY COURT
PRIVATE HOTEL.
Splendid situation. Facing South. Tennis. Beautiful views of sea and land.
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BEDROOMS WITH GAS FIRES.
For Tariff, apply to—
MR. and MRS. V. ADAMS
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Telephone: 2868. *Telegrams:* "Abbey Court."

WESTGATE-ON-SEA,

KENT. Southern Railway. Pop. 5,096. 2½ miles from and to the west of Margate. **Climate**—Dry and bracing. **Beach**—Sand. Safe bathing. A favourite resort of the upper classes, having all the climatic advantages for which Margate is noted.

[*See* p. xcix for SCHOOLS.

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HAMPSHIRE. Cathedral City. Pop. 23,791. Southern and G.W. Railways. 60 miles from London. This old capital of Wessex is full of historical traditions. Noted for its College and Cathedral. Golf links (3 courses, 18 holes).

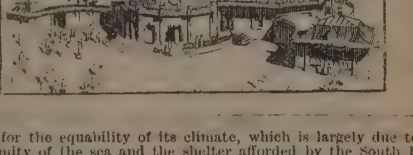
CHERNOCKE PRIVATE HOTEL. Quietly situated in own grounds, within three minutes of Cathedral, College and Barracks. Excellent Cuisine. Central Heating. Inclusive terms. Telephone, 121.
GILBERT LUDFORD, Proprietor.

WHITAKER'S
BOARDING SCHOOLS
OF THE
BRITISH ISLES
2/- net.

WORTHING,

SUSSEX. M.B. Pop. 35,224. Southern Railway. 61 miles from London. Aspect—South. Climate—Dry, mild, equable. Sunshine (1925), 1,955 hours. Water Supply—Constant, from the hills. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Loam and marl. Beach—Safe level sands with plenty of shingle. A select seaside resort, residential town and winter haven for invalids, protected from the north by the South Downs, which rise in breezy uplands some little distance inland, its great charm being that it has developed into a modern seaside town without losing much of its rural aspect; much foliage and sylvan surroundings. Homefield Park, 16 acres (cricket, tennis, bowls); Steyne Gardens, 3 acres; Broadwater Green; Victoria Recreation Ground; Beach House Park (hard tennis courts and Cumberland turf bowling greens); Denton Gardens (golf putting courses). Golf links (two 18-hole courses). Hunting, boating, fishing. Places of Interest—Arundel (10 m.), Bramber Castle (9 m.), Goring Woods (3 m.), Broadwater (1 m.), 13th Century Church. Chanctonbury (7 m.) (800 ft.), Cissbury, and other remains of Roman encampments.

THE IDEAL RESIDENTIAL TOWN



UNSURPASSED FOR SUNSHINE AND EQUABILITY OF CLIMATE

Worthing is noted for the equability of its climate, which is largely due to its geographical situation. The proximity of the sea and the shelter afforded by the South Downs combine to modify the climate and avoid extremes. The absence of hills enables convalescents to take exercise without exertion, and so derive the greatest benefit from the high percentage of ozone in the air and the large amount of sunshine. A palatial Pavilion at the Pier entrance and a commodious Bandstand Enclosure on the Parade have been added to the town's many attractions. An all-the-year orchestra plays in the Pavilion.

EXPRESS SERVICE (PULLMAN CARS) to LONDON, 76 minutes.

[*See* p. cii for SCHOOLS.

For further information and ILLUSTRATED GUIDE sent post free No. 16, Municipal Offices, WORTHING.

EARDLEY HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL. In best position on sea front. Lounge, Dining, Drawing, Billiard and Smoke Rooms all facing sea. Separate Tables. Excellent Cuisine. Special Winter terms. 'Phone, Worthing 400. For Tariff apply— PROPRIETRESS.

AUCTION, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY OFFICES, Chapel Road (opposite Town Hall), and Railway Approach (opposite Worthing Station). List of Properties to be Sold, Furnished Houses, etc., free on application. Telegrams, "Agency, Worthing." Tel., 2.
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HARD OR ABSOLUTELY SOFT WATER THROUGHOUT. FOR ABLUTION AND DRINKING PURPOSES AS DESIRED. BY SYSTEM INSTALLED AT OUR ROYAL PALACES.
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TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

Mean Temperature of the Air, and the Percentage of the Possible Duration of Bright Sunshine at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year October 1925 to September 1926. The mean temperature at Nice during the fifty years 1851–1900 is added for comparison.

Place.	1925.								1926.			
	Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Year.		Jan.		Feb.	
	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp	Sun.	Temp.	Sun	Temp	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.
	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%
Aberdeen	48·2	36	38·5	33	34·9	19	46·1	30	39·8	13	40·5	21
Balmoral	45·5	—	33·9	—	31·1	—	43·0	—	35·5	—	36·9	—
Bath	52·7	29	40·5	32	39·1	21	50·2	35	41·9	13	46·7	13
Birmingham	51·5	21	39·1	21	36·7	15	48·5	24	39·7	12	43·7	12
Blackpool	50·8	24	38·5	36	37·9	22	48·6	34	41·4	13	43·6	16
Bournemouth	53·1	35	41·1	38	40·1	31	50·2	41	41·7	22	45·2	17
Bradford	49·5	25	37·1	21	35·4	15	47·3	27	39·5	4	42·5	13
Brighton	54·1	40	42·0	37	40·3	28	50·7	40	41·3	21	45·5	20
Buxton	48·1	22	35·9	24	33·9	11	45·5	27	37·7	7	40·8	13
Cambridge	51·7	29	39·8	31	37·1	25	49·1	34	38·7	17	45·1	15
Cardiff	51·9	32	40·3	39	39·2	25	49·5	40	41·3	15	44·9	15
Cheltenham	52·3	33	39·5	38	38·1	22	50·0	35	41·5	18	45·7	15
Clacton-on-Sea	52·9	36	42·2	33	37·5	28	49·7	37	39·3	20	44·6	20
Colwyn Bay	52·4	24	40·7	39	40·5	23	49·7	35	43·9	22	45·7	19
Coventry	50·9	22	39·2	27	36·9	10	49·1	28	39·3	12	44·3	12
Cromer	51·9	32	42·6	33	37·9	29	49·2	35	39·3	22	43·5	18
Douglas, I. of Man.	51·3	33	42·1	38	40·1	23	48·5	37	42·6	18	43·3	15
Dublin	50·3	26	39·3	39	38·9	22	47·9	33	42·7	23	44·3	17
Dundee	48·7	—	36·1	—	33·3	—	46·4	—	38·3	—	40·0	—
Eastbourne	54·1	41	42·7	35	40·3	31	50·7	43	41·9	24	45·7	19
Edinburgh	49·0	33	38·9	35	36·3	24	45·6	33	40·5	17	41·5	25
Falmouth	55·3	38	44·4	35	44·1	24	51·5	41	45·7	22	48·1	17
Felixstowe	52·2	39	41·8	34	37·6	31	49·4	38	39·1	22	43·9	21
Greenock	49·1	—	40·2	—	37·5	—	47·6	—	41·1	—	41·8	—
Guernsey	55·5	41	46·1	29	44·5	24	51·7	45	46·4	26	47·9	23
Harrogate	49·3	32	38·1	34	35·3	23	47·0	31	38·5	12	42·1	17
Hastings	53·7	40	42·1	38	39·9	31	50·3	41	41·5	26	45·7	20
Hull	50·5	22	39·1	11	36·9	11	48·8	25	39·6	7	43·9	14
Leamington Spa	51·3	28	38·8	32	36·5	18	49·1	32	39·5	18	44·5	15
Lincoln	50·7	—	38·5	—	36·5	—	49·0	—	38·9	—	44·0	—
Littlehampton	53·5	41	42·1	39	38·9	31	49·7	43	40·5	23	44·9	22
Liverpool (Bidston)	51·3	18	39·3	35	38·3	23	48·5	33	41·9	14	44·4	15
Llandudno	52·5	23	41·3	34	40·9	22	49·6	34	44·3	20	45·6	19
London (West'r)	53·5	22	42·3	18	39·5	10	51·2	29	41·9	11	46·8	14
Malvern	52·2	33	39·9	43	37·9	30	49·7	37	40·1	20	44·7	14
Manchester	50·7	10	39·7	11	38·1	2	49·5	22	41·3	1	44·7	8
Margate	54·3	32	43·6	32	40·1	26	50·8	39	41·3	21	46·4	23
Marlborough	50·5	28	38·2	32	36·9	23	47·7	34	39·3	13	44·7	14
Newquay	53·9	34	43·1	37	43·6	24	50·4	39	45·3	21	47·3	15
Norwich	50·9	31	40·5	30	36·5	28	49·1	35	38·3	22	44·3	16
Nottingham	50·7	22	38·7	21	36·5	9	48·7	25	39·3	11	43·9	13
Oxford	51·9	31	40·3	39	37·9	24	49·5	34	40·1	18	45·4	15
Paignton	54·4	35	42·8	33	42·7	27	51·3	43	44·1	22	47·1	21
Penzance	55·7	34	45·3	33	45·5	25	52·1	38	46·7	21	48·9	17
Plymouth	54·5	33	42·5	34	42·4	25	51·0	40	44·4	21	47·5	17
Portsmouth	54·7	43	42·7	41	40·9	34	51·4	43	42·5	25	47·1	22
Ross-on-Wye	51·7	29	39·7	39	38·2	26	49·5	35	41·8	16	45·5	14
Scarborough	52·0	33	41·9	29	37·4	25	49·1	31	39·9	14	44·1	18
Scilly	55·1	31	47·1	31	46·2	25	51·9	39	47·1	19	48·7	21
Sheffield	50·8	23	39·3	22	37·5	20	48·6	29	40·1	12	43·7	14
Skegness	51·1	30	40·9	28	36·3	26	48·3	34	38·3	20	42·9	16
Southampton	53·6	37	41·1	36	39·9	30	50·4	41	41·6	21	46·5	17
Southend	53·5	34	42·1	29	38·3	26	50·8	38	40·0	18	45·7	21
Southport	51·1	24	38·1	32	38·1	22	48·7	35	41·4	14	44·3	15
Stonyhurst	49·3	24	36·9	35	35·8	22	47·3	31	39·7	11	42·5	15
Torquay	55·2	31	43·9	31	42·8	24	51·7	41	44·7	21	48·0	18
Totland Bay	54·0	36	42·3	39	41·1	32	50·5	41	42·2	26	45·9	19
Tunbridge Wells	52·2	38	40·3	34	37·9	24	49·3	37	39·7	22	45·3	15
Valencia	53·5	26	43·9	42	43·5	17	50·1	31	45·8	22	47·9	11
Ventnor	55·3	39	43·5	38	42·1	31	51·4	41	42·9	24	46·4	21
Weymouth	55·1	29	42·9	32	42·1	27	51·7	38	43·3	23	47·5	17
Woolacombe	54·5	33	43·6	33	43·1	23	50·9	35	45·0	17	47·1	19
Worthing	53·7	43	41·8	41	39·9	33	50·3	44	41·1	24	45·5	22
Yarmouth	52·3	30	42·7	33	38·1	27	49·3	35	39·5	21	44·1	16
York	50·3	28	37·5	27	36·6	18	48·5	28	39·5	9	44·1	14
Nice (1851–1900)	61·0	—	52·7	—	47·3	—	—	—	46·4	—	47·5	—

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

Mean Temperature of the Air, and the Percentage of the Possible Duration of Bright Sunshine at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year October 1925 to September 1926. The mean temperature at Nice during the fifty years 1851-1900 is added for comparison.

Place.	1926.													
	March		April		May		June		July.		Aug.		Sept.	
	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.
	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%
Aberdeen	43·2	28	45·9	27	46·3	34	53·2	34	58·1	40	57·5	34	53·3	36
Balmoral	39·5	—	43·5	—	44·0	—	51·7	—	56·7	—	55·1	—	50·7	—
Bath	44·5	21	49·4	27	52·1	33	57·7	48	64·2	37	63·3	43	60·6	28
Birmingham	43·2	17	48·3	20	49·8	26	56·3	29	62·1	28	61·7	38	58·5	28
Blackpool	43·6	32	49·3	37	50·3	39	56·3	45	62·9	31	61·3	38	58·0	31
Bournemouth	44·8	31	48·8	35	52·1	38	57·3	49	63·7	41	63·5	50	61·5	37
Bradford	42·4	22	47·5	24	48·0	27	54·9	32	61·3	30	59·3	43	55·9	31
Brighton	44·4	37	49·1	34	52·1	41	57·1	43	63·5	42	62·9	48	61·3	42
Buxton	40·1	18	45·6	21	46·2	28	53·1	31	59·1	28	57·7	38	53·9	29
Cambridge	44·1	32	50·0	23	51·3	30	56·9	37	62·9	33	62·1	43	59·5	39
Cardiff	44·1	26	48·7	33	50·9	36	56·5	48	62·9	41	62·1	42	59·1	31
Cheltenham	44·7	26	49·5	28	52·0	30	58·2	43	64·1	32	63·3	43	60·4	28
Clacton-on-Sea	44·8	38	48·6	29	51·1	41	57·9	42	62·7	42	63·5	50	61·3	43
Colwyn Bay	45·0	27	50·1	36	50·9	44	56·6	48	62·7	38	61·7	45	58·1	30
Coventry	44·1	21	49·2	23	51·1	29	57·1	32	63·3	33	62·7	43	58·9	29
Cromer	44·1	39	49·3	30	50·3	43	55·9	34	60·9	38	61·6	46	59·6	37
Douglas, I. of Man.	43·6	33	47·7	37	48·9	39	54·6	45	60·5	35	58·9	41	56·3	31
Dublin	43·8	24	47·3	39	48·8	32	54·7	38	60·8	34	60·7	44	57·6	35
Dundee	42·6	—	46·3	—	47·7	—	54·3	—	60·5	—	59·5	—	54·7	—
Eastbourne	44·5	39	48·7	35	51·9	43	56·7	41	62·7	43	62·7	50	61·3	45
Edinburgh	41·7	23	46·4	30	47·2	36	54·2	34	59·4	34	59·1	40	55·1	40
Falmouth	46·6	30	50·1	48	52·5	44	56·8	58	63·5	43	63·5	42	61·7	33
Felixstowe	44·1	35	47·7	31	50·7	47	57·2	42	61·7	43	62·9	48	60·9	41
Greenock	42·9	—	47·6	—	48·7	—	55·7	—	60·5	—	58·9	—	55·0	—
Guernsey	46·1	34	49·9	46	52·7	42	56·1	57	62·3	50	63·5	50	62·9	47
Harrogate	41·9	29	47·4	25	48·1	35	55·1	30	61·1	33	59·7	45	56·0	34
Hastings	44·5	37	49·1	34	51·9	41	56·7	41	62·5	39	62·5	48	61·3	40
Hull	43·8	30	48·8	22	50·1	36	57·1	24	61·8	39	61·7	47	58·1	37
Leamington Spa	44·1	27	48·8	24	50·7	35	56·8	40	62·9	34	61·9	41	58·6	26
Lincoln	44·2	—	49·6	—	50·7	—	57·7	—	63·5	—	62·7	—	58·5	—
Littlehampton	44·2	40	48·0	35	51·5	42	56·5	48	62·7	42	62·3	51	60·4	43
Liverpool (Bidston)	43·5	20	49·1	33	50·3	37	56·5	42	63·1	30	60·8	40	57·7	31
Llandudno	45·1	25	50·1	38	50·9	43	55·9	46	62·1	38	61·7	42	58·5	29
London (West'r)	45·9	25	50·9	25	53·3	30	57·2	38	64·9	34	64·8	45	61·7	34
Malvern	44·7	27	—	26	51·7	36	57·9	48	63·2	33	62·8	45	59·3	30
Manchester	43·0	13	49·7	18	50·5	26	58·3	26	64·8	27	62·3	34	57·9	22
Margate	45·5	39	50·1	35	51·7	43	57·7	40	62·8	45	63·9	53	62·5	45
Marlborough	42·7	25	47·9	25	50·3	31	55·7	43	61·5	32	60·5	36	58·5	20
Newquay	45·3	27	49·1	45	51·7	45	55·7	54	62·3	41	62·1	41	60·9	28
Norwich	43·9	32	50·3	26	51·3	44	57·1	33	62·5	38	62·1	45	59·4	38
Nottingham	43·9	20	49·0	16	50·5	24	56·7	29	62·6	29	62·1	39	58·1	29
Oxford	44·5	31	49·5	29	51·5	30	57·3	40	62·9	37	62·4	44	59·5	30
Paignton	45·8	29	49·3	41	52·2	40	57·1	54	63·8	44	63·3	47	61·2	34
Penzance	47·4	23	50·3	47	53·5	42	57·4	53	63·7	41	64·1	40	61·5	28
Plymouth	45·5	26	49·9	44	52·7	39	56·9	51	64·3	40	63·7	41	61·3	22
Portsmouth	46·0	36	49·5	35	53·3	43	58·3	51	64·8	44	64·9	50	62·5	43
Ross-on Wye	44·2	24	48·5	28	51·1	33	57·0	45	62·9	34	62·1	39	59·7	28
Scarborough	45·5	32	48·9	27	49·7	41	56·3	28	61·9	36	61·7	47	58·5	36
Scilly	47·5	28	49·7	53	51·7	43	55·3	51	62·1	46	62·3	41	60·5	30
Sheffield	43·1	22	49·0	22	49·5	27	56·4	32	62·5	34	61·3	41	57·4	32
Skegness	43·1	33	47·7	31	49·3	48	55·8	35	61·4	43	61·3	44	58·3	36
Southampton	45·0	33	48·9	29	52·9	40	58·1	47	64·1	40	63·8	50	61·4	37
Southend	45·9	36	50·5	30	52·3	38	58·9	39	64·3	42	64·9	51	63·3	40
Southport	43·7	28	49·5	36	50·3	43	56·3	48	63·3	33	61·2	45	57·9	33
Stonyhurst	42·1	23	47·7	27	48·9	33	55·5	34	62·0	28	59·7	38	55·7	29
Torquay	46·7	28	50·1	40	52·9	41	58·0	58	64·3	48	64·3	50	62·3	37
Totland Bay	44·9	33	48·3	33	51·3	41	56·5	50	63·0	41	62·7	48	61·5	41
Tunbridge Wells	44·3	36	48·7	31	52·5	35	56·5	37	62·7	38	62·6	45	60·3	37
Valencia	46·6	21	49·9	45	51·1	37	55·7	31	61·9	37	60·5	26	58·0	27
Ventnor	46·1	37	49·1	32	52·8	43	57·5	46	63·6	39	63·5	49	62·4	43
Weymouth	46·3	27	49·8	33	53·4	36	58·1	50	64·3	—	63·5	—	61·8	—
Woolacombe	45·4	25	50·1	36	52·9	37	55·9	47	63·3	38	62·5	37	60·8	23
Worthing	44·9	38	48·7	34	52·4	41	57·3	46	63·5	45	63·1	51	61·3	44
Yarmouth	44·3	36	48·8	29	50·5	41	56·5	31	61·2	39	62·3	44	59·9	35
York	43·6	30	48·9	21	49·9	35	57·3	25	63·3	33	61·7	42	57·7	34
Nice (1851-1900)	50·7	—	56·5	—	62·2	—	69·1	—	73·8	—	73·2	—	—	—

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From LONDON to PORT NATAL (*DIRECT*)

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(Calling at LAS PALMAS & CAPETOWN to land Passengers)

Service between SOUTH & EAST AFRICAN PORTS, and INDIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and MADRAS; also CEYLON, COLOMBO

Through Service to CHINESE & JAPANESE PORTS

Wireless Fitted. Excellent Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. High-class Cuisine.

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AND LAS PALMAS - -	£15	£15	£10 £11 £12
,, CAPE TOWN - -	38 Gns.	35 Gns.	£26 £27 £31
,, NATAL - - -	44 ,,	40 ,,	£30 £32 £37
,, DELAGOA BAY -	47 ,,	43 ,,	£33 £35 £40
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Amsterdam, Birkenhead Glasgow and New York	**Padang Java and Macassar**	With transhipment to	All Ports, Dutch East Indies.
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No. 6.—J. B. Westray & Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3, or P. & O. House (first floor—General Passenger Agent, W. L. James), 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1.
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No. 8.—P. & O. Service, Australia via Cape, 32, Lime Street, E.C. 3, or P. & O. House, as above.

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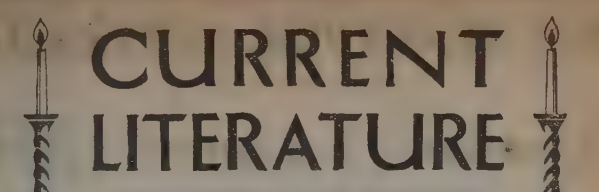

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Paid-up Capital	£875,000
Reserve Fund	800,000
	1,675,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	875,000
	£2,550,000

Head Office—ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Melbourne Office 267, COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.
Sydney Office—105, PITT STREET, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
Perth Office—ST. GEORGE'S TERRACE, PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
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West End Branch: 17, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, W.C. 2.

Paid-up Capital	£4,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,760,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter	£4,000,000
	£11,760,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

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KENNETH GOSCHEN, ESQ.
CHARLES G. HAMILTON, ESQ.
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RT. HON. THE EARL OF MIDLETON, K.P.
HAROLD NELSON, ESQ.
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ESTABLISHED 1862.

Head Office: **6, 7, & 8, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON, E.C. 2.**

Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund £7,140,000.

AFFILIATED TO LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

J. W. BEAUMONT PEASE, *Chairman.* WILLIAM DOURO HOARE, C.B.E., *Deputy Chairman.*

ESTABLISHED AT:

BELGIUM: Antwerp, 10, Rue Nationale.

FRANCE: Paris, 9, Rue du Helder.

PORTUGAL: Lisbon, 44, Rua Aurea; Oporto, 9, Rua do Infante D. Henrique.

U.S. AMERICA: New York, 67, Wall Street.

ARGENTINA: Buenos Aires, with City sub-branches at Barracas al Norte, Boca, Constitucion, Once, Calle Santa Fé. Also at Bahia Blanca, Concordia, Córdoba, Mendoza, Paraná, Rosario, Tucumán.

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URUGUAY: Montevidéo, and at Calle Rio Negro (Montevidéo), Paysandú Rivera, Salto.

BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Ceará, Curityba, Juiz de Fora, Maceió, Manáos, Maranhão, Pará, Pelotas, Pernambuco, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande, Santos, São Paulo, Victoria.

CHILE: Valparaiso, Santiago, Antofagasta.

PARAGUAY: Asunción.

COLOMBIA: Barranquilla, Bogotá, Manizales, Medellin.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT.

Commercial information and up-to-date reports on South American firms are available on application. Every care is taken that this information is obtained from reliable sources, but the Bank cannot guarantee or accept responsibility for its accuracy.

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BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS).

HEAD OFFICE: 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

formerly

THE COLONIAL BANK,

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1836.

Reincorporated by Act of Parliament, 1925.

with which are amalgamated

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

and

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK LIMITED

Capital authorized £10,000,000 **Capital subscribed £6,975,500**

Capital paid up - £4,975,500 **Reserve Fund - - £1,000,000**

Uncalled Capital - - £2,000,000

London Offices:

Circus Place, London Wall, E.C.2; 29, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.
37-39, King William Street, E.C.4; III, St. Martin's Lane, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Other Offices:

LIVERPOOL—25, Castle Street. **MANCHESTER—21, York Street.**
HAMBURG—Adolphsplatz 4.
NEW YORK (Agency)—44, Beaver Street.

With over 400 Branches in

British West Indies, British Guiana, Egypt and the Sudan, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, British West Africa, Swaziland, Portuguese East Africa, South West Africa, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Kenya Colony, Malta, Gibraltar, Palestine and the Mauritius.

The Bank acts as Correspondent for Home, Colonial and Foreign Banks.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861. *Bankers to the New Zealand Government*

CAPITAL AUTHORISED £6,154,988

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP.

Four per cent. Guaranteed Stock	£529,988
Preference "A" Shares issued to the New Zealand Government ...	500,000
Preference "B" Shares ... Do.	1,375,000
Ordinary Shares	3,750,000
	£6,154,988
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	3,390,378
	£9,545,366

Head Office: WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

Directors:

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Sir HAROLD BEAUCHAMP. | WM. REECE, Esq. | WILLIAM WATSON, Esq.

General Manager: HENRY BUCKLETON.

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AND AT

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SUVA AND LEVUKA, FIJI. APIA, SAMOA.

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LONDON,

Grants drafts on any of the above places. Makes telegraphic transfers. Opens Current Accounts for the convenience of its Colonial Constituents. Negotiates and collects Bills payable in any part of Australasia, Fiji, and Samoa. Undertakes the Agency of persons connected with the Colonies; and receives for safe custody, on their behalf, Securities, Shares, &c., drawing interest and dividends on the same as they fall due. Undertakes all other descriptions of Colonial Banking and Monetary Business, and affords every facility to persons in their transactions with the Colonies.

THE BRITISH LINEN BANK

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1746

CAPITAL ISSUED AND PAID UP - £1,250,000
RESERVE AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS £1,855,620

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THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBERY AND MIDLOTHIAN, K.G., K.T.
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR—THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF HOME.

Head Office—EDINBURGH.

REES GRIFFITH THOMAS, *General Manager.* R. W. STEVENSON, *Secretary.*

OVER 190 BRANCHES IN SCOTLAND.

Principal Glasgow Office: 110, QUEEN STREET.

Manager—JOHN GIBSON.

The British Linen Bank transacts every description of Home and Foreign Banking Business. Current Accounts are opened, and money is received on Deposit, at interest, on terms to be ascertained on application.

The British Linen Bank is affiliated to Barclays Bank, Limited, which has over **1,850** Branches in England and Wales, and special facilities are thus afforded for the transaction of Scottish and English business. The Bank has a complete service of Correspondents all over the World; issues Drafts (in sterling and in foreign currencies), Letters of Credit, and Circular Notes; and negotiates or collects Bills of Exchange.

London Office: 38, THREADNEEDLE ST., E.C.2.

Where accounts may be opened on usual London terms. | *Manager*—JAMES FORREST. *Deputy Manager*—W. F. BLACK.

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LONDON.

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Dividends Collected. Coupons Purchased.

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Agents and Correspondents all over the World.

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ESTABLISHED 1800. [22

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President: W. G. GOODERHAM. *Vice-President:* E. R. C. CLARKSON.

General Manager: GEORGE H. SMITH. *Secretary:* WALTER F. WATKINS.

Paid-Up Capital - - -	**$7,000,000**	**£1,438,356 3s. 3d.**
Reserve Fund (earned)-	**$7,500,000**	**£1,541,095 17s. 10d.**
Investments - - - -	**$48,281,493.32**	**£9,920,854 16s. 0d.**

DEBENTURES issued. In sums of £50 and upwards.

For terms of one year and upwards. Interest paid half-yearly. Interest computed from date on which the money is received.

Debentures issued by this Corporation have been taken by English and Scottish investors for more than half a century. In Canada they are a legal investment for Trust Funds.

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For rates of interest and terms apply to the Agents in Edinburgh—Messrs. MYLNE & CAMPBELL, W.S., 36, Castle Street; Messrs. BELL, COWAN & Co., 22, St. Andrew Square. Bankers in Great Britain—Midland Bank, Limited.

Associated with the above Corporation and under the same direction and management is

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY,

incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Trust Company accepts and executes Trusts of every description, acts as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator, or Committee of the estate of a lunatic, &c. Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention. [224

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 5, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.3.

and 384 Branches and Agencies throughout Australia.

Subscribed Capital	£3,750,000	0	0
Paid-up Capital...	£2,250,000	0	0
Further Liability of Proprietors	£1,500,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	£1,950,000	0	0

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SIDNEY M. WARD, Esq.
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Bills Negotiated or forwarded for **Collection.**

Banking and Exchange Business of every description transacted with Australia.

E. M. JANION, *Manager.*

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

GUARANTEED BY THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

Head Office - - - - SYDNEY.

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Bankers to—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF TASMANIA.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Agencies are open at 3,400 Post Offices in the Commonwealth, &c.

As at 30th JUNE, 1926.

General Bank Balances	£42,555,180
Savings Bank Balances	45,537,605
Note Issue Department	53,930,226
Rural Credits Department	282,003
Other Items	5,416,279
	£147,721,303

LONDON OFFICE: 36-41, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.
Also at AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C.

J. S. SCOTT, *Manager.*

CHARTERED 1822.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

NEW YORK:

22, William Street (Head Office).
475, Fifth Avenue, at 41st Street.
901, Madison Avenue, at 72nd Street.

LONDON:

15, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W. I.

PARIS:

70, Rue des Petits-Champs.

Member Federal Reserve System and New York Clearing House.

Makes a speciality of the care and management of real and personal property in the United States, and will act as Agent, Custodian, Trustee or Executor.

Statement of September 30th, 1926.

RESOURCES.	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$31,750,182.58
U.S. Government Bonds	18,185,206.00
Bills Purchased	23,126,703.55
Call Loans—Collateral	63,698,706.37
Time Loans—Collateral	12,215,743.18
Accrued Interest	1,197,277.81
Bonds, Stocks, Etc.,	24,022,102.15
Bonds and Mortgages	5,794,785.00
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances	4,404,903.91
Real Estate	2,484,000.00
	$186,879,615.55

LIABILITIES.	
Deposits	$143,020,105.23
Accrued Interest, Reserve for Taxes, Dividend, Etc.,	1,404,360.20
Acceptances sold with our Endorsement	2,962,944.06
Bills Payable	5,250,000.00
Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	4,421,815.19
Capital Stock	10,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	19,820,390.87
	$186,879,615.55

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. CABLE TRANSFERS.
LETTERS OF CREDIT PAYABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

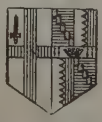
AUTHORISED CAPITAL 225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1926: 75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each —Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each—Rs. 125 Paid	1,87,50,000
	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1926	4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1926 ...	5,62,50,000

Managing Governors:—SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.: N. M. MURRAY, Esq.
Local Head Offices:—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
London Office:—22, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. 2. Sir S. A. H. SITWELL, *Manager.*

Branches in all the Principal Towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Opened free of charge. **FIXED DEPOSITS.**—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.



A Complete Banking Service

The Midland Bank offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of banking business of every description through 1880 branches covering all important agricultural, commercial, industrial and residential districts in England and Wales. The Head Office is at 5 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C. 2.

MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED

Affiliations: Belfast Banking Co. Ltd., Northern Ireland; The Clydesdale Bank Ltd., and North of Scotland Bank Ltd., Scotland; Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co. Ltd.

THE NATIONAL BANK
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

Head Offices: **13-17 Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.**

Subscribed Capital - - - - - -	£7,500,000
Paid-up Capital - - - - - - -	£1,500,000
Reserve Fund - - - - - - - -	£1,320,000
Deposits, etc. (as at 30th June, 1926) - -	£36,962,819

JAMES BLACKADER MEERS, ESQ., C.B., Chairman.
SIR THOMAS HENRY GRATTAN ESMONDE, BART., Chairman of Irish Board and Deputy Chairman of the Bank.
MICHAEL J. COOKE, ESQ., Deputy Chairman of London Board.

BRANCHES IN

LONDON, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, BRISTOL, and SOUTH WALES.
IRELAND—Dublin, 34 College Green.

— AND —

129 Branches and 99 Sub-Offices in the Provinces.

All descriptions of Banking, Foreign Exchange, Income Tax, and Executor and Trustee Business Transacted.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN VICTORIA.)

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Authorised Capital ... **£10,000,000** Reserve Fund Account **£2,410,000**
Capital Paid-up ... **£4,000,000** Reserve Liability of Shareholders **£1,500,000**
Total Assets (March 31st, 1926) ... ... **£40,706,017.**

Head Office—MELBOURNE.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Transactions undertaken with

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA and NEW ZEALAND.

London Board of Advice:

R. H. CAIRD, ESQ., J.P. Rt. Hon. Lord INVERFORTH, P.C. Rt. Hon. Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, K.C.M.G.

LONDON OFFICE—7, LOTHBURY, E.C. 2. Manager, JOHN G. HANCORNE.

SUB-BRANCH—AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C. 2. [240

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in Kenya (B.E. Africa) and Uganda.

(Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862, on the 23rd March, 1866.)

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1863.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - - - - - £4,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (160,000 Shares at £25 each) - £4,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (£12 10s. per Share) - - - - - £2,000,000
RESERVE FUND - - - - - - - - - £2,850,000

Board of Directors:

SIR CHARLES C. McLEOD, BART., *Chairman.* J. N. STUART ESQ., *Deputy Chairman.*
SIR JOHN P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E. ROBERT MILLER, ESQ.
HON. E. JULIAN HAWKE. R. LANGFORD JAMES, ESQ. CHARLES NICOLL, ESQ.
J. A. TOOMEY, ESQ.

Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Branches:

ADEN	CHITTAGONG	MADRAS	KISUMU	Kenya Colony.	
ADEN, STEAMER POINT	COCHIN (S. INDIA)	MANDALAY	MOMBASA		DAR-ES-SALAAM } Tanganyika
AMRITSAR	COLOMBO	NEWERA ELIYA	NAIROBI		TANGA } Territory.
BOMBAY	DELHI	RANGOON	NAKURU		
CALCUTTA	KANDY	TUTICORIN	ENTEBBE	Uganda.	
CAWNPORE	KARACHI	ZANZIBAR	JINJA		
	LAHORE		KAMPALA		

The Bank purchases, grants advances against, or collects Bills payable in India, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda, etc., on current terms.

The Bank issues Drafts on its Branches, as well as on its Agents in the principal towns of India and Burma, Africa, and elsewhere, and also sells Telegraphic Transfers on all its Branches, at the exchange of the day.

The Bank, on behalf of its Constituents, undertakes the collection of Furlough Pay and Pensions from the India and Colonial Offices, the Custody of Government and other Securities, and the Receipt of Interest and Dividends thereon.

Powers of Attorney or other forms and any information required may be had on application to the Bank in London, or any of its Branches.

The Bank receives Deposits for fixed periods not exceeding one year at rates to be obtained on application. [47

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1863." Estd. 1872

Head Office: BRISBANE. General Manager: MARMADUKE GRANVILLE HAYMEN.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.

Manager: J. W. DRURY.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. **Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000.**
Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000. **Reserve Fund, £710,000.**

3½% Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,091,669 4s. 5d.

Bankers:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

BRANCHES.

QUEENSLAND.

Allora	Charters Towers	Gladstone	Killarney	Murgon	St. George
Aramac	Ayr	Childers	Goombunge	Kingaroy	Muttaburra	Taroo
Babinda	Clifton	Goomeri	Laidley	Nobby	Tamborine North
Barcaldine	Cloncurry	Goondiwindi	Longreach	Normanton	Tannymorel
Beaudesert	Cooktown	Greenmount	Mackay	Oakey	Thursday Island
Bell	Crow's Nest	Gympie	Maden	Pittsworth	Tingoora
Biggenden	Cunnamulla	Halifax	Mahaulu	Ravenshoe	Toogoolawah
Blackall	Dalby	Herberton	Mareeba	Richmond	Toowoomba
Boonah	Esk	Hughenden	Maryborough	Rockhampton	Townsville
Bundaberg	Forest Hill	Ingham	Millmerran	Roma	Rosewood	Warra	Warwick
Burketown	Fortitude Valley	Innisfail	Mitchell	Sandgate	Winton	Wondai
Cairns	Gatton	Ipswich	Mossman	Sarina	Woolloongabba
Capella	George St. (Brisbane)	Jandowae	Mount Morgan	South Brisbane	Woorolin
Charleville		Kandanga	Mundubbera	Southbrook	Yangan

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY: PITT and HUNTER STREETS; CASINO, KYOGLE, LISMORE, URBENVILLE, WARDELL. **VICTORIA.**—MELBOURNE: 281, COLLINS STREET

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms.

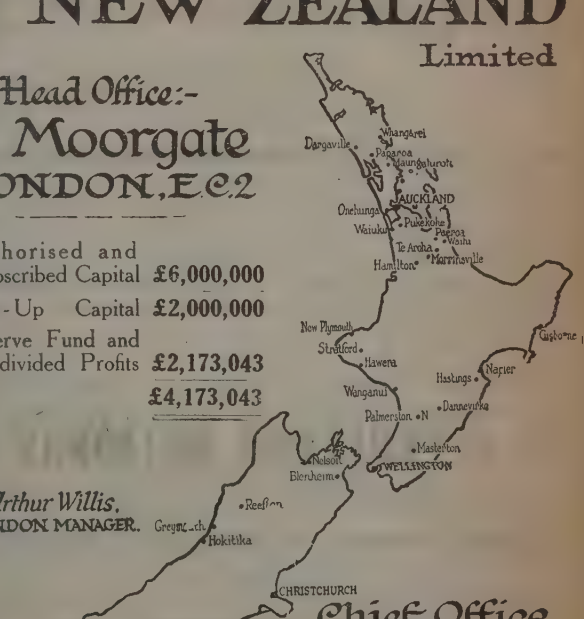
The London Office receives Deposits for 12 and up to 36 months at rates which can be ascertained on application. Interest payable half-yearly or quarterly as desired.

The NATIONAL BANK of NEW ZEALAND

Limited

Head Office:-
8 Moorgate
LONDON, E.C.2

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	£6,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	£2,173,043
	£4,173,043



Arthur Willis,
LONDON MANAGER.

Chief Office in New Zealand:
Wellington

G. W. McINTOSH, *General Manager.*

88 Branches and Agencies throughout NEW ZEALAND
the principal of which are indicated above.

The Bank receives Deposits of £50 and upwards for 1 or 2 years at 4½ per cent. per annum and conducts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727.

Capital (fully-paid) - - - -	£2,500,000
Rest or Reserve Fund (Oct. 1925) -	£2,464,704
Deposits (Oct. 1925) - - -	£40,790,229

HEAD OFFICE - - St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

General Manager, SIR ALEXANDER KEMP WRIGHT, K.B.E., D.L. *Secretary,* J. B. ADSHEAD.

LONDON (CITY) OFFICE - 3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

Manager, WM. WHYTE. *Deputy Manager,* JOHN ROBB.

LONDON - Drummonds Branch - 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

Under the charge of MESSRS. DRUMMOND. *Manager,* W. H. SMITH.

GLASGOW (Principal) OFFICE - Royal Exchange Sq. & Buchanan St.

THOMAS LILLIE, *Manager.* W. DONALD, *Sub-Manager.*

Over 200 BRANCHES throughout Scotland.

Every description of British Colonial and Foreign Banking business transacted. Correspondence invited.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA,

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880. LIMITED.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED AND ISSUED		£10,500,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,500,000	together £7,700,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,200,000	
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS		£7,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Directors.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF CHICHESTER.
HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. LORD HILLINGDON.
Sir MALCOLM HOGG.
S. R. LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, Esq.
Brigadier-General ARTHUR MAXWELL, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
ROBERT C. NESBITT, Esq.
FREDERICK G. PARBURY, Esq.
The Hon. EDMUND W. PARKER.
Sir WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.

Trustees.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq. | The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF CHICHESTER.

Bankers.

BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, Co.; and WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

Manager—W. A. LAING. *Assistant Manager*—G. S. GODDEN.
Secretary—F. H. MCINTYRE.

The Bank has 192 Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application. (24

THE

STANDARD BANK

OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa; to the Imperial Government in South Africa and to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	**£10,000,000**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	**£8,916,660**
PAID-UP CAPITAL - -	**£2,229,165**
RESERVE FUND - -	**£2,893,335**
UNCALLED CAPITAL -	**£6,687,495**
	£11,809,995

Head Office:

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET,

and 77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

LONDON WALL Branch—63, London Wall, E.C. 2.

WEST END Branch -9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.

NEW YORK Agency -67, Wall Street.

HAMBURG Agency—Bank of British West Africa, Limited, 45-53, Schauenburger Strasse

OVER 330 BRANCHES, SUB-BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

EXECUTORSHIPS AND TRUSTEESHIPS UNDERTAKEN.

INCOME TAX.—Claims for recovery of Income Tax undertaken.

COMMERCIAL SERVICE.

The Bank has over 330 Branches in Africa and Agents and Correspondents throughout the World. The closest touch with Trade and Industrial conditions is maintained, with special attention to Commercial and Credit Intelligence. This service is available to Exporters, Importers and others wishing to develop trade between South and East Africa, the United States of America and the Continent of Europe.

The Standard Bank Monthly Review is sent post free on application. It gives the latest information on all South and East African matters of Trade and Commercial Interest.

BERTRAM LOWNDES, *London Manager.*

WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK

LIMITED.

Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House.

Directors.

GERARD POWYS DEWHURST, CHAIRMAN.
BENJAMIN GEORGE WOOD, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

PERCY ASHWORTH.
SIR WILLIAM BIRD.
THE RT. HON. LORD BRADBURY, G.C.B.
SIR KENNETH IRWIN CROSSLEY, BART.
JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAM DEACON.
LIEUT.-COL. E. A. J. JOHNSON-FERGUSON.
WILLIAM ALDAM MILNER.
LIEUT.-COL. SIR ALAN JOHN SYKES, BART.
THOMAS FREDERICK TATTERSALL.
COLONEL SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, BART.
GEORGE HERVEY WOOD.

General Manager: R. T. HINDLEY.
Assistant General Manager: J. MOODIE.

MANCHESTER OFFICE—Mosley Street.
LIVERPOOL OFFICE—9, Tithebarn Street.
LONDON OFFICE—20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3.
WEST END OFFICE—9, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.

7 Offices in London; 36 Offices in Manchester and Salford; 149 Offices in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire and North Wales.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS OPENED.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, BEARING INTEREST AND REPAYABLE ON DEMAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS CONDUCTED ON AGREED TERMS.

THE BANK IS PREPARED TO ACT AS TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS, SETTLEMENTS, DEBENTURES, TRUSTS, &c.

TRUSTEESHIP DEPARTMENTS IN MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS ARRANGED AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.) LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1880

Capital Subscribed & Fully Paid .. Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ... ,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - - - YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AT:—

ALEXANDRIA	HAMBURG	LOS ANGELES	PEKIN	SHIMONOSEKI
BATAVIA	HANKOW	LYONS	RANGOON	SINGAPORE
BOMBAY	HARBIN	MANILA	RIO DE JANEIRO	SOURABAYA
BUENOS AYRES	HONG KONG	NAGASAKI	SAIGON	SYDNEY
CANTON	HONOLULU	NAGOYA	SAMARANG	TIENTSIN
CALCUTTA	KAI YUAN	NEWCHWANG	SAN FRANCISCO	TOKYO
CHANGCHUN	KARACHI	NEW YORK	SEATTLE	TSINANFU
DAIREN (Dalny)	KOBE	OSAKA	SHANGHAI	TSINGTAU
FEN GTIEN (Mukden)	LONDON			VLADIVOSTOCK (Temporarily closed)

The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere, and transacts General Banking Business.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

LONDON OFFICE: 7, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.
K. YANO, Manager.

THE BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD.

(Established 1889.)

CAPITAL (1922) - - - - £15,000
Reserve Fund (1922) - - £50,000

LONDON AGENTS:
Midland Bank, Ltd., 6 Lothbury, E.C.2.

THE BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD., HAMILTON, BERMUDA.

MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED

BY THE

Mutual Loan Fund Association,

LIMITED (*Incorporated* 1850),

On Personal Security, Shares, Leases, &c., at moderate interest. Repayable by instalments, or as agreed. No preliminary fees. Forms free by post or on application.

34, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, W.C.2.
Telephone, Regent 6194.
31, Walbrook, E.C.4; 38, Ship St., Brighton; and 199, Queen's Rd., Hastings.
ESTABLISHED OVER 75 YEARS. A. P. MITCHELL, *Secretary.* [256

5% INCOME TAX FREE on Shares of £25 and on Subscriptions of 5/- a month.

A SOUND, HELPFUL AND CONVENIENT INVESTMENT.

4% Interest on Deposits (Tax free). All money invested withdrawn *at par* at short notice.

ASSETS OVER HALF-A-MILLION. *RESERVE FUND* £40,000.

42 YEARS' SOUND RECORD.

£193,000 loaned in 1925 to build and purchase houses by the

CHURCH of ENGLAND
Temperance & General
BUILDING SOCIETY

Write for particulars in Prospectus A.

26, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Central, 5927. W. C. M. WIGHTMAN, Secretary.

GENERAL REVERSIONARY & INVESTMENT COMPANY,

59, CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2.

(Removed from 26, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.)

Established 1836. *Further empowered by Special Acts of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vict., cap. 130, and 13 and 14 Geo. V., cap 17.*

ASSETS - - - - - £1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—MAURICE O. FITZGERALD, Esq.

SIR JOSEPH GUINNESS BROODBANK.
RIGHT HON. SIR EVELYN CECIL, G.B.E., M.P.
FREDERICK PINCKARD COLES, Esq.
SIR PERCIVAL HORTON-SMITH HARTLEY, C.V.O., M.D.
SIR WALTER R. LAWRENCE, Bart., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.B.
RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.
FRANCIS E. J. SMITH, Esq.
Col. SIR EDWARD WARD, Bart., G.B.E. K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Solicitors.
Messrs. PEACOCK & GODDARD, 3, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C. 1.

General Manager.
ARTHUR DIGBY BESANT, F.I.A.

REVERSIONS and LIFE INTERESTS. PURCHASES or LOANS.

LOANS UPON REVERSIONS may be obtained either at an Annual Interest or in consideration of deferred charges, payable upon the REVERSIONS falling in, and free of interest in the meantime. TEMPORARY DEPOSITS ACCEPTED.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from

F. L. COLLINS, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.*

TELEPHONE: 0273 HOLBORN.

Law Reversionary Interest Society, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

MANY persons have interests either for life or in expectation in property arising under Wills or Settlements. The operations of this Society enable such interests to be sold on most favourable terms, or loans to be obtained thereon at moderate rates of interest.

REMOTE interests which may never come into possession at all can be made available for immediate use if supported by Policies to be effected with the **EQUITY & LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**, which is under the same management.

For full information apply personally, or through your Solicitor, to the Secretary at the Society's Offices,

19, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C. 2.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY

(A.M.P.) ***ESTD. 1849.*** ***(A.M.P.)***

THE LARGEST BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

Assets	**£63,000,000**
Annual Income	**£9,000,000**

The A.M.P. Society's premium rates are lower than the average, it distributes its whole divisible surplus annually among its policy-holders, it values its liabilities on the most stringent basis and it possesses in a unique degree the combination of a low expense rate, a high interest return and a favourable mortality experience. Those who desire to obtain their life assurance cover at the lowest net cost, with perfect security, are invited to investigate these claims.

EVERY YEAR A BONUS YEAR.

LONDON OFFICE: **73-76, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. 4.**

W. C. FISHER, Manager for the United Kingdom.

ALLIANCE
Assurance Company
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1824.

Head Office: BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

ASSETS EXCEED £25,000,000

Directors:

CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT, Esq., *Chairman.*
LIONEL N. DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., O.B.E., *Deputy Chairman.*

Sir IAN HEATHCOAT AMORY, Bart., C.B.E.
Right Hon. Viscount BEARSTED, LL.D.
FREDERICK CAVENDISH BENTINCK, Esq.
ALFRED FOWELL BUXTON, Esq.
JOHN CATOR, Esq.
LORD DALMENY, D.S.O., M.C.
Major GERALD M. A. ELLIS.
FREDERICK CRAUFURD GOODENOUGH, Esq.
THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON, M.P.
C. SHIRREFF HILTON, Esq.
W. DOURO HOARE, Esq., C.B.E.
R. M. HOLLAND-MARTIN, Esq., C.B.
DAVID LANDALE, Esq.
Sir CHRISTOPHER T. NEEDHAM.
CECIL FRANCIS PARR, Esq.
Commander M. P. B. PORTMAN, R.N.
HENRY ALEXANDER TROTTER, Esq.

The Alliance grants Insurances of all kinds:—

LIFE (with and without Profits). ASSURANCES with DISABILITY BENEFITS. ESTATE DUTY Policies. STAFF ASSURANCE and PENSION SCHEMES. GROUP LIFE ASSURANCES. CHILDREN'S DEFERRED ASSURANCES and EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS. ANNUITIES.
SINKING FUND and CAPITAL REDEMPTION.
FIRE.
MARINE.
BURGLARY and THEFT.
ACCIDENTS of all kinds:—Personal Accident and Disease, Third Party, Drivers' Risks, Lift, Plate-Glass, Workmen's Compensation with Special Policies for Domestic Servants.
MOTOR CAR. MOTOR CYCLE.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE. LIVE STOCK.
BOILER AND MACHINERY INSURANCE AND INSPECTIONS.

Comprehensive Policies for Buildings and Contents of Dwelling Houses.

The Company is Empowered to Act as Executor and Trustee.

Particulars of any of the above will be sent on request.

T. B. PONSONBY, *General Manager.* [76

Insurance Advice

MR. T. G. ROSE (Author of *Cost Price Assurance*) is at all times willing to give intending ASSURANTS assistance on Assurance matters, without any charge falling upon the applicant. All proposals and premiums may be sent direct to the Company concerned.

THE TABLES PRESENTED below indicate the advisability of writing to or seeing the author *before* investment. Letters, giving the fullest possible information as to date of birth, etc., should be addressed :

A Special Scheme for Super-Tax relief.

"CLAREHAVEN,"
ASHFORD, MIDDLESEX.

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS :

Whole Life Assurance (with profits) £10 Annual Premium. †

Age at Entry . . .	25	30	35	40
Assumed age at death . .	70	70	70	75
Yield*	£1,542	£1,189	£910	£785

"Whole-Life." Twenty Limited Payments of £10. †

Age . .	20	25	30	35	40	45
Result at age 70 (Death Assumed)	*£1,295	£1,075	£860	£685	£545	£434

£10 Annual Endowment Premium.	Age at Entry	Age at Maturity	Yield †
	20	60	*£1,100
	30	60	£609
	40	65	£428

Convertible £1,000 Policy.

Age	21	25	30	35
Rate per £1,000 . . .	£11 16 0	£12 2 0	£12 12 0	£13 9 0

* Add Income Tax, rebate now 2s. in the £. † World-wide policies.

COST PRICE ASSURANCE : A Guide to Policies yielding 4 to 5 per cent. (compound), according to age at entry. By T. G. Rose. From all booksellers or the Publisher : Effingham Wilson, 16, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C. 2.

The house you desire may be well within your means if you take advantage of the

Britannic House Purchase Plan.

Ask for full details.

The Company transacts all classes of Insurance — Life, Fire, Accident, Motor, Employers' Liability, etc., at competitive rates.

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE COMPANY Ld.

(*EST.* 1866)

BROAD ST. CORNER, BIRMINGHAM

DOUBLE YOUR INCOME

ELIMINATE RISK.

Every person whose income is derived from investments knows how harassing is the anxiety entailed by the constant rise and fall in their value.

You can get a guaranteed income for life if you purchase a Canada Life Annuity. It is, humanly speaking, equivalent in safety to a Government pension. It cannot shrink. What you contract to get is paid you punctually. And you get a much larger income.

FOR INSTANCE

A man of 62 who takes out a Canada Life Annuity for £1,000 gets a yearly income of £100 12s. 1d. A woman of 67 gets a yearly income of £101 12s. 6d. for the same investment.

OVER 10% PER ANNUM.

Other ages pro rata, on equally generous terms. You can invest any amount from £100. The Funds of the Canada Life Company are over £23,000,000, and are under direct Government supervision. Write at once for full particulars to the Canada Life—the oldest Colonial Life Assurance Company and the office that gives the best value for Annuities.

Write to-night (stating age) to Annuity Department,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Accumulated Funds over £23,000,000

(Established 1847)

2, St. James's Square, LONDON, S.W.1.

LIFE ASSURANCE

IS THE

SIMPLEST WAY OF SAVING

There are many forms of Life Assurance Policies, but the selection of the Office is the most important point, and in selecting an Office the PAST History contains the clue to

FUTURE PROSPECTS

THE CLERICAL, MEDICAL AND GENERAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

has a BONUS RECORD second to none *see* new Bonus Report has REDUCED its non-profit premiums—*see* new Prospectus and has many attractive forms of Policies *see* various Leaflets.

Advice and full information will be sent on receipt of a card giving date of birth. The Society also issues House Purchase Policies.

Chief Office:—

15, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W. 1.

Assets Exceed £10,000,000

Claims Paid, Over £30,000,000

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Established 1885.

Chief Offices: { GENERAL BUILDINGS, PERTH, SCOTLAND. GENERAL BUILDINGS, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C. 2.

Director and General Manager:—F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P.

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL THE LEADING CITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

EQUITY & LAW

Life Assurance Society,

18, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C. 2.

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[279

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TOTAL INCOME	**£2,670,000**
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The Company transacts all the principal classes of Insurance Business.

[284

OLD TEMPLE BAR *from a drawing by H. K. Rooke.*

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(NEAR TEMPLE BAR).

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A.D. 1720.

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THE LONDON LIFE does not employ agents on commission or pay commission in any form. In expenses alone it saves for its members nearly 10 per cent. of its Premium Income as compared with the average of all commission-paying Life Offices.

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AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	ASSURANCE PAYABLE		
	At Death.	At Death or age 55.	At Death or Age 60.
25	£1 12 3	£2 10 7	£2 3 1
30	1 16 9	3 3 7	2 12 8
35	2 2 9	4 3 2	3 5 11
40	2 9 10	5 16 0	4 6 0

After 5 years the Premiums under this scheme are subject to FURTHER REDUCTION in respect of any abatement declared in excess of 33 per cent.

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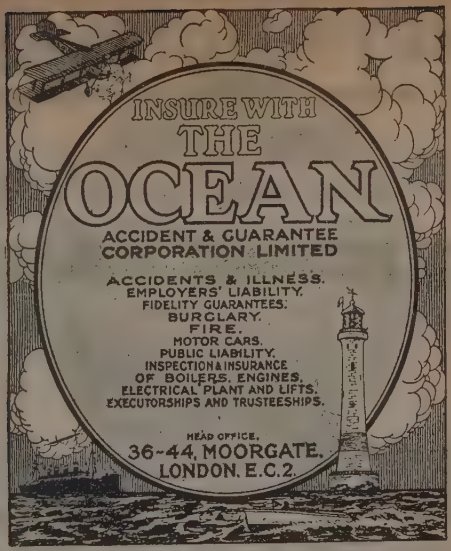

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THE LARGEST ASSURANCE COMPANY

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PAID TO ITS POLICY HOLDERS IN 1925:—

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Every Minute	£99
Every Hour	£5,928
Every Day	£47,423
Every Week	£285,449
Every Month	£1,236,945

The above figures are averages based on an eight hour working day.

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Supposing you can get 13% guaranteed for as long as ever you live, then you would be able to indulge in more of the comforts of life and be relieved of all anxiety. Both advantages will tend to lengthen your life.

13% Guaranteed for as long as you live

A man of 70 can obtain from the Sun Life of Canada an Annuity equivalent to 13% on his Capital. **If his health is impaired, a larger Annuity will be granted.** Older and younger ages get proportionately higher and lower rates, and all receive advantages exclusive to Sun of Canada Annuitants.

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Total Funds Exceed **£6,000,000.** Total Claims Paid Exceed **£9,000,000**

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with

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ANOTHER £1000

payable at death, thus continuing the Family Protection or providing for

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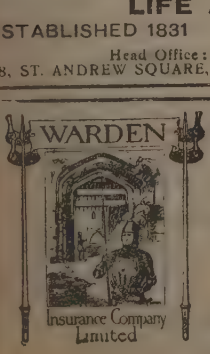

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Premium for Assuring £100 at Death. With Profits.

AGE	£ s. d.
20	1 19 7
25	2 3 10
30	2 9 1
35	2 15 11
40	3 4 9
45	3 16 4
50	4 11 7

ESTATE DUTY,
CHILDREN'S DEFERRED,
EDUCATIONAL,
GUARANTEED OPTION POLICIES,
ETC., ETC.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them.

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AGE	£ s. d.
20	1 7 9
25	1 10 11
30	1 15 4
35	2 1 4
40	2 9 0

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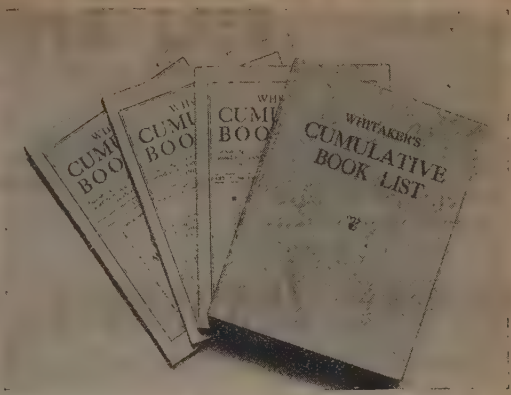

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J. WHITAKER & SONS, Ltd., 12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C.4

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

APPENDED is a list of the principal bequests for charitable purposes recorded during the year. The amount for charitable purposes is, in a considerable proportion of the cases, approximate, owing to the bequests including a share of the residuary estate, or consisting wholly or in part of business interests, or of blocks of shares, for which a definite value cannot be given.

The outstanding feature of the year is furnished by the bequests under the will of Mrs. Grove-Grady, the bulk of whose estate is left for animal charities and for the purchase and upkeep of an island refuge or sanctuary for the preservation of all forms of animal life other than human. Another noteworthy feature is the residuary bequest, under the will of Mr. Samuel William Farmer, of approximately £150,000 primarily for the benefit of the upper middle or professional classes. Hospitals, Religious Associations, Orphanages and various educational institutions account for the bulk of the remainder.

The total sums left for charitable purposes show a distinct falling-off as compared with previous years, and in numerous instances the original generous bequests of the testator have been modified and reduced by codicil owing to the heavy demands made on both capital and income in taxation.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Particulars.
	£	£	
Grove-Grady, Mrs. Sarah Martha, of Norfolk Crescent, Hyde Park, W.	607,893	400,000	Bequests include £50,000 to the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals of the Poor, £10,000 to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, £9,000 to the Anti-Vivisection Hospital, £6,000 to the North London Dogs Home, £5,000 to the National Canine Defence League, and the residue for an Institution to be known as the "Beaumont Animals Benevolent Society," the Society to acquire land, either on an island or islands, for providing a refuge for the preservation of all animals, birds or other creatures, not human, to be safe from molestation or destruction by man, and for other purposes.
Bailey, Thomas, of Hessle, Yorks.....	351,337	250,000	Bequests include £10,000 to Hull Royal Infirmary and other large bequests to Hull and District Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, and residue as to one-fifth to Hull Royal Infirmary and one-tenth each to Hull Blind Institution, Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, Hull, Restoration Committee of Holy Trinity Church, Hull, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, the United Kingdom Beneficent Association, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Salvation Army, and the London Hospital.
Bosher, Alfred Barrow, of Tunbridge Wells and Sheffield	273,629	200,000	One-half of residue to Mayor and Corporation of Sheffield for such Hospitals as they may choose, and one-half to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London for such Hospitals in the County of London and in such proportions as they may select.
Farmer, Samuel William, O.B.E., of Bedwyn, Wilts.	404,730	150,000	Residue of property for a fund for the benefit of persons of either sex particularly, and especially, but not necessarily or exclusively, for the upper middle or professional classes who through ill-health or by reason of adversity and advancing years are incapable of earning their own livelihood, or for such educational purposes or the benefit of such hospitals nursing or convalescent homes as the trustees shall determine.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
Topham, Mrs. Emily, of Folkestone, Kent	247,750	120,000	On death of residuary legatee £1,000 each to Church Army, Salvation Army, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and Westminster Hospital, £500 each to Institution of Civil Engineers and Civil Engineers Navvy Mission, and ultimate residue to Westminster Hospital, London Hospital, and St. George's Hospital for diabetic patients.
Joicey, Major James, of Fairford, Glouc.	188,123	100,000	On death of wife left £250 to Fairford Cottage Hospital, and ultimate residue to such charitable objects or charities as she may appoint, or failing appointment, then as the trustees in their absolute discretion may decide.
Williams, Sir John, Bart., of Aberystwyth	123,742	100,000	£2,000 to University College Hospital, London, and residue of property to National Library of Wales and the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
Hollams, John, of Victoria Road, Kensington, W.	145,294	90,000	On death of residuary legatee left £10,000 each to the Solicitors Benevolent Association and the Royal Female Orphan Asylum, and the residue to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Hornsby, John Henry James, of Cuckfield Park, Sussex	97,761	60,000	Residue of estate "for such charitable purposes and objects as I shall hereafter by codicil direct, and in default of, and subject to any such directions as my trustees in their uncontrolled discretion shall decide." (No such codicil is filed with the Will.)
Ronan, Rt. Hon. Stephen, of Dublin (personal estate)	83,907	55,000	Bequests include £200 to the Irish Bar Benevolent Society, and the residue is to be applied in assisting and promoting scientific research, "but without limiting the discretion of the (Medical Research) Council I would wish that special attention should be given to the relief, cure and prevention of physical pain by physical means."
Morgan, Evan, of Liverpool	58,234	50,000	On death or remarriage of wife left £1,000 to the Cardiganshire Education Committee for Scholarships, £1,000 to the Memorial College, Brecon, for candidates for the Welsh Ministry, and other legacies, and residue for Scholarships for Children attending Welsh County Schools, tenable at University College, Aberystwyth, for proficiency in Welsh, English, Mathematics and Natural Science.
Gilbertson, James, of Heswall, Cheshire	122,691	50,000	Bequests include £10,000 for such charitable objects as executors choose, and one-half of the residue to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the National Institution for the Blind and the National Lifeboat Institution.
Craston, Charles Edward, of Manchester	79,462	50,000	One-half of residue to Manchester Royal Infirmary and Dispensary, St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, and Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, and one-half to Ancoats Hospital and Dispensary, Manchester Royal Eye Hospital, and the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Throat, Manchester, the Manchester and Salford Boys' and Girls' Refuges, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea War Memorial Hospital, and the Warehousemen's, Clerks' and Drapers' Schools, London.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
Turner, Samuel, of West Kirby, Cheshire.	45,428	30,000	Residue of estate on death of wife to University of Liverpool to be applied in their discretion, or for the furtherance and advancement of Medical Research into the diseases of Phthisis and Cancer and any kindred diseases.
Burgess, Alexander, of Newsham Park, Liverpool.	68,945	30,000	Bequests include £2,000 to Liverpool Cathedral Committee, £1,000 to the Royal Seamen's Orphan Institution and £120 in trust for buying each year the best boy a watch and chain, and the residue of the property for such Charitable Institutions or objects in connexion with Liverpool as the executor may decide.
Lee, Mrs. Sarah Jane Helen, of Whitchurch, Salop	37,650	30,000	On death of certain legatees ultimate residue of estate to Central Board of Finance of the Church of England.
Shaw, Duncan, of Wemyss Bay, N.B. (personal estate)	93,534	30,000	Bequests include £4,000 and a number of pictures to Greenock McLean Museum, and many bequests for United Free Church purposes in Greenock and district and for other charitable purposes in the district.
Chapman, James, of Sheffield	40,146	30,000	Residue of estate to Sheffield Royal Infirmary, Sheffield Royal Hospital, Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield Free Hospital for Sick Children and Blind School, Sheffield.
Owens, John, of Chester	41,470	28,000	Residue to the North Wales Quarterly Association of Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Body for the benefit of aged and infirm ministers.
Taylor, Mrs. Ann Hope, of Wimbledon, S.W.	30,204	28,000	Bequests include £1,000 each to Church Pastoral-Aid Society, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and British Home and Hospital for Incurables, Streatham, and on death of residuary legatees ultimate residue to B. and F.B. Society, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, British Home and Hospital for Incurables, Governesses' Benevolent Institution, London City Mission and Company of St. Giles Limited.
Daniell, Thomas Brett, of West Bergholt, Essex	45,680	28,000	On death of sister large bequests for Animal Charities, including £1,000 to the Home of Rest for Horses, Cricklewood, and the ultimate residue to the Royal Eastern Counties Institution for Idiots, the Essex County Hospital, and Arthur Winsley's Charity, Colchester.
Martin, Benjamin Ernest, of South Hackney	30,000	25,000	On death of wife residue of estate to Children's Country Holiday Fund, Buckingham Street, W.C.
Postgate, Dr. John Percival, Litt.D., of Cambridge	33,029	25,000	On death of certain legatees residue to Trinity College, Cambridge, and failing acceptance, to Liverpool University.
Jones, Walter Southwell, of Marylebone Road, N.W.	302,901	25,000	On death of wife one-third of residue to King Edward VII. Hospital, Cardiff, the University College Hospital, Gower Street, London, the Church Army, and the Young Men's Christian Association.
Ely, 5th Marquess of, of Ennis'killen Co., Fermanagh (personal estate)	31,943	25,000	£500 Fermanagh Protestant Orphan Society, £300 Fermanagh County Infirmary, £200 Representative Church Body of Ireland, and on death of wife residue of property to Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital, Dublin.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects
	£	£	
Barnes, Miss Esther, of Wilmslow, Cheshire	107,952	45,000	Bequests include £5,000 for benefit of Soldiers and Sailors Disabled in the Great War, £5,000 Church Missionary Society, £3,000 British and Foreign Bible Society, and £500 Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and one-half of residue to Church Missionary Society and one-half to Charitable Institutions mentioned in her Will in proportion to the legacies bequeathed to them respectively.
Roberts, Miss Lucy Gordon, of Brockenhurst, Hants.	40,900	40,000	Bequests include £1,500 to the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals of the Poor, and the residue of the property to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
Wilson, William Henry, of Southport, Lancs.	52,301	38,000	Residue of estate for such charities in the towns of Huddersfield and Southport as trustees may determine.
Fraser, Miss Annie Mary, of Aberdeen (personal estate)	54,490	37,850	Bequests include £3,000 Aberdeen Royal Infirmary and £2,000 Aberdeen Royal Hospital for Sick Children, and residue for a nursing home in Aberdeen for those not wishing to go to, or ineligible for, free Institutions, but at the same time not able to pay the charges of an ordinary nursing home.
Haydock, Milton, of Great Harwood, Lancs.	50,026	35,000	Bequests include £2,000 Blackburn and East Lancs. Royal Infirmary, £2,000 Blackburn Crippled Children's Aid Society, and £500 to Wilpshire Orphanage, and residue on death of wife to Great Harwood Urban District Council, the income to be applied for works of public improvement or ornamentation.
Wagner, Henry, of Brighton	196,324	33,000	Bequests include £2,500 to the Hospital for French Protestants, Victoria Park Road, E., £3,500 to the Chichester Diocesan Trustees, £500 to Rugby School, £1,000 to Bishop of Southwark for Church Work, £8,000 to the trustees for charitable purposes in their discretion, and legacies of £500 each to Charing Cross Hospital, King's College Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Westminster Hospital, and St. George's Hospital.
Spittle, George Frederick, of Solihull, Birmingham.	52,333	30,000	On death of wife £7,500 specifically for charities, including £2,000 to the Birmingham Bluecoat School, and ultimate residue for such Charities as his wife may appoint.
Thompson, William Phillips, of Birkenhead	35,304	30,000	Ultimate residue to the Friends Foreign Missionary Association and for the printing or circulating of suitable literature for the furtherance of Foreign Mission Work under the Society of Friends, or of peace, temperance and anti-gambling.
May, William, of Crumpsall, Manchester	61,684	30,000	Bequests include £500 National Pawnbrokers Association, £400 to the Alfred Hardaker Memorial Pension Fund, and £400 to the Manchester Warehousemen's and Clerks' Orphan School, and the residue to the Manchester Royal Infirmary and Salford Royal Hospital.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
Clay, Alfred, J.P., of Matlock, Derby ...	140,042	50,000	£15,000 as trustees may determine for charitable purposes, £5,000 to the Church Pastoral-Aid Society, £5,000 to the Church Missionary Society, £200 each Huddersfield Infirmary and Halifax Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution, and one-half of residue for such charities as trustees may determine.
Brown, Sir Robert Charles, of Preston, Lancs.	80,716	50,000	Bequests include £1,000 to Cambridge University Research Hospital and residue as to two-thirds to Preston Infirmary Convalescent Hospital, and one-third on death of sister to Preston Police Convalescent Home for Poor Children at Lytham.
Anderson, Dame Mary Anne, of Murrayfield, Edinburgh (personal estate)	58,335	50,000	Bequests include £5,000 to the University of Edinburgh, £2,000 to the Dundee Royal Infirmary, and the ultimate residue to the Town Council of Fraserburgh for the purchase of ground or buildings for a Town or Public Hall to be known as the "Anderson Hall."
Atton, Frederic Thomas, of Stamford, Lincs.	57,852	50,000	Residue of property to accumulate during the longest period allowed by law, but not later than the year 2000, and then divided between Manchester Infirmary, Gloucester Infirmary, Guy's Hospital and St. Thomas's Hospital, London, and British and Foreign Bible Society.
Wilkin, Mrs. Mary, of Tenterden, Kent	81,513	50,000	Residue of estate to Cancer Hospital, Home for Lost Dogs, Royal Society for Protection of Birds, Ashford (Kent) Cottage Hospital, and Our Dumb Friends League.
Collingridge, Mrs. Eliza, of Bath	59,330	48,000	Residue of estate to Aged Pilgrim Friend Society, London City Mission, and Evangelisation Soc., and settled funds over which she had power of appointment to National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, London Society for Teaching the Blind, the Surgical Aid Society, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, Hoxton Market Mission, the Church of England Zenana Mission, the Religious Tract Society, National Lifeboat Institution, Salvation Army, and Soldiers' Christian Association.
Wilson, George Wilson, of Market Harborough, Leics.	65,608	45,000	On death of certain legatees ultimate residue to National Trust for Places of Natural Beauty or Historical Interest; Balliol College, Oxford, for promoting working-class education, the Workers' Educational Association and Birkbeck College, London.
Cruddas, Miss Dora, of Haughton Castle, Northumberland	198,327	45,000	Bequests include £20,000 to St. John's College, Durham, £3,000 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, £1,000 each to National Church League and British and Foreign Bible Society, and residue of estate to Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, and St. John's College, Durham.
Portal, Miss Ethel Mary, of Carlisle Mansions, S.W.	57,314	45,000	Residue of property to London Diocesan Board of Finance for general purposes and for training for the ministry, but not for the erection of, or the repair of, Church Buildings.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate	Approx Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
Booth, Henry, of Birmingham	35,927	25,000	£1,000 Ashton-under-Lyne District Infirmary, £1,000 Parish Church of Ashton-under-Lyne, £1,000 to St. Martin's Church, Birmingham, and the residue of the property to Birmingham Hospital Sunday Fund.
Ardilaun, Lady, of St Annes, Clontarf, Dublin	931,676	23,200	£20,000 for a Lady Ardilaun Educational Endowment, as to two-thirds for the assistance of the education of sons of Irish gentry being members of the Church of Ireland, £1,200 to Alexandra College for the Guild in Dublin, £1,000 All Saints' Church, Raheny, and £500 Mercers' Hospital, Dublin.
McMahon, Sir Lionel, 4th Bart., of Omagh, Co. Tyrone (personal estate)	31,142	23,000	Residue of estate as to three-sixths to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, two-sixths to National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and one-sixth to Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
Chapman, Alderman Mrs. Ellen, of Worthing	31,031	23,000	Bequests include £1,000 to the new Schools of Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Angels, Richmond Park Road, Worthing, and residue as to one-half to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster for the repair and upkeep of the Cathedral at Westminster, and one-half to the Abbot of Buckfast Abbey.
Twyning, Miss Georgiana Augusta Helen, of Leamington	56,796	22,000	Residue of estate to Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association, the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, the London City Mission, and the Disabled Missionaries' Fund.
Johnstone, James Marsh, of North Audley Street, W.	97,282	22,000	One-fourth of residue on death of residuary legatee to Middlesex Hospital.
Eighmie, Mrs. Margaret, of Nevern Square, S.W. (estate in this country)	25,868	20,000	Shares in American Companies on death of a legatee to Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and residue of estate to such Charitable Institutions in the United States as the executors determine.
Smythson, Frank John, of 31. Brunswick Square, W.C.	49,282	20,000	Residue of estate to London Hospital, University College Hospital, Hospital for Sick Children, Gt. Ormond Street, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, National Lifeboat Institution, and St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind.
Willis, Anthony, of Levenshulme, Lancs.	19,769	19,000	£1,000 each to Manchester Royal Infirmary, St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, Henshaw's Blind Asylum, and residue for such Charitable Institutions in the City of Manchester as executors may decide.
Ward, Arthur Egerton Neville, of London Wall, E.C.	23,402	19,000	Residue of estate as to one-half to King's College School, Wimbledon, for a scholarship in science at Oxford or Cambridge, and one-half to Solicitors' Benevolent Association.
Crawford-Hayes, Mrs. Elizabeth, of 27 Clarges Street, Piccadilly, W.	23,697	19,000	Residue of estate to King's College Hospital for "Crawford-Hayes" Beds.
Zimmermann, Miss Agnes Marie Jacobina, of Devonshire Street, W.	39,825	18,000	Bequests include £1,500 to Royal Academy of Music, £1,200 to the New Hospital for Women, Euston Road, £1,500 to Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, and residue for Roman Catholic Church and Charitable Institutions.

ADDITIONAL CURATES SOCIETY

More than 700 Curates are serving in poor parishes through the Society's help. Every penny of the contributions received during the past 20 years has been paid out towards Curates' stipends.

Secretary: REV. CANON PAUL PETIT.

A.C.S. HOUSE, 51, Belgrave Road, London, S.W.1.

A piece of constructive Christianity deserving every support.

THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES AND "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP

are training 1,000 boys and girls from all parts of the U.K.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

Patrons: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.
President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
10,000 Boys have been sent to Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine.
Many hundreds have been emigrated to British Dominions.
3,000 Girls have been trained for household duties, etc.
Chairman and Treasurer: C. E. MALDEN, Esq., M.A.
Deputy Chairman: F. H. CLAYTON, Esq.
Chairman of "Arethusa" Committee: HOWSON F. DEVITT Esq.

164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON, W.C. 2.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.

ALCOHOLISM & DRUG ADDICTION

AT

CALDECOTE HALL, NUNEATON.

This Mansion has been opened upon the most modern and scientific lines, both physical and mental.

Resident Medical Superintendent:
DR. A. E. CARVER, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.P.M.

WEEKLY FEES from 4 Guineas.

Prospectus from the SECRETARY, 40, Marsham Street, Westminster, S.W.1

LADY MARGARET HOSPITAL

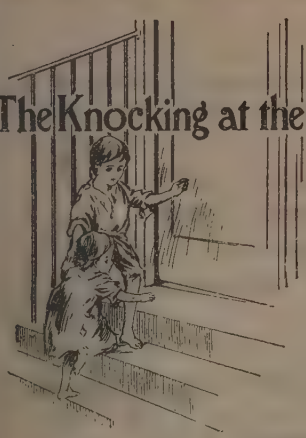
Sittingbourne, Kent,

Treats patients by DIETARY, SUN AND AIR, rather than by drugs. Refuses to go into debt.

New Out-Patient Department off Red Lion Square, W.C.

Gifts of grocery, fruit, vegetables, books, etc., welcomed.
L. E. SHARPE, *Hon. Sec*

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES



The Knocking at the Door.

CHARTER:

"No Destitute Child Ever Refused Admission."

Motto:
"For God and Country."

NO RED TAPE.
NO VOTES REQUIRED.
NO WAITING LIST.

A FEW FIGURES.

101,245 Children have passed through the Rescue Doors.
13,706 Children dealt with last year.
7,725 now being supported.
363 are Crippled, Invalid, Deaf and Dumb, physically afflicted, or sick.
934 Boys and Girls are under Industrial Training.
1,045 are helpless babies and toddlers under 5 years.
29,184 Young People have been emigrated to Canada and Australia. 98 per cent. do well.

**** Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," and crossed, may be sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 233, Barnardo House, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.1*

[132

The Empty Chair

means a heartache for the little child who has lost his father. It means much more, however. The training and advice which father would have given to the little chap will be missing; and if mother is to go out to earn her own living and be self-supporting, the little lad would be left alone and unprotected. A happy home awaits such children (boys and girls) at the Alexandra Orphanage at Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.3; and gifts towards the upkeep of this excellent School will be welcomed by the Treasurer,

LORD MARSHALL, at
73, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.2

The Cancer Hospital
(FREE)

(FOUNDED 1851. INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER.)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 3.

The only Special Hospital in London for the treatment of Cancer, Tumours, and Allied Diseases.

NO LETTERS. NO PAYMENTS.

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this disease, who are admitted free and without letters of recommendation. A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application each week-day except Saturday at 2 p.m.

Annual Subscriptions, Donations, and Legacies are earnestly solicited. Funds are specially needed for the Research, Electrical, and Radio-Therapeutic Departments.

Bankers: COUTTS & Co. J. COURTNEY BUCHANAN, *Secretary*

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE) *situate in the Fulham Road, London, the sum of*

(free of Legacy Duty), to be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Institution." [82]

GUY'S HOSPITAL
LONDON BRIDGE, S.E. 1,
NEEDS HELP.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Founded in 1724 by Thomas Guy, a Bookseller and Publisher in the City of London, Incorporated and Governed by Acts of Parliament, 11th George 1st, ch. xii., and 61st Victoria, ch. vi., as "The President and Governors of the Hospital founded at the sole costs and charges of Thomas Guy, Esquire."

The Hospital is empowered to receive gifts of, and to hold, land up to an aggregate yearly value of Sixty Thousand Pounds (exclusive of the site of the Hospital), notwithstanding the provisions of the Mortmain Acts.

BEDS	IN-PATIENTS (1925)	OUT-PATIENTS (1925)
618	10,395	121,876

Expenditure: £166,958 :: :: Income from Endowments: £64,358

The Governors earnestly appeal for further Subscriptions and Donations. The present Subscription List is only £5,000 a year, although the Charity is dependent upon support from sources other than its endowments to the extent of over £100,000 per annum.

To form a permanent Memorial, if desired, a Donation or Bequest should be allocated to the Re-endowment Fund, which is permanently invested and the income only applied for the general purposes of the Hospital.

A Gift of £1,000 to this Fund, or an Annual Subscription of £50, will respectively endow or support a Bed, over which a brass tablet, inscribed in accordance with the wishes of the Benefactor, can be placed.

A copy of the Annual Report of the Hospital can be obtained on application to Mr. W. J. Curry, Clerk to the Governors, Guy's Hospital, S.E. 1. Telephone: Hop 1086.

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. Treasurer: F. P. WHITBREAD, Esq.

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME
(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE KING. *Vice-Patron*—H.M. THE QUEEN.

Chairman Executive Committee—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, NEAR BROOKWOOD.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys, chosen from the necessitous classes between the ages of about 14 and 15½, and give them a training, up to the age of 17 or thereabouts, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy, Air-Force or Mercantile Marine.

Conditions of Admission. 1. The age for admission is from about 14 to 15½ years. 2. A boy must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3. He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of £35 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission. *Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that the above number of boys may be maintained.*

Subscriptions are received by THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, 1, St. James's Square, S.W., and by the Commandant at the Home, from whom any further information can be obtained. For financial reasons the London Office has been abolished.

COMMANDANT:—MAJOR SIR T. E. S. PASLEY, BART.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN
70-71, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.E.

Telephone: Hop. 1021. ESTABLISHED 1841.

Treasurer—THE RT. HON. THE LORD MORRIS, P.C., K.C.M.G.

This hospital, established in 1841 and the oldest Skin Hospital in London, is still unable to reopen its beds for In-patients owing to lack of funds. Donations and subscriptions are urgently desired. Since its foundation no less than 558,000 patients have been treated, and the scientific equipment of the Institution has always been kept thoroughly abreast of modern developments in research and treatment. The Light Department is provided with X-rays, radium and ultra-violet light apparatus. It is a centre both of dermatological therapeutics and education, and welcomes at its clinics medical practitioners and students. Patients should attend daily at 1.30 p.m., or on Fridays at 6 p.m. They are expected to contribute to the funds of the hospital according to their means.

FREDERICK HAYTER, *Secretary.* [152

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,

Arthur St., CHELSEA, S.W. 3

Patron:

Her Majesty the Queen.

President: THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY, K.G., P.C., M.V.O.

Chairman: Sir FREDERICK ELEY, Bart.

£4,000 beyond regular income needed annually. The whole Hospital is now in use for patients. 18 beds devoted to those able to pay £5 5s. a week and very moderate fees for operations.

Convalescent Home, 31 beds, West Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SIDNEY H. GOLDSMID, *Hon. Treasurer.* HERBERT H. JENNINGS, *Secretary.* [139

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

SHADWELL, LONDON DOCKS.

IN DIREST NEED

Full particulars of work and need from Wm. Wilcox, Secretary at Office, Shadwell, E.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,

SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Under the Patronage of THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

LARGEST CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN SOUTH LONDON. Situated in its poorest District.

FUNDS GREATLY NEEDED.

Please help this Charity, "not only because it is a Hospital, but because it is a Hospital for Children."

President—THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, C.M.G. *Treasurer*—GERALD D. SMITH, ESQ.
Chairman—D. MALCOLM SCOTT, ESQ. *Secretary*—H. C. STANILAND SMITH.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

York Road, Lambeth, S.E. 1. ESTABLISHED 1765.

Patron—**H.M. The Queen.**

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Miss LILY HEARN, *the Secretary, at the Hospital.* [146

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL,
LONDON, S.E.5.

To meet the ever-increasing demands of South London, 32 beds have just been reopened.

Please send a subscription or donation to the Treasurer, C. P. SEROCOLD, Esq.

HOMŒOPATHS!
SUPPORT THE LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL
(The only Homœopathic Hospital in London)
and the
CAUSE OF HOMŒOPATHY.
£15,000
Urgently required to Replace DEFICITS.
WILL YOU HELP?

Patron: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G. **President: H.R.H. The Duke of York, K.G.**
Annual Report on application to the Secretary, The London Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street, Queen Square, W.C. 1.
Treasurer: Rt. Hon. Lord Donoughmore, K.P., P.C. *Bankers:* NATIONAL PROVINCIAL (Kingsway).

London Lock Hospital and Home.
Patron - - H.M. THE KING.

Founded 1746, this Special Hospital has for 181 years devoted all its energies to the treatment of venereal diseases. Thousands of young women and girls from all parts of the kingdom have been relieved of their bodily suffering and helped to regain their self-respect, and thereby enabled to make a fresh start in life.

£17,000 REQUIRED ANNUALLY.

Annual Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies are earnestly pleaded for, and will be gratefully received by:—
J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., M.A., D.L., J.P., Chairman and Hon. Treasurer, LORD KINNAIRD, Deputy-Chairman and Joint Hon. Treasurer, or by HY. J. EASON, F.C.I.S., Secretary.
Offices: 283, HARROW ROAD, LONDON, W. 9.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL
LIVERPOOL RD., ISLINGTON, N.1.

Patron: H.M. KING GEORGE V.
President:—THE RIGHT HON. LORD EBURY, D.S.O., M.C.

The only Fever Hospital for the Middle Classes in or around London.

FUNDS VERY URGENTLY NEEDED.

Will you please help those who try to help themselves?
Secretary: HERBERT J. SAY.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for EMPLOYMENT of REGULAR SAILORS SOLDIERS & AIRMEN
CIVILIAN LIFE

The LINK

which connects the discharged Regular Service Man with Civilian work is the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for EMPLOYMENT of REGULAR SAILORS, SOLDIERS & AIRMEN

Patron—H.M. The KING.

Founded in 1885. Over 240,000 Men placed in employment.
No Fees are charged. Branches throughout the Country.

Funds to carry on this National Work are Urgently Needed.

Head Office: 119, Victoria St., S.W. 1. *Phone:* Vic. 3671

The N.S.P.C.C.

has earned a
NATIONAL REPUTATION
as the
GUARDIAN OF DEFENCELESS CHILDREN.

Nearly four million children have been rescued from cruelty and neglect. Never was kinder charity than to shield these little ones from ill-treatment and injustice.

LEGACIES ARE A GREAT HELP.

Gifts welcomed by SIR ROBERT PARR, O.B.E., Director, The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Victory House, Leicester Square, London, W.C. 2.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL,

LONDON, N. 15.

Patron: H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

President: H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE (Duchess of Argyll).
Chairman: The RT. HON. VISCOUNT GLADSTONE, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Hon. Treasurer: The RT. HON. SIR GEORGE H. MURRAY, G.C.B.

Serves a very large number of London's workers in the poor and crowded North-East District.

218 Beds, including 20 at Convalescent Home.

Income from Endowments only **£600.**

£35,000 to be raised each year.

3,000 In-Patients, **100,000** Out-Patient attendances.

Additional REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS urgently needed.

Please help with legacy or endowment of a bed, or send cheque to the Director, FRED. W. DREWETT, J.P.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.

ESTABLISHED 1812. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Under the Patronage of His Most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE V.

President—His Grace The Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Treasurer—Sir Robert W. Dibdin, J.P.

This Institution grants Annuities of **£21** and **£25** to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society who have attained the age of 50 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to over **£18,824** per annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **Four Thousand Two Hundred and Forty-three,** the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding **£938,000.**

Subscriptions from 5*s.* and upwards will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily; Saturdays, 10 and 2.

HENRY C. LATREILLE, *Secretary.*

Office—65, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1. [164

¶ Poverty, orphanhood, illness, neglect, and cruelty are some of the perils that endanger the early years of thousands of little children.

¶ It is the work of the Children's Home to discover their need, and to see them safely across life's difficult places.

¶ Already nearly 20,000 boys and girls have been helped to health, home, and happiness, and their number increases every day.

¶ Will you lend a helping hand by sending a practical expression of your sympathy with this work for the children?

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE

(Founded by Dr. Stephenson)

29 BRANCHES **4,000 CHILDREN**

Principal: Rev. W. HODSON SMITH

General Treasurers:
Sir CHARLES C. WAKEFIELD, Bart., C.B.E.
Sir THOMAS BARLOW, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.

Chief Offices:
Highbury Park, LONDON, N. 5

Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital

(Formerly QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL)

MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

FOUNDED 1739. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885.

Patron:—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President:—LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN. *Treasurer*:—ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, ESQ.
Chairman of Committee:—MAJOR SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart.

OBJECTS OF THE HOSPITAL.

1. **The admission of Poor Married Women for their confinement; and also of Deserving Unmarried Women *with their first child*.**
2. **The provision of skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their *Confinements at their own homes*.**
3. **The Training of Medical Pupils, Midwives for the Poor, and Maternity Nurses.**

Since the foundation of the Hospital **200,000 poor women have been relieved.** Last year **1,966** patients were received into the Hospital, and **1,842** were attended at their own homes.

CONTRIBUTIONS URGENTLY NEEDED TOWARDS DEBT OF £9,000.

An Annual Subscription of £3 3*s*., or a Donation of £31 10*s*., entitles the Contributor to recommend One In-Patient and Three Out-Patients yearly, and qualifies for election as a Governor. Contributions will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Bank of Liverpool, 43, Charing Cross, S.W.; or by

ARTHUR WATTS, *Secretary*. [361

Your help is earnestly asked for the

"*ROYAL ALFRED*"

Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution,
Widows' Benevolent Fund,
Samaritan Fund.

THE NATIONAL HAVEN OF THE VETERANS OF THE BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

Patron: *H.M. The King.*

For over 50 years maintained by voluntary gifts.

Gifts, etc., to the Secretary, "W.A.,"
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'The most desperate of human calamities.'

So Dr. Johnson wrote of the

DEAF AND DUMB

OF WHOM THERE ARE 4,000 IN LONDON.

They know Loneliness in a way that people who enjoy the gifts of hearing and speech cannot realise.

All Subscriptions gratefully acknowledged by Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, 413, Oxford Street, W.1.

All Lovers of Animals should support

THE

R.S.P.C.A.

(Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)

THE OLDEST ANIMAL PROTECTION SOCIETY IN THE WORLD AND THE ONLY ONE IN ENGLAND EMPLOYING A LARGE STAFF OF INSPECTORS QUALIFIED BY SPECIAL TRAINING TO DETECT CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

DONATIONS

IN SUPPORT OF THIS NATIONAL AND HUMANE WORK SHOULD BE SENT TO

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105, Jermyn Street, London, S.W. 1.

ROYAL FEMALE ORPHANAGE

(Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament, 1830, 1824, 1870 and 1924.)
(Incorporating the NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME, HAM COMMON, SURREY.)

BEDDINGTON, CROYDON.

FOUNDED 14th March, 1758.

Patrons—HIS MAJESTY THE KING. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

THE OLDEST GIRLS' ORPHANAGE IN THE WORLD.

Orphan girls are admitted from the age of 7 years, and educated and maintained until they are 16, when situations in private families are found. Applicants must be thoroughly sound and healthy.
Over **4,000** girls have already been maintained, the majority being provided with situations. Many War Orphans are amongst the present inmates.

PLEASE HELP.

Bankers for over 150 years—MESSRS. HOARE.

LEGACIES ARE ESPECIALLY SOLICITED. ERNEST J. BAYLEY, *Secretary.*

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Treasurers and Honorary Secretaries—MESSRS. GEORGE POCOCK AND PERCY R. POCOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from **10s.** to **25s.** per month.
There are upwards of **1,000** pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom about **£10,000** are annually distributed.
To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good moral character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding **£42**, if single, and **£78** if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed; nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.
Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.
Subscribers of 10s. 6d. annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and to multiples thereof in proportion.
Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurers, or by the BANK OF ENGLAND.

37, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE-ROAD, LONDON, S.E. 1. E. JEFFERY HICKS, B.A. *Secretary.* [91

THE ROYAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Leatherhead, Surrey.

(*Registered under the Blind Persons Act*, 1920.)

Patron - - - HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

OBJECT :—To provide food, clothing, education, instruction, and afterwards employment in a trade, to blind young men and women, free of all cost for a period of six years, so that they ultimately may become self-supporting.

£5,000 annually is required from voluntary sources if the School is to maintain its present level of usefulness.

All pupils admitted to this School are at the end of their training offered (a) Work in one of our Factories, or (b) Residence in the Hostel for those incapable of earning their living.

The Rev. E. H. GRIFFITHS, R.N., Principal.

Bankers: Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 16, St. James' Street, London, S.W.1.

SOUTH LONDON INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

83, Borough Road, London, S.E. 1.

(*Registered under the Blind Persons Act*, 1920.)

This Institute was founded in Southwark in 1870, and was, until his death, under the patronage of that well-known philanthropist, the 7th Earl of Shaftesbury.

The object of the Charity is, by means of voluntary helpers, to organize work among the poor blind in the following directions :—(1) a Bureau for those seeking employment ; (2) a Polytechnic in which religious services are conducted and educational classes carried on ; and (3) a home for unmarried blind women.

This Society relies *solely* upon voluntary contributions. Nearly all the workers are honorary.

Bankers: Barclays Bank, Ltd., 1 & 2, St. George's Circus, London, S.E. 1.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, PUTNEY.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

City Office: **Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. 4**

OLDEST AND LARGEST INSTITUTION FOR INCURABLES.

Patrons—

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

President—The Right Hon. Viscount CAVE, G.C.M.G., P.C. *Treasurer*—Sir HENRY LOPES, Bart.

Maintains 240 Inmates and 650 Pensioners for life at cost of £50,000 per annum, of which only £9,000 are guaranteed.

CHARLES CUTTING, *Secretary.*

1856 saw the establishment of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, with the Earl of Shaftesbury as President. Its chief aim was "To reclaim and elevate the neglected and criminal classes, by educating them in the fear of God and in the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures."

The Union's many activities necessitated devolution as follows:—

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY. Its Rescue Officers seek out children living in want, misery, crime or moral danger. 76,000 children have been helped. 4,000 were dealt with last year. It also maintains:

BLUNHAM BABIES' HOME for little children needing a mothers' care.
BRIGHTON HOME FOR LITTLE BOYS, for those under 10 years of age.
GIRLS' PROTECTIVE HOME, HASTINGS, for young girls.
FOTHERBY HOUSE for poor girls going out to work daily.
GROTTO HOME FOR WORKING BOYS.

The Society needs ***£8,000*** *per annum.*

WOMAN'S MISSION TO WOMEN, with a staff of lady missionaries who scour the streets, open spaces, lodging houses, etc., for girls and women needing help and advice. For their accommodation it provides
ANCHORAGE & HAVEN for unmarried mothers with the first child.
EL NATHAN MISSION HOUSE.
MOORE HOUSE, EAST SHEEN.
BISHOP BILLING MEMORIAL MISSION HOUSE.
MADDISON MEMORIAL HOSTEL FOR MOTHERS & BABIES, to avoid separation of mother and child.

The work cannot be maintained at less than ***£7,500*** *per annum.*

PROVIDENT & BENEVOLENT FUND which helps those engaged in philanthropic work in times of illness, old age, and distress.
INEBRIATES REFORMATION & AFTERCARE ASSOCIATION, for befriending men and women after leaving Homes.
INSPECTION OF HOMES ASSOCIATION, for the inspection of Orphanages, Homes, etc., not subject to Government inspection.
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of Certified Schools for the furtherance of their work by means of Conferences, etc.
"SEEKING & SAVING" (established 1861), the Monthly Journal devoted to child-saving, reformatory, and preventive work generally.

Patron: H.M. THE KING.
President: LORD ABERDARE. ***Treasurer:*** LORD KINNAIRD.
Chairman of Council: Rev. T. WELLARD, B.D.
Bankers: { Barclays, Ltd., 95, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
National Provincial, Ltd., 117, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Secretary: FREDERICK JAMES, Victoria House, 117, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Society for the Assistance of

Ladies in Reduced Circumstances

Under Royal Patronage.

THIS Society is solely engaged in tending for the needs of ladies who, through the ill-timed blows of "outrageous misfortune," are dependent on voluntary contributions and gifts.

Those who are helped in this way do not come within the orbit of other great charity organisations, and therefore the Society, in carrying on a *specialised* charity, appeals directly and strongly to your generosity.

The Society needs money for essential reasons—for rents—to buy coal—to relieve weak and frail ladies—to procure necessaries for those capable of home employment—and to ensure an element of comfort for those who otherwise could not obtain it. **Will you help in this very human cause? Every donation, large or small, is very gratefully accepted.**

If you cannot give a substantial amount now, will you kindly think of the Society when you make your will? Legacies help to lay a firm foundation, and an amount of £50, £100 or £500 would give very definite help in the future and do much for the benefit of the Society.

Hon. Secretary:

EDITH SMALLWOOD, Lancaster House, Malvern.

Bankers: Lloyds Bank, Malvern.

THE

ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

Chief Office—**SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C. 4.**

Patron—**HIS MAJESTY THE KING.**

Established in 1862 to supply Surgical Appliances of every description to the Afflicted Poor, without limit as to locality or disease.

More than ONE MILLION Surgical Appliances already supplied.

Annual Subscription of £0 10 6 } Entitles to two recommendations
Life Subscription of 5 5 0 } per annum.

Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies are earnestly solicited.

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RICHARD C. TRESIDDER, *Secretary.* [178

WHITAKER'S PEERAGE,

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25/- net.

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ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL,

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President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE GEORGE, K.G.
Treasurers—THE RIGHT HON. LORD GREVILLE.
THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT MAIDSTONE.
Deputy Treasurer—J. P. COCKERELL, Esq.

About 40,000 PATIENTS receive treatment every year.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS earnestly solicited to reduce deficit of £20,000.

A Subscription of £5 5s. a year or a Donation of £50 entitles the Contributor to become a Governor.

LEGACIES and ENDOWMENTS of Beds greatly desired.

James M. Churchfield, *Secretary-Superintendent.*

Bankers : Westminster Bank, Ltd., Knightsbridge, S.W. 1.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL

GOWER STREET, W.C.

Founded A.D. 1833. *Incorporated 1907.*

A General Hospital with Separate Departments for Special Forms of Disease, in which are incorporated the Royal Ear Hospital, Dean Street, the National Dental Hospital, Great Portland Street, and a new Obstetric Hospital in Huntley Street, with 60 beds.

79,670 PATIENTS TREATED IN 1925.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE	£70,000
INCOME FROM ENDOWMENTS	£ 6,000
ANNUAL VOLUNTARY SUPPORT REQUIRED	£64,000

The Work of the National Institute for the Blind.

(Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.)

Headquarters: 224 Great Portland St., London, W. 1.

Patrons: HIS MAJESTY THE KING; HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

A MAGNIFICENT RECORD.

Below are given a few figures which illustrate, perhaps better than anything else, the magnitude and extent of the work of the National Institute for the Blind:—

Number of Braille books, periodicals, music, etc., published ...	2,515,343	since 1915
Number of Moon books, periodicals, etc., published	285,736	,, 1915
Number of hand-made Braille books prepared for Students' Library	6,865	,, 1919
Amount paid in Salaries, Wages, etc., to blind Employees	£279,551	,, 1921
Amount of Financial Assignments and Allocations to Local Institutions for the Blind	£292,532	,, 1915
Amount distributed by the Greater London Fund to Metropolitan Institutions for the Blind...	£62,118	,, 1921
Number of After-Care cases dealt with	9,507	,, 1916
Amount paid in Relief to Blind Poor, etc.	£136,799	,, 1915
Value of Gifts made to the Blind, including Value of Reductions in prices to the Blind throughout the British Empire	£52,648	,, 1918
Amount paid in Training Fees	£27,022	,, 1918
Amount expended on Care and Training of Blind Babies (not including Capital Expenditure)...	£27,322	,, 1917
Amount spent in Training and After-Care, etc., of Blind Masseurs...	£14,647	,, 1916

The principle on which the Institute acts is to devote 75% of the net amount of money collected to local work, and 25% to national work (its own particular interest).

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED. Will you please send a donation to the Hon. Treasurers, National Institute for the Blind, 224 Great Portland St., W.1.

THE proprietors of "Whitaker" desire earnestly to support the many appeals for immediate financial assistance made in this volume by Hospitals and Charitable Institutions all over the country.

The Voluntary System under which these Institutions are carried on requires unremitting effort on the part of those responsible for their finances, and subscribers, donors and testators are adequately rewarded by the progress in scientific research and in the alleviation of suffering and distress which their contributions enable the Institutions to achieve.

These Hospitals and Institutions deserve the heartiest and most generous support it is possible to give.